

House Calendar

Tuesday, March 13, 2012

71st DAY OF THE ADJOURNED SESSION

House Convenes at 10:00 A.M.

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ORDERS OF THE DAY

ACTION CALENDAR

Favorable with Amendment

H. 469

An act relating to potable water supply and wastewater system isolation distances

Rep. Krebs of South Hero, for the Committee on **Fish, Wildlife & Water Resources**, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 10 V.S.A. § 1973 is amended to read:

§ 1973. PERMITS

* * *

(j)(1) When an applicant for a permit under this section proposes a water supply or wastewater system with isolation distances that extend onto property other than the property for which the permit is sought, the permit applicant shall send ~~a copy of the complete permit application~~ by mail, on a form provided by the secretary, a notice of an intent to file a permit application, including ~~any plans~~ the site plan that accurately depicts all isolation distances, to any landowner affected by the proposed isolation distances ~~no later than~~ at least seven calendar days prior to the date that the permit application is submitted to the secretary.

(2) If, during the course of the secretary's review of an application for a permit under this section, the location of a water supply or wastewater system permit is revised and the isolation distances of the revised system extend onto property other than the property for which the permit is sought, the permit applicant shall ~~provide~~ send by mail a copy of any revised plan to any landowner affected by the isolation distances.

(3) If, after a permit has been issued under this section, a water supply or wastewater system is not installed according to the permitted plan and the record drawings submitted under subsection (e) of this section indicate that the isolation distances of the ~~as-built~~ system as constructed extend onto property other than the property on which the ~~as-built~~ system is located, the permittee shall ~~provide~~ send by mail a notification form provided by the secretary with a copy of the record drawings showing all isolation distances to any landowner affected by the isolation distances.

(4) A permit applicant or permittee subject to the requirements of

subdivisions (1) through (3) of this subsection shall certify to the secretary that the ~~notice~~ notices and information required by this subsection have been sent to affected landowners and shall include in the certification the name and address of all affected landowners. If the secretary approves a permit application under this section, the permit shall not be issued to a permit applicant subject to the requirements of ~~subdivisions~~ subdivision (1) and (2) of this subsection until seven calendar days after the permit applicant certifies to the secretary that the notice required under this subsection has been sent to affected landowners.

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect 60 days after passage.

(Committee Vote: 8-0-1)

Action Under Rule 52

J.R.H. 28

Joint resolution congratulating the Republic of China (Taiwan), President Ma Ying-jeou, and the 23 million Taiwanese people on their successful 2012 democratic elections and urging support for Taiwan's participation in various international organizations

(For text see House Journal 3/2/2012)

J.R.H. 29

Joint resolution commemorating Women's History Month, the publication of the sixth edition of *The Legal Rights of Women in Vermont*, and reaffirming continuing support for equal rights for women

(For text see House Journal 3/2/2012)

NOTICE CALENDAR

Committee Bill for Second Reading

H. 764

An act relating to health insurance brokers' fees.

(Rep. Copeland-Hanzas of Bradford will speak for the Committee on Health Care.)

H. 765

An act relating to the mental health needs of the corrections population.

(Rep. Lenex of Shelburne will speak for the Committee on Corrections and Institutions.)

Favorable with Amendment

H. 37

An act relating to telemedicine

Rep. Eckhardt of Chittenden, for the Committee on **Health Care**, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 8 V.S.A. chapter 107, subchapter 14 is added to read:

Subchapter 14. Telemedicine

§ 4100k. COVERAGE FOR TELEMEDICINE SERVICES

(a) All health insurance plans in this state shall provide coverage for telemedicine services delivered to a patient in a health care facility to the same extent that the services would be covered if they were provided through in-person consultation.

(b) A health insurance plan may charge a deductible, co-payment, or coinsurance for a health care service provided through telemedicine so long as it does not exceed the deductible, co-payment, or coinsurance applicable to an in-person consultation.

(c) A health insurance plan may limit coverage to health care providers in the plan's network and may require health care providers to document the reason the services are being provided by telemedicine rather than in person.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a health insurance plan from providing coverage for only those services that are medically necessary, subject to the terms and conditions of the covered person's policy.

(e) A health insurance plan may reimburse for teleophthalmology or teledermatology provided by store and forward means and may require the remote health care provider to document the reason the services are being provided by store and forward means rather than in person or by telemedicine.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a health insurance plan to provide coverage for telemedicine or store and forward services provided with equipment of insufficient quality to meet the procedural code being billed.

(g) As used in this subchapter:

(1) "Health insurance plan" means any health insurance policy or health benefit plan offered by a health insurer, as defined in 18 V.S.A. § 9402, as well as Medicaid, the Vermont health access plan, and any other public health care assistance program offered or administered by the state or by any subdivision

or instrumentality of the state. The term does not include policies or plans providing coverage for specified disease or other limited benefit coverage.

(2) “Health care facility” shall have the same meaning as in 18 V.S.A. § 9402.

(3) “Store and forward” means an asynchronous transmission of medical information to be reviewed at a later date by a physician at a remote site who is trained in the relevant specialty and by which the physician at the remote site reviews the medical information without the patient present in real time.

(4) “Telemedicine” means the delivery of health care services such as diagnosis, consultation, or treatment through the use of live interactive audio and video over a secure connection that complies with the requirements of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, Public Law 104-191. Telemedicine does not include the use of audio-only telephone, e-mail, or facsimile.

Sec. 2. 18 V.S.A. chapter 219 is redesignated to read:

CHAPTER 219. HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
AND TELEMEDICINE

Sec. 3. STATUTORY REVISION

18 V.S.A. §§ 9351–9352 shall be recodified as subchapter 1 (Health Information Technology) of chapter 219.

Sec. 4. 18 V.S.A. chapter 219, subchapter 2 is added to read:

Subchapter 2. Telemedicine

§ 9371. PRACTITIONERS PROVIDING TELEMEDICINE OR STORE AND FORWARD SERVICES

(a) Subject to the limitations of the license under which the individual is practicing, a health care practitioner licensed in this state may prescribe, dispense, or administer drugs or medical supplies, or otherwise provide treatment recommendations to a patient after having performed an appropriate examination of the patient either in person or by the use of instrumentation and diagnostic equipment through which images and medical records may be transmitted electronically. Treatment recommendations made via electronic means, including issuing a prescription via electronic means, shall be held to the same standards of appropriate practice as those in traditional physician-patient settings. For purposes of this subchapter, “telemedicine” shall have the same meaning as in 8 V.S.A. § 4100k.

(b) A patient receiving teleophthalmology or teledermatology by store and

forward means shall be informed of the right to receive interactive communication with the remote specialist physician and shall receive interactive communication with the remote specialist physician upon request. If requested, communication with the remote specialist physician may occur either at the time of the consultation or within 30 days of the patient's notification of the results of the consultation. Health care providers involved in the store and forward process shall ensure informed consent from the patient. For purposes of this subchapter, "store and forward" shall have the same meaning as in 8 V.S.A. § 4100k.

Sec. 5. RULEMAKING

(a) The commissioner of Vermont health access may adopt rules pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 to carry out the purposes of this act.

(b) The commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration may adopt rules pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 to carry out the purposes of this act.

Sec. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE

(a) Sec. 1 of this act shall take effect on October 1, 2012 and shall apply to all health insurance plans on and after October 1, 2012 on such date as a health insurer offers, issues, or renews the health insurance plan, but in no event no later than October 1, 2013.

(b) The remaining sections of this act shall take effect on passage.

(Committee Vote: 7-1-3)

H. 506

An act relating to vinous beverages

Rep. Smith of New Haven, for the Committee on **General, Housing and Military Affairs**, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 7 V.S.A. § 2 is amended to read:

§ 2. DEFINITIONS

The following words as used in this title, unless a contrary meaning is required by the context, shall have the following meaning:

* * *

(6) "Caterer's ~~permit~~ license": a ~~permit~~ license issued by the liquor control board authorizing the holder of a first class license or first and third class licenses for a cabaret, restaurant, or hotel premises to serve malt or

vinous beverages or spirituous liquors at a function located on premises other than those occupied by a first, first and third, or second class licensee to sell alcoholic beverages.

* * *

(7) "Club": an unincorporated association or a corporation authorized to do business in this state, that has been in existence for at least two consecutive years prior to the date of application for license under this title and owns, hires, or leases a building or space in a building that is suitable and adequate for the reasonable and comfortable use and accommodation of its members and their guests and contains suitable and adequate kitchen and dining room space and equipment implements and facilities. A club may be used or leased by a nonmember as a location for a social event as if it were any other licensed commercial establishment. Such club shall file with the liquor control board, before May 1 of each year, a list of the names and residences of its members and a list of its officers. Its affairs and management shall be conducted by a board of directors, executive committee, or similar body chosen by the members at its annual meeting, and no member or any officer, agent, or employee of the club shall be paid, or directly or indirectly receive, in the form of salary or other compensation, any profits from the disposition or sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the club or its guests introduced by members beyond the amount of such salary as may be fixed and voted at annual meetings by the members or by its directors or other governing body, and as reported by the club to the liquor control board. An auxiliary member of a club may invite one guest at any one time. An officer or director of a club may perform the duties of a bartender without receiving any payment for that service, provided the officer or director is in compliance with the requirements of this title that relate to service of alcoholic beverages. An officer, member, or director of a club may volunteer to perform services at the club other than serving alcoholic beverages, including seating patrons and checking identification, without receiving payment for those services. An officer, member, or director of a club who volunteers his or her services shall not be considered to be an employee of the club. A bona fide unincorporated association or corporation whose officers and members consist solely of veterans of the armed forces of the United States, or a subordinate lodge or local chapter of any national fraternal order, and which fulfills all requirements of this subdivision, except that it has not been in existence for two years, shall come within the terms of this definition six months after the completion of its organization. A club located on and integrally associated with at least a regulation nine-hole golf course need only be in existence for six months prior to the date of application for license under this title.

* * *

(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 by the unopened container and distribute, by the glass with or without charge, beverages 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~~ five 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~~ five 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.

* * *

(33) "Commercial catering license": A license granted by the board permitting a business licensed by the department of health as a commercial caterer and having a commercial kitchen facility in the home or place of business to sell malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors at a function previously approved by the local licensing authority.

Sec. 2. 7 V.S.A. § 66 is amended to read:

§ 66. VINOUS BEVERAGE SHIPPING LICENSE; IN STATE; OUT OF STATE; PROHIBITIONS; PENALTIES

* * *

(c) A manufacturer or rectifier of vinous beverages that is licensed in-state or out-of-state and holds valid state and federal permits and operates a winery in the United States may apply for a retail shipping license by filing with the department of liquor control an application in a form required by the department accompanied by a copy of their in-state or out of state license and the fee as required by subdivision 231(7)(C) of this title. The retail shipping license may be renewed annually by filing the renewal fee as required by subdivision 231(7)(C) of this title accompanied by the licensee's current in-state or out-of-state manufacturer's license. This license permits the holder, which includes the holder's affiliates, franchises, and subsidiaries, to sell up to ~~2,000~~ 5,000 gallons of vinous beverages a year directly to first or second class

licensees and deliver the beverages by common carrier or the manufacturer's or rectifier's own vehicles or the vehicle of an employee of a manufacturer or rectifier, provided that the beverages are sold on invoice, and no more than 40 100 gallons per month are sold to any single first or second class licensee. The retail shipping license holder shall provide report to the department documentation of the annual and monthly number of gallons sold.

* * *

(e) A holder of any shipping license granted pursuant to this section shall:

* * *

(4) Report at least twice a year to the department of liquor control if the holder of a direct consumer shipping license and once a year if the holder of a retail shipping license in a manner and form required by the department all the following information:

(A) The total amount of vinous beverages shipped into or within the state for the preceding six months if a holder of a direct consumer shipping license or every twelve months if a holder of a retail shipping license.

(B) The names and addresses of the purchasers to whom the vinous beverages were shipped.

(C) The date purchased, if appropriate, the name of the common carrier used to make each delivery, and the quantity and value of each shipment.

* * *

Sec. 3. 7 V.S.A. § 67 is amended to read:

§ 67. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TASTINGS; PERMIT; PENALTIES

* * *

(b) A wine or beer tasting event held pursuant to subdivisions (a)(1) and (2) of this section, not including an alcohol beverage tasting conducted on the premises of the manufacturer or rectifier, shall comply with the following:

(1) Continue for no more than six hours, with no more than six beverages to be offered at a single event, and no more than two ounces of any single beverage and no more than a total of eight ounces of various vinous or malt beverages to be dispensed to a customer. No more than eight customers may be served at one time.

(2) Be conducted totally within ~~an area that is clearly cordoned off by barriers that extend~~ a designated area that extends no further than 10 feet from the point of service, and ~~a that is marked by a clearly visible sign that clearly states that no one under the age of 21 may participate in the tasting shall be placed in a visible location at the entrance to the tasting area.~~

* * *

Sec. 4. 7 V.S.A. § 238 is amended to read:

§ 238. CATERER'S ~~PERMIT~~ LICENSE, GRANTING OF; SALE TO MINORS

(a) The liquor control board may issue a caterer's ~~permit~~ license only to those persons who hold a current first ~~and third~~ class license or current first and third class licenses for a restaurant or hotel premises.

(b) The board may issue a commercial catering license only to those persons who hold a first class license or current first and third class licenses.

(c) The liquor control board shall promulgate rules or regulations as it deems necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section.

~~(e)~~(d) No malt or vinous beverages or spirituous liquors shall be sold or served to a minor by a holder of a caterer's ~~permit~~ license.

~~(d)~~(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the liquor control board may issue a caterer's ~~permit~~ license to a licensed manufacturer or rectifier who holds a current first class license.

Sec. 5. 7 V.S.A. § 238a is amended to read:

§ 238a. OUTSIDE CONSUMPTION PERMITS; GOLF COURSES;
~~WINERIES~~

Pursuant to regulations of the liquor control board, an outside consumption permit may be granted to the holder of a first or first and third class ~~license~~ licenses for all or part of the outside premises of a golf course or to the holder of a fourth class license for all or part of the outside premises ~~of a winery for consumption of wine produced on the premises~~, provided that such permit is first obtained from the local control commissioners and approved by the board.

Sec. 6. 7 V.S.A. § 231 is amended to read:

§ 231. FEES FOR LICENSES; DISPOSITION OF FEES

(a) The following fees shall be paid:

* * *

(8)(A) For a caterer's ~~permit~~ license, \$200.00.

(B) For a commercial catering license, \$200.00.

* * *

(Committee Vote: 8-0-0)

H. 523

An act relating to revising the state highway condemnation law

Rep. Koch of Barre Town, for the Committee on **Judiciary**, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. LEGISLATIVE INTENT

(a) The intent of the changes to the definition of necessity made in this act is to state the definition in accordance with State Transportation Board v. May, 137 Vt. 320 (1979), and to reorganize the definition for the sake of clarity. No substantive change is intended.

(b) The standard of review of the agency of transportation's determination of necessity established in 19 V.S.A. § 505(a)(3) of this act is intended to replace the former language of 19 V.S.A. § 507(a) stating that "the exercise of reasonable discretion upon the part of the agency shall not be presumed," as well as to replace the standard of review adopted in Latchis v. State Hwy. Bd., 120 Vt. 120 (1957) and relied upon in subsequent cases.

Sec. 2. 19 V.S.A. chapter 5 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 5. CONDEMNATION FOR STATE HIGHWAY PROJECTS

§ 500. INTENT

The purpose of this chapter is to ensure that a property owner receives fair treatment and just compensation when the owner's property is taken for state highway projects, and that condemnation proceedings are conducted expeditiously so that highway projects in the public interest are not unnecessarily delayed.

§ 501. DEFINITIONS

The following words and phrases as used in this chapter shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Necessity" ~~shall mean~~ means a reasonable need which considers the greatest public good and the least inconvenience and expense to the condemning party and to the property owner. Necessity shall not be measured merely by expense or convenience to the condemning party. ~~Due Necessity~~ includes a reasonable need for the highway project in general as well as a reasonable need to take a particular property and to take it to the extent proposed. In determining necessity, consideration shall be given to the:

(A) adequacy of other property and locations and to;

(B) ~~the~~ quantity, kind, and extent of cultivated and agricultural land which may be taken or rendered unfit for use, immediately and over the long term, by the proposed taking. ~~In this matter the court shall view the problem from both a long range agricultural land use viewpoint as well as from the immediate taking of agricultural lands which may be involved. Consideration also shall be given to the;~~

(C) effect upon home and homestead rights and the convenience of the owner of the land; ~~to the~~

(D) effect of the highway upon the scenic and recreational values of the highway; ~~to the~~

(E) need to accommodate present and future utility installations within the highway corridor; ~~to the~~

(F) need to mitigate the environmental impacts of highway construction; and ~~to the~~

(G) effect upon town grand lists and revenues.

(2) Damages resulting from the taking or use of property under the provisions of this chapter shall be the value for the most reasonable use of the property or right in the property, and of the business on the property, and the direct and proximate decrease in the value of the remaining property or right in the property and the business on the property. The added value, if any, to the remaining property or right in the property; which accrues directly to the owner of the property as a result of the taking or use, as distinguished from the general public benefit, shall be considered in the determination of damages.

(3) “Interested person” or “person interested in lands” or “property owner” means a person who has a legal interest of record in the property ~~affected~~ taken or proposed to be taken.

§ 502. AUTHORITY; PRECONDEMNATION ~~PROCEDURE~~ HEARING

(a) Authority. ~~The transportation board agency, when in its judgment the interest of the state requires, shall request the agency to~~ may take any ~~land or rights in land, including easements of access, air, view and light, deemed~~ property necessary to lay out, relocate, alter, construct, reconstruct, maintain, repair, widen, grade, or improve any state highway, including affected portions of town highways. ~~All property rights shall be taken in fee simple whenever practicable. In furtherance of these purposes, the agency may enter upon land adjacent to the proposed highway or upon other lands for the purpose of examination and making necessary surveys. However, that lands to conduct~~ necessary examinations and surveys; however, the agency shall do this work shall be done with minimum damage to the land and disturbance to the owners

and shall be subject to liability for actual damages. All property taken permanently shall be taken in fee simple whenever practicable. For all state highway projects involving property acquisitions, the agency shall follow the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Policies Act (“Act”) and its implementing regulations, as may be amended.

(b) The agency, in the construction and maintenance of limited access highway facilities, may also take any land or rights of the landowner in land under 9 V.S.A. chapter 93, subchapter 2, relating to advertising on limited access highways.

(c) Public hearing; notice of hearing.

(1) A public hearing shall be held for the purpose of receiving suggestions and recommendations from the public prior to the agency’s initiating proceedings under this chapter for the acquisition of any ~~lands or rights~~ property. The hearing shall be conducted by the agency. ~~Public notice shall be given by printing~~

(2) The agency shall prepare an official notice stating the purpose for which the property is desired and generally describing the highway project.

(3) Not less than 30 days prior to the hearing, the agency shall:

~~(A) cause the official notice not less than 30 days prior to the hearing to be printed~~ in a newspaper having general circulation in the area affected. ~~A;~~

~~(B) mail a copy of the notice shall be mailed to the board, the legislative bodies of the municipalities affected;~~ and ~~a copy sent~~

~~(C) by certified mail a copy of the notice to all known owners of lands and rights in land affected by whose property may be taken as a result of the proposed improvement.~~

~~The notice shall set forth the purpose for which the land or rights are desired and shall generally describe the improvement to be made.~~

~~The board may designate one or more members to attend the hearing and shall do so if a written request is filed with the board at least 10 days prior to the public hearing.~~

(4) At the hearing the agency shall set forth the reasons for the selection of the route intended and shall hear and consider all objections, suggestions for changes, and recommendations made by any person interested.

~~If no board member attended the hearing, a written request may be filed with the board within 30 days after the public hearing asking the board to~~

~~review the project and the record of the hearing. In such event, the board shall complete its review within 30 days after the request.~~

~~Following the hearing, unless otherwise directed by the board, the agency may proceed to lay out the highway and survey and acquire the land to be taken or affected, giving consideration to any objections, suggestions, and recommendations received from the public.~~

* * *

§ 503. PRECONDEMNATION NECESSITY DETERMINATION; SURVEY AND APPRAISAL; OFFER OF JUST COMPENSATION; NOTICE OF RIGHTS; NEGOTIATION; STIPULATION

(a) ~~When~~ Necessity determination; appraisal.

(1) After conducting the hearing required under section 502 of this chapter and considering the objections, suggestions, and recommendations received from the public, if the agency of transportation desires to acquire land or any rights in land finds the taking of property to be necessary for the purpose of laying out, relocating, altering, constructing, reconstructing, maintaining, repairing, widening, grading, or improving a state highway, it shall cause the land property proposed to be acquired or affected to be surveyed and shall make a written determination of necessity consistent with subdivision 501(1) of this chapter. Prior to initiating negotiations under this section, the agency shall cause property proposed to be taken to be appraised unless:

(A) the property owner offers to donate the property after being fully informed by the agency of the right to receive just compensation for damages and releasing the agency from the obligation to conduct an appraisal; or

(B) the agency determines that an appraisal is unnecessary because the valuation question is uncomplicated and the agency estimates the property to have a low fair market value, in accordance with 49 C.F.R. § 24.102.

(2) The agency shall prepare a waiver valuation if an appraisal is not conducted, pursuant to subdivision (1)(B) of this subsection.

(3) The property owner or his or her designee shall be given an opportunity to accompany the appraiser during the appraiser's inspection of the property.

(b) Offer of just compensation. Prior to the initiation of negotiations, the agency shall prepare a written offer of just compensation, which shall include a statement of the basis for the offer and a legal description of the property proposed to be acquired.

(c) Negotiation. Prior to instituting condemnation proceedings under section 504 of this chapter, the agency shall make every reasonable effort to acquire property expeditiously by negotiation and shall comply with subsection (d) of this section.

(d) Notice and other documents. The agency shall hand-deliver or send by mail to interested persons a notice of procedures and rights and the offer of just compensation. The notice of procedures and rights shall include an explanation of the proposed state highway project and its purpose, and statements that:

(1) the agency is seeking to acquire the property described in the offer of just compensation for the project;

(2) agency representatives are available to discuss the offer of just compensation;

(3) the agency does not represent the property owner, and he or she may benefit from the advice of an attorney;

(4) if the agency and the property owner are unable to reach agreement on the agency's legal right to take the property, on just compensation, or both, the agency may file a complaint in superior court to determine the contested issues;

(5) the property owner may enter into an agreement with the agency stipulating to the agency's legal right to take his or her property, without waiving the owner's right to object to the amount of compensation offered and to demand trial by jury to assess compensation;

(6) the property owner has the right to contest the necessity of the taking, the public purpose of the project, or the amount of the offer of just compensation, but must contest these issues by filing an answer to the complaint with the court. If the owner does not file a timely answer, the court may enter a default judgment in favor of the agency;

(7) a copy of an appraisal or an estimated valuation ("waiver valuation") will be furnished by the agency at the owner's request;

(8) summarize the property owner's right to relocation assistance, if applicable.

(e) Agreement on legality of taking, damages.

(1) An interested person may enter into an agreement with the agency stipulating to the necessity of the taking and the public purpose of the project, to damages, or both. The agreement shall include:

(A) a statement that the person executing the agreement has

examined a survey or appraisal of the property to be taken;

(B) an explanation of the legal and property rights affected;

(C) a statement that the person has received the documents specified in subsection (d) of this section; and

(D) if an agreement stipulating only to the legality of the taking, a statement that the right of the person to object to the amount of compensation offered, and to demand trial by jury to assess damages, is not affected by the agreement.

(2) If an interested person executes an agreement stipulating to the legality of the taking in accordance with subdivision (1) of this subsection, the agency shall prepare, within 10 business days of entering into the agreement, a notice of condemnation and shall file it in accordance with section 506 of this chapter. The notice of condemnation shall include a legal description of the property to be taken.

§ 504. ~~PETITION FOR HEARING TO DETERMINE NECESSITY COMPLAINT; SERVICE; ANSWER~~

(a) Upon completion of the survey the agency may petition a superior judge, setting forth in the petition that it proposes to acquire certain land, or rights in land, and describing the lands or rights, and the survey shall be attached to the petition and made a part of the petition. The petition shall set forth the purposes for which the land or rights are desired, and shall contain a request that the judge fix a time and place when he or she, or some other superior judge, will hear all parties concerned and determine whether the taking is necessary. Verified complaint. If a property owner has not entered into an agreement stipulating to the necessity of a taking and the public purpose of a highway project, or if a property owner and the agency have not agreed on damages, the agency shall file a verified complaint in the civil division of the superior court in a county where the project is located seeking an order of condemnation, a determination of damages, or both. The complaint shall name as defendants each interested person who has not stipulated to the legality of a taking, or who has not reached agreement with the agency on damages, and shall include:

(1) statements that the agency has complied with subsection 503(d) of this chapter;

(2) the agency's written determination of necessity;

(3) a general description of the negotiations undertaken; and

(4) a survey of the proposed project, and legal descriptions of the property and of the interests therein proposed to be taken.

(b) Service and notice.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the agency shall serve the complaint and summons in accordance with the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure and section 519 of this chapter.

(2) The agency shall publish a notice of the complaint, the substance of the summons, and a description of the project and of the lands to be taken in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipalities where the project is located, once a week on the same day of the week for three consecutive weeks. The agency shall mail a copy of the newspaper notice to the last known address of an interested person not otherwise served, if any address is known. Upon affidavit by the secretary that diligent inquiry has been made to find all interested persons and, if applicable, that service on a known interested person cannot with due diligence be made in or outside the state by another method prescribed in Rule 4 of the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure, the newspaper publication shall be deemed sufficient service on all unknown interested persons and all known interested persons who cannot otherwise be served. Service by newspaper publication is complete the day after the third publication.

(3) Unless otherwise served under subdivision (1) of this subsection, the agency shall mail a copy of the complaint to the clerk, legislative body, and board of listers of each municipality in which land is proposed to be taken. The clerk with responsibility over the land records shall record the copy of the complaint (including the survey), and shall enter the names of the property owners named in the complaint in the general index of transactions affecting the title to real estate.

(c) Necessity, public purpose; default. If an interested person does not file a timely answer denying the necessity of a taking or the public purpose of the project, the court may enter an order of condemnation by default.

§ 505. HEARING PROCEEDINGS TO DETERMINE NECESSITY
LEGALITY OF TAKING; APPEAL AND STAY

~~(a) The superior judge to whom the petition is presented shall fix the time for hearing, which shall not be more than 60 nor less than 40 days from the date he or she signs the order. Likewise, he or she shall fix the place for hearing, which shall be the superior court or any other place within the county in which the land in question is located. If the superior judge to whom the petition is presented cannot hear the petition at the time set he or she shall call upon the administrative judge to assign another superior judge to hear the cause at the time and place assigned in the order. Hearing.~~

(1) If a timely answer is filed denying the necessity of a taking or the

public purpose of the project, the court shall schedule a final hearing to determine these issues, which shall be held within 90 days of expiration of the deadline for filing an answer by the last interested person served. Absent good cause shown, this hearing date shall not be postponed beyond the 90-day period.

(2) At the hearing, the agency shall present evidence showing the necessity of the takings and the public purpose of the project.

(3)(A) The court shall presume that the agency's determination of the necessity for and public purpose of a project is correct, unless a party demonstrates bad faith or abuse of discretion on the part of the agency.

(B) The court shall review *de novo* the agency's determination of the need to take a particular property and to take it to the extent proposed.

(4) Unless the parties otherwise agree or unless the court determines that it is in the public interest to proceed on questions of damages, proceedings to determine damages shall be stayed pending a final determination, including the exhaustion of all appeal rights, of any contested questions of necessity and public purpose.

~~(b) If the land proposed to be acquired extends into two or more counties, then a single hearing to determine necessity may be held in one of the counties. In fixing the place for hearing, the superior judge to whom the petition is presented shall take into consideration the needs of the parties. Discovery. Absent a showing of unfair prejudice, the right to discovery on the issues of necessity and public purpose shall be limited to the plans, surveys, studies, reports, data, decisions, and analyses relating to approving and designing the highway project.~~

(c) Decision and order. If the court finds the proposed taking lawful, it shall issue an order of condemnation describing the property authorized to be taken, declaring the right of the agency to take the property by eminent domain, and providing that title to the property will be transferred to the agency after the agency has recorded the order and tendered or deposited payment. The court in its order may modify the extent of a proposed taking.

(d) Litigation expenses. If the court issues a judgment that the agency cannot acquire the property by condemnation, or if the agency abandons the condemnation proceeding other than under a settlement, the court shall award the property owner his or her reasonable litigation expenses, including costs and attorney's fees.

(e) Appeal, stay. An order of condemnation may be appealed or stayed in the same manner as a final judgment for possession of real estate under the

Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure and the Vermont Rules of Appellate Procedure. A decision denying an order of condemnation likewise may be appealed.

§ 506. SERVICE AND PUBLICATION OF NECESSITY PETITION AND NOTICE OF HEARING; ANSWER RECORDING OF ORDER OR NOTICE OF CONDEMNATION; PAYMENT; VESTING OF TITLE

~~(a)(1) The agency shall prepare a notice of the necessity hearing. The notice shall include the names of the municipalities in which the lands to be taken or affected are located; the names of all interested persons within the meaning of subdivision 501(2) of this chapter; and a brief statement identifying the proposed project and its location, and the date, time and place of the necessity hearing. The agency shall make service of copies of the petition, the notice of hearing and the survey (for the purposes of this section, "survey" means a plan, profile, or cross-section of the proposed project) as follows: Within 15 business days of the issuance of an order of condemnation by the court or of the preparation of a notice of condemnation by the agency in accordance with subdivision 503(e)(2) of this chapter, the agency shall:~~

~~(1) Upon interested persons in accordance with the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure for service of process, except as stated in subsection (b) of this section and in section 519 of this title or, with respect to interested parties with no known residence or place of business within the state, by certified mail, return receipt requested. The copy of the survey that is served upon interested persons need include only the particular property in which those persons have an interest.~~

~~(2) One copy each upon the clerk, legislative body, and board of listers of each affected municipality by certified mail. The clerk shall record the notice of hearing in the municipal land records, at the agency's expense, and shall enter the names of the interested persons in the general index of transactions affecting the title to real estate.~~

~~(A) record the order or notice, including the description of the property taken, in the office of the clerk of the town where the land is situated;~~

~~(B) tender to the property owner, or deposit with the court, the amount of the offer of just compensation prepared under section 503(b) of this chapter or any other amount agreed to by the owner; and~~

~~(C) mail or deliver to the owner a copy of the order or notice.~~

~~(2) Payment shall be deemed to have been tendered when the agency offers payment directly to an interested person or, if an interested person has not provided the agency necessary identification information for purposes of~~

taxation, when the agency makes payment into an escrow account that the interested person can access upon providing the necessary information.

~~(b) The agency also shall publish the notice of hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipalities in which the proposed project lies. Publication shall be made once a week for three consecutive weeks on the same day of the week, the last publication to be not less than five days before the hearing. When service on an interested person cannot with due diligence be made within or outside the state, upon affidavit of the secretary of transportation or the secretary's designee that diligent inquiry has been made to find the interested person, the publication shall be deemed sufficient service on that person. The affidavit shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the person attempting service that the location of the interested person is unknown and that the interested person has no known agent upon whom service can be made Title in the property shall vest in the state, and the agency may proceed with the project, upon the later of:~~

~~(1) the agency's recording of the condemnation order or notice; or~~

~~(2) the agency's tendering to the owner, or depositing with the court, the offered or agreed amount of compensation in accordance with this section.~~

~~(c) Compliance with these provisions of this title shall constitute sufficient notice to and service upon all interested persons and municipalities Except in the case of agreed compensation, an owner's acceptance and use of a payment under this section does not affect his or her right to contest damages under section 512 of this chapter, but shall bar the owner's right to contest necessity and public purpose.~~

~~(d) No service need be made upon any interested person or municipality that has stipulated to necessity in accordance with section 508 of this chapter The agency shall comply with the provisions of 27 V.S.A. chapter 17 governing the composition and recording of project layout plats.~~

~~(e) Unless an answer denying the necessity or propriety of the proposed taking is filed by one or more parties served or appearing in the proceedings on or before the date set in the notice of hearing on the petition, the necessity and propriety shall be deemed to be conceded, and the court shall so find. [Repealed.]~~

~~§ 507. HEARING AND ORDER OF NECESSITY CATTLE PASSES~~

~~(a) At the time and place appointed for the hearing, the court, consisting of the superior judge signing the order or the other superior judge as may be assigned and, if available within the meaning of 4 V.S.A. § 112, the assistant judges of the county in which the hearing is held shall hear all persons~~

~~interested and wishing to be heard. If any person owning or having an interest in the land to be taken or affected appears and objects to the necessity of taking the land included within the survey or any part of the survey, then the court shall require the agency of transportation to proceed with the introduction of evidence of the necessity of the taking. The burden of proof of the necessity of the taking shall be upon the agency of transportation and shall be established by a fair preponderance of the evidence, and the exercise of reasonable discretion upon the part of the agency shall not be presumed. The court may cite in additional parties including other property owners whose interest may be concerned or affected and shall cause to be notified, the legislative body of all adjoining cities, towns, villages, or other municipal corporations affected by any taking of land or interest in land based on any ultimate order of the court. The court shall make findings of fact and file them and any party in interest may appeal under the Vermont Rules of Appellate Procedure adopted by the supreme court. The court shall, by its order, determine whether the necessity of the state requires the taking of the land and rights as set forth in the petition and may find from the evidence that another route or routes are preferable in which case the agency shall proceed in accordance with section 502 of this title and this section and may modify or alter the proposed taking in such respects as to the court may seem proper.~~

~~(b) By~~ In its order of condemnation, the court may also direct the agency of transportation to install passes under the highway as specified in this chapter for the benefit of the large modern farm properties, the fee title of which is owned by any party to the proceedings, where a reasonable need is shown by the owner. The court may consider evidence relative to present and anticipated future highway traffic volume, future land development in the area, and the amount and type of acreage separated by the highway in determining the need for an underpass of larger dimensions than a standard cattle-pass of reinforced concrete, metal, or other suitable material which provides usable dimensions five feet wide by six feet three inches high. Where a herd of greater than 50 milking cows is consistently maintained on the property, the court may direct that the dimensions of the larger underpass shall be eight feet in width and six feet three inches in height to be constructed of reinforced concrete, and the owner of the farm property shall pay one-fourth of the difference in overall cost between the standard cattle-pass and the larger underpass. Where the owner of the farm property desires an underpass of dimensions greater than eight feet in width and six feet three inches in height, the underpass may be constructed if feasible and in accordance with acceptable design standards, and the total additional costs over the dimensions specified shall be paid by the owner. The provisions of this section shall not be interpreted to prohibit the agency of transportation and the property owner from determining the

specifications of a cattle-pass or underpass by mutual agreement at any time, either prior or subsequent to the date of the court's order. The owner of a fee title shall be interpreted to include lessees of so-called lease land.

§ 508. ~~STIPULATION OF NECESSITY~~

~~(a) A person or municipality owning or having an interest in lands or rights to be taken or affected, a municipality in which the land is to be taken or affected, and other interested persons may stipulate as to the necessity of the taking.~~

~~(b) The stipulation shall be an affidavit sworn to before a person authorized to take acknowledgments, and, in the case of a municipality, shall be executed by a majority of its legislative body. The stipulation shall be in a form approved by the attorney general and shall include but not be limited to the following:~~

~~(1) a recital that the person or persons executing the stipulation have examined the applicable plan and survey of the lands or rights to be taken;~~

~~(2) an explanation of the legal and property rights affected; and~~

~~(3) that the right of the person to adequate compensation is not affected by executing the stipulation.~~

~~(c) The stipulation shall be invalid unless within two years of the date of the stipulation an order of necessity is granted. [Repealed.]~~

§ 509. ~~PROCEDURE~~

~~(a) The stipulation shall be filed with the appropriate superior court, together with the petition for an order of necessity. Notice of the hearing on the petition shall be published in accordance with section 506 of this title. Other interested persons who have not stipulated to necessity shall be notified and served in accordance with section 506 of this title. The court may also cite in additional parties in accordance with section 507 of this title.~~

~~(b) If a person claiming to be affected or concerned files a notice of objection to a proposed finding of necessity prior to the date of the hearing, the court shall at the hearing determine if the person has an interest in lands or rights to be taken such as to be entitled to object to the proposed finding of necessity, and, if he is so affected or concerned, whether there is necessity for the taking, in accordance with section 507 of this title. Nothing in this section shall prohibit an interested person from consenting to necessity. The court may continue the hearing to allow proper preparation by the agency of transportation and interested parties.~~

~~(c) If all interested persons and municipalities stipulate as to the necessity~~

~~of the taking, the court may immediately issue an order of necessity.~~

~~(d) Interested persons or municipalities who do not consent to necessity are entitled to a necessity hearing in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.~~

~~(e) A copy of the order finding necessity shall be mailed to each person and municipality who consented by stipulation to necessity, by certified mail, return receipt requested.~~

~~(f) The stipulation of necessity shall not affect the rights of the person with regard to fixing the amount of compensation to be paid in accordance with sections 511-514 of this title. However, the transportation board may enter into an agreement for purchase of lands or rights affected, provided the agreement is conditioned upon the issuance of an order of necessity.~~
~~[Repealed.]~~

~~§ 510. APPEAL FROM ORDER OF NECESSITY~~

~~(a) If the state, municipal corporation or any owner affected by the order of the court is aggrieved by the order, an appeal may be taken to the supreme court. In the event an appeal is taken according to these provisions from an order of necessity, its effect may be stayed by the superior court or the supreme court where the person requesting the stay establishes:~~

~~(1) that he or she has a likelihood of success on the merits;~~

~~(2) that he or she will suffer irreparable harm in the absence of the requested stay;~~

~~(3) that other interested parties will not be substantially harmed if a stay is granted; and~~

~~(4) that the public interest supports a grant of the proposed stay.~~

~~(b) If no stay is granted or, if a stay is granted, upon final disposition of the appeal, a copy of the order of the court shall be recorded within 30 days in the office of the clerk of each town in which the land affected lies.~~

~~(c) Thereafter for a period of one year, the agency of transportation may request the transportation board to institute proceedings for the condemnation of the land included in the survey as finally approved by the court without further hearing or consideration of any question of the necessity of the taking. In no event shall title to or possession of the appealing landowner's property pass to the state until there is a final adjudication of the issue of the necessity and propriety of the proposed taking.~~

~~(d) If the agency of transportation is delayed in requesting the transportation board to institute condemnation proceedings within the one-year period by court actions or federal procedural actions, the time lost pending~~

final determination shall not be counted as part of the one year necessity period. [Repealed.]

§ 511. HEARING TO DETERMINE AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION

(a) ~~Following a determination of the necessity of the taking as above provided, when an owner of land or rights and the agency of transportation are unable to agree on the amount of compensation to be paid, and if the agency of transportation desires to proceed with the taking, the transportation board shall appoint a time and place in the county where the land is situated for examining the premises and hearing parties interested, giving at least 10 days' notice in writing to the person owning the land or having an interest in the land. At that time and place, a member or members of the transportation board shall hear any person having an interest in the land and desiring to be heard.~~

(b) ~~If the land proposed to be acquired extends into two or more counties, the board may hold a single hearing in one of the counties to determine compensation. In fixing the place for hearing, the transportation board shall take into consideration the needs of the parties. [Repealed.]~~

§ 512. ORDER FIXING COMPENSATION; INVERSE CONDEMNATION; RELOCATION ASSISTANCE DETERMINATION OF DAMAGES; CREDIT OF STATE PLEDGED

(a) ~~Within 30 days after the compensation hearing, the board shall by its order fix the compensation to be paid to each person from whom land or rights are taken. Within 30 days of the board's order, the agency shall file and record the order in the office of the clerk of the town where the land is situated, deliver to each person a copy of that portion of the order directly affecting the person, and pay or tender the award to each person entitled. A person to whom a compensation award is paid or tendered under this subsection may accept, retain, and dispose of the award to his or her own use without prejudice to the person's right of appeal, as provided in section 513 of this title. Upon the payment or tender of the award as above provided, the agency may proceed with the work for which the land is taken. If the agency and an interested person are unable to agree on damages, the court or, if a party demands trial by jury, the jury, shall first determine the total damages as between the agency and all interested persons claiming an interest in a subject property. The agency may withdraw from further participation in the trial after total damages are awarded. The court or jury shall then determine any further questions in the action, including the apportionment of the amount awarded.~~

(b) ~~In the event the Costs; other litigation expenses.~~

(1) ~~If a plaintiff prevails against the state in an action for in an inverse condemnation, arising under this title or as a result of the acquisition of real~~

~~property for a program or project undertaken by a federal agency, or with federal financial assistance action, the court shall determine an award or allow to the plaintiff as part of its judgment such sum as will, in the opinion of the court, reimburse the plaintiff for his or her reasonable costs, disbursements and other litigation expenses, including reasonable attorney, appraisal, and engineering fees actually incurred because of the proceeding.~~

(2) If the property owner's damages award is more than the agency's offer of just compensation or offer of judgment, whichever is greater, the court shall award the owner his or her reasonable costs. If the damages award is less than or equal to the greater of the agency's offer of just compensation or offer of judgment, the court shall award the agency its reasonable costs.

~~(c) When federal funds are available to provide relocation assistance and payments to persons displaced as a result of federal and federally assisted programs, any state agency may match the federal funds to the extent provided by federal law and grant relocation assistance and payments in the instances and on the conditions set forth by federal law and regulations. [Repealed.]~~

(d) The credit of the state of Vermont is pledged to the payment of all amounts awarded or allowed under the provisions of the chapter, and these amounts shall be lawful obligations of the state of Vermont.

~~§ 513. APPEAL FROM ORDER FIXING COMPENSATION; JURY TRIAL OF DAMAGES AWARD~~

~~(a) A person or a municipal corporation interested in the lands affected by a relocation who is dissatisfied with the decision of the transportation board as to amount of damages awarded for the lands, may appeal to the superior court where the land is situated within ninety days after the report has been filed, and any number of persons aggrieved may join in the appeal.~~

~~(b) Any person appealing the award of damages made by the transportation board, and the agency of transportation, shall be entitled to a jury trial in the superior court. Any party aggrieved by a decision on damages may appeal to the supreme court in accordance with the Vermont Rules of Appellate Procedure.~~

~~§ 514. COSTS~~

~~When the appellant is allowed a sum greater than was awarded by the transportation board, the court shall tax costs against the agency of transportation. When the award fixed by the transportation board is upheld, the court shall tax costs against the appellant. The court shall fix the time for paying the damages awarded. [Repealed.]~~

~~§ 515a. EVIDENCE OF HIGHWAY COMPLETION~~

~~The lack of a certificate of completion of a highway shall not alone constitute conclusive evidence that a highway is not public. [Repealed.]~~

* * *

§ 517. ~~VESTING OF TITLE~~

~~Title to the lands taken, or other rights acquired, under this chapter, shall vest in the state upon the filing for record with the town clerk of the transportation board's order as provided in section 512 of this chapter, unless previously acquired by deed or other appropriate instrument. [Repealed.]~~

* * *

§ 519. CONDOMINIUMS; COMMON AREAS AND FACILITIES

(a) For purposes of this section, the terms “apartment owner,” “association of owners,” “common areas and ~~facilities~~” facilities,” and “declaration” shall have the same meanings as in the Condominium Ownership Act, 27 V.S.A. chapter 15.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever the agency under this chapter ~~5 of this title~~ proposes to acquire any common areas and facilities of a condominium, the association of owners shall constitute the interested person or persons interested in lands in lieu of the individual apartment owners for purposes of the necessity hearing, the compensation hearing, and any appeals therefrom.

(c) The agency shall serve one copy of the ~~necessity petition~~ complaint and summons upon the association of owners through one of its officers or agents, instead of upon the individual apartment owners.

(d) The agency shall make the compensation check payable to the association of owners, which shall then make proportional payments to the apartment owners as their interests appear in the declaration.

Sec. 3. 19 V.S.A. § 1(12) is amended to read:

(12) “Highways” are only such as are laid out in the manner prescribed by statute; or roads which have been constructed for public travel over land which has been conveyed to and accepted by a municipal corporation or to the state by deed of a fee or easement interest; or roads which have been dedicated to the public use and accepted by the city or town in which such roads are located; or such as may be from time to time laid out by the agency or town. However, the lack of a certificate of completion of a state or town highway shall not alone constitute conclusive evidence that the highway is not public. The term “highway” includes rights-of-way, bridges, drainage structures, signs, guardrails, areas to accommodate utilities authorized by law to locate

within highway limits, areas used to mitigate the environmental impacts of highway construction, vegetation, scenic enhancements, and structures. The term “highway” does not include state forest highways, management roads, easements, or rights-of-way owned by or under the control of the agency of natural resources, the department of forests, parks and recreation, the department of fish and wildlife, or the department of environmental conservation.

* * * Conforming Changes * * *

Sec. 4. 5 V.S.A. § 652 is amended to read:

§ 652. ~~PETITION TO~~ SUPERIOR COURT

The secretary of transportation or the legislative body of a municipality, as defined in 24 V.S.A. § 2001, or the committee representing two or more municipalities, when authorized by vote of their legislative bodies, may ~~petition a~~ proceed in superior ~~judge court~~ as provided in 19 V.S.A. chapter 5, except as otherwise provided in this subchapter.

Sec. 5. REPEAL

5 V.S.A. § 654 (answer in airport condemnation proceedings) and 10 V.S.A. § 959 (determination of damages for taking of land for flood control project) are repealed.

Sec. 6. 10 V.S.A. §§ 958 and 960 are amended to read:

§ 958. EMINENT DOMAIN; DETERMINING NECESSITY

(a) The commissioner of the department of environmental conservation may ~~petition~~ file a complaint in the superior court for any county in which a portion of the real estate lies to determine that necessity requires that the state acquire real estate within the state, including real estate held for public use in the name of the state or any municipality, for the purpose of flood control projects.

* * *

(c) The ~~petition~~ complaint, the service thereof and the proceedings in relation thereto, including rights of appeal, shall conform with and be controlled by ~~chapter 5 of~~ Title 19 chapter 5.

§ 960. ENTRY AUTHORIZED

The commissioner of the department of environmental conservation or his or her authorized agents may enter upon any real estate at reasonable times and places for the purpose of making surveys or other investigations under this section, subsection 952(b) and sections 953, ~~957-959~~ 957-958 and 961 of this

title. The owners of damaged real estate may recover for damages sustained by reason of the preliminary entry authorized by this section in an action at law against the commissioner.

Sec. 7. 24 V.S.A. § 4012 is amended to read:

§ 4012. EMINENT DOMAIN; EXEMPTION OF PROPERTY FROM EXECUTION

(a) An authority shall have the right to acquire by the exercise of the power of eminent domain any real property which it may deem necessary for its purposes under this chapter after the adoption by it of a resolution declaring that the acquisition of the real property described therein is necessary for such purposes. An authority may exercise the power of eminent domain in the manner provided for the condemnation of land or rights therein ~~by the state transportation board~~ as set forth in 19 V.S.A. §§ ~~501-514~~ 500-513 and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto. Property already devoted to a public use may be acquired, provided that no real property belonging to the city, county, state, or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired without its consent.

* * *

Sec. 8. 24 V.S.A. § 5104 is amended to read:

§ 5104. PURPOSES AND POWERS

(a) The authority may purchase, own, operate, or provide for the operation of land transportation facilities, and may contract for transit services, conduct studies, and contract with other governmental agencies, private companies, and individuals.

(b) The authority shall be a body politic and corporate with the powers incident to a municipal corporation under the laws of the state of Vermont consistent with the purposes of the authority, and may exercise all powers necessary, appurtenant, convenient, or incidental to the carrying out of its functions, including, ~~but not limited to,~~ the following:

* * *

(11) within its area of operation, to acquire by the exercise of the power of eminent domain any real property which it may have found necessary for its purposes, in the manner provided for the condemnation of land or rights therein as set forth in 19 V.S.A. §§ ~~501-514~~ 500-513.

* * *

* * * Transition Provision * * *

Sec. 9. TRANSITION

(a) The state highway condemnation procedures of 19 V.S.A. chapter 5 in effect prior to July 1, 2012, shall continue to apply to all superior court and transportation board proceedings brought by the agency prior to July 1, 2012.

(b) With respect to any superior court proceeding brought by the agency on or after July 1, 2012 under 19 V.S.A. chapter 5, as amended by this act, the agency shall be required to demonstrate that it has satisfied the requirements of this act with respect to precondemnation appraisals, offers of just compensation, and negotiations with property owners.

Sec. 10. REPORT

By October 15, 2013, the agency shall submit to the house and senate committees on judiciary and on transportation a report listing:

(1) every acquisition of property, whether by agreement or through condemnation, for which the agency prepared a waiver valuation in fiscal year 2013;

(2) the value of the property estimated in the waiver valuation;

(3) whether an appraisal of the property was obtained by the agency or the property owner and, if so, the appraised value of the property;

(4) the date and the amount of the first offer made to the property owner;

(5) the date and the amount of the final payment to the property owner for the property; and

(6) whether the final payment to the property owner resulted from an agreement prior to the filing of a condemnation action, an agreement following the filing of a condemnation action, or a superior court decision on compensation.

* * * Effective Date * * *

Sec. 11. EFFECTIVE DATES

(a) This section and Sec. 9 (transition provision) shall take effect on passage.

(b) All other sections shall take effect on July 1, 2012.

(Committee Vote: 11-0-0)

Rep. Bissonnette of Winooski, for the Committee on **Transportation**, recommends the bill ought to pass when amended as recommended by the Committee on **Judiciary**.

(Committee Vote: 8-1-2)

H. 524

An act relating to the regulation of professions and occupations

Rep. Evans of Essex, for the Committee on **Government Operations**, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

* * * General Provisions * * *

Sec. 1. 3 V.S.A. § 122 is amended to read:

§ 122. OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

An office of professional regulation is created within the office of the secretary of state. The office shall have a director who shall be appointed by the secretary of state and shall be an exempt employee. The following boards or professions are attached to the office of professional regulation:

* * *

(41) Audiologists and speech-language pathologists

(42) Landscape architects.

Sec. 2. 3 V.S.A. § 123 is amended to read:

§ 123. DUTIES OF OFFICE

(a) ~~Upon request, the~~ The office shall provide administrative, secretarial, financial, investigatory, inspection, and legal services to the boards. The administrative services provided by the office shall include:

* * *

(12) With the assistance of the boards, establishing a schedule of license renewal and termination dates so as to distribute the renewal work in the office as effectively as possible. Licenses may be issued and renewed according to that schedule for periods of up to two years with an appropriate pro rata adjustment of fees. A person whose initial license is issued within 90 days prior to the set renewal date shall not be required to renew the license until the end of the first full biennial licensing period following initial licensure.

* * *

Sec. 3. 3 V.S.A. § 125 is amended to read:

§ 125. FEES

(a) In addition to the fees otherwise authorized by law, a board may charge the following fees:

* * *

~~(6) Licenses granted under rules adopted pursuant to subdivision 129(a)(10) of this title, \$20.00.~~

* * *

Sec. 4. 3 V.S.A. § 129 is amended to read:

§ 129. POWERS OF BOARDS; DISCIPLINE PROCESS

(a) In addition to any other provisions of law, a board may exercise the following powers:

* * *

(10) Issue temporary licenses to ~~health care providers and veterinarians~~ during a declared state of emergency. ~~The health care provider or veterinarian person~~ to be issued a temporary license must be currently licensed, in good standing, and not subject to disciplinary proceedings in any other jurisdiction. The temporary license shall authorize the holder to practice in Vermont until the termination of the declared state of emergency or 90 days, whichever occurs first, as long as the licensee remains in good standing. Fees shall be waived when a license is required to provide services under this subdivision.

* * *

Sec. 5. 3 V.S.A. § 129a is amended to read:

§ 129a. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

(a) In addition to any other provision of law, the following conduct by a licensee constitutes unprofessional conduct. When that conduct is by an applicant or person who later becomes an applicant, it may constitute grounds for denial of a license or other disciplinary action. Any one of the following items, or any combination of items, whether or not the conduct at issue was committed within or outside the state, shall constitute unprofessional conduct:

* * *

(8) Failing to make available promptly to a person using professional health care services, that person's representative, or succeeding health care professionals or institutions, upon written request and direction of the person using professional health care services, copies of that person's records in the possession or under the control of the licensed practitioner, or failing to notify patients or clients how to obtain their records when a practice closes.

* * *

* * * Chiropractic * * *

Sec. 6. 26 V.S.A. § 528 is amended to read:

§ 528. BOARD PROCEDURES

(a) Annually the board shall elect from among its members a chair ~~and a~~, vice chair, and secretary, each to serve for one year. No person shall serve as chair or vice chair for more than three consecutive years.

~~(b) The board shall meet at least semiannually for the purpose of examining applicants, if applications are pending. Meetings may be called by the chair or upon the request of three other members. [Repealed.]~~

~~(c) Meetings shall be warned and conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 5 of Title 1. [Repealed.]~~

(d) A majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum for transacting business and all action shall be taken upon a majority vote of the members present and voting.

Sec. 7. 26 V.S.A. § 532 is amended to read:

§ 532. EXAMINATIONS

(a) The board, or an examination service selected by the board, shall examine applicants for licensure. The examinations may include the following subjects: anatomy, physiology, physiotherapy, diagnosis, hygiene, orthopedics, histology, pathology, neurology, chemistry, bacteriology, x-ray interpretation, x-ray technic and radiation protection, and principles of chiropractic. The board may use a standardized national examination.

* * *

Sec. 8. 26 V.S.A. § 534 is amended to read:

§ 534. LICENSE RENEWAL ~~AND REINSTATEMENT~~

(a) Licenses shall be renewed every two years upon application and payment of the required fee. Failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall result in suspension of all privileges granted by the license beginning on the expiration date of the license. A license which has lapsed shall be ~~reinstated~~ renewed upon payment of the biennial renewal fee and the late renewal penalty.

(b) The board may adopt rules necessary for the protection of the public to assure the board that an applicant whose license has lapsed for more than three years is professionally qualified before the license is ~~reinstated~~ renewed. Conditions imposed under this subsection shall be in addition to the requirements of subsection (a) of this section.

(c) In addition to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, an applicant for renewal shall have satisfactorily completed continuing education

as required by the board. For purposes of this subsection, the board may require, by rule, not more than 24 hours of approved continuing education as a condition of renewal.

Sec. 9. 26 V.S.A. § 541 is amended to read:

§ 541. DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS; UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

~~(a) A person licensed or registered under this chapter or a person applying for a license or reinstatement of a license shall not engage in unprofessional conduct.~~

~~(b) Unprofessional conduct means the following conduct and the conduct set forth in section 129a of Title 3 V.S.A. § 129a:~~

* * *

~~(14) Notwithstanding the provisions of 3 V.S.A. § 129a(a)(10), in the course of practice, failure to use and exercise that degree of care, skill and proficiency which is commonly exercised by the ordinary skillful, careful and prudent chiropractor engaged in similar practice under the same or similar conditions, whether or not actual injury to a patient has occurred. [Repealed.]~~

~~(15) Failing to inform a patient verbally and to obtain signed written consent from a patient before proceeding from advertised chiropractic services for which no payment is required to chiropractic services for which payment is required.~~

~~(c) In connection with a disciplinary action, the board may refuse to accept the return of a license or registration tendered by the subject of a disciplinary investigation.~~

~~(d) The burden of proof in a disciplinary action shall be on the state to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the person has engaged in unprofessional conduct.~~

~~(e) After hearing and upon a finding of unprofessional conduct, or upon approval of a negotiated agreement, the board may take disciplinary action against the licensee, registrant or applicant. That action may include any of the following conditions or restrictions which may be in addition to or in lieu of suspension:~~

~~(1) A requirement that the person submit to care or counseling.~~

~~(2) A restriction that a licensee practice only under supervision of a named individual or an individual with specified credentials.~~

~~(3) A requirement that a licensee participate in continuing education as defined by the board, in order to overcome specified deficiencies.~~

~~(4) A requirement that the licensee's scope of practice be restricted to a specified extent.~~

~~(f) The board may reinstate a revoked license on terms and conditions it deems proper.~~

* * * Dental * * *

Sec. 10. REPEAL

26 V.S.A. chapter 13 (dentists and dental hygienists) is repealed.

Sec. 11. 26 V.S.A. chapter 12 is added to read:

CHAPTER 12. DENTISTS, DENTAL HYGIENISTS, AND
DENTAL ASSISTANTS

Subchapter 1. General Provisions

§ 561. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Board" means the board of dental examiners.

(2) "Director" means the director of the office of professional regulation.

(3) "Practicing dentistry" means an activity in which a person:

(A) undertakes by any means or method to diagnose or profess to diagnose or to treat or profess to treat or to prescribe for or profess to prescribe for any lesions, diseases, disorders, for deficiencies of the human oral cavity, teeth, gingiva, maxilla, or mandible or adjacent associated structures;

(B) extracts human teeth or corrects malpositions of the teeth or jaws;

(C) furnishes, supplies, constructs, reproduces, or repairs prosthetic dentures, bridges, appliances, or other structures to be used or worn as substitutes for natural teeth or adjusts those structures, except on the written prescription of a duly licensed dentist and by the use of impressions or casts made by a duly licensed and practicing dentist;

(D) administers general dental anesthetics;

(E) administers local dental anesthetics, except dental hygienists as authorized by board rule; or

(F) engages in any of the practices included in the curricula of recognized dental colleges.

(4) "Dental hygienist" means an individual licensed under this chapter.

(5) "Dental assistant" means an individual registered under this chapter.

(6) "Direct supervision" means supervision by a licensed dentist who is readily available at the dental facility for consultation or intervention.

§ 562. PROHIBITIONS

(a) No person may use in connection with a name any words, including "Doctor of Dental Surgery" or "Doctor of Dental Medicine," or any letters, signs, or figures, including the letters "D.D.S." or "D.M.D.," which imply that a person is a licensed dentist when not authorized under this chapter;

(b) No person may practice as a dentist or dental hygienist unless currently licensed to do so under the provisions of this chapter.

(c) No person may practice as a dental assistant unless currently registered under the provisions of this chapter.

(d) A person who violates this section shall be subject to the penalties provided in 3 V.S.A. § 127.

§ 563. EXEMPTIONS

The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the following:

(1) the rights and privileges of physicians licensed under the laws of this state.

(2) an unlicensed person from performing merely mechanical work upon inert matter in a dental office or laboratory.

(3) a dental student currently enrolled in a dental school or college accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association who:

(A) provides dental treatment under the supervision of a licensed dentist at a state hospital or under licensed instructors within a dental school, college, or dental department of a university recognized by the board;

(B) serves as an intern in any hospital approved by the board; or

(C) participates in a supervised externship program authorized by a dental school recognized by the board in order to provide dental treatment under the direct supervision of a dentist licensed under the provisions of this chapter.

(4) upon prior application and approval by the board, a student of a dental school or college accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association who provides dental treatment for purposes of clinical study under the direct supervision and instruction and in

the office of a licensed dentist.

(5) a dentist licensed in another state from consulting with a dentist licensed under the provisions of this chapter.

§ 564. OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF A DENTAL OFFICE OR BUSINESS

(a) A dental practice may be owned and operated by the following individuals or entities, either alone or in a combination thereof:

(1) a dentist licensed under the provisions of this chapter;

(2) a health department or clinic of this state or of a local government agency;

(3) a federally qualified health center or community health center designated by the United States department of health and human services to provide dental services;

(4) a 501(c)(3) nonprofit or charitable dental organization;

(5) a hospital licensed under the laws of this state;

(6) an institution or program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association to provide education and training.

(b) The surviving spouse, the executor, or the administrator of the estate of a licensed dentist or the spouse of an incapacitated licensed dentist may employ a dentist licensed under the provisions of this chapter to terminate the practice of the deceased or incapacitated dentist within a reasonable length of time.

§ 565. DISPLAY OF LICENSE OR REGISTRATION

Every dentist, dental hygienist, and dental assistant shall display a copy of his or her current license or registration at each place of practice and in such a manner so as to be easily seen and read.

§ 566. NONDENTAL ANESTHESIA

(a) A dentist may administer nondental anesthesia if he or she meets the following requirements:

(1) The administration of anesthesia occurs only in a hospital where the dentist is credentialed to perform nondental anesthesiology;

(2) The dentist holds an academic appointment in anesthesiology at an accredited medical school;

(3) The dentist has successfully completed a full anesthesiology residency in a program approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education;

(4) The dentist has a diploma from the National Board of Anesthesiology; and

(5) The dentist practicing nondental anesthesia is held to the same standard of care as a physician administering anesthesia under the same or similar circumstances.

(b) The board shall refer a complaint or disciplinary proceeding about a dentist arising from his or her administration of nondental anesthesiology to the board of medical practice, which shall have jurisdiction to investigate and sanction and limit or revoke the dentist's license to the same extent that it may for physicians licensed under chapter 23 of this title.

Subchapter 2. Board of Dental Examiners

§ 581. CREATION; QUALIFICATIONS

(a) The state board of dental examiners is created and shall consist of six licensed dentists in good standing who have practiced in this state for a period of five years or more and are in active practice; two licensed dental hygienists who have practiced in this state for a period of at least three years immediately preceding the appointment and are in active practice; one registered dental assistant who has practiced in this state for a period of at least three years immediately preceding the appointment and is in active practice; and two members of the public who are not associated with the practice of dentistry.

(b) Board members shall be appointed by the governor pursuant to 3 V.S.A. §§ 129b and 2004.

(c) No member of the board may be an officer or serve on a committee of his or her respective state or local professional dental, dental hygiene, or dental assisting organization, nor shall any member of the board be on the faculty of a school of dentistry, dental hygiene, or dental assisting.

§ 582. AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD

In addition to any other provisions of law, the board shall have the authority to:

(1) provide general information to applicants;

(2) explain complaint and appeal procedures to applicants, licensees, registrants, and the public;

(3) adopt rules pursuant to the Vermont Administrative Procedure Act

as set forth in 3 V.S.A. chapter 25:

(A) as necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter;

(B) relating to qualifications of applicants, examinations, and granting and renewal of licenses and registrations;

(C) relating to the granting or renewal of a license to those who do not meet active practice requirements;

(D) setting standards for the continuing education of persons licensed or registered under this chapter;

(E) establishing requirements for licensing dental hygienists with five years of regulated practice experience;

(F) setting educational standards and standards of practice for the administration of anesthetics in the dental office;

(G) for the administration of local anesthetics by dental hygienists, including minimum education requirements and procedures for administration of local anesthetics;

(H) setting guidelines for general supervision of dental hygienists with no less than three years of experience by dentists with no less than three years of experience to perform tasks in public or private schools or institutions; and

(I) prescribing minimum educational, training, experience, and supervision requirements and professional standards necessary for practice pursuant to this chapter as a dental assistant; and

(4) undertake any other actions or procedures specified in, required by, or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

§ 583. MEETINGS

The board shall meet at least annually on the call of the chair or two members.

§ 584. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

The board may refuse to give an examination or issue a license to practice dentistry or dental hygiene or to register an applicant to be a dental assistant and may suspend or revoke any such license or registration or otherwise discipline an applicant, licensee, or registrant for unprofessional conduct. Unprofessional conduct means the following conduct and the conduct set forth in 3 V.S.A. § 129a by an applicant or person licensed or registered under this chapter:

- (1) abandonment of a patient;
- (2) rendering professional services to a patient if the dentist, dental hygienist, or dental assistant is intoxicated or under the influence of drugs;
- (3) promotion of the sale of drugs, devices, appliances, goods, or services provided for a patient in a manner to exploit the patient for financial gain or selling, prescribing, giving away, or administering drugs for other than legal and legitimate therapeutic purposes;
- (4) division of or agreeing to divide with any person for bringing or referring a patient the fees received for providing professional services to the patient;
- (5) willful misrepresentation in treatments;
- (6) practicing a profession regulated under this chapter with a dentist, dental hygienist, or dental assistant who is not legally practicing within the state or aiding or abetting such practice;
- (7) gross and deceptive overcharging for professional services on single or multiple occasions, including filing of false statements for collection of fees for which services are not rendered;
- (8) permitting one's name, license, or registration to be used by a person, group, or corporation when not actually in charge of or responsible for the treatment given;
- (9) practicing dentistry or maintaining a dental office in a manner so as to endanger the health or safety of the public; or
- (10) holding out to the public as being specially qualified or announcing specialization in any branch of dentistry by using terms such as "specialist in" or "practice limited to" unless:
 - (A) the American Dental Association has formally recognized the specialty and an appropriate certifying board for the specialty;
 - (B) the dentist has met the educational requirements and standards set forth by the Commission on Dental Accreditation for the specialty; or
 - (C) the dentist is a diplomate of the specialty certifying board recognized by the American Dental Association.

Subchapter 3. Dentists

§ 601. LICENSE BY EXAMINATION

To be eligible for licensure as a dentist, an applicant shall:

- (1) have attained the age of majority;

(2) be a graduate of a dental college accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association; and

(3) meet the certificate, examination, and training requirements established by the board by rule.

§ 602. LICENSE BY ENDORSEMENT

(a) The board may grant a license to practice dentistry to an applicant who is a graduate of a dental college accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association and who:

(1) is currently licensed in good standing to practice dentistry in any jurisdiction of the United States or Canada which has licensing requirements deemed by the board to be substantially equivalent to those of this state;

(2) has successfully completed an approved emergency office procedures course;

(3) has successfully completed the dentist jurisprudence examination; and

(4) has met active practice requirements and any other requirements established by the board by rule.

(b) The board may grant a license to an applicant who is a graduate of a dental college accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association and who is licensed and in good standing to practice dentistry in a jurisdiction of the United States or Canada which has licensing requirements deemed by the board to be not substantially equivalent to those of this state if:

(1) the board has determined that the applicant's practice experience or education overcomes any lesser licensing requirement of the other jurisdiction in which the applicant is licensed; and

(2) the applicant:

(A) has been in full-time licensed practice of at least 1,200 hours per year for a minimum of five years preceding the application;

(B) is in good standing in all jurisdictions in which licensed;

(C) has successfully completed an approved emergency office procedures course;

(D) has successfully completed the dentist jurisprudence examination; and

(E) has met active practice requirements and any other requirements

established by the board by rule.

Subchapter 4. Dental Hygienists

§ 621. LICENSE BY EXAMINATION

To be eligible for licensure as a dental hygienist, an applicant shall:

- (1) have attained the age of majority;
- (2) be a graduate of a program of dental hygiene accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association;
- (3) present to the board a certificate of the National Board of Dental Examiners;
- (4) have completed an approved emergency office procedure course;
- (5) have passed the American Board of Dental Examiners (ADEX) examination or other examination approved by the board; and
- (6) have passed the dental hygienist jurisprudence examination.

§ 622. LICENSURE BY ENDORSEMENT

The board may grant a license to practice dental hygiene to an applicant who is a graduate of a program of dental hygiene accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association and who:

- (1) is currently licensed in good standing to practice dental hygiene in any jurisdiction of the United States or Canada which has licensing requirements deemed by the board to be substantially equivalent to those of this state;
- (2) has successfully completed an approved emergency office procedures course;
- (3) has successfully completed the dental hygienist jurisprudence examination; and
- (4) has met active practice and any other requirements established by the board by rule.

§ 623. LICENSURE BY ENDORSEMENT BASED ON TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE

The board may grant a license to an applicant who has met the training and experience requirements established by the board by rule under its authority provided in this chapter.

§ 624. PRACTICE

(a) A dental hygienist may perform duties for which the dental hygienist has been qualified by successful completion of the normal curriculum offered by programs of dental hygiene accredited by the American Dental Association or in continuing education courses approved by the board. A dental hygienist may perform tasks in the office of any licensed dentist consistent with the rules adopted by the board.

(b) In public or private schools or institutions, a dental hygienist with no less than three years of experience may perform tasks under the general supervision of a licensed dentist with no less than three years of experience as prescribed in guidelines adopted by the board by rule.

(c)(1) A dental hygienist, when authorized by the board by rule, may administer for dental hygiene purposes local anesthetics under the direct supervision and by the prescription of a licensed dentist.

(2) The license of a dental hygienist authorized by board rule to administer local anesthetics shall have a special endorsement to that effect.

Subchapter 5. Dental Assistants

§ 641. REGISTRATION

(a) No person shall practice as a dental assistant in this state unless registered for that purpose by the board.

(b) On a form prepared and provided by the board, each applicant shall state, under oath, that the dental assistant shall practice only under the supervision of a dentist.

(c) The supervising dentist shall be responsible for the professional acts of dental assistants under his or her supervision.

§ 642. PRACTICE

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, a dental assistant may perform duties in the office of any licensed dentist consistent with rules adopted by the board and in public or private schools or institutions under the supervision of a licensed dentist or other dentist approved for the purpose by the board. The performance of any intraoral tasks shall be under the direct supervision of a dentist.

(b) The following tasks may not be assigned to a dental assistant:

(1) Diagnosis, treatment planning, and prescribing, including for drugs and medicaments or authorization for restorative, prosthodontic, or orthodontic appliances; or

(2) Surgical procedures on hard or soft tissues within the oral cavity or

any other intraoral procedure that contributes to or results in an irreparable alteration of the oral anatomy.

Subchapter 6. Renewals, Continuing Education, and Fees

§ 661. RENEWAL OF LICENSE

(a) Licenses and registrations shall be renewed every two years on a schedule determined by the office of professional regulation.

(b) No continuing education reporting is required at the first biennial license renewal date following licensure.

(c) The board may waive continuing education requirements for licensees who are on active duty in the armed forces of the United States.

(d) Dentists.

(1) To renew a license, a dentist shall meet active practice requirements established by the board by rule and document completion of no fewer than 30 hours of board-approved continuing professional education which shall include an emergency office procedures course during the two-year licensing period preceding renewal.

(2) Any dentist who has not been in active practice for a period of five years or more shall be required to meet the renewal requirements established by the board by rule.

(e) Dental hygienists. To renew a license, a dental hygienist shall meet active practice requirements established by the board by rule and document completion of no fewer than 18 hours of board-approved continuing professional education which shall include an emergency office procedures course during the two-year licensing period preceding renewal.

(f) Dental assistants. To renew a registration, a dental assistant shall meet the requirements established by the board by rule.

§ 662. FEES

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

(1) Application

(A) Dentist \$ 225.00

(B) Dental hygienist \$ 150.00

(C) Dental assistant \$ 60.00

(2) Biennial renewal

<u>(A) Dentist</u>	<u>\$ 355.00</u>
<u>(B) Dental hygienist</u>	<u>\$ 125.00</u>
<u>(C) Dental assistant</u>	<u>\$ 75.00</u>

(b) The licensing fee for a dentist or dental hygienist or the registration fee for a dental assistant who is otherwise eligible for licensure or registration and whose practice in this state will be limited to providing pro bono services at a free or reduced-fee clinic or similar setting approved by the board shall be waived.

§ 663. LAPSED LICENSES OR REGISTRATIONS

(a) Failure to renew a license by the renewal date shall result in a lapsed license subject to late renewal penalties pursuant to 3 V.S.A. § 125(a)(1).

(b) A person whose license or registration has lapsed may not practice and may be subject to disciplinary action.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a person shall not be required to pay renewal fees or late renewal penalties for years spent on active duty in the armed forces of the United States. A person who returns from active duty shall be required to pay only the most current biennial renewal fee.

* * * Nursing * * *

Sec. 12. 26 V.S.A. § 1591 is amended to read:

§ 1591. REGISTRY

The board of nursing shall establish, implement, and maintain a registry of nursing assistants and medication nursing assistants.

Sec. 13. 26 V.S.A. § 1592 is amended to read:

§ 1592. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

(1) “Nursing assistant” means an individual, regardless of title, who performs nursing or nursing related functions under the supervision of a licensed nurse.

(2) “Nursing and nursing related functions” means nursing related activities as defined by rule which include basic nursing and restorative duties for which the nursing assistant is prepared by education and supervised practice.

(3) “Medication nursing assistant” means a licensed nursing assistant

holding a currently valid endorsement authorizing the delegation to the nursing assistant of tasks of medication administration performed in a nursing home.

Sec. 14. 26 V.S.A. § 1592a is added to read:

§ 1592a. ENDORSEMENT OF MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION FOR
LICENSED NURSING ASSISTANTS

(a) The board may issue an endorsement of medication administration to a current licensed nursing assistant who:

- (1) has participated in and completed a board-approved medication administration education and competency evaluation program;
- (2) has passed an examination approved by the board; and
- (3) has paid the application fee.

(b) The endorsement shall be renewed by the medication nursing assistant according to a schedule established by the board and pursuant to any other requirements as the board may establish by rule.

Sec. 15. 26 V.S.A. § 1595 is amended to read:

§ 1595. ~~GROUND FOR DISCIPLINE~~ REGULATORY AUTHORITY;
UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

The board may deny an application for licensure or renewal or revoke, suspend, discipline, or otherwise condition the license of a nursing assistant who engages in the following conduct or the conduct set forth in ~~section 129a~~ of Title 3 V.S.A. § 129a:

- (1) has been convicted of a crime that evinces an unfitness to act as a nursing assistant; ~~or~~
- (2) has been disciplined as a registered or licensed practical nurse or nursing assistant by competent authority in any jurisdiction; ~~or~~
- (3) has been fraudulent or deceitful in procuring or attempting to procure a license, in filing or completing patient records, in signing reports or records or in submitting any information or records to the board; ~~or~~
- (4) has abused or neglected a patient or misappropriated patient property; ~~or~~
- (5) is unfit or incompetent to function as a nursing assistant by reason of any cause; ~~or~~
- (6) has diverted or attempted to divert drugs for unauthorized use; ~~or~~
- (7) is habitually intemperate or is addicted to the use of habit-forming

substances; or

(8) has failed to report to the board any violation of this chapter or of the board's rules; or

~~(9) has engaged in any act which before it was committed had been determined to be beyond the approved scope of practice of the nursing assistant.~~

Sec. 16. 26 V.S.A. § 1596 is amended to read:

§ 1596. APPROVAL OF PROGRAMS

(a) The board shall adopt standards for nursing assistant and medication nursing assistant education and competency evaluation programs and shall survey and approve those programs which meet the standards.

(b) After an opportunity for a hearing, the board may deny or withdraw approval or take lesser action when a program fails to meet the standards.

(c) A program whose approval has been denied or withdrawn may be reinstated upon satisfying the board that deficiencies have been remedied and the standards have been met.

Sec. 17. 26 V.S.A. § 1601 is amended to read:

§ 1601. EXEMPTIONS

* * *

(d) Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to conflict with the administration of medication by nonlicensees pursuant to the residential care home licensing regulations promulgated by the department of disabilities, aging, and independent living.

Sec. 18. 26 V.S.A. § 1612 is amended to read:

§ 1612. PRACTICE GUIDELINES

(a) APRN licensees shall submit for review individual practice guidelines and receive board approval of the practice guidelines. Practice guidelines shall reflect current standards of advanced nursing practice specific to the APRN's role, population focus, and specialty.

(b) Licensees shall submit for review individual practice guidelines and receive board approval of the practice guidelines:

(1) prior to initial employment;

(2) if employed, upon application for renewal of an APRN's registered nurse license; and

(3) prior to a change in the APRN's employment or clinical role, population focus, or specialty.

Sec. 18a. Sec. 41 of No. 35 of the Acts of 2009 is amended to read:

Sec. 41. REPEAL

* * *

(c) ~~Sec. 26a~~ Sec. 26 (nursing education programs; faculty; educational experience) of this act shall be repealed on July 1, 2013.

* * * Optometry * * *

Sec. 19. 26 V.S.A. § 1703 is amended to read:

§ 1703. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

* * *

(5) "Contact lenses" means those lenses ~~with prescription power and those lenses without prescription power which~~ that are worn for cosmetic, therapeutic, or refractive purposes.

Sec. 20. 26 V.S.A. § 1719 is amended to read:

§ 1719. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

(a) Unprofessional conduct is the conduct prohibited by this section and by 3 V.S.A. § 129a, whether or not taken by a license holder.

(b) Unprofessional conduct means:

* * *

(3) Any of the following with regard to the buyer's prescription or purchase of ophthalmic goods:

(A) ~~Failure to give to the buyer a copy of the buyer's spectacle lens prescription immediately after the eye examination is completed. Provided, an optometrist may refuse to give the buyer a copy of the buyer's prescription until the buyer has paid for the eye examination but only if that optometrist would have required immediate payment from that buyer had the examination revealed that no ophthalmic goods were required. If the buyer requests his or her contact lens prescription before the prescription is complete, the optometrist shall furnish a copy of the buyer's contact lens prescription to the buyer, clearly marked to indicate that it is not a complete contact lens prescription. [Repealed.]~~

* * *

(E) Failure to comply with prescription-released requirements established in the Federal Ophthalmic Practice Rule (~~CFR~~ 16 C.F.R. Part 456) or the Fairness to Contact Lens Consumers Act (~~USCA~~ 15 U.S.C.A. §§ 7601–7610).

(c) After hearing, the board may take disciplinary action against a licensee or applicant found guilty of unprofessional conduct.

Sec. 21. 26 V.S.A. § 1727 is amended to read:

§ 1727. EXPIRATION DATE

An optometrist shall state the expiration date on the face of every prescription written by that optometrist for contact lenses. The expiration date shall be ~~no earlier than~~ one year after the examination date unless a medical or refractive problem affecting vision requires an earlier expiration date. An optometrist may not refuse to give the buyer a copy of the buyer's prescription after the expiration date; however, the copy shall be clearly marked to indicate that it is an expired prescription.

Sec. 22. 26 V.S.A. § 1728d is redesignated to read:

§ 1728d. DURATION OF GLAUCOMA TREATMENT WITHOUT REFERRAL

Sec. 23. 26 V.S.A. § 1729a is amended to read:

§ 1729a. PREREQUISITES TO TREATING GLAUCOMA

A licensee who is already certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents and who graduated from a school of optometry prior to 2003 and is not certified in another jurisdiction having substantially similar prerequisites to treating glaucoma shall, in addition to being certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, provide to the board verification of successful completion of an 18-hour course and examination offered by the State University of New York State College of Optometry or similar accredited institution. Successful completion shall include passing an examination substantially equivalent to the relevant portions on glaucoma and orals of the examination given to current graduates of optometry school and shall require the same passing grade. The course shall cover the diagnosis and treatment of glaucoma and the use of oral medications and shall be taught by both optometrists and ophthalmologists. In addition, the licensee shall collaborate with an optometrist who has been licensed to treat glaucoma for at least two years or an ophthalmologist regarding his or her current glaucoma patients for six months and at least five new glaucoma patients before treating glaucoma patients independently. These five new glaucoma patients shall be seen at least once by the collaborating glaucoma-licensed optometrist or ophthalmologist.

* * * Pharmacy * * *

Sec. 24. 26 V.S.A. § 2044 is amended to read:

§ 2044. RENEWAL OF LICENSES

Each ~~pharmacist and pharmacy technician~~ person or entity licensed or regulated under the provisions of this chapter shall apply for renewal biennially by a date established by the director of the office of professional regulation. ~~The board shall renew the license or registration of each pharmacist and pharmacy technician who is qualified.~~

* * * Veterinary * * *

Sec. 25. 26 V.S.A. § 2414 is amended to read:

§ 2414. FEES

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

(1) Application	\$ 100.00
(2) Biennial renewal	\$ 250.00
(3) Temporary license	\$ 25.00

* * * Land Surveying * * *

Sec. 26. 26 V.S.A. § 2543 is amended to read:

§ 2543. BOARD MEETINGS

(a) The board shall meet, at least two times each year, at the call of the chairperson or upon the request of any other two members.

(b) ~~Meetings shall be warned and conducted in accordance with chapter 5 of Title 1. [Repealed.]~~

(c) A majority of the members of the board shall be a quorum for transacting business, and all action shall be taken upon a majority vote of the members present and voting.

(d) The provisions of the Vermont Administrative Procedure Act, 3 V.S.A. chapter 25, relating to contested cases, shall apply to proceedings under this chapter.

(e) Fees for the service of process and attendance before the board shall be the same as the fees paid sheriffs and witnesses in superior court.

Sec. 27. 26 V.S.A. § 2592 is amended to read:

§ 2592. ~~QUALIFICATIONS~~ LICENSURE BY EXAMINATION

(a) Any person shall be eligible for licensure as a land surveyor if the person qualifies under one of the following provisions, as established by the board by rule:

~~(1) Comity or endorsement. A person holding a certificate of registration or a license to engage in the practice of land surveying issued on the basis of an examination, satisfactory to the board, by proper authority of a state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or another country, based on requirements and qualifications shown by the application to be equal to or greater than the requirements of this chapter, in the opinion of the board, may be examined relative to land surveying matters peculiar to Vermont and granted a license at the direction of the board~~
Bachelor's degree in land surveying, internship, portfolio, and examination. A person who has graduated with a bachelor's degree in land surveying from a program accredited by the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET), completed a 24-month internship, successfully completed a portfolio, and successfully completed the examinations required by the board may be granted a license.

~~(2) Graduation and examination. An applicant who has graduated from a surveying curriculum of four years or more approved by the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET), followed by at least 24 months of experience in land surveying, under the supervision of a land surveyor, and who has passed an examination satisfactory to the board, may be granted a license~~
Associate's degree in land surveying, internship, portfolio, and examination. A person who has received an associate's degree in land surveying, completed a 36-month internship, successfully completed a portfolio, and successfully completed the examinations required by the board may be granted a license.

~~(3) Education and examination. An applicant, who has attended an accredited college or school of higher education, approved by the board, who has satisfactorily completed 30 credit hours of formal instruction in land surveying, followed by at least 36 months of experience in land surveying, under the supervision of a land surveyor, and who has passed an examination satisfactory to the board, may be granted a license.~~

~~(4) Experience~~ Internship, portfolio, and examination examinations. An applicant who has completed ~~four or more years of experience in land surveying, under the supervision of a land surveyor, and who has a 72-month internship, successfully completed a portfolio, and passed an examination which is satisfactory to~~ the examinations required by the board; may be granted a license.

(b) ~~The fundamentals of land surveying examination may be taken with~~

~~board approval after an applicant for licensure submits the initial application.~~

~~(c) The principles and practice of land surveying examination may be taken before the applicant completes the educational and experience requirements established by this chapter, provided that the applicant has completed all but the final year of required practical experience. Notification of the results of such examinations shall be mailed to each candidate within 30 days of the day the results of any national examination are received by the board. A candidate failing to pass the examinations may apply for reexamination under the rules of the board and may sit for reexamination as many times as the candidate chooses to do so. If an applicant does not pass the entire examination, the applicant need not take again any portion of an examination which the applicant previously passed.~~

~~(d)(1) A person who has undertaken work in the office of a land surveyor shall notify the board:~~

~~(A) within six months of commencing work;~~

~~(B) within 30 days of making any change in the person supervising that work; and~~

~~(C) upon 30 days of completing the experience requirements for licensure.~~

~~(e) [Deleted.]~~

~~(f) License examinations may consist of a national surveying examination selected by the board plus a Vermont portion. The Vermont portion shall be limited to those subjects and skills necessary to perform land surveying.~~

~~(g) The board may conduct a personal interview of an applicant. A personal interview shall be for the limited purposes of assisting the applicant to obtain licensure and to verify the applicant's educational qualifications and that the applicant completed the experience requirements for licensure. A personal interview shall not serve directly or indirectly as an oral examination of the applicant's substantive knowledge of surveying. An interview conducted under this section shall be taped and, at the request of the applicant, shall be transcribed. An applicant who is denied licensure shall be informed in writing of his or her right to have the interview transcribed free of charge. At least one of the public members of the board shall be present at any personal interview.~~

~~(h) When the board intends to deny an application for license, the director of the office of professional regulation shall send the applicant written notice of the decision by certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice shall include a specific statement of the reasons for the action. Within 30 days of~~

~~the date that an applicant receives such notice, the applicant may file a petition with the board for review of its preliminary decision. At the hearing to review the preliminary decision, the burden shall be on the applicant to show that a license should be issued. After the hearing, the board shall affirm or reverse the preliminary denial. The applicant may appeal a final denial by the board to the appellate officer.~~

Sec. 28. 26 V.S.A. § 2592a is added to read:

§ 2592a. LICENSURE BY ENDORSEMENT

Upon an applicant's successful completion of the Vermont portion of the licensing examination, the board may issue a license to an applicant who is licensed or registered and currently in good standing in a United States or Canadian jurisdiction having licensing requirements which are substantially equivalent to the requirements of this chapter. The absence of a portfolio requirement in another jurisdiction shall not prevent the board from finding substantial equivalence.

Sec. 29. REPEAL

26 V.S.A. § 2594 (licenses generally) is repealed.

Sec. 30. 26 V.S.A. § 2595 is amended to read:

§ 2595. EXCEPTIONS

(a) The work of an employee or subordinate of a person having a license under this chapter is exempted from the licensing provisions of this chapter if such work is done under the supervision of and is verified by a licensee.

* * *

Sec. 31. 26 V.S.A. § 2598 is amended to read:

§ 2598. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

(a) Unprofessional conduct is the conduct prohibited by this section and by 3 V.S.A. § 129a.

(b) Unprofessional conduct includes the following actions by a licensee:

* * *

~~(4) agreeing with any other person or organization, or subscribing to any code of ethics or organizational bylaws, when the intent or primary effect of that agreement, code or bylaw is to restrict or limit the flow of information concerning alleged or suspected unprofessional conduct to the board;~~
[Repealed.]

(5) ~~wilfully~~ willfully acting, while serving as a board member, in any

way to contravene the provisions of this chapter and thereby artificially restrict the entry of qualified persons into the profession;

(6) using the licensee's seal on documents prepared by others not in the licensee's direct ~~employ~~ supervision, or use the seal of another.

(7) ~~[Deleted.]~~

Sec. 32. REPEAL

26 V.S.A. § 2599 (discipline of licensees) is repealed.

Sec. 33. 26 V.S.A. § 2601 is amended to read:

§ 2601. RENEWALS

(a) Licenses shall be renewed every two years upon payment of the renewal fee following the procedure established by the office of professional regulation.

(b) ~~Biennially, the board shall forward a renewal form to each licensee. Upon receipt of the completed form and the renewal fee, the board shall issue a new license. [Repealed.]~~

(c) A license which has lapsed for a period of three years or less may be renewed upon application and payment of the renewal fee and the late penalty fee.

(d) As a condition of renewal, the board shall require that a licensee establish that he or she has completed continuing education, as approved by the board not to exceed 15 hours for each year of renewal.

(e) The board may renew the license of an individual whose license has lapsed for more than three years upon payment of the required fee, and the late renewal penalty, provided the individual has satisfied all the requirements for renewal, including continuing education established by the board by rule.

* * * Radiologic Technology * * *

Sec. 34. 26 V.S.A. § 2801 is amended to read:

§ 2801. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

* * *

(3) "Practice of radiography" means the direct application of ionizing radiation to human beings ~~for diagnostic purposes.~~

(4) "Practice of nuclear medicine technology" means the act of giving a radioactive substance to a human being ~~for diagnostic purposes~~, or the act of

performing associated imaging procedures, or both.

(5) "Practice of radiation therapy" means the direct application of ionizing radiation to human beings for therapeutic purposes or the act of performing associated imaging procedures, or both.

* * *

(11) "ARRT" means the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

(12) "NMTCB" means the Nuclear Medicine Technologist Certification Board.

Sec. 35. 26 V.S.A. § 2802 is amended to read:

§ 2802. PROHIBITIONS

(a) ~~For purposes of this section, the word "license" includes temporary permits under section 2825 of this title. [Repealed.]~~

(b) No person shall practice radiologic technology unless he or she is licensed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(c) No person shall practice radiography without a license for radiography from the board unless exempt under section 2803 of this title.

(d) ~~No person who holds a limited radiography license from the board shall apply ionizing radiation to human beings for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes or take radiographs, except as follows:~~

~~(1) A person who holds an endorsement for chest radiography may radiograph the thorax for the purpose of demonstrating the heart or lungs; and~~

~~(2) A person who holds an endorsement for extremities radiography may radiograph the hands and arms, including the shoulder girdle, the feet, and the legs up to the mid-point of the femur. [Repealed.]~~

(e) No person shall practice nuclear medicine technology without a license for that purpose from the board unless exempt under section 2803 of this title.

(f) No person shall practice radiation therapy technology without a license for that purpose from the board unless exempt under section 2803 of this title.

Sec. 36. 26 V.S.A. § 2803 is amended to read:

§ 2803. EXEMPTIONS

The prohibitions in section 2802 of this title shall not apply to dentists licensed under chapter 13 of this title and actions within their scope of practice nor to:

* * *

~~(6) Individuals who are completing a course of training for limited radiographic licensure as required in subsection 2821(e) of this title and who work under direct personal supervision of a licensed practitioner. The exemption authorized by this subdivision shall be for one time only and for no more than six months. The licensed practitioner is professionally and legally responsible for work performed by the person completing the course of training~~ Licensees certified in one of the three primary modalities set forth in section 2821a of this chapter preparing for postprimary certification in accordance with ARRT or NMTCB under the direct personal supervision of a licensee already certified in the specific postprimary modality at issue.

Sec. 37. 26 V.S.A. § 2804 is amended to read:

§ 2804. COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS OF CERTAIN LICENSED PRACTITIONERS

Unless the requirements of subdivision 2803(1) of this title have been satisfied, no physician, as defined in chapter 23 of this title, podiatrist, as defined in chapter 7 of this title, osteopathic physician, as defined in chapter 33 of this title, naturopathic physician as defined in chapter 81 of this title, or chiropractor, as defined in chapter 9 10 of this title, shall apply ionizing radiation to human beings ~~for diagnostic purposes~~, without first having satisfied the board of his or her competency to do so. The board shall consult with the appropriate licensing boards concerning suitable performance standards. The board shall, by rule, provide for periodic recertification of competency. A person subject to the provisions of this section shall be subject to the fees established under subdivisions 2814(4) and (5) of this title. This section does not apply to radiologists who are certified or eligible for certification by the American Board of Radiology.

Sec. 38. 26 V.S.A. § 2811 is amended to read:

§ 2811. BOARD OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY

(a) A board of radiologic technology is created, consisting of ~~five~~ six members. The board shall be attached to the office of professional regulation.

(b) One member of the board shall be a member of the public who has no financial interest in radiologic technology other than as a consumer or possible consumer of its services. The public member shall have no financial interest personally or through a spouse.

(c) One member of the board shall be a radiologist certified by the American Board of Radiology.

(d) ~~Two~~ Three members of the board shall be licensed under this chapter.

one representing each of the three following primary modalities: radiography; nuclear medicine technology; and radiation therapy.

(e) One member of the board shall be a representative from the radiological health program of the Vermont department of health.

(f) Board members shall be appointed by the governor.

Sec. 39. 26 V.S.A. § 2812 is amended to read:

§ 2812. POWERS AND DUTIES

(a) The board shall adopt rules necessary for the performance of its duties, including:

(1) a definition of the practice of radiologic technology, interpreting section 2801 of this title;

(2) qualifications for obtaining licensure, interpreting section 2821 of this ~~title~~ chapter;

(3) explanations of appeal and other significant rights given to applicants and the public;

(4) procedures for disciplinary and reinstatement cases;

(5) ~~procedures for certifying persons using special equipment;~~
[Repealed.]

(6) procedures for mandatory reporting of unsafe radiologic conditions or practices;

(7) procedures for continued competency evaluation;

(8) procedures for radiation safety;

(9) procedures for competency standards for license applications and renewals.

(b) The board shall:

(1) ~~If applications for licensure by examination are pending, offer examinations at least twice each year and pass upon the qualifications of applicants for licensing.~~ [Repealed.]

(2) Use the administrative and legal services provided by the office of professional regulation under 3 V.S.A. chapter 5.

(3) Investigate suspected unprofessional conduct.

(4) Periodically determine whether a sufficient supply of good quality radiologic technology services is available in Vermont at a competitive and reasonable price; and take suitable action, within the scope of its powers, to

solve or bring public and professional attention to any problem which it finds in this area.

(5) As a condition of renewal require that a licensee establish that he or she has completed a minimum of 24 hours of continuing education as approved by the board ~~not to exceed 24 hours in a two-year renewal.~~

* * *

Sec. 40. 26 V.S.A. § 2814 is amended to read:

§ 2814. FEES

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

- (1) Application for ~~temporary permit and~~ primary licensure \$ 100.00
- (2) Biennial renewal
 - (A) renewal of a single primary license \$ 110.00
 - (B) renewal of each additional primary license \$ 15.00
- (3) Initial competency endorsement under section 2804 of this title \$ 100.00
- (4) Biennial renewal of competency endorsement under section 2804 of this title \$ 110.00
- (5) Evaluation \$ 125.00

Sec. 41. REPEAL

26 V.S.A. § 2821 (licensing) is repealed.

Sec. 42. TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

A person granted a limited radiography license by the board of radiologic technology under 26 V.S.A. § 2821 prior to the effective date of this act may continue to practice as permitted by that license and board rules.

Sec. 43. 26 V.S.A. § 2821a is added to read:

§ 2821a. LICENSE FOR PRIMARY MODALITIES

Common Requirements. The board shall recognize and follow the ARRT and the NMTCB primary certification process. The board shall issue a license to practice in one of the following three primary modalities to any person who in addition to the other requirements of this section, has reached the age of majority and has completed preliminary education equivalent to at least four years of high school:

(1) Radiography. The board shall issue a radiography license to any person who, in addition to meeting the general requirements of this section:

(A) has graduated from a radiologic technology training program offered by a school of radiologic technology approved by ARRT; and

(B) has obtained primary certification in radiography from ARRT.

(2) Nuclear medicine technology. The board shall issue a nuclear medicine technology license to any person who, in addition to meeting the general requirements of this section:

(A) has graduated from a nuclear medicine technology program offered by a school of nuclear medicine technology approved by ARRT or NMTCB; and

(B) has obtained primary certification in nuclear medicine technology from ARRT or NMTCB.

(3) Radiation therapy. The board shall issue a radiation therapy license to any person who, in addition to meeting the general requirements of this section:

(A) has graduated from a radiation therapy training program offered by a school of radiologic technology approved by ARRT; and

(B) has obtained primary certification in radiation therapy from the ARRT.

Sec. 44. 26 V.S.A. § 2821b is added to read:

§ 2821b. LICENSE FOR POSTPRIMARY MODALITIES

(a) The board recognizes and follows the ARRT postprimary certification process for the following postprimary practice categories: mammography, computed tomography (“CT”), cardiac-interventional radiography, and vascular-interventional radiography.

(b) In order for a licensee who has obtained one of the three primary ARRT or NMTCB certifications set forth in section 2821a of this subchapter to practice in one of the postprimary modalities set forth in subsection (a) of this section, the licensee must first obtain postprimary certification from ARRT for that category, except:

(1) a person with a primary license in radiation therapy may perform CT for treatment simulation; and

(2) a person with a primary license in nuclear medicine technology may perform CT for attenuation correction on hybrid imaging equipment, such as PET/CT and SPECT/CT scanners.

(c) In order to practice bone densitometry or apply ionizing radiation using bone densitometry equipment, a primary certification and license in radiography is required, with the exception that individuals who perform quantitative computed tomography (“QCT”) bone densitometry must obtain postprimary certification in CT in addition to primary certification.

Sec. 45. 26 V.S.A. § 2823 is amended to read:

§ 2823. RENEWAL AND PROCEDURE FOR NONRENEWAL

~~(a) Licenses shall be renewed every two years without examination and on payment of the required fees~~ Each radiographer, nuclear medicine technologist, and radiation therapist licensed to practice by the board shall apply biennially for the renewal of a license. One month prior to the renewal date, the office of professional regulation shall send to each of those licensees a license renewal application form and a notice of the date on which the existing license will expire. The licensee shall file the application for license renewal and pay a renewal fee. In order to be eligible for renewal, an applicant shall document completion of no fewer than 24 hours of board-approved continuing education. Required accumulation of continuing education hours shall begin on the first day of the first full biennial licensing period following initial licensure.

~~(b) A license which has expired because a licensee has not sought renewal may be reinstated on payment of a renewal fee and a late renewal penalty. The licensee shall not be required to pay renewal fees during periods when the license was expired. However, if such a license remains expired for a period of ten years, the board shall send notice under this section to the former licensee at his last known address. Thirty days after the notice is sent, the right to renew the license without examination is suspended. Once the right to renew is suspended, it may be reinstated only by decision of the board acting on petition of the former licensee. During that proceeding, the board may require re-examination of the licensee, as well as payment of a renewal fee, late renewal penalty and a reinstatement fee~~ A person who practices radiography, nuclear medicine technology, or radiation therapy and who fails to renew a license or registration or fails to pay the fees required by this chapter shall be an illegal practitioner and shall forfeit the right to practice until reinstated by the board.

(c) The board shall adopt rules setting forth qualifications for reinstating lapsed licenses.

Sec. 46. REPEAL

26 V.S.A. § 2825 (temporary permits) is repealed.

Sec. 47. 26 V.S.A. § 2825a is added to read:

§ 2825a. LICENSURE BY ENDORSEMENT

The board may grant a license to an applicant who possesses a license in good standing in another state and possesses the applicable ARRT or NMTCB primary and postprimary certifications as set forth in sections 2821a and 2821b of this subchapter, respectively.

* * * Psychology * * *

Sec. 48. 26 V.S.A. § 3011a is amended to read:

§ 3011a. APPLICATIONS

(a) Any person desiring to obtain a license as a psychologist shall make application therefor to the board upon such form and in such manner as the board prescribes and shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the board that he or she:

(1) is at least 18 years of age;

~~(2)(A) has had two years of experience, or their equivalent, in the practice of clinical psychology under the supervision of a person who is licensed or who is qualified to be licensed under this chapter; possesses a doctoral degree in psychology and has completed 4,000 hours of supervised practice as defined by the board by rule, of which no fewer than 2,000 hours were completed after the doctoral degree in psychology was received; or~~

~~(3) has successfully completed each examination that is required pursuant to section 3013 of this title; and~~

~~(A) possesses a doctoral degree in psychology obtained through a professional psychology training program awarded by an institution of higher education;~~

~~(B) possesses a master's degree in psychology obtained through a professional psychology training program awarded by an institution of higher education; and has completed 4,000 hours of supervised practice as defined by the board by rule of which no fewer than 2,000 hours were completed after the master's degree in psychology was received; and~~

~~(C) possesses a master's degree in psychology awarded by an institution of higher education provided the person was enrolled as a candidate for the master's degree no later than December 31, 1993; or~~

~~(D) possesses a degree in psychology awarded by an institution of higher education based on a program that the board determines to be equivalent to that required in subdivisions (A) and (B) of this subdivision (3)~~

(3) has successfully completed the examinations designated by the

board.

(b) In exceptional cases, the board may waive any requirement of this section if in its judgment the applicant demonstrates appropriate qualifications.

* * * Clinical Social Work * * *

Sec. 49. 26 V.S.A. § 3201 is amended to read:

§ 3201. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Clinical social work” is defined as providing a service, for a consideration, which is primarily drawn from the academic discipline of social work theory, in which a special knowledge of social resources, human capabilities, and the part that motivation plays in determining behavior, is directed at helping people to achieve a more adequate, satisfying, and productive psychosocial adjustment. The application of social work principles and methods includes, but is not restricted to assessment, diagnosis, prevention and amelioration of adjustment problems and emotional and mental disorders of individuals, families and groups. The scope of practice for licensed clinical social workers includes the provision of psychotherapy.

* * *

Sec. 50. 26 V.S.A. § 3205 is amended to read:

§ 3205. ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible for licensing as a clinical social worker an applicant must have:

(1) received a master’s degree or doctorate from an accredited social work education program;

(2) [Deleted.]

(3) ~~had two years of post-master’s experience in the practice of clinical social work or the equivalent in part-time experience~~ completed 3,000 hours of supervised practice of clinical social work as defined by rule under the supervision of a licensed physician or a licensed osteopathic physician who has completed a residency in psychiatry, a licensed psychologist, a licensed clinical mental health counselor, a person licensed or certified under this chapter, or a person licensed or certified in another state or Canada in one of these professions or their substantial equivalent. Persons engaged in post masters supervised practice in Vermont shall be entered on the roster of nonlicensed, noncertified psychotherapists;

(4) submitted the names and addresses of three persons who can attest to

the applicant's professional competence. Such person shall be a licensed physician or a licensed osteopathic physician who has completed a residency in psychiatry, a licensed psychologist, a licensed clinical mental health counselor, a person licensed or certified under this chapter, or a person licensed in another state or Canada in one of these professions; and

(5) passed an examination to the satisfaction of the director of the office of professional regulation.

* * * Dietetics * * *

Sec. 51. 26 V.S.A. § 3381 is amended to read:

§ 3381. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) "~~American Dietetic Association~~ Academy of Dietetics and Nutrition" means the national professional organization of dietitians that provides direction and leadership for quality dietetic practice, education and research.

* * *

Sec. 52. 26 V.S.A. § 3385 is amended to read:

§ 3385. ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible for certification as a dietitian, an applicant:

(1) shall not be in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or rule adopted in accordance with the provisions of the chapter; and

(2)(A) shall have proof of registration as a registered dietitian by the Commission on Dietetic Registration; or

(B) shall have:

(i) received a bachelor of arts or science or a higher degree in dietetics from an accredited college or university; and

(ii) satisfactorily completed a minimum of 900 practicum hours of supervision under an ~~American Dietetic Association~~ Academy of Dietetics and Nutrition dietitian registered by the Commission on Dietetic Registration; and

(iii) passed an examination to the satisfaction of the director.

* * * Naturopathic Medicine * * *

Sec. 53. 26 V.S.A. § 4121 is amended to read:

§ 4121. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

* * *

(7) ~~“Naturopathic formulary examination” means an examination, administered by the director or the director’s designee, which tests an applicant’s knowledge of the pharmacology, clinical use, side effects, and drug interactions of agents in the naturopathic formulary. [Repealed.]~~

(8) “Naturopathic medicine” or “the practice of naturopathic medicine” means a system of health care that utilizes education, natural medicines, and natural therapies to support and stimulate a patient’s intrinsic self-healing processes and to prevent, diagnose, and treat human health conditions, injuries, and pain. In connection with such system of health care, an individual licensed under this chapter may:

(A) Administer or provide for preventative and therapeutic purposes nonprescription medicines, topical medicines, botanical medicines, homeopathic medicines, counseling, hypnotherapy, nutritional and dietary therapy, naturopathic physical medicine, naturopathic childbirth, therapeutic devices, barrier devices for contraception, and prescription medicines authorized by this chapter ~~or by the formulary established under subsection 4125(e) of this title.~~

(B) Use diagnostic procedures commonly used by physicians in general practice, including physical and orificial examinations, electrocardiograms, diagnostic imaging techniques, phlebotomy, clinical laboratory tests and examinations, and physiological function tests.

* * *

(13) “Naturopathic pharmacology examination” means a test administered by the director or the director’s designee, the passage of which is required to obtain the special license endorsement under subsection 4125(d) of this chapter.

Sec. 54. 26 V.S.A. § 4122 is amended to read:

§ 4122. PROHIBITIONS AND PENALTIES

(a) No person shall perform any of the following acts:

(1) Practice naturopathic medicine in this state without a valid license issued in accordance with this chapter except as provided in section 4123 of this title.

(2) Use, in connection with the person’s name any letters, words, or insignia indicating or implying that the person is a naturopathic physician unless the person is licensed in accordance with this chapter. A person

licensed under this chapter may use the designations “N.D.,” “doctor of naturopathic medicine,” “naturopathic doctor,” “doctor of naturopathy,” or “naturopathic physician.”

(b) A person licensed under this chapter shall not perform any of the following acts:

(1) Prescribe, dispense, or administer any prescription medicines ~~except those medicines authorized by this chapter~~ without obtaining from the director the special license endorsement under subsection 4125(d) of this chapter.

(2) Perform surgical procedures, except for episiotomy and perineal repair associated with naturopathic childbirth.

(3) Use for therapeutic purposes, any device regulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) that has not been approved by the FDA.

(4) Perform naturopathic childbirth without obtaining ~~an endorsement from the director~~ the special license endorsement under subsection 4125(b) of this chapter.

(c) A person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to the penalties provided in 3 V.S.A. § 127(c).

Sec. 55. 26 V.S.A. § 4123 is amended to read:

§ 4123. EXEMPTIONS

(a) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit any of the following:

(1) The practice of a profession by a person who is licensed, certified, or registered under other laws of this state and is performing services within the authorized scope of practice of that profession.

(2) The practice of naturopathic medicine by a person duly licensed to engage in the practice of naturopathic medicine in another state, territory, or the District of Columbia who is called into this state for consultation with a naturopathic physician licensed under this chapter.

(3) The practice of naturopathic medicine by a student enrolled in an approved naturopathic medical college. The performance of services shall be pursuant to a course of instruction and under the supervision of an instructor, who shall be a naturopathic physician licensed in accordance with this chapter.

(4) The use or administration of over-the-counter medicines or other nonprescription agents, ~~regardless of whether the over-the-counter medicine or agent is on the naturopathic formulary.~~

(b) The provisions of subdivision 4122(a)(1) of this ~~title~~ chapter, relating to the practice of naturopathic medicine, shall not be construed to limit or restrict in any manner the right of a practitioner of another health care profession from carrying on in the usual manner any of the functions related to that profession.

Sec. 56. 26 V.S.A. § 4125 is amended to read:

§ 4125. DIRECTOR; DUTIES

(a) The director, with the advice of the advisor appointees, shall:

(1) Provide general information to applicants for licensure as naturopathic physicians.

(2) Administer fees collected under this chapter.

(3) Administer examinations.

(4) Explain appeal procedures to naturopathic physicians and applicants for licensure and complaint procedures to the public.

(5) Receive applications for licensure under this chapter; issue and renew licenses; and revoke, suspend, reinstate, or condition licenses as ordered by an administrative law officer.

(6) Refer all disciplinary matters to an administrative law officer.

(b) The director, with the advice of the advisor appointees, shall adopt rules necessary to perform the director's duties under this section, which shall include rules regulating ~~the naturopathic formulary, the naturopathic formulary examination, and a special license endorsement to practice~~ naturopathic childbirth.

~~(c) At least annually, in consultation with the commissioner of health and in accordance with consultation procedures adopted by the director by rule, the director with the advice of the advisor appointees, shall review and update the formulary of prescription medicines naturopathic physicians may use consistent with their scope of practice and training. Nonnatural substances found to be substantially safer in treatment or without which a patient's primary care would be compromised may be added to the formulary. The formulary shall include prescription medicines necessary for naturopathic practice and naturopathic childbirth. [Repealed.]~~

(d) The director, in consultation with the commissioner of health, shall adopt rules consistent with the commissioner's recommendations regulating a special license endorsement which shall authorize a naturopathic physician to prescribe, dispense, and administer prescription medicines. These rules shall require a naturopathic physician to pass a naturopathic pharmacology examination in order to obtain this special license endorsement. The

naturopathic pharmacology examination shall be administered by the director or the director's designee and shall test an applicant's knowledge of the pharmacology, clinical use, side effects, and drug interactions of prescription medicines, including substances in the Vermont department of health's regulated drugs rule.

Sec. 57. 26 V.S.A. § 4127 is amended to read:

§ 4127. ELIGIBILITY FOR LICENSURE

To be eligible for licensure as a naturopathic physician, an applicant shall satisfy all the following:

(1) Have been granted a degree of doctor of naturopathic medicine, or a degree determined by the director to be essentially equivalent to such degree, from an approved naturopathic medical college.

(2) Be physically and mentally fit to practice naturopathic medicine.

(3) Pass a licensing examination approved by the director ~~pursuant to subsection 4129(a) of this title by rule,~~ unless the applicant is exempt from examination pursuant to ~~subsection 4129(b) section 4129~~ of this ~~title chapter.~~

(4) ~~Pass the naturopathic formulary examination administered by the director or the director's designee, unless the applicant is exempt from examination pursuant to the standards set forth in subsection 4129(b) of this title. [Repealed.]~~

Sec. 58. 26 V.S.A. § 4129 is amended to read:

§ 4129. WAIVER OF LICENSING EXAMINATION REQUIREMENT

~~(a) The director, or designee, shall administer the licensing examination to applicants at least twice each year if applications are pending. Examinations administered by the director and the procedures of administration shall be fair and reasonable and shall be designed and implemented to ensure that all applicants are granted a license if they demonstrate that they possess minimal professional qualifications which are consistent with the public health, safety and welfare. The examination shall not be designed or implemented for the purpose of limiting the number of licenses issued.~~

~~(b)~~ The director shall waive the examination requirement if the applicant is a naturopathic physician regulated under the laws of another jurisdiction who is in good standing to practice naturopathic medicine in that jurisdiction and, in the opinion of the director, the standards and qualifications required for regulation in that jurisdiction are at least equal to those required by this chapter.

Sec. 59. 26 V.S.A. § 4130 is amended to read:

§ 4130. BIENNIAL LICENSE RENEWAL; CONTINUING EDUCATION

(a) The license to practice naturopathic medicine shall be renewed every two years by filing a renewal application on a form provided by the director. The application shall be accompanied by the required fee and evidence of compliance with subsection (b) of this section. ~~The director may require licensees who have not previously passed the naturopathic physician formulary examination to pass the examination as a condition of license renewal.~~

(b) As a condition of renewal, a naturopathic physician shall complete a program of continuing education, approved by the director, during the preceding two years. The director shall not require more than 30 hours of continuing education biennially.

Sec. 60. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) Naturopathic pharmacology examination establishment. The naturopathic pharmacology examination set forth in 26 V.S.A. § 4125(d) shall be established and made available by July 1, 2013.

(b) Formulary authorization. Notwithstanding the provisions of 26 V.S.A. § 4122(b)(1) and except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, any naturopathic physician licensed under 26 V.S.A. chapter 81 who is authorized to prescribe, dispense, and administer any prescription medicines pursuant to the 2009 naturopathic physician formulary prior to the effective date of this act may continue to prescribe, dispense, and administer those medicines consistent with his or her scope of practice and training and without obtaining from the director of the office of professional regulation the special license endorsement required under 26 V.S.A. § 4125(d).

(c) Formulary review. In consultation with the commissioner of health and with the advice of the advisor appointees appointed pursuant to 26 V.S.A. § 4126, the director may review and eliminate prescription medicines on the 2009 naturopathic physician formulary that authorized naturopathic physicians are permitted to prescribe, dispense, and administer.

(d) Formulary sunset; transition to examination.

(1) Subsection (b) of this section (formulary authorization) shall be repealed on July 1, 2015.

(2) Any naturopathic physician who is authorized to prescribe, dispense, and administer any prescription medicines under subsection (b) of this section shall have until July 1, 2015 to successfully complete the naturopathic pharmacology examination set forth in 26 V.S.A. § 4125(d) in order to be able to continue to prescribe, dispense, and administer any prescription medicines.

* * * Boxing * * *

Sec. 61. 31 V.S.A. § 1101 is amended to read:

§ 1101. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Boxer” means an individual who participates in a boxing match.

(2) “Boxing match” or “match” means a contest or training exhibition for a prize or purse where an admission fee is charged and where individuals score points by striking the head and upper torso of an opponent with padded fists. ~~An amateur boxing match is a match held under the supervision of a school, college or university or under the supervision of United States Amateur Boxing, Inc. or its successor as the nationally designated governing body for amateur boxing. All other matches shall be considered professional boxing matches~~ Kickboxing, martial arts, and mixed martial arts, as defined in this section, shall be considered “matches” for the purposes of this chapter.

(3) “Director” means the director of the office of professional regulation.

(4) “Disciplinary action” includes any action by the administrative law officer appointed under ~~section 129 of Title 3 V.S.A. § 129~~, premised upon a finding of wrongdoing. It includes all sanctions of any kind, including denying, suspending, or revoking; a registration and issuing warnings and other sanctions.

(5) “Kickboxing” means unarmed combat involving the use of striking techniques delivered with the upper and lower body and in which the competitors remain standing while striking;

(6) “Martial arts” means any form of unarmed combative sport or unarmed combative entertainment that allows contact striking, except boxing or wrestling;

(7) “Mixed martial arts” means unarmed combat involving the use of a combination of techniques from different disciplines of the martial arts, including grappling, submission holds, and strikes with the upper and lower body.

(8) “Manager” means a person who receives compensation for service as an agent or representative of a professional boxer.

~~(6)~~(9) “National boxer registry” means an entity certified by the Association of Boxing Commissions for the purpose of maintaining records for the identification of professional boxers and for tracking their records and suspensions.

~~(7)~~(10) “Participant” means managers, seconds, referees, and judges in a

professional boxing match.

~~(8)~~(11) “Promoter” means a person that organizes, holds, advertises, or otherwise conducts a professional boxing match.

Sec. 62. 31 V.S.A. § 1102 is amended to read:

§ 1102. DIRECTOR; POWERS; DUTIES

(a) The director shall have jurisdiction over professional boxing matches. The director’s power to supervise professional boxing matches includes the power to suspend a match immediately if there is a serious and immediate danger to the public, boxers, promoters, or participants.

(b)(1) Except as provided in this subsection, the director shall not have jurisdiction over amateur boxing matches. Amateur boxing matches shall be conducted according to the rules of United States Amateur Boxing, Inc., the national governing body for amateur boxing of the United States Olympic Committee or its successor as the nationally-designated governing body for amateur boxing. However, upon a finding that the health and safety of the boxers and participants in an amateur match are not being sufficiently safeguarded, the director shall assume jurisdiction over and supervisory responsibility for the match. The director’s decision may be appealed to the administrative law officer appointed under ~~section 129 of Title 3~~ V.S.A. § 129 within 10 days of the date the finding is issued. If the director assumes jurisdiction under this subsection, the match shall continue to be conducted in accordance with the rules of United States Amateur Boxing, Inc.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection, an “amateur boxing match” means a match held under the supervision of a school, college, or university or under the supervision of United States Amateur Boxing, Inc. or its successor as the nationally designated governing body for amateur boxing.

(c) The director shall:

- (1) provide information to applicants for registration;
- (2) administer fees collected under this chapter;
- (3) explain appeal procedures to registrants and applicants and complaint procedures to the public;
- (4) receive applications for registration, grant registration under this chapter, renew registrations and deny, revoke, suspend, reinstate, or condition registrations as directed by an administrative law officer;
- (5) refer all complaints and disciplinary matters to an administrative law officer appointed under ~~section 129 of Title 3~~ V.S.A. § 129.

(d) The director may adopt rules necessary to perform his or her duties under this chapter. The uniform rules of the Association of Boxing Commissions as adopted on June 6, 1998, and as amended from time to time, shall apply to professional boxing matches conducted under this chapter to the extent those rules address matters not covered by rules adopted by the director.

Sec. 63. EFFECTIVE DATES

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2012 except that:

(1) this section and Sec. 60(c) (transitional provision; formulary review) of this act shall take effect on passage; and

(2) Sec. 44, 26 V.S.A. § 2821b(b) (practice in postprimary modalities), of this act shall take effect on May 31, 2015.

(Committee Vote: 10-0-1)

H. 535

An act relating to racial disparities in the Vermont criminal justice system

Rep. Lippert of Hinesburg, for the Committee on **Judiciary**, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS

The general assembly finds that:

(1) In 2010, the United States Census counted a total Vermont population of 625,741, of which 95.3 percent were white, 1.0 percent African-American, 1.5 percent Hispanic/Latino, 1.3 percent Asian, 0.4 percent American Indian, 0.3 percent other and 1.7 percent reporting that they were of two or more undisclosed races.

(2) The Vermont Department of Corrections (DOC) reported in its *Facts and Figures: FY2010* that by November 2010, African-Americans made up 10.3 percent of Vermont inmates—more than ten times the rate that African-Americans appear in the general population of Vermont. In the same report, DOC reported that on June 1, 2001, 5.1 percent of Vermont inmates were identified as African-American. DOC data show that the percentage of African-Americans incarcerated in Vermont has been steadily increasing since 1993, far surpassing the growth rate for any other racial group.

(3) A 2003 study by the Vermont Center for Justice Research (“the Center”), *Exploring the Dynamics of Race and Crime Using Vermont NIBRS Data* by Bill Clements, using arrest data from 1993–2000, found that African-Americans experienced a significantly higher arrest rate than whites.

Asians, or Native Americans. In that study, regression analysis suggested that as a result of race, African-American males were 1.5 times and African-American females were 2.6 times more likely to be arrested than their white counterparts.

(4) A 2007 Center study, *Felony Sentencing in Vermont: 2001–2006* by Robin Adler, found that nonwhite felony defendants were more likely to be sentenced to incarceration than white defendants even after controlling for all other variables.

(5) Discretionary decision-making by a variety of criminal justice professionals may result in racial disparities in criminal justice systems. In every step of the criminal justice process, persons exercise discretion, including:

(A) the initial investigation by law enforcement;

(B) the decision to lodge or release on citation;

(C) the decision by prosecutors to file a particular charge;

(D) the prosecutor's bail recommendation;

(E) the judge's bail decision;

(F) the plea negotiation process;

(G) the defendant's decision whether to exercise the right to a trial by jury;

(H) the prosecutor's sentencing recommendation;

(I) the judge's sentencing decision as to a jail or probationary sentence;

(J) the department of corrections' programming decision, supervision practices, and its recommendation to release on parole; and

(K) the parole board's decision whether to grant parole.

(6) Vermont has become, and will continue to become, more racially diverse.

(7) Tolerance and concern for all people regardless of race, color, or national origin has long been part of the legacy of Vermont, the first state to prohibit slavery by constitutional protection and a leader in prohibiting discrimination in public accommodation, employment, banking and insurance, education, and housing.

(8) It is critically important that officials from all three branches of government have access to the data and the analysis of that data to be able to

investigate and assess the extent of racial and ethnic disparities in Vermont's criminal justice system. This assessment is necessary to identify practices of criminal justice professionals that have a disparate impact on racial and ethnic minorities, so that remedies can be fashioned to address such practices promptly and effectively.

(9) The supreme court of Vermont, pursuant to its constitutional responsibilities, has adopted a Code of Conduct and Employee Discipline governing all employees of the judiciary, providing that behavior based on bias will not be condoned or tolerated.

(10) The office of the state court administrator, through its comprehensive judicial education program for judicial officers and its educational programs for court managers and court staff, regularly conducts and supports programs focused on diversity issues, implicit bias, cultural awareness, and the requirements of the relevant codes of conduct.

(11) The Uncommon Alliance of Chittenden County, which included members of the communities of color as well as representatives of the police departments of Burlington, South Burlington, Winooski, the University of Vermont, and Vermont civil rights organizations, are commended for their work, in particular, opening dialogue and initiating the voluntary collection and analysis of roadside-stop race data for the first time by law enforcement agencies in Vermont.

(12) The Vermont State Police are further commended for extending the voluntary collection and analysis of roadside-stop race data statewide.

Sec. 2. STUDY; APPROPRIATION

(a) Research regarding sentencing practices routinely concludes that two variables drive sentencing decisions—the seriousness of the offense and the defendant's risk to reoffend. The Vermont Center for Justice Research ("the Center") shall examine the effect of these and other variables, including the race of the defendant on sentencing decisions in Vermont for a five-year period. The Center shall use data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Interstate Identification Index, department of motor vehicles, Vermont criminal information center, department of corrections, and the Vermont courts to explain if the disparities are based on legal or nonlegal factors. The Center's research shall focus on the following:

(1) How do the sentences of people of particular census categories, in the aggregate and by national incident-based reporting system race data fields (NIBRS), which currently include white, black, Asian, Native American or Alaskan Native, and Hispanic, compare to the sentences of white defendants with respect to sentence type, length of sentence, and level of restriction?

(2) How does the actual time spent by people of particular census categories, in the aggregate and by NIBRS race data fields under department of corrections' supervision (and the degree of restriction) compare to the time spent by (and the degree of restriction of) white defendants?

(3) If disparate sentencing patterns or disparate service patterns exist for people of particular census categories, in the aggregate and by NIBRS race data fields, what variables included in the study design explain the disparity?

(b) On or before December 15, 2012, results of the study shall be reported to the house and senate committees on judiciary, the court administrator, and to each organization or entity represented on the governor's criminal justice cabinet.

(c) The general assembly appropriates \$20,000.00 to the Vermont Center for Justice Research to support this data collection, analysis, and report.

Sec. 3. 20 V.S.A. § 2366 is added to read:

§ 2366. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES; BIAS-FREE
POLICING POLICY; RACE DATA COLLECTION

(a) No later than January 1, 2013, every state, local, county, and municipal law enforcement agency that employs one or more certified law enforcement officers shall adopt a bias-free policing policy. The policy shall contain the essential elements of such a policy as determined by the Law Enforcement Advisory Board after its review of the current Vermont State Police Policy and the most current model policy issued by the office of the attorney general.

(b) The policy shall encourage ongoing bias-free law enforcement training for state, local, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies.

(c) State, local, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies that employ one or more certified law enforcement officers are encouraged to work with the Vermont association of chiefs of police to extend the collection of roadside-stop race data uniformly throughout state law enforcement agencies, with the goal of obtaining uniform roadside-stop race data for analysis.

Sec. 4. 20 V.S.A. § 2358 is amended to read:

§ 2358. MINIMUM TRAINING STANDARDS

* * *

(e) The council shall include, as part of the criteria for all minimum training standards under this section, anti-bias training approved by the Vermont criminal justice training council.

Sec. 5. 24 V.S.A. § 1939 is amended as follows:

§ 1939. LAW ENFORCEMENT ADVISORY BOARD

* * *

(e) The board shall examine how individuals make complaints to law enforcement and suggest, on or before December 15, 2012, to the senate and house committees on judiciary what procedures should exist to file a complaint with law enforcement and the human rights commission.

Sec. 6. CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES; BIAS-FREE CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

The general assembly encourages all criminal justice entities through their professional rules of conduct to ensure that all actions taken are done in a manner that is free of bias.

(Committee Vote: 9-2-0)

H. 600

An act relating to mandatory mediation in foreclosure proceedings

Rep. Koch of Barre Town, for the Committee on **Judiciary**, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 12 V.S.A. § 4631 is amended to read:

§ 4631. MEDIATION PROGRAM ESTABLISHED

* * *

(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~~ the specialized, continuing legal education training ~~course~~ courses on foreclosure prevention or loss mitigation approved by the Vermont Bar Association. The court administrator, in consultation with the Vermont Bar Association, shall implement a system which ensures that the mediator is chosen through a randomized selection process in all mediations conducted pursuant to this chapter.

Sec. 2. 12 V.S.A. § 4632 is amended to read:

§ 4632. OPPORTUNITY TO MEDIATE

* * *

(b) The court shall hold a status conference no later than 90 days from the date that the mortgagor requested mediation, unless the mediator's report is filed with the court prior to such time.

(c) 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.

~~(e)~~(d) 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)~~(e) 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)~~(e) The notice required by subsection ~~(e)~~(d) 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)~~(f) 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.

Sec. 3. 12 V.S.A. § 4633 is amended to read:

§ 4633. MEDIATION

(a) During all mediations under this subchapter:

- (1) the parties shall address proof of ownership of the note and any transfers of the note; calculation of the sums due on the note for the principal, interest, and costs or fees; and all available foreclosure prevention tools.

(2) 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)(3) the~~ 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)(4) where~~ 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.

* * *

Sec. 4. 12 V.S.A. § 4634(a) is amended to read:

(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, to both parties, and to the department of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration.~~

Sec. 5. FORECLOSURE MEDIATION PROGRAM STUDY COMMITTEE

(a) Creation of committee. There is created a foreclosure mediation program study committee to consider appropriate measures for Vermont to take in response to the anticipated repeal of the state foreclosure mediation program when the federal Home Affordable Modification Program (“HAMP”) is repealed on December 3, 2013.

(b) Membership. The foreclosure mediation program study committee shall be composed of seven members. The members of the committee shall be as follows:

(1) The administrative judge or designee.

(2) The attorney general or designee.

(3) The commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration or designee.

(4) One member appointed by the Vermont Bar Association.

(5) One member appointed by Vermont Legal Aid.

(6) One member appointed by the Vermont Bankers Association.

(7) One member with experience as a mediator in foreclosure proceedings appointed by the Vermont Bar Association.

(c) Powers and duties. The committee shall study whether changes in state law and policy should be made in response to the anticipated repeal of Vermont's foreclosure mediation program when the federal HAMP is repealed on December 3, 2013. The committee's study shall include consideration of:

(1) the impacts of the anticipated repeal of Vermont's foreclosure mediation program and any measures that would be advisable for Vermont to take in response to the repeal;

(2) whether the Vermont foreclosure mediation program should be amended to be consistent with national settlements or standards, and whether a state foreclosure mediation program is necessary in light of such national settlements or standards;

(3) whether the mortgagee or the mortgagee's attorney should be required to be physically present at the proceeding; and

(4) whether the mediation proceeding should address all issues related to the foreclosure.

(d) Report. The committee shall report its findings and recommendations, together with draft legislation if any legislative action is recommended, to the general assembly on or before December 1, 2012.

Sec. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

and that after passage the title of the bill be amended to read: "An act relating to mediation in foreclosure proceedings"

(Committee Vote: 11-0-0)

H. 745

An act relating to the Vermont prescription monitoring system

Rep. Trieber of Rockingham, for the Committee on **Human Services**, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this act to maximize the effectiveness and appropriate utilization of the Vermont prescription monitoring system, which serves as an important tool in promoting public health by providing opportunities for treatment for and prevention of abuse of controlled substances without

interfering with the legal medical use of those substances.

Sec. 1a. 18 V.S.A. § 4201(26) is amended to read:

(26) “Prescription” means an order for a regulated drug made by a physician, dentist, or veterinarian licensed under this chapter to prescribe such a drug which shall be in writing except as otherwise specified ~~herein in this subdivision~~. Prescriptions for such drugs shall be made to the order of an individual patient, dated as of the day of issue and signed by the prescriber. The prescription shall bear the full name, ~~and~~ address, and date of birth of the patient, or if the patient is an animal, the name and address of the owner of the animal and the species of the animal. Such prescription shall also bear the full name, address, and registry number of the prescriber and shall be written with ink, indelible pencil, or typewriter; if typewritten, it shall be signed by the physician. A prescription for a controlled substance, as defined in 21 C.F.R. Part 1308, shall contain the quantity of the drug written both in numeric and word form.

Sec. 2. 18 V.S.A. § 4215b is added to read:

§ 4215b. IDENTIFICATION

Prior to dispensing a prescription for a Schedule II, III, or IV controlled substance, a pharmacist shall require the individual receiving the drug to provide a signature and show valid and current government-issued photographic identification as evidence that the individual is the patient for whom the prescription was written, the owner of the animal for which the prescription was written, or the bona fide representative of the patient or animal owner. If the individual does not have valid, current government-issued photographic identification, the pharmacist may request alternative evidence of the individual’s identity, as appropriate.

Sec. 3. 18 V.S.A. § 4218 is amended to read:

§ 4218. ENFORCEMENT

* * *

(d) Nothing in this section shall authorize the department of public safety and other authorities described in subsection (a) of this section to have access to VPMS (Vermont prescription monitoring system) created pursuant to chapter 84A of this title, except as provided in that chapter.

(e) Notwithstanding subsection (d) of this section, a drug diversion investigator, as defined in section 4282 of this title, with a warrant may request VPMS data from the department of health pursuant to subdivision 4285(b)(2)(F) of this title.

Sec. 4. 18 V.S.A. § 4223 is amended to read

§ 4223. FRAUD OR DECEIT

* * *

(j) A practitioner or pharmacist shall respond to an inquiry from a drug diversion investigator, as defined in section 4282 of this title, by providing all relevant information, including protected health information, that the practitioner or pharmacist believes in good faith constitutes evidence of diversion of a controlled substance.

Sec. 5. 18 V.S.A. § 4282 is amended to read:

§ 4282. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

* * *

(5) “Delegate” means an individual employed by a health care facility or pharmacy or in the office of the chief medical examiner and authorized by a health care provider or dispenser or by the chief medical examiner to request information from the VPMS relating to a bona fide current patient of the health care provider or dispenser or to a bona fide investigation or inquiry into an individual’s death.

(6) “Department” means the department of health.

(7) “Drug diversion investigator” means an employee of the department of public safety whose primary duties include investigations involving violations of laws regarding prescription drugs or the diversion of prescribed controlled substances, and who has completed a training program established by the department of health by rule that is designed to ensure that officers have the training necessary to use responsibly and properly any information that they receive from the VPMS.

Sec. 6. 18 V.S.A. § 4283 is amended to read:

§ 4283. CREATION; IMPLEMENTATION

~~(a) Contingent upon the receipt of funding, the~~ The department ~~may establish~~ shall maintain an electronic database and reporting system for monitoring Schedules II, III, and IV controlled substances, as defined in 21 C.F.R. Part 1308, as amended and as may be amended, that are dispensed within the state of Vermont by a health care provider or dispenser or dispensed to an address within the state by a pharmacy licensed by the Vermont board of pharmacy.

* * *

(e) It is not the intention of the department that a health care provider or a dispenser shall have to pay a fee or tax or purchase hardware or proprietary software required by the department specifically for the use, establishment, maintenance, or transmission of the data. The department shall seek grant funds and take any other action within its financial capability to minimize any cost impact to health care providers and dispensers.

* * *

Sec. 7. 18 V.S.A. § 4284 is amended to read:

§ 4284. PROTECTION AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

(a) The data collected pursuant to this chapter and all related information and records shall be confidential, except as provided in this chapter, and shall not be subject to public records law. The department shall maintain procedures to protect patient privacy, ensure the confidentiality of patient information collected, recorded, transmitted, and maintained, and ensure that information is not disclosed to any person except as provided in this section.

(b)(1) The department shall ~~be authorized to provide data to only the following persons~~ allow only the following persons to query the VPMS:

~~(1) A patient or that person's health care provider, or both, when VPMS reveals that a patient may be receiving more than a therapeutic amount of one or more regulated substances.~~

~~(2)(A) A health care provider or dispenser, or delegate who requests information is registered with the VPMS and certifies that the requested information is for the purpose of providing medical or pharmaceutical treatment to a bona fide current patient.~~

(B) The commissioner of health and the deputy commissioner for alcohol and drug abuse programs.

(C) Personnel or contractors, as necessary for establishing and maintaining the VPMS.

(D) The medical director of the department of Vermont health access, for the purposes of Medicaid quality assurance, utilization, and federal monitoring requirements with respect to Medicaid recipients for whom a Medicaid claim for a Schedule II, III, or IV controlled substance has been submitted.

(E) A medical examiner from the office of the chief medical examiner, for the purpose of conducting an investigation or inquiry into the cause, manner, and circumstances of an individual's death.

(F) A health care provider or medical examiner licensed to practice in

another state, to the extent necessary to provide appropriate medical care to a Vermont resident or to investigate the death of a Vermont resident.

(2) The department shall provide reports of data available to the department through the VPMS only to the following persons:

(A) A patient or that person's health care provider, or both, when VPMS reveals that a patient may be receiving more than a therapeutic amount of one or more regulated substances.

~~(3)~~(B) A designated representative of a board responsible for the licensure, regulation, or discipline of health care providers or dispensers pursuant to a bona fide specific investigation.

~~(4)~~(C) A patient for whom a prescription is written, insofar as the information relates to that patient.

~~(5)~~(D) The relevant occupational licensing or certification authority if the commissioner reasonably suspects fraudulent or illegal activity by a health care provider. The licensing or certification authority may report the data that are the evidence for the suspected fraudulent or illegal activity to a ~~trained law enforcement officer~~ drug diversion investigator.

~~(6)~~(E)(i) The commissioner of public safety, personally, or the deputy commissioner of public safety, personally, if the commissioner of health, personally, or the deputy commissioner for alcohol and drug abuse programs, personally, makes the disclosure, has consulted with at least one of the patient's health care providers, and believes that the disclosure is necessary to avert a serious and imminent threat to a person or the public.

(ii) The commissioner of public safety, personally, or the deputy commissioner of public safety, personally, when he or she requests data from the commissioner of health, and the commissioner of health believes, after consultation with at least one of the patient's health care providers, that disclosure is necessary to avert a serious and imminent threat to a person or the public.

(iii) The commissioner or deputy commissioner of public safety may disclose such data received pursuant to this subdivision (E) as is necessary, in his or her discretion, to avert the serious and imminent threat.

~~(7) Personnel or contractors, as necessary for establishing and maintaining the VPMS.~~

(F) A drug diversion investigator, as defined in section 4282 of this section, with a warrant.

(G) A prescription monitoring system or similar entity in another

state pursuant to a reciprocal agreement to share prescription monitoring information with the Vermont department of health as described in section 4288 of this title.

(c) A person who receives data or a report from VPMS or from the department shall not share that data or report with any other person or entity not eligible to receive that data pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, except as necessary and consistent with the purpose of the disclosure and in the normal course of business. Nothing shall restrict the right of a patient to share his or her own data.

(d) The commissioner shall offer health care providers and dispensers training in the proper use of information they may receive from VPMS. Training may be provided in collaboration with professional associations representing health care providers and dispensers.

(e) A ~~trained law enforcement officer~~ drug diversion investigator who may receive information pursuant to this section shall not have access to VPMS except for information provided to the ~~officer~~ investigator by the licensing or certification authority.

(f) The department is authorized to use information from VPMS for research and public health promotion purposes provided that data are aggregated or otherwise de-identified.

(g) Knowing disclosure of transmitted data to a person not authorized by subsection (b) of this section, or obtaining information under this section not relating to a bona fide specific investigation, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both, in addition to any penalties under federal law.

(h) All information and correspondence relating to the disclosure of information by the commissioner to a patient's health care provider pursuant to subdivision (b)(2)(A) of this section shall be confidential and privileged, exempt from the public access to records law, immune from subpoena or other disclosure, and not subject to discovery or introduction into evidence.

(i) Each request for disclosure of data pursuant to subdivision (b)(2)(B) of this section shall document a bona fide specific investigation and shall specify the name of the person who is the subject of the investigation.

(j) Each request for disclosure of data pursuant to a warrant or to subdivision (b)(2)(E) of this section shall document a bona fide specific investigation and shall specify the name of the person who is the subject of the investigation.

Sec. 8. 18 V.S.A. § 4286 is amended to read:

§ 4286. ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(a)(1) The commissioner shall establish an advisory committee to assist in the implementation and periodic evaluation of VPMS.

(2) The department shall consult with the committee concerning any potential operational or economic impacts on dispensers and health care providers related to transmission system equipment and software requirements.

(3) The committee shall develop guidelines for use of VPMS by dispensers ~~and~~, health care providers, and delegates, and shall make recommendations concerning under what circumstances, if any, the department shall or may give VPMS data, including data thresholds for such disclosures, to law enforcement personnel. The committee shall also review and approve advisory notices prior to publication.

(4) The committee shall make recommendations regarding ways to improve the utility of the VPMS and its data.

(5) The committee shall have access to aggregated, de-identified data from the VPMS.

* * *

(d) The committee shall issue a report to the senate and house committees on judiciary, the senate committee on health and welfare, and the house committee on human services no later than January 15th in 2008, 2010, ~~and 2012, and 2014.~~

(e) This section shall sunset on July 1, 2012 2014 and thereafter the committee shall cease to exist.

Sec. 9. 18 V.S.A. § 4287 is amended to read:

§ 4287. RULEMAKING

The department shall adopt rules for the implementation of VPMS as defined in this chapter consistent with 45 C.F.R. Part 164, as amended and as may be amended, that limit the disclosure to the minimum information necessary for purposes of this act ~~and shall keep the senate and house committees on judiciary, the senate committee on health and welfare, and the house committee on human services advised of the substance and progress of initial rulemaking pursuant to this section.~~

Sec. 10. 18 V.S.A. § 4288 is added to read:

§ 4288. RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

The department of health may enter into reciprocal agreements with other states that have prescription monitoring programs so long as access under such

agreement is consistent with the privacy, security, and disclosure protections in this chapter.

Sec. 11. 18 V.S.A. § 4289 is added to read:

§ 4289. STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND DISPENSERS

(a) Each professional licensing authority for health care providers shall develop evidence-based standards to guide health care providers in the appropriate prescription of Schedules II, III, and IV controlled substances for different medical conditions.

(b)(1) Each health care provider who prescribes any Schedule II, III, or IV controlled substances shall register with the VPMS.

(2) If the VPMS shows that a patient has filled a prescription for a controlled substance written by a health care provider who is not a registered user of VPMS, the commissioner of health shall notify such provider by mail of the provider's registration requirement pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection.

(3) The commissioner of health shall develop additional procedures to ensure that all health care providers who prescribe controlled substances are registered in compliance with subdivision (1) of this subsection.

(c) Each dispenser who dispenses any Schedule II, III, or IV controlled substances shall register with the VPMS.

(d)(1) Each professional licensing authority for health care providers and dispensers authorized to prescribe or dispense Schedules II, III, and IV controlled substances shall adopt standards regarding the frequency and circumstances under which their respective licensees shall query the VPMS.

(2) Each professional licensing authority for dispensers shall adopt standards regarding the frequency and circumstances under which its licensees shall report to the VPMS, which shall be no less than once every seven days.

(3) A health care provider or dispenser who fails to comply with the standards adopted by the applicable licensing authority shall be subject to discipline by the licensing authority.

(4) No later than January 15, 2013, each professional licensing authority subject to this subsection shall submit its standards to the VPMS advisory committee established in section 4286 of this title.

Sec. 12. 18 V.S.A. § 4290 is added to read:

§ 4290. REPLACEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS AND MEDICATIONS

(a) As used in this section “replacement prescription” means an unscheduled prescription request in the event that the document on which a patient’s prescription was written or the patient’s prescribed medication is reported to the prescriber as having been lost or stolen.

(b) When a patient or a patient’s parent or guardian requests a replacement prescription for a Schedule II, III, or IV controlled substance, the patient’s health care provider shall query the VPMS prior to writing the replacement prescription to determine whether the patient may be receiving more than a therapeutic dosage of the controlled substance.

(c) When a health care provider writes a replacement prescription pursuant to this section, the provider shall clearly indicate as much by writing the word “REPLACEMENT” on the face of the prescription.

(c) When a dispenser fills a replacement prescription, the dispenser shall report the required information to the VPMS and shall indicate that the prescription is a replacement by completing the VPMS field provided for such purpose. In addition, the dispenser shall report to the VPMS the name of the person picking up the replacement prescription, if not the patient.

(d) The VPMS shall create a mechanism by which individuals authorized to access the system pursuant to section 4284 of this title may search the database for information on all or a subset of all replacement prescriptions.

Sec. 13. UNIFIED PAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ADVISORY COUNCIL

(a) There is hereby created a unified pain management system advisory council for the purpose of advising the commissioner of health on matters relating to the appropriate use of controlled substances in treating chronic pain and addiction and in preventing prescription drug abuse.

(b) The unified pain management system advisory council shall consist of the following members:

(1) the commissioner of health or designee, who shall serve as chair;

(2) the deputy commissioner of health for alcohol and drug abuse programs or designee;

(3) the commissioner of mental health or designee;

(4) the director of the Blueprint for Health or designee;

(5) the chair of the board of medical practice or designee, who shall be a clinician;

(6) a representative of the Vermont state dental society, who shall be a

dentist;

(7) a representative of the Vermont board of pharmacy, who shall be a pharmacist;

(8) a faculty member from the academic detailing program at the University of Vermont's College of Medicine;

(9) a faculty member from the University of Vermont's College of Medicine with expertise in the treatment of addiction or chronic pain management;

(10) a representative of the Vermont Medical Society, who shall be a primary care clinician;

(11) a representative of the American Academy of Family Physicians, Vermont chapter, who shall be a primary care clinician;

(12) a representative of the Vermont Ethics Network;

(13) a representative of the Hospice and Palliative Care Council of Vermont;

(14) a representative of the office of the health care ombudsman;

(15) the medical director for the department of Vermont health access;

(16) a clinician who works in the emergency department of a hospital, to be selected by the Vermont Association of Hospitals and Health Systems in consultation with any non-member hospitals;

(17) a member of the Vermont board of nursing subcommittee on APRN practice, who shall be an advanced practice registered nurse;

(18) a representative from the Vermont Assembly of Home Health and Hospice Agencies;

(19) a psychologist licensed pursuant to 26 V.S.A. chapter 55 who is a member of the American Academy of Pain Management and has experience in treating chronic pain, to be selected by the board of psychological examiners;

(20) a drug and alcohol abuse counselor licensed pursuant to 33 V.S.A. chapter 8, to be selected by the deputy commissioner of health for alcohol and drug abuse programs; and

(21) a consumer representative who is either a consumer in recovery from prescription drug abuse or a consumer receiving medical treatment for chronic non cancer-related pain.

(c) Advisory council members who are not employed by the state shall be entitled to per diem and expenses as provided by 32 V.S.A. § 1010.

(d) A majority of the members of the advisory council shall constitute a quorum. The advisory council shall act only by vote of a majority of its entire membership and only at meetings called by the chair or by any three of the members.

(e) To the extent funds are available, the advisory council shall have the following duties:

(1) to develop and recommend principles and components of a unified pain management system, including the appropriate use of controlled substances in treating non cancer-related chronic pain and addiction and in preventing prescription drug abuse; and

(2) to identify and recommend components of evidence-based training modules and minimum requirements for the continuing education of all licensed health care providers in the state who treat chronic pain or addiction or prescribe controlled substances in Schedule II, III, or IV consistent with a unified pain management system.

(f) The commissioner of health may designate subcommittees as appropriate to carry out the work of the advisory council.

(g) On or before January 15, 2013, the advisory council shall submit its recommendations to the senate committee on health and welfare, the house committee on human services, and the house committee on health care.

Sec. 14. UNUSED DRUG DISPOSAL PROGRAM

No later than January 15, 2013, the commissioners of health and of public safety shall establish a drug disposal program for unused over-the-counter and prescription drugs, which program shall be available to Vermont residents throughout the state at no charge to the consumer. The commissioners shall take steps to publicize the program and to make all Vermont residents aware of opportunities to avail themselves of it.

Sec. 15. ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT

No later than January 15, 2013, the VPMS advisory committee established in 18 V.S.A. § 4286 shall provide recommendations to the house committee on human services and the senate committee on health and welfare regarding ways to maximize the effectiveness and appropriate use of the VPMS database, including adding new reporting capabilities, in order to improve patient outcomes and avoid prescription drug diversion;

Sec. 16. SPENDING AUTHORITY

Providing financial support for the unified pain management system advisory council established in Sec. 13 of this act, upgrading the VPMS

software, and implementing enhancements to the VPMS shall all be acceptable uses of the monies in the evidence-based education and advertising fund established in 33 V.S.A. § 2004a. The commissioner of health shall seek excess receipts authority to make expenditures as needed from the evidence-based education and advertising fund for these purposes.

Sec. 17. EFFECTIVE DATES

(a) This section and Sec. 8 of this act (18 V.S.A. § 4286) shall take effect on passage and shall apply retroactively as of January 15, 2012.

(b) The remaining sections of this act shall take effect on July 1, 2012.

(Committee Vote: 10-0-1)

H. 762

An act relating to workers' compensation and unemployment compensation

Rep. Botzow of Pownal, for the Committee on **Commerce and Economic Development**, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 14 V.S.A. § 1205 is amended to read:

§ 1205. CLASSIFICATION OF CLAIMS

(a) If the applicable assets of the estate are insufficient to pay all claims in full, the executor or administrator shall make payment in the following order:

(1) costs and expenses of administration;

(2) reasonable funeral, burial, and headstone expenses, and perpetual care, not to exceed \$3,800.00 exclusive of governmental payments, and reasonable and necessary medical and hospital expenses of the last illness of the decedent, including compensation of persons attending him or her;

(3) all outstanding wages due employees which have been earned within three months prior to the death of the decedent, not to exceed \$300.00 to each claimant of the decedent;

(4) all other claims; ~~including the balance of wages due but unpaid under subdivision (3) of this subsection.~~

* * *

Sec. 2. 21 V.S.A. § 342 is amended to read:

§ 342. WEEKLY PAYMENT OF WAGES

(a)(1) Any person having employees doing and transacting business within the state shall pay each week, in lawful money or checks, the wages earned by

each employee to a day not more than six days prior to the date of such payment.

(2) After giving written notice to the employees, any person having employees doing and transacting business within the state may, notwithstanding subdivision (1) of this subsection, pay ~~bi-weekly~~ biweekly or ~~semi-monthly~~ semimonthly in lawful money or checks, each 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.

(3) Any person having employees within the state who fails to make timely payment upon separation from employment in accordance with this section may be assessed an administrative penalty of up to \$100.00 for each day that wages remain unpaid, not to exceed \$500.00 per employee. Notice and opportunity for hearing under this section shall be in accordance with 3 V.S.A. chapter 25.

* * *

Sec. 3. 21 V.S.A. § 348 is added to read:

§ 348. RETALIATION PROHIBITED

(a) An employer shall not discharge or in any other manner retaliate against an employee because:

(1) The employee lodged a complaint of a violation of this subchapter.

(2) The employee has cooperated with the commissioner or commissioner's designee in an investigation of a violation of this subchapter.

(3) The employer believes that the employee may lodge a complaint or cooperate in an investigation of a violation of this subchapter.

(b) Any person aggrieved by a violation of this section may bring an action in the civil division of the superior court seeking compensatory and punitive damages or equitable relief, including restraint of prohibited acts, restitution of wages or benefits, reinstatement, costs, reasonable attorney's fees, and other appropriate relief.

Sec. 4. 21 V.S.A. § 397 is added to read:

§ 397. RETALIATION PROHIBITED

(a) An employer shall not discharge or in any other manner retaliate against an employee because:

(1) The employee lodged a complaint of a violation of this subchapter.

(2) The employee has cooperated with the commissioner or commissioner's designee in an investigation of a violation of this subchapter.

(3) The employer believes that the employee may lodge a complaint or cooperate in an investigation of a violation of this subchapter.

(b) Any person aggrieved by a violation of this section may bring an action in the civil division of the superior court seeking compensatory and punitive damages or equitable relief, including restraint of prohibited acts, restitution of wages or benefits, reinstatement, costs, reasonable attorney's fees, and other appropriate relief.

Sec. 5. 21 V.S.A. § 398 is added to read:

§ 398. NOTICE TO PERSONS RECEIVING REMUNERATION AS AN
INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR

(a) Every employer shall post in a prominent and accessible place on the site where work is performed a legible statement, provided by the commissioner, that describes the responsibility of independent contractors to pay taxes required by state and federal law, the rights of employees to workers' compensation, unemployment benefits, minimum wage, overtime and other federal and state workplace protections, and the protections against retaliation and the penalties in this title if the independent contractor fails to properly classify an individual as an employee. This notice shall also contain contact information for individuals to file complaints or inquire with the commissioner about employment classification status. This information shall be provided in English or other languages required by the commissioner. The posted statement shall be constructed of materials capable of withstanding adverse weather conditions.

(b) Within 30 days of the effective date of this section, the commissioner shall create the notice described in subsection (a) of this section and post the notice on the department's website for downloading by hiring entities.

(c) Employers who violate this section shall be subject to an administrative penalty of up to \$100.00 per violation.

Sec. 6. 21 V.S.A. § 603 is amended to read:

§ 603. WITNESSES, OATHS, BOOKS, PAPERS, RECORDS

(a) So far as it is necessary in his or her examinations, or investigations and in the determination of matters within his or her jurisdiction, the commissioner shall have power to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and to demand the production of books, papers, records, and documents for his or her examination. Additionally, the commissioner or designee may, upon

presenting appropriate credentials, at reasonable times and without disrupting critical business operations enter and inspect any place of business or employment, question any employees, and investigate any facts, conditions, or matters necessary and material to the administration of this chapter. The employer shall make the employees available to the department on the day of inspection by the commissioner. The commissioner or designee shall inform the employer of his or her right to refuse entry. If entry is refused, the commissioner may apply to the civil division of the superior court for an order to enforce the rights given the commissioner under this section.

* * *

Sec. 7. 21 V.S.A. § 692 is amended to read:

§ 692. PENALTIES; FAILURE TO INSURE; STOP WORK ORDERS

* * *

(b) Stop-work orders. If an employer fails to comply with the provisions of section 687 of this title after investigation by the commissioner, the commissioner shall issue an emergency order to that employer to stop work until the employer has secured workers' compensation insurance. If the commissioner determines that issuing a stop-work order would immediately threaten the safety or health of the public, the commissioner may permit work to continue until the immediate threat to public safety or health is removed. The commissioner shall document the reasons for permitting work to continue, and the document shall be available to the public. In addition, the employer shall be assessed an administrative penalty of not more than \$250.00 for every day that the employer fails to secure workers' compensation coverage after the commissioner issues an order to obtain insurance and may also be assessed an administrative penalty of not more than \$250.00 for each employee for every day that the employer fails to secure workers' compensation coverage as required in section 687 of this title. When a stop-work order is issued, the commissioner shall post a notice at a conspicuous place on the work site of the employer informing the employees that their employer failed to comply with the provisions of section 687 of this title and that work at the work site has been ordered to cease until workers' compensation insurance is secured. An employer that fails to comply with a stop-work order may be enjoined from employing individuals in employment as defined in this chapter, upon complaint of the commissioner in the civil division of the superior court. The stop-work order shall be rescinded as soon as the commissioner determines that the employer is in compliance with section 687 of this title. An employer against whom a stop-work order has been issued, or who has not been in compliance with section 687 of this title, unless the commissioner determines that the failure to comply was inadvertent or excusable is prohibited from

contracting, directly or indirectly, with the state or any of its subdivisions for a period of up to three years following the date of the issuance of the stop-work order, as determined by the commissioner in consultation with the commissioner of buildings and general services or the secretary of transportation, as appropriate. ~~Either the secretary or the commissioner, as appropriate, shall be consulted in any contest of the prohibition of the employer from contracting with the state or its subdivisions~~ The consultation may be informal and shall occur within ten days of a referral by the commissioner. The outcome of the referral shall be documented.

* * *

Sec. 8. 21 V.S.A. § 708 is amended to read:

§ 708. PENALTY FOR FALSE REPRESENTATION

(a) Action by the commissioner of labor. A person who ~~willfully~~ purposefully makes a false statement or representation, ~~for the purpose of obtaining to obtain~~ any benefit or payment under the provisions of this chapter, either for herself or himself or for any other person, after notice and opportunity for hearing, may be assessed an administrative penalty of not more than \$20,000.00, and shall forfeit all or a portion of any right to compensation under the provisions of this chapter, as determined to be appropriate by the commissioner after a determination by the commissioner that the person has ~~willfully~~ made a false statement or representation of a material fact. In addition, an employer found to have violated this section is prohibited from contracting, directly or indirectly, with the state or any of its subdivisions for up to three years following the date the employer was found to have made a false statement or misrepresentation of a material fact, as determined by the commissioner in consultation with the commissioner of buildings and general services or the secretary of transportation, as appropriate. ~~Either the secretary or the commissioner, as appropriate, shall be consulted in any contest relating to the prohibition of the employer from contracting with the state or its subdivisions~~ The consultation may be informal and shall occur within ten days of a referral by the commissioner. The outcome of the referral shall be documented.

(b) ~~When~~ In addition to penalties assessed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, when the department of labor has sufficient reason to believe that an employer has made a false statement or representation for the purpose of obtaining a lower workers' compensation premium, the department shall refer the alleged violation to the commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration for the commissioner's consideration of enforcement pursuant to 8 V.S.A. § 3661(c).

* * *

Sec. 9. 21 V.S.A. § 1101 is amended to read:

§ 1101. APPRENTICESHIP DIVISION AND COUNCIL

The apprenticeship division and state apprenticeship council, hereinafter referred to as the “council,” shall be located within the department of labor. The commissioner of labor shall supervise the work of the division, and shall be the chair of the council. The council shall consist of ~~10~~ 12 members, four ex officio members and ~~six~~ eight members who shall be appointed by the governor. Of the ex officio members, one shall be the commissioner of labor, or designee, one shall be the commissioner of public safety, or designee, one shall be the commissioner of education or designee, and one shall be the director of the apprenticeship division who shall act as secretary of the council without vote. The council shall be composed of persons familiar with apprenticeable occupations. Of the ~~appointive~~ appointed members, three shall be individuals who ~~on account of previous vocation, employment, occupation, or affiliation can be classed as~~ represent employers and ~~three~~, three shall be individuals who ~~on account of previous vocation, employment, occupation, or affiliation can be classed as~~ employees represent employees or employee organizations, and two shall be members of the public. Appointment of the employer and the employee members shall be made for the term of three years except the employer and employee members first appointed shall be appointed for the term of one, two, and three years respectively. The governor shall annually designate one member of the council as chair. Each member of the council who is not a salaried official or employee of the state shall be entitled to compensation and expenses as provided in 32 V.S.A. § 1010.

Sec. 10. 21 V.S.A. § 1301a is amended to read:

§ 1301a. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR; COMPOSITION

The department of labor, created by ~~section 3~~ 3 V.S.A. § 212 of ~~Title 3~~, shall consist of a commissioner of labor, the Vermont employment security board, the Vermont workforce development division, the economic and labor market information division, the workforce development council, the unemployment insurance and wages division, and the workers’ compensation and safety division. The chair of the employment security board shall be the commissioner of labor ex officio. The deputy commissioner of labor or a designee chosen by the commissioner may serve as chair in the absence of the commissioner as the commissioner’s designee.

Sec. 11. 21 V.S.A. § 1307 is amended to read:

§ 1307. COMMISSIONER OF LABOR, DUTIES AND POWERS OF

The commissioner of labor shall administer this chapter. The commissioner

may employ such persons, make such expenditures, require such reports, make such investigations and take such other action as he or she considers necessary or suitable to that end. In the discharge of his or her duties imposed by this chapter, the commissioner may administer oaths, take depositions, certify to official acts and subpoena witnesses and compel the production of books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records necessary and material to the administration of this chapter. Additionally, the commissioner or designee may, upon presenting appropriate credentials, at reasonable times and without disrupting critical business operations enter and inspect any place of business or employment, question any employees, and investigate any facts, conditions, or matters necessary and material to the administration of this chapter. The employer shall make the employees available to the department on the day of inspection by the commissioner. The commissioner or designee shall inform the employer of his or her right to refuse entry. If entry is refused, the commissioner may apply to the civil division of the superior court for an order to enforce the rights given the commissioner under this section.

Sec. 12. 21 V.S.A. § 1347 is amended to read:

§ 1347. NONDISCLOSURE OR MISREPRESENTATION

* * *

(c) The person liable under this section shall repay such amount to the commissioner for the fund. In addition to the repayment, if the commissioner finds that a person intentionally misrepresented or failed to disclose a material fact with respect to his or her claim for benefits, the person shall pay an additional penalty of 15 percent of the amount of the overpaid benefits. Such amount may be collectible by civil action in a Vermont district or superior court, in the name of the commissioner. ~~No action shall be commenced for the collection of such amount more than five years after the date of such determination under this section or the final decision confirming the liability of such person on an appeal from such determination.~~

(d) In any case in which under this section a person is liable to repay any amount to the commissioner for the fund, the commissioner may withhold, in whole or in part, any future benefits payable to such person, and credit such withheld benefits against the amount due from such person until it is repaid in full, less any penalties assessed under subsection (c) of this section. ~~No benefits shall be withheld after five years from the date of such determination or the date of the final decision confirming the liability of such person on an appeal from such determination.~~

(e) In addition to the foregoing, when it is found by the commissioner that a person intentionally misrepresented or failed to disclose a material fact with

respect to his or her claim for benefits and in the event the person is not prosecuted under section 1368 of this title and penalty provided in section 1373 of this title is not imposed, the person shall be disqualified and shall not be entitled to receive benefits to which he or she would otherwise be entitled after the determination for such number of weeks not exceeding 26 as the commissioner shall deem just, ~~provided, however, that no benefits shall be denied to a claimant because of such determination after three years from the date thereof or the date of final decision on an appeal from such determination.~~ The notice of determination shall also specify the period of disqualification imposed hereunder.

* * *

Sec. 13. 21 V.S.A. § 1451 is amended to read:

§ 1451. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this subchapter:

(1) “Affected unit” means a specific plan, department, shift, or other definable unit consisting of not less than five employees to which an approved short-time compensation plan applies.

(2) “Short-time compensation” or “STC” means the unemployment benefits payable to employees in an affected unit under an approved short-time compensation plan as distinguished from the unemployment benefits otherwise payable under the conventional unemployment compensation provisions of this chapter.

(3) “Short-time compensation plan” means a plan of an employer under which there is a reduction in the number of hours worked by employees of an affected unit rather than temporary layoffs. The term “temporary layoffs” for this purpose means the total separation of one or more workers in the affected unit for an indefinite period expected to last for more than two months but not more than six months.

(4) “Short-time compensation employer” means an employer who has one or more employees covered by an approved “Short-Time Compensation Plan.” ~~Both employers with experience rating records and employers who make payments in lieu of tax contributions to the UI Trust Fund may become short-time compensation employers.~~ “Short-time compensation employer” includes an employer with experience-rating records and an employer who makes payments in lieu of tax contributions to the unemployment compensation trust fund and that meets the following:

(A) Has five or more employees covered by an approved short-time compensation plan.

(B) Is not delinquent in the payment of contributions or reimbursement, or in the reporting of wages.

(C) Is not a negative balance employer. For the purposes of this section, a negative balance employer is an employer who has for three or more consecutive calendar years paid more in unemployment benefits to its employees than it has contributed to its unemployment insurance account. In the event that an employer has been a negative balance for three consecutive years, the employer shall be ineligible for participation unless the commissioner grants a waiver based upon extenuating economic conditions or other good cause.

(5) “Usual weekly hours of work” means the normal hours of work for full-time and regular part-time employees in the affected unit when that unit is operating on its normally full-time basis but not less than 30 hours and not to exceed 40 hours and not including overtime.

(6) “Unemployment compensation” means the unemployment benefits payable under this chapter other than short-time compensation and includes any amounts payable pursuant to an agreement under any federal law providing for compensation, assistance, or allowances with respect to unemployment.

(7) “Fringe benefits” means benefits, including health insurance, retirement benefits, paid vacations and holidays, sick leave, and similar benefits that are incidents of employment.

(8) “Intermittent employment” means employment that is not continuous but may consist of intervals of weekly work and intervals of no weekly work.

(9) “Seasonal employment” means employment in an industry in which because of the seasonal nature of the industry it is customary to operate only during a regularly recurring period or periods of fewer than 26 weeks in a calendar year.

Sec. 14. 21 V.S.A. § 1452 is amended to read:

§ 1452. CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL

An employer wishing to participate in an STC program shall submit a department of labor electronic application or a signed written short-time compensation plan to the commissioner for approval. The commissioner may approve an STC plan only if the following criteria are met:

- (1) the plan identifies the specified affected units to which it applies;
- (2) the employees in the affected unit or units are identified by name,

Social Security number, and by any other information required by the commissioner;

(3) the plan ~~specifies any impact on~~ outlines to the commissioner the extent to which fringe benefits, including health insurance, of employees participating in the plan may be reduced, which shall be factored into the evaluation of the business plan for resolving the conditions that lead to the need for the STC plan;

(4) the usual total weekly hours of work for employees in the affected unit or units are reduced by not less than 20 percent and not more than 50 percent;

(5) the plan certifies that the aggregate reduction in work hours is in lieu of temporary total layoffs of one or more workers which would have resulted in an equivalent reduction in work hours and which the commissioner finds would have caused an equivalent dollar amount to be payable in unemployment compensation;

(6) the plan certifies that the STC employer will notify the department within 24 hours after any layoff of an employee, at which time the commissioner shall have the right to terminate the STC plan;

(7) the identified workweek reduction is applied consistently throughout the duration of the plan unless otherwise approved by the department;

~~(6)~~(8) the plan applies to at least 10 percent of the employees in the affected unit, and when ~~applicable~~ determined to be applicable by the commissioner applies to all affected employees of the unit equally;

~~(7)~~(9) the plan will not subsidize seasonal employers during the off-season, nor subsidize employers who have traditionally used part-time employees or intermittent employment;

~~(8)~~(10) the employer agrees to maintain records relative to the plan for a period of three years and furnish reports relating to the proper conduct of the plan and agrees to allow the commissioner or his or her authorized representatives access to all records necessary to verify the plan prior to approval and, after approval, to monitor and evaluate application of the plan;

~~(9)~~(11) the plan certifies that the collective bargaining agent or agents for the employees, if any, have agreed to participate in the program. If there is no bargaining unit, the employer specifies how he or she will notify the employees in the affected group and work with them to implement the program once the plan is approved; and

~~(10)~~(12) in addition to subdivisions (1) through ~~(9)~~(11) of this section, the commissioner shall take into account any other factors which may be

pertinent to the approval and proper implementation of the plan.

Sec. 15. 21 V.S.A. § 1453 is amended to read:

§ 1453. APPROVAL OR REJECTION; RESUBMISSION

The commissioner shall approve or reject a plan in writing within 30 days of its receipt, and in the case of rejection shall state the reasons therefor. The reasons for rejection shall be final and nonappealable, but the employer shall be allowed to submit another plan for approval, that addresses the reasons that led to the rejection of the original plan.

Sec. 16. 21 V.S.A. § 1454 is amended to read:

§ 1454. EFFECTIVE DATE; DURATION

A plan shall be effective on the date specified in the plan or on a date mutually agreed upon by the employer and the commissioner. It shall expire at the end of the sixth full calendar month after its effective date or on the date specified in the plan if such date is earlier; provided, that the plan is not previously revoked by the commissioner; or on the effective date of any transfer of ownership of the legal business entity. If a plan is revoked or terminated by the commissioner, it shall terminate on the date specified in the commissioner's written order of revocation. No employer shall be eligible for a short-time compensation plan that results in an employee receiving benefits in excess of 26 times the amount of regular unemployment benefits payable to such individual for a week of total unemployment.

Sec. 17. 21 V.S.A. § 1458 is amended to read:

§ 1458. SHORT-TIME COMPENSATION BENEFITS

* * *

(f)(1) If an individual works in the same week for both the short-time employer and another employer and his or her combined hours of work for both employers are equal to or greater than 81 percent of the usual hours of work with the short-time employer, he or she shall not be entitled to benefits under these short-time provisions or the unemployment compensation provisions.

(2) If an individual works in the same week for both the short-time employer and another employer and his or her combined hours of work for both employers are equal to or less than 80 percent of the usual hours of work for the short-time employer, the benefit amount payable for that week shall be the weekly unemployment compensation amount reduced by the same percentage that the combined hours are of the usual hours of work. A week for which benefits are paid under this provision shall count as a week of short-time

compensation.

(3) An individual who does not work during a week for the short-time employer, and is otherwise eligible, shall be paid his or her full weekly unemployment compensation benefit amount under the provisions of the regular unemployment compensation program. Such a week shall not be counted as a week for which short-time compensation benefits were received.

(4) An individual who does not work the short-time employer's identified workweek reduction hours as certified by the application due to the use of paid vacation or personal time shall be paid benefits for the week under the partial unemployment compensation provisions of the regular unemployment compensation program.

~~(4)~~(5) An individual who does not work for the short-time employer during a week but works for another employer and is otherwise eligible, shall be paid benefits for that week under the partial unemployment compensation provisions of the regular UI program. Such a week shall not be counted as a week with respect to which STC benefits were received.

Sec. 18. 33 V.S.A. § 4110 is amended to read:

§ 4110. EMPLOYER OBLIGATIONS

* * *

(c) As used in this section:

(1) "Employee" ~~means~~:

(A) means an individual who is an employee within the meaning of chapter 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(B) does not include an employee of a federal or state agency performing intelligence or counterintelligence functions, if the head of such agency has determined that reporting pursuant to this section with respect to the employee could endanger the safety of the employee or compromise an ongoing investigation or intelligence mission.

(2) "Employer" has the meaning given such term in Section 3401(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and includes any governmental entity and any labor organization.

(3) "First date of employment" is the first day services are performed for compensation as a new hire.

(4) ~~"New hire" means an employee for whom a W-4 filing is required and whose wages have not been reported by the filing employer to the department of labor during the last reporting quarter~~ means an employee who:

(A) has not previously been employed by the employer; or

(B) was previously employed by the employer but has been separated from that employment for at least 60 consecutive days.

Sec. 19. 21 V.S.A. § 1340a is added to read:

§ 1340a. SELF-EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

(a) The commissioner may establish a pilot project for a self-employment assistance project based on the criteria outlined in this section for a period of up to two years, provided that it conforms to state and federal unemployment law. The commissioner may terminate the pilot program with approval of the secretary of administration and notice to the house committee on commerce and economic development and the senate committee on economic development, housing and general affairs in the event that it presents unintended adverse consequences to the unemployment trust fund. The commissioner may allow up to 20 participants per year, and each individual may participate for up to 26 weeks as determined by the commissioner.

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) “Full-time basis” means that the individual is devoting such amount of time as is determined by the commissioner to be necessary to establish a business which will serve as a full-time occupation for that individual.

(2) “Regular benefits” has the same meaning as in subdivision 1421(5) of this title.

(3) “Self-employment assistance activities” means activities approved by the commissioner in which an individual participates for the purpose of establishing a business and becoming self-employed, including entrepreneurial training, business counseling, and technical assistance.

(4) “Self-employment assistance allowance” means an allowance payable in lieu of regular benefits from the unemployment compensation fund to an individual who meets the requirements of this section until such time as the employee’s net income is determined by the commissioner, in consultation with the business advisor, to be at least 150 percent of his or her regular weekly benefit for a period of six consecutive weeks.

(5) “Self-employment assistance program” means a program under which an individual who meets the requirements of subsection (e) of this section is eligible to receive an allowance in lieu of regular benefits for the purpose of assisting that individual in establishing a business and becoming self-employed.

(c) The weekly amount of the self-employment assistance allowance

payable to an individual shall be equal to the weekly benefit amount for regular benefits otherwise payable under this title.

(d) The maximum amount of the self-employment assistance allowances paid under this section may not exceed the maximum amount of benefits established under section 1340 of this title with respect to any benefit year.

(e)(1) An individual may receive a self-employment assistance allowance if that individual:

(A) Is eligible to receive regular benefits or would be eligible to receive regular benefits except for the requirements described in subdivisions (A) and (B) of subdivision (2) of this subsection;

(B) is identified by a worker profiling system as an individual likely to exhaust regular benefits;

(C) has been accepted into a program approved by the commissioner that will provide self-employment assistance activities, including but not limited to regular counseling and direction from a business advisor;

(D) is actively engaged in a full-time basis in activities, which may include training, related to establishing a business and becoming self-employed; and

(E) has filed a weekly claim for the self-employment assistance allowance and provided the information the commissioner prescribes.

(2) A self-employment allowance shall be payable to an individual at the same interval, on the same terms, and subject to the same conditions as regular benefits under this chapter, except:

(A) the requirements of section 1343 of this title, relating to availability for work, efforts to secure work, and refusal to accept work, are not applicable to the individual;

(B) the individual is not considered to be self-employed pursuant to subdivision 1301(24) of this title;

(C) an individual who meets the requirements of this section shall be considered to be unemployed under section 1338 of this title; and

(D) an individual who fails to participate in self-employment assistance activities or who fails to actively engage on a full-time basis in activities, including training, relating to the establishment of a business and becoming self-employed shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance for the week the failure occurs.

(f) The commissioner may approve not more than 20 persons each year

during this pilot project to participate in this program and shall ensure that the aggregate number of individuals receiving a self-employment assistance allowance at any time does not exceed five percent of the number of individuals receiving regular benefits at that time.

(g) The self-employment assistance allowance shall not be charged to an employer in accordance with section 1325 of this title.

(h) The commissioner may adopt rules to implement this section.

Sec. 20. 21 V.S.A. § 601 is amended to read:

§ 601. DEFINITIONS

Unless the context otherwise requires, words and phrases used in this chapter shall be construed as follows:

* * *

(12) “Public employment” means the following:

* * *

(K) other municipal workers, including volunteer firefighters and rescue and ambulance ~~squads~~ services while acting ~~in the line of duty~~ in any capacity under the direction and control of the fire department or rescue or ambulance service, after the governing officials of such municipal body so vote;

* * *

(L) members of any regularly organized private volunteer fire department while acting ~~in the line of duty~~ in any capacity under the direction and control of the fire department after election by the organization to have its members covered by this chapter;

(M) members of any regularly organized private volunteer rescue or ambulance ~~squad~~ service while acting ~~in the line of duty~~ in any capacity under the direction and control of the rescue or ambulance service after election by the organization to have its members covered by this chapter;

* * *

Sec. 21. 21 V.S.A. chapter 23 is added to read:

CHAPTER 23. SOLE CONTRACTOR AUTHORIZATION PROCESS

§ 1801. PURPOSE

(a) An individual who seeks to work as the sole operator of his or her own business and who can meet the standards and criteria set forth in this chapter

may voluntarily request an authorization by the department of labor allowing him or her to operate independently and without the benefits and protections afforded employees under chapters 9 and 17 of this title when working within the scope of the sole contractor authorization.

(b) The sole contractor authorization is limited to activities that are within the scope of the certification applied for by the individual. If an authorized sole contractor engages in activities outside the scope of the authorization, the sole contractor shall be presumed to be the statutory employee of the hiring entity.

(c) This chapter is not intended to change the existing laws governing employees and employers. The chapter applies only to individuals that have received a sole contractor authorization.

(d) Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit an individual from working as an independent contractor without the sole contractor authorization, provided the individual meets the test for an independent contractor under law.

§ 1802. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this chapter:

(1) “Commissioner” means the commissioner of labor or designee.

(2) “Department” means the department of labor.

(3) “Hiring entity” means any person hiring an authorized sole contractor to perform work.

(4) “Sole contractor” means an individual who is approved by the authorization process established in section 1806 of this chapter. A sole contractor may be an individual, a single-member limited liability company, or a single shareholder corporation.

(5) “Sole contractor authorization review board” means the board established pursuant to this chapter that is responsible for reviewing applications from individuals seeking sole contractor status.

§ 1803. SOLE CONTRACTOR CRITERIA

(a) The authorization review board shall determine if an individual is eligible for sole contractor status. An individual operating an existing business or starting a new business and seeking authorization shall provide the board with information demonstrating that he or she meets the sole contractor criteria. The applicant shall provide:

(1) A notarized statement from the individual seeking authorization affirming that he or she has not been coerced into falsely claiming to be a sole

contractor.

(2) Possession of a federal employer identification number (FEIN) that is used for federal tax reporting purposes.

(3) Possession of a Social Security number or a work visa.

(4) Proof of registration with the Vermont secretary of state, either as a single individual with a trade name or as a single member LLC or single shareholder corporation.

(5) An affidavit attesting that he or she is and will be free to control and direct his or her work, hours of work, and the means and manner of the performance of such work, subject only to the broad framework of the project goals and completion date.

(6) An affidavit attesting that he or she has no employees or assistants and will not have any employees or assistants as a sole contractor, whether paid or unpaid, and does not engage in any joint ventures or associations with other sole contractors to perform work.

(7) Demonstrates that he or she is in good standing regarding any outstanding child support or taxes.

(b) The applicant shall provide additional information demonstrating that he or she meets the sole contractor criteria, which may include:

(1) A demonstrated history of having his or her own business, including evidence of tax returns, recurring business expenditures such as equipment purchases, shop rent, or charge accounts for supplies which establish that he or she is customarily engaged in an established trade or business.

(2) Proof that he or she works for multiple employers in the course of his or her business.

(3) Proof of past work, including written contracts or agreements, invoices, or competitive bids, on a per-job basis.

(4) Proof that he or she is fully and solely responsible for the work produced, possesses his or her own tools, equipment, and instruments of trade, and normally provides materials and supplies necessary to complete the work.

§ 1804. PRESUMPTION OF STATUS

(a) An individual who is authorized pursuant to this chapter shall not be presumed to be an employee when operating under the provisions of this chapter, and the entity hiring the sole contractor shall not be considered the statutory employer of the sole contractor. Notwithstanding this presumption, if the sole contractor is working for the employer or a subcontractor in a capacity

that does not qualify as an individual sole contractor, then all statutory provisions relating to unemployment, workers' compensation, wage and hour provisions, and employment practices shall apply.

(b) A hiring entity shall not hire multiple sole authorized contractors to do the same work on a project or at a job site.

§ 1805. COMPOSITION OF BOARD

An authorization review board is hereby established consisting of 11 members, five of whom shall represent labor, five of whom shall represent business to be appointed by the governor, and one who shall be an employee of the department appointed by the commissioner. Nominations for members for the review board shall be solicited from organizations representing employer organizations, trade associations, and employee organizations and from the commissioner of labor, as well as from a public notice conducted by the department of labor. The review board members appointed by the governor shall be appointed for a term of two years, with no member serving more than three consecutive terms.

§ 1806. BOARD REVIEW PROCESS

(a) Representatives from the board shall meet weekly in three-member panels at the direction of the commissioner, consisting of one member each representing labor and business and the department representative. The members of the panels shall rotate weekly.

(b) The board shall meet to review pending applications and may schedule in-person reviews with individuals seeking authorization. The board shall review documentation and information and take testimony from the applicants. The board's decision to grant authorization shall be based on the criteria established in this chapter. If additional information is necessary to render a decision, the applicant will be given sufficient time to submit such information. Once the board determines that it has sufficient information, it shall make a recommendation to the commissioner. The commissioner shall review the recommendation and make a decision within ten days. If additional information is needed, the commissioner may remand for additional information, which shall be provided to the commissioner within 14 days. The commissioner shall issue a decision based on the additional information within five days of its receipt. The failure to render a decision within the prescribed time limits shall not result in an individual receiving authorization.

§ 1807. APPEAL

An applicant may appeal a decision of the commissioner to the supreme court within 30 days of the date of the decision.

§ 1808. INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

(a) The commissioner of labor in consultation with the authorization review board shall conduct a comprehensive information and education campaign regarding the provisions of this chapter for a period of not less than 12 months upon instituting this authorization process and shall continue to provide regular information to the labor and business communities about the authorization program and the issues of misclassification and miscoding.

(b) The commissioner shall create and maintain an on-line sole contractor registry listing the names of currently authorized sole contractors and the names of individuals that had previously been certified.

(c) The department shall provide all employers notice and information of the provisions relating to sole contractor authorization and hiring. The department shall establish a simple method for employers utilizing sole contractors to acknowledge receipt of the information, including by electronic means. An employer shall not hire a sole contractor until acknowledging receipt of the information with the department. An employer hiring a sole contractor shall make the acknowledgment annually.

§ 1809. INVESTIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT

(a) The commissioner is authorized to investigate and enforce the provisions of this chapter, including whether a sole contractor or a hiring entity is in compliance with the provisions of this title, including workers' compensation, unemployment insurance compensation, wage and hour laws, and employment practices.

(b) Upon request, a sole contractor shall provide the department with books, records, or other documentation or evidence establishing his or her qualifications to be a sole contractor and evidence that all work performed as a sole contractor is performed in accordance with this chapter.

(c) Any person or entity found to have engaged in misrepresentation or fraudulent activities in relation to this chapter shall be listed on the department's website and debarment list.

§ 1810. PENALTIES

(a) A person who purposefully makes a false statement or representation to obtain or assist another to obtain sole contractor status may, after notice and opportunity for hearing, be assessed an administrative penalty of up to \$5,000.00 and may lose the authorization for up to two years.

(b) A sole contractor who violates the terms and conditions of his or her authorization may, after notice and opportunity for hearing, be assessed an administrative penalty of up to \$5,000.00 and may lose the authorization for up

to one year.

(c) Any person or entity who coerces an employee or prospective employee into becoming a sole contractor for the purpose of avoiding its obligations under this title or Title 32 may, after notice and opportunity for hearing, be assessed an administrative penalty of up to \$5,000.00.

(d) An administrative penalty issued pursuant to this section may be in addition to other penalties authorized by chapters 9 and 17 of this title.

(e) Administrative hearings shall be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, 3 V.S.A. § 801 et seq. Appeals from penalty assessment determinations shall be to the Vermont supreme court.

(f) Penalties collected under this section shall be utilized by the department to offset the expenses of the sole contractor authorization program.

§ 1811. FEES AND COSTS

(a) The application fee for a sole contractor authorization shall be \$100.00, which shall be deposited into a special fund within the department. The department shall utilize the funds to administer the sole contractor program, including for the purposes of providing a per diem and mileage reimbursement for review board members.

(b) The commissioner is authorized to hire and employ one limited service position for a term of three years for program administration. The program shall be funded by the fees and administrative penalties collected pursuant to this chapter and supplemented by the general fund when fees and penalties do not cover the full costs of the positions and program administration.

§ 1812. RULEMAKING

The commissioner may adopt rules to implement the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 22. 31 V.S.A. § 722 is amended to read:

§ 722. CERTIFICATE OF OPERATION

(a) An amusement ride may not be operated in this state unless the secretary of state has issued a certificate of operation to the owner or operator.

(b) The secretary of state shall issue a “certificate of operation” no later than 15 days before the amusement ride is first operated in the state, if the owner or operator submits all the following:

(1) Certificate of insurance in the amount of not less than \$1,000,000.00 which insures both the owner and the operator against liability for injury to persons and property arising out of the use or operation of the amusement ride.

(2) Payment of a fee in the amount of \$100.00.

(3) Documentation that the owner has complied with 21 V.S.A. § 687. Upon receiving the documentation, the secretary of state shall forward a copy of the documentation to the department of labor.

(c) The certificate of operation shall be valid for one year from the date of issue, provided that the owner remains in compliance with the requirements of subsection (b) of this section.

(d) A copy of the certificate of operation shall be posted on or near each amusement ride covered by the certificate and shall be in full public view at all times during the operation of the ride.

Sec. 23. INTERAGENCY AND DEPARTMENTAL TASK FORCE

(a) The agency of administration shall create an interagency and departmental task force to coordinate efforts to combat misclassification of workers and to ensure enforcement of all related laws and regulations. The task force shall be overseen by the department of labor and include the secretaries, commissioners, or designees of the following:

(1) The agency of administration.

(2) The agency of transportation.

(3) The department of buildings and general services.

(4) The department of labor.

(5) The department of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration.

(6) The agency of human services.

(7) The department of taxes.

(8) The office of attorney general.

(9) The department of liquor control.

(10) Any other state licensing agency as determined by the commissioner of labor.

(b) The task force shall meet at least six times per year.

(c) The agency of administration shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with all state agencies to facilitate the coordination and investigation of misclassification and miscoding of workers, including, unless prohibited by state or federal law, the sharing of information concerning the names of businesses found to have misclassified or miscoded workers, the

relevant investigation materials, and the number of investigations of misclassification and miscoding.

(d) The department of labor shall pursue entering into a common interest agreement with the United States Department of Labor and the Internal Revenue Service, and any willing states or federal agencies regarding the sharing of information regarding misclassification and miscoding of workers. The department shall notify the chairs of the house committee on commerce and economic development and the senate committee on economic development, housing and general affairs before entering into a common interest agreement. The department shall consider whether the common interest agreement would result in the disclosure of an individual's personal information, or disclose information in violation of state or federal law.

(e) The department of labor shall report to the house committee on commerce and economic development and the senate committee on economic development, housing and general affairs on the progress of the interagency and departmental task force, the memorandum of understanding, the status of the common interest agreement, and any other information regarding misclassification and miscoding annually by January 15 in 2013, 2014, and 2015.

Sec. 24. WORKERS' COMPENSATION PREMIUMS

(a) The department of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration (BISHCA) in consultation with the department of labor shall study the issue of workers' compensation premiums increasing as a result of an employee completing a job-related safety course. BISHCA shall investigate how workers' compensation premiums can be decreased or kept at a steady rate for employees who receive job safety training.

(b) The department of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration shall report its findings and any recommendations to the house committee on commerce and economic development and the senate committee on economic development, housing and general affairs no later than January 15, 2013.

Sec. 25. REPORT

The commissioner of labor shall report to the house committee on commerce and economic development and the senate committee on economic development, housing and general affairs regarding the implementation and operation of the sole contractor authorization process. The report shall be made on or before January 15, 2013.

Sec. 26. SHORT-TIME COMPENSATION FUNDING

The commissioner of labor is hereby authorized to pursue federal funding for Vermont's short-time compensation program, if after an analysis of the eligibility requirements for receiving such funding, he or she concludes that doing so would be in the best interest of the state of Vermont.

Sec. 27. EFFECTIVE DATE

Sec. 12 (relating to nondisclosure or misrepresentation in order to receive unemployment benefits) of this act shall take effect on July 1, 2013. Sec. 18 (relating to employer obligations) of this act shall take effect on October 1, 2012.

(Committee Vote: 10-0-1)

J.R.H. 27

Joint resolution supporting the Vermont State Hospital employees.

Rep. Consejo of Sheldon, for the Committee on **Government Operations**, recommends that the resolution be amended by as follows:

The Committee on Government Operations to which was referred Joint House Resolution No. 27 entitled "Joint resolution supporting the Vermont State Hospital employees" respectfully reports that it has considered the same and recommends that the resolution be amended in the eighth Whereas clause by striking out "working Vermonters legislative caucus is gravely" and inserting in lieu thereof "general assembly is"

(Committee Vote: 11-0-0)

(For Text of Resolution see House Journal 3/1/2012)

Information Notice

Deadline for Introducing Bills

Pursuant to Rule 40(b) of the Rules and Orders of the Vermont House of Representatives, during the second year of the biennium, except with the prior consent of the Committee on Rules, no member may introduce a bill into the House drafted in standard form after the last day of January. Bills may be introduced in Short Form until the second Friday after Town Meeting Day.

In order to meet this deadline all sign out sheets must be submitted to the Legislative Council no later than the close of business on Friday, January 27, 2012. Requests for short form bills may be made until Wednesday, February 15, 2012.

Pursuant to Rule 40(c) during the second year of the biennium, except with the prior consent of the Committee on Rules, no committee, except the Committees on Appropriations, Ways and Means or Government Operations,

may introduce a bill drafted in standard form after the last day of March. The Committees on Appropriations, Ways and Means bills may be drafted in standard form at any time, and Government Operations bills, pertaining to city or town charter changes, may be drafted in standard form at any time.