

Senate Calendar

THURSDAY, MAY 05, 2011

SENATE CONVENES AT: 10:00 A.M.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

ACTION CALENDAR

NEW BUSINESS

Third Reading

H. 455 An act relating to the enhanced 911 emergency response system .. 1807

House Proposal of Amendment

S. 92 The protection of students' health by requiring the use of safe cleaning products in schools 1807

NOTICE CALENDAR

House Proposals of Amendment

S. 34 The collection and disposal of mercury-containing lamps..... 1812

H. 73 An act relating to establishing a government transparency office to enforce the public records act..... 1822

Report of Committee of Conference

H. 275 An act relating to the recently deployed veteran tax credit..... 1823

ORDERED TO LIE

S. 38 The Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act 1827

H. 46 An act relating to youth athletes with concussions participating in athletic activities 1827

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS FOR NOTICE

S.C.R. 20-24 1827

H.C.R. 171-193 1827

ORDERS OF THE DAY

ACTION CALENDAR

NEW BUSINESS

Third Reading

H. 455.

An act relating to the enhanced 911 emergency response system.

House Proposal of Amendment

S. 92

An act relating to the protection of students' health by requiring the use of safe cleaning products in schools.

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

Sec. 1. STATEMENT OF POLICY

The general assembly has long been committed to improving the indoor air quality of schools and the environmental health of students. To that end, the envision program, adopted by this body in No. 125 of the Acts of the 1999 Adj. Sess. (2000), shall be instructional in carrying out the requirements set forth in 18 V.S.A. chapter 39.

Sec. 1a. 18 V.S.A. chapter 39 is added to read:

CHAPTER 39. CLEANING PRODUCTS IN SCHOOLS

§ 1781. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Air freshener" means an aerosol spray, liquid deodorizer, plug-in product, para-di-chlorbenzene block, scented urinal screen, or other product used to mask odors or freshen the air in a room.

(2) "Antimicrobial pesticide" means a product regulated by the federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act that is intended to:

(A) disinfect, sanitize, reduce, or mitigate growth or development of microbiological organisms; or

(B) protect inanimate objects, industrial processes or systems, surfaces, water, or other chemical substances from contamination, fouling, or deterioration caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, algae, or slime.

(3) “Cleaning product” means an institutional compound intended for routine cleaning, including general purpose cleaners, bathroom cleaners, glass cleaners, carpet cleaners, floor care products, and hand soaps. Cleaning product shall not mean an antimicrobial pesticide.

(4) “Conventional cleaning product” means a cleaning product that is not an environmentally preferable cleaning product.

(5) “Distributor” means any person or entity that distributes cleaning products commercially, but excludes retail stores.

(6) “Environmentally preferable cleaning product” means a cleaning product that has a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared to competing products serving the same purpose.

(7) “Green cleaning” means a practice that includes the use of a cleaning product certified as environmentally preferable by an independent third party, best practices that follow accepted management standards and improve indoor air quality, and equipment that facilitates effective cleaning.

(8)(A) “Independent third party” means a nationally recognized organization that has developed a program for the purpose of certifying environmentally preferable cleaning products. The independent third party’s certification program shall:

(i) define a manufacturer’s certification fees;

(ii) identify any potential conflicts of interest;

(iii) base certification on consideration of human health and safety, ecological toxicity, other environmental impacts, and resource conservation as appropriate for the product and its packaging on a life-cycle basis;

(iv) develop certification standards in an open, public, and transparent manner that involves the public and key stakeholders;

(v) periodically revise and update the standards to remain consistent with current research about the impacts of chemicals on human health;

(vi) monitor and enforce the standards for the purpose of certification, and have the authority to inspect the manufacturing facility and periodically do so, and have a registered or legally protected certification mark; and

(vii) make the standards easily accessible to purchasers and manufacturers; or

(B) In the alternative, “independent third party” means any organization otherwise deemed by the department of health to satisfactorily assess and certify environmentally preferable cleaning products.

(9) “Manufacturer” means any person or entity engaged in the process of manufacturing cleaning products for commercial distribution.

(10) “School” means:

(A) A public school in Vermont, including a regional technical center and a comprehensive high school; and

(B) An approved independent school.

§ 1782. ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE CLEANING PRODUCTS

(a) A distributor or manufacturer of cleaning products shall sell, offer for sale, or distribute to a school, school district, supervisory union, or procurement consortium only:

(1) environmentally preferable cleaning products utilized by the department of buildings and general services under state contracts; or

(2) cleaning products certified as environmentally preferable by an independent third party.

(b) A person who contracts with a school, school district, or supervisory union to provide cleaning services for a school only shall use a cleaning product that meets the requirements of subdivisions (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(c) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to regulate the sale, use, or distribution of antimicrobial pesticides.

§ 1783. ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE AIR FRESHENERS

(a) A distributor or manufacturer shall sell, offer for sale, or distribute air fresheners to a school, school district, supervisory union, or procurement consortium only if the air fresheners are certified as environmentally preferable by an independent third party.

(b) A person who contracts with a school, school district, or supervisory union to provide cleaning services for a school shall only use air fresheners that meet the requirements of subsection (a) of this section.

Sec. 2. TRANSITION

Notwithstanding the provisions of 18 V.S.A. § 1782:

(1) A manufacturer or distributor of cleaning products may continue to sell, offer for sale, or distribute conventional cleaning products to a school,

school district, supervisory union, or procurement consortium until July 1, 2011. A school may continue to use conventional cleaning products purchased prior to July 1, 2011 until supplies are depleted.

(2) A manufacturer or distributor of cleaning products may continue to sell, offer for sale, or distribute conventional cleaning products to an approved independent school with fewer than 50 students until July 1, 2012. An approved independent school with fewer than 50 students may continue to use conventional cleaning products purchased prior to July 1, 2012 until supplies are depleted.

Sec. 3. Sec. 2 of No. 125 of the Acts of the 1999 Adj. Sess. (2000) is amended to read:

Sec. 2. COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH AND OF BUILDINGS AND GENERAL SERVICES; SCHOOL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH WEBSITE

(a) The commissioners of health and of buildings and general services shall jointly create and jointly update as necessary an electronic school environmental health clearinghouse site on the health department's website, including diagnostic checklists and searchable databases. This website shall include:

(1) Information on materials and practices in common use in school operations and construction that may compromise indoor air quality or negatively impact human health;

(2) Information on potential health problems associated with these materials, with specific reference to children's vulnerability;

(3) Information on integrated pest management and alternatives to chemical pest control;

(4) Information on methods to reduce or eliminate exposure to potentially hazardous substances in schools, including the following:

(A) a list of preventive management options, such as ventilation, equipment upkeep, design strategies, and performance standards;

(B) a list of nontoxic or least-toxic office and classroom supplies, ~~maintenance and cleaning chemicals~~, building equipment, and materials and furnishings; and

(C) a list of environmental health criteria that schools may use as a decision-making tool when determining what materials to purchase or use in school construction or operations;

(5) Information on environmentally preferable cleaning products, including:

(A) a list of environmentally preferable cleaning products used by the department of buildings and general services under state contracts or a list of environmentally preferable cleaning products certified by an independent third party pursuant to 18 V.S.A. chapter 39; and

(B) procedures for using environmentally preferable cleaning products;

~~(5)~~(6) The model school environmental health policy and management plan developed pursuant to Sec. 3 of this act.

(b) The commissioners of health, of buildings and general services, and of education, with help from the secretary of the agency of natural resources when appropriate, shall:

(1) Review the information on the school environmental health information clearinghouse at least twice yearly, and update it whenever significant developments occur.

(2) At the request of school officials, assist school environmental health coordinators to identify potential sources of environmental pollution in the school, and make recommendations on how to alleviate any problems.

(3) Annually, organize a school environmental health training workshop for school environmental health coordinators and school administrators, and an annual training for school maintenance and custodial staff. Each workshop and training shall include instruction on green cleaning practices, including products and procedures as defined pursuant to 18 V.S.A. § 1781. The department shall issue certificates of training to participants who successfully complete the workshops.

(4) Publicize the availability of information through the school environmental health clearinghouse.

(5) Provide information and referrals to members of school communities who contact the school environmental health clearinghouse with hazardous exposure and indoor air concerns.

(6) Assist elementary and secondary schools in Vermont to establish comprehensive school environmental health programs, which have all or most of the elements of the model policy developed pursuant to Sec. 3 of this act, to address indoor air and hazardous exposure issues.

(7) Report annually to the house and senate committees on education on the extent of indoor air and hazardous exposure problems in Vermont schools

and on the percentage of Vermont schools that have established a school environmental health program or qualified for environmental health certification.

(c) Any information provided under this section shall be based on peer-reviewed published scientific material.

Sec. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2011.

NOTICE CALENDAR

House Proposal of Amendment

S. 34

An act relating to the collection and disposal of mercury-containing lamps.

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

Sec. 1. FINDINGS

The general assembly finds and declares that:

(1) Extended producer responsibility programs are an effective method of managing certain types of potentially hazardous waste, such as mercury-containing lamps;

(2) In implementing extended producer responsibility programs, states are often faced with the issue of how to regulate products sold in the state by a manufacturer with no corporate presence in Vermont or the United States.

(3) Under Huey v. Bates, 135 Vt. 160 (1977), Northern Aircraft, Inc. v. Reed, 154 Vt. 36 (1990), and Hedges Western Auto Supply Co., 161 Vt. 614 (1994), a clear intention by a manufacturer or a distributor to participate in the Vermont market through the sale or purposeful utilization of an in-state distribution system is sufficient to provide the state with jurisdiction over the manufacturer or distributor.

(4) Thus, an extended producer responsibility program for the collection and disposal of mercury containing lamps may regulate a manufacturer or distributor that purposefully and intentionally sells or distributes mercury-containing lamps in Vermont.

Sec. 2. 10 V.S.A. chapter 164A is added to read:

CHAPTER 164A. COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF MERCURY-CONTAINING LAMPS

§ 7151. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Agency” means the agency of natural resources.

(2) “Covered entity” means any person who presents to a collection facility that is included in an approved plan:

(A) any number of compact fluorescent mercury-containing lamps; or

(B) 10 or fewer mercury-containing lamps that are not compact fluorescent lamps.

(3) “Lamp” means an electric lamp, including mercury-containing lamps, incandescent lamps, halogen lamps, and light-emitting diode lamps.

(4) “Manufacturer” means a person who:

(A) Manufactures or manufactured a mercury-containing lamp under its own brand or label for sale in the state;

(B) Sells in the state under its own brand or label a mercury-containing lamp produced by another supplier;

(C) Owns a brand that it licenses or licensed to another person for use on a mercury-containing lamp sold in the state;

(D) Imports into the United States for sale in the state a mercury-containing lamp manufactured by a person without a presence in the United States;

(E) Manufactures a mercury-containing lamp for sale in the state without affixing a brand name; or

(F) Assumes the responsibilities, obligations, and liabilities of a manufacturer as defined under subdivisions (A) through (E) of this subdivision (4), provided that the secretary may enforce the requirements of this chapter against a manufacturer defined under subdivisions (A) through (E) of this subdivision (4) if a person who assumes the manufacturer’s responsibilities fails to comply with the requirements of this chapter.

(5) “Mercury-containing lamp” means a general purpose lamp to which mercury is intentionally added during the manufacturing process. “Mercury-containing lamp” does not mean a lamp used for medical, disinfection, treatment, or industrial purposes.

(6) “Program year” means the period from July 1 through June 30.

(7) “Retailer” means a person who sells a mercury-containing lamp to a person in the state through any means, including a sales outlet, a catalogue, the telephone, the Internet, or any electronic means.

(8) “Secretary” means the secretary of natural resources.

(9) “Sell” or “sale” means any transfer for consideration of title or of the right to use by lease or sales contract a mercury-containing lamp to a person in the state of Vermont. “Sell” or “sale” does not include the sale, resale, lease, or transfer of a used mercury-containing lamp or a manufacturer’s or a distributor’s wholesale transaction with a distributor or a retailer.

(10) “Stewardship organization” means an organization, association, or entity that has developed a system, method, or other mechanism which assumes the responsibilities, obligations, and liabilities under this chapter of multiple manufacturers of mercury-containing lamps.

§ 7152. SALE OF MERCURY-CONTAINING LAMPS; STEWARDSHIP ORGANIZATION REGISTRATION

(a) Sale prohibited. Beginning on July 1, 2012, except as set forth under section 7155 of this title, a manufacturer of a mercury-containing lamp shall not sell, offer for sale, or deliver to a retailer for subsequent sale a mercury-containing lamp unless all the following have been met:

(1) The manufacturer is implementing an approved collection plan;

(2) The manufacturer has paid its registration fee under section 7158 of this title;

(3) The name of the manufacturer and the manufacturer’s brand are designated on the agency of natural resources’ website as covered by an approved plan.

(4) The manufacturer has submitted an annual report under section 7153 of this title;

(5) The manufacturer has conducted a plan audit consistent with the requirements of subsection 7153(b) of this title; and

(6) The manufacturer has demonstrated that no alternative non-mercury energy efficient lamp is available that provides the same or better overall performance at a cost equal to or better than the classes of lamps that the manufacturer proposes to sell.

(b) Stewardship organization registration requirements.

(1) Beginning January 1, 2012 and annually thereafter, a stewardship organization shall file a registration form with the secretary. The secretary

shall provide the registration form to a stewardship organization. The registration form shall include:

(A) a list of the manufacturers participating in the stewardship organization;

(B) the name, address, and contact information of a person responsible for ensuring the manufacturer's compliance with this chapter;

(C) a description of how the stewardship organization meets the requirements of 10 V.S.A. § 7155(b), including any reasonable requirements for participation in the stewardship organization; and

(D) the name, address, and contact information of a person for a nonmember manufacturer to contact on how to participate in the stewardship organization to satisfy the requirements of this chapter.

(2) A renewal of a registration without changes may be accomplished through notifying the agency of natural resources on a form provided by the agency.

§ 7153. ANNUAL REPORT; PLAN AUDIT

(a) Annual report. At the end of each program year, a manufacturer of a mercury-containing lamp shall submit an annual report to the secretary that contains the following:

(1) a description of the collection program;

(2) The number and type of mercury-containing lamps collected and the collection facility from which the lamps were collected.

(3) an estimate of the number of mercury-containing lamps available for collection and the methodology used to develop this number. Sales data and other confidential business information provided under this section shall not be subject to inspection and review pursuant to subchapter 3 of chapter 5 of Title 1 (access to public records). Confidential information shall be redacted from any final public report.

(4) the steps that the manufacturer has taken during the past program year to improve the collection rate and life cycle performance of mercury-containing lamps.

(b) Plan audit. Once every five years, the manufacturer shall hire an independent third party to audit the plan and plan operation. The auditor shall examine the effectiveness of the program in collecting and disposing of mercury-containing lamps. The auditor shall examine the cost-effectiveness of the program and compare it to that of collection programs for mercury-containing lamps in other jurisdictions. The auditor shall make

recommendations to the secretary on ways to increase program efficacy and cost-effectiveness.

§ 7154. COLLECTION PLANS

(a) Collection plan required. Prior to February 1, 2012, a manufacturer, individually or as a participant in a stewardship organization, shall submit a collection plan to the secretary for review.

(1) Free collection of mercury-containing lamps. The collection program shall provide for free collection of mercury-containing lamps from covered entities. A manufacturer shall accept all mercury-containing lamps collected from a covered entity and shall not refuse the collection of a mercury-containing lamp based on the brand or manufacturer of the mercury-containing lamp. The collection program shall also provide for the payment of the costs for recycling and transportation from a collection facility to a recycler.

(2) Convenient collection location. The manufacturer shall develop a collection program that:

(A) allows all municipal collection locations and all retailers that sell mercury-containing lamps to opt to be a collection facility; and

(B) at a minimum, has not less than two collection facilities in each county.

(3) Public education and outreach. The collection plan shall include an education and outreach program that may include media advertising, retail displays, articles in trade and other journals and publications, and other public educational efforts. At a minimum, the education and outreach program shall notify the public of the following:

(A) that there is a free collection program for mercury-containing lamps;

(B) the location of collection points and how a covered entity can access this collection program; and

(C) the special handling considerations associated with mercury-containing lamps.

(4) Compliance with appropriate environmental standards. In implementing a collection plan, a manufacturer shall comply with all applicable laws related to the collection, transportation, and disposal of mercury-containing lamps. A manufacturer shall comply with any special handling or disposal standards established by the secretary for a mercury-containing lamp or for the collection plan of the manufacturer.

(b) Term of collection plan. A collection plan approved by the secretary under section 7156 of this title shall have a term not to exceed five years, provided that the manufacturer remains in compliance with the requirements of this chapter and the terms of the approved plan.

§ 7155. STEWARDSHIP ORGANIZATIONS

(a) Participation in a stewardship organization. A manufacturer may meet the requirements of this chapter by participating in a stewardship organization that undertakes the manufacturer's responsibilities under sections 7152, 7153, and 7154 of this title.

(b) Qualifications for a stewardship organization. To qualify as a stewardship organization under this chapter, an organization shall:

(1) Commit to assume the responsibilities, obligations, and liabilities of all manufacturers participating in the stewardship organization;

(2) Represent at least 45 percent of the market share of mercury-containing lamps sold in the state;

(3) Not create unreasonable barriers for participation in the stewardship organization; and

(4) Maintain a public website that lists all manufacturers and manufacturers' brands covered by the stewardship organization's approved collection plan.

(c) Exemption from antitrust provisions. A stewardship organization and manufacturers participating in a stewardship organization subject to the requirements of this chapter may engage in anticompetitive conduct to the extent necessary to develop and implement the collection plan required by this chapter. A stewardship organization or a manufacturer participating within a stewardship organization that is engaged in anticompetitive conduct under this subsection shall be immune from liability for conduct under state laws relating to antitrust, restraint of trade, unfair trade practices, and other regulation of trade or commerce if the stewardship organization is exercising due diligence to comply with the requirements of this chapter.

§ 7156. AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

(a) Review and approve collection plans. The secretary shall review and approve or deny collection plans submitted under section 7154 of this title. The secretary shall approve a collection plan if the secretary finds that the plan:

(1) complies with the requirements of subsection 7154(a) of this title.

(2) provides adequate notice to the public of the collection opportunities available for mercury-containing lamps.

(3) ensures that collection of mercury-containing lamps will occur in an environmentally sound fashion that is consistent with the law or with any special handling requirements adopted by the secretary.

(4) promotes the collection and disposal of mercury-containing lamps.

(b) Plan amendment. The secretary, in his or her discretion or at the request of a manufacturer or a stewardship organization, may require a manufacturer or a stewardship organization to amend an approved plan. Plan amendments shall be subject to the public input provisions of subsection (c) of this section.

(c) Public input. The agency shall establish a process under which a collection plan for a mercury-containing lamp is, prior to plan approval or amendment, available for public review and comment for 30 days. In establishing such a process, the agency shall consult with interested persons, including manufacturers, environmental groups, wholesalers, retailers, municipalities, and solid waste districts.

(d) Registrations. The secretary shall accept, review, and approve or deny registrations required by this chapter.

(e) Supervisory capacity. The secretary shall act in a supervisory capacity over the actions of a stewardship organization registered under this section. In acting in this capacity, the secretary shall review the actions of the stewardship organization to ensure that they are reasonable, necessary, and limited to carrying out requirements of and policy established by this chapter.

(f) Special handling requirements. The secretary may adopt, by rule, special handling requirements for the collection, transport, and disposal of mercury-containing lamps.

(g) Approved plans; Internet posting. The secretary shall post on the agency website all manufacturers and manufacturers' brands that are covered under an approved plan. For stewardship organizations, the agency may link to the list of manufacturers and manufacturers' brands on the stewardship organization's website.

§ 7157. RETAILER OBLIGATIONS

(a) Sale prohibited. Beginning July 1, 2012, no retailer shall sell or offer for sale a mercury-containing lamp unless the retailer has reviewed the agency website required in subsection 7156(e) of this title to determine that the manufacturer of the mercury-containing lamp is implementing an approved collection plan or is a member of a stewardship organization.

(b) Expiration or revocation of manufacturer registration. A retailer shall not be responsible for an unlawful sale of a mercury-containing lamp under this subsection if:

(1) the manufacturer's collection plan expired or was revoked; and

(2) the retailer took possession of in-store inventory of mercury-containing lamps prior to the expiration or revocation of the manufacturer's collection plan, and the unlawful sale occurred within six months of the expiration or revocation of the collection plan.

§ 7158. FEES; DISPOSITION

(a) A manufacturer or stewardship organization shall pay \$10,000.00 for each collection plan submitted to the agency for review under section 7154 of this title.

(b) The fees collected under subsection (a) of this section shall be deposited in the environmental permit fund established under 3 V.S.A. § 2805. The agency shall utilize no more than \$20,000.00 annually of the fees collected under subsection (a) for the performance of its responsibilities under section 7156 of this title.

§ 7159. MERCURY CONTENT STANDARDS

(a) Mercury content standards for lamps. Beginning January 1, 2013, a mercury-containing lamp sold in this state shall satisfy the mercury-content standard for lamps set by California.

(b) Rulemaking; implementation. The agency of natural resources may adopt rules to implement the requirements of this chapter, including exemptions from the mercury content standards established under subsection (a) of this section.

(c) Certificate of compliance.

(1) Beginning April 1, 2013, the secretary may request a manufacturer of a lamp or lamps to submit a certification, supported by technical information, that the manufacturer's lamp or lamps that are sold or offered for sale in the state comply with the standard established under subsection (a) of this section. A manufacturer shall submit a certificate of compliance within 30 days of the secretary's request. If a manufacturer fails to provide a requested certification within 30 days of the request, the manufacturer shall be prohibited from selling lamps or offering lamps for sale in the state.

(2) Upon request of a retailer or other person selling a manufacturer's lamps, a manufacturer shall provide a certification that the manufacturer's lamp or lamps comply with the standard established under subsection (a) of

this section. A manufacturer shall provide a certificate of compliance within 30 days of the retailer's request. The certification must specify that the lamp or lamps are not prohibited from sale in the state. If a manufacturer fails to provide a certification under this subdivision (c)(2), the manufacturer shall be prohibited from selling lamps or offering lamps for sale in the state.

§ 7160. OTHER DISPOSAL PROGRAMS

A municipality or other public agency may not require covered entities to use public facilities to dispose of mercury-containing lamps to the exclusion of other lawful programs available. A municipality and other public agencies are encouraged to work with manufacturers to assist them in meeting their collection and disposal obligations under this chapter. Nothing in this chapter prohibits or restricts the operation of any program collecting and disposing of mercury-containing lamps in addition to those provided by manufacturers or prohibits or restricts any persons from receiving, collecting, transporting, or disposing mercury-containing lamps, provided that all other applicable laws are met.

Sec. 3. 10 V.S.A. § 8003 is amended to read:

§ 8003. APPLICABILITY

(a) The secretary may take action under this chapter to enforce the following statutes and rules, permits, assurances, or orders implementing the following statutes:

* * *

(20) 10 V.S.A. chapter 50, relating to the control of aquatic species and introduction of algicides, pesticides, and herbicides; ~~and~~

(21) 10 V.S.A. chapter 166, relating to collection and recycling of electronic waste; ~~and~~

(22) 10 V.S.A. chapter 164A, collection and disposal of mercury-containing lamps.

* * *

Sec. 4. 10 V.S.A. § 8503 is amended to read:

§ 8503. APPLICABILITY

(a) This chapter shall govern all appeals of an act or decision of the secretary, excluding enforcement actions under chapters 201 and 211 of this title and rulemaking, under the following authorities and under the rules adopted under those authorities:

(1) The following provisions of this title:

- (A) chapter 23 (air pollution control).
- (B) chapter 50 (aquatic species control).
- (C) chapter 41 (regulation of stream flow).
- (D) chapter 43 (dams).
- (E) chapter 47 (water pollution control).
- (F) chapter 48 (groundwater protection).
- (G) chapter 53 (beverage containers; deposit-redemption system).
- (H) chapter 55 (aid to municipalities for water supply, pollution abatement, and sewer separation).
- (I) chapter 56 (public water supply).
- (J) chapter 59 (underground and aboveground liquid storage tanks).
- (K) chapter 64 (potable water supply and wastewater system permit).
- (L) section 2625 (regulation of heavy cutting).
- (M) chapter 123 (protection of endangered species).
- (N) chapter 159 (waste management).
- (O) chapter 37 (wetlands protection and water resources management).
- (P) chapter 166 (collection and recycling of electronic waste).
- (Q) chapter 164 (collection and disposal of mercury-containing lamps).
- (2) 29 V.S.A. chapter 11 (management of lakes and ponds).
- (3) 24 V.S.A. chapter 61, subchapter 10 (relating to salvage yards).

* * *

Sec. 5. 24 V.S.A. § 2248(a) is added to read:

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

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

(2) Motor vehicles shall be drained of all fluids prior to crushing and within 365 days of receipt by the salvage yard, except that a vehicle with visible signs of leaking fluids shall be drained immediately. Fluids shall be drained, collected, and stored according to standards established by the

secretary in order to prevent release to the environment. The fluids that shall be drained, collected, and stored under this subdivision include antifreeze, oil, brake fluid, fuel, refrigerants, and transmission fluid.

(3) Vehicles shall be drained and crushed:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 6. REPEAL

24 V.S.A. § 2248(a) (statutory operational standards for salvage yards) is repealed on the effective date of the rules required by 24 V.S.A. § 2248(b).

Sec. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

House Proposal of Amendment to Senate Proposal of Amendment

H. 73

An act relating to establishing a government transparency office to enforce the public records act

The House concurs in the Senate proposal of amendment with further amendment thereto as follows:

First: In Sec. 2, 1 V.S.A. § 316, in subsection (c), in the first sentence, by striking out “In” where it appears before “the following instances” and inserting in lieu thereof “Unless otherwise provided by law, in”

Second: In Sec. 4, 1 V.S.A. § 318, in subsection (g), by striking out “may” where it occurs the first time and inserting in lieu thereof “shall”

Third: In Sec. 11, in subsection (c), at the end of subdivisions (3) and (5), by striking out “and” where it appears and by inserting “; and” at the end of subdivision (6) and by adding subdivision (7) to read as follows:

(7) Whether a municipality and how a municipality shall appoint or designate an official, officer, or employee responsible for advising municipal employees and any agency, board, committee, department, instrumentality, commission, or authority of the municipality regarding the requirements of the public records act and proper management of public records. As used in this subdivision, “municipality” shall mean a city, town, village, or school district.

Fourth: In Sec. 11, in subsection (e), by striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

The study committee is authorized to meet three times each year during the interim between sessions of the general assembly, provided that the speaker of the house and the committee on committees may authorize the study committee to hold additional meetings during the interim between sessions so that the committee may accomplish its charge.

Fifth: In Sec. 14, by striking out the designation (a) where it appears and by striking out subsection (b) in its entirety

Report of Committee of Conference

H. 275.

An act relating to the recently deployed veteran tax credit.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Committee of Conference to which were referred the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon House Bill entitled:

H. 275. An act relating to the recently deployed veteran tax credit.

Respectfully reports that it has met and considered the same and recommends that the Senate recede from its proposals of amendment and that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 32 V.S.A. chapter 151, subchapter 11N is added to read:

Subchapter 11N. Recently Deployed Veteran

Tax Credit

§ 5930nn. RECENTLY DEPLOYED VETERAN TAX CREDIT

(a) A qualified employer shall be eligible for a nonrefundable credit against the income tax liability imposed under this chapter in an amount equal to \$2,000.00 for each new full-time employee hired after the passage of this act but on or before December 31, 2012 for a position, the majority of the duties of which are at a business location within Vermont.

(b) A recently deployed veteran shall be eligible for a nonrefundable credit against the income tax liability imposed under this chapter in an amount up to a total of \$2,000.00 for expenses associated with one start-up business in which the recently deployed veteran holds at least a 50-percent ownership interest. A credit under this subsection may only be taken for a business started after the passage of this act but on or before December 31, 2012, that is located within Vermont, and that shows a net profit of at least \$3,000.00 for the year in which the credit is taken.

(c) A credit earned under this section shall be claimed in the tax year following the new full-time employee's date of hire, or in the tax year following the date that the start-up business was created, and may be carried forward one year.

(d) In this section:

(1) "Expense associated with a start-up business" means the following expenses:

(A) expenses associated with the development of a business plan;

(B) professional services associated with the formation of the business (e.g., attorney and accounting services);

(C) an analysis or survey of potential markets, products, labor supply, or transportation facilities;

(D) advertisements for the opening of the business;

(E) salaries and wages for employees who are being trained and their instructors;

(F) travel and other necessary costs for securing prospective distributors, suppliers, or customers;

(G) salaries and fees for executives and consultants, or for similar professional services.

(2) “New full-time employee” means a recently deployed veteran:

(A) who works at least 35 hours per week for not less than 45 of the 52 weeks following the individual’s date of hire;

(B) whose compensation equals or exceeds the prevailing compensation level, including wages and benefits, for the particular employment sector and region of the state as determined by the commissioner of labor;

(C) who has certification by the department of labor at the time of hire of:

(i) collecting or being eligible to collect unemployment benefits; or

(ii) having exhausted his or her unemployment benefits;

(D) who has not been employed by the qualified employer for 90 days prior to the date of hire.

(3) “Qualified employer” means a person who:

(A) is in good standing with respect to applicable registration, fee, and filing requirements with the secretary of state, the department of taxes, and the department of labor; and

(B) has in place a valid workers’ compensation policy.

(4) “Recently deployed veteran” means an individual who:

(A)(i) was a resident of Vermont at the time of entry into military service; or

(ii) was mobilized to active, federal military service while a member of the Vermont National Guard or other reserve unit located in Vermont, regardless of the resident’s home of record.

(B) received an honorable or general discharge from active, federal military service within the two-year period preceding the date of hire.

(C) for the purposes of the credit in subsection (b) of this section, a person who at the time of starting up a new business has been certified by the department of labor as:

(i) collecting or being eligible to collect unemployment benefits; or

(ii) having exhausted his or her unemployment benefits.

(e) The department of labor, in coordination with the department of taxes, the agency of commerce and community development, and the office of veterans' affairs, shall:

(1) promote awareness of the recently deployed veteran tax credit authorized in this section to employers and eligible veterans;

(2) establish procedures for prequalifying an individual as a recently deployed veteran and for providing notice to the department of labor when a new full-time employee is hired;

(3) establish procedures for certifying a qualified employer's compliance, or in the case of a credit under subsection (b) of this section, a recently deployed veteran's compliance, with the eligibility and expense verification requirements to claim the credit authorized under this section;

(4) adopt measurable goals, outcomes, and an audit strategy to assess the utilization and performance of the credit authorized in this section;

(5) on or before January 15, 2012, submit a written report on its assessment of the credit to the house committees on commerce and economic development and on ways and means, and to the senate committees on finance and on economic development, housing and general affairs;

(6) engage in efforts to promote the hiring of recently deployed veterans through the hiring practices of the state of Vermont.

(f) An employer shall not claim the credit in subsection (a) of this section for an employee who has claimed the credit under subsection (b) of this section, and a recently deployed veteran shall not claim the credit in subsection (b) if an employer has claimed his or her hire for the credit in subsection (a).

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

*MARK A. MACDONALD
RICHARD J. MCCORMACK
RICHARD A. WESTMAN
Committee on the part of the Senate*

*RACHEL WESTON
WARREN F. KITZMILLER
MICHAEL J. MARCOTTE
Committee on the part of the House*

ORDERED TO LIE

S. 38.

An act relating to the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act.

H. 46.

An act relating to youth athletes with concussions participating in athletic activities.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS FOR NOTICE

The following joint concurrent resolutions have been introduced for approval by the Senate and House and will be adopted by the Senate unless a Senator requests floor consideration before the end of the session of the next legislative day. Requests for floor consideration should be communicated to the Secretary's office.

S.C.R. 20-24 (For text of Resolutions, see Addendum to Senate Calendar for May 5, 2011)

H.C.R. 171-193 (For text of Resolutions, see Addendum to Senate Calendar for May 5, 2011)

CONFIRMATIONS

The following appointments will be considered by the Senate, as a group, under suspension of the Rules, as moved by the President *pro tempore*, for confirmation together and without debate, by consent thereby given by the Senate. However, upon request of any senator, any appointment may be singled out and acted upon separately by the Senate, with consideration given to the report of the Committee to which the appointment was referred, and with full debate; and further, all appointments for the positions of Secretaries of Agencies, Commissioners of Departments, Judges, Magistrates, and members of the Public Service Board shall be fully and separately acted upon.

Michael Snyder of Stowe – Commissioner of the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation – By Sen. MacDonald for the Committee on Natural Resources and Energy. (3/23/11)

Annie Noonan of Montpelier – Commissioner of the Department of Labor – By Sen. Doyle for the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs. (3/28/11)

Elizabeth Miller of Burlington – Commissioner of the Department of Public Service – By Sen. Ashe for the Committee on Finance. (5/5/11)