

Journal of the Senate

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 2011

In the absence of the President (who was Acting Governor in the absence of the Governor) the Senate was called to order by the President *pro tempore*.

Devotional Exercises

Devotional exercises were conducted by the Reverend Louise Ulrick of Barre.

Message from the House No. 33

A message was received from the House of Representatives by Ms. H. Gwynn Zakov, its Second Assistant Clerk, as follows:

Mr. President:

I am directed to inform the Senate that:

The House has passed a House bill of the following title:

H. 172. An act relating to repealing the sale or lease of the John F. Boylan airport.

In the passage of which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

Rules Suspended; Bill Committed

Appearing on the Calendar for action, on motion of Senator Cummings the rules were suspended and Senate Committee bill entitled:

S. 98. An act relating to authorizing owner-financed property sales.

Was taken up for immediate consideration.

Thereupon, pending second reading of the bill, on motion of Senator Cummings the bill was committed to the Committee on Finance.

Rules Suspended; Bill Committed

Appearing on the Calendar for notice, on motion of Senator Kittell the rules were suspended and Senate Committee bill entitled:

S. 99. An act relating to agricultural economic development.

Was taken up for immediate consideration.

Thereupon, pending second reading of the bill, on motion of Senator Kittell the bill was committed to the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs.

Bill Referred to Committee on Appropriations

S. 15.

Senate bill of the following title, appearing on the Calendar for notice and carrying an appropriation or requiring the expenditure of funds, under the rule was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

An act relating to insurance coverage for midwifery services and home births.

Committee Bill Introduced

Senate committee bill of the following title was introduced, read the first time, and, under the rule, placed on the Calendar for notice the next legislative day:

S. 100.

By the Committee on Education,

An act relating to making miscellaneous amendments to education laws.

Bill Referred

House bill of the following title was read the first time and referred:

H. 172.

An act relating to repealing the sale or lease of the John F. Boylan airport.

To the Committee on Institutions.

Third Readings Ordered

S. 91.

Senate committee bill entitled:

An act relating to motor vehicle operation and entertainment pictures.

Having appeared on the Calendar for notice for one day, was taken up.

Thereupon, the bill was read the second time by title only pursuant to Rule 43, and third reading of the bill was ordered.

S. 92.

Senate committee bill entitled:

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

Having appeared on the Calendar for notice for one day, was taken up.

Thereupon, the bill was read the second time by title only pursuant to Rule 43, and third reading of the bill was ordered on a roll call, Yeas 29, Nays 0.

Senator Sears having demanded the yeas and nays, they were taken and are as follows:

Roll Call

Those Senators who voted in the affirmative were: Ashe, Ayer, Baruth, Benning, Brock, Carris, Cummings, Doyle, Flory, Fox, Galbraith, Giard, Hartwell, Illuzzi, Kitchel, Kittell, Lyons, MacDonald, Mazza, McCormack, Miller, Mullin, Nitka, Pollina, Sears, Snelling, Starr, Westman, White.

Those Senators who voted in the negative were: None.

The Senator absent and not voting was: Campbell (presiding).

S. 96.

Senate committee bill entitled:

An act relating to technical corrections to the workers' compensation statutes.

Having appeared on the Calendar for notice for one day, was taken up.

Thereupon, the bill was read the second time by title only pursuant to Rule 43, and third reading of the bill was ordered.

S. 97.

Senate committee bill entitled:

An act relating to the study of carbon monoxide detectors in school buildings.

Having appeared on the Calendar for notice for one day, was taken up.

Thereupon, the bill was read the second time by title only pursuant to Rule 43, and third reading of the bill was ordered.

Bill Amended; Third Reading Ordered**S. 38.**

Senator Cummings, for the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred Senate bill entitled:

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

Reported recommending that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 13 V.S.A. chapter 231 is added to read:

CHAPTER 231. UNIFORM COLLATERAL
CONSEQUENCES OF CONVICTION

§ 8001. SHORT TITLE

This act may be cited as the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act.

§ 8002. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Collateral consequence” means a collateral sanction or a disqualification.

(2) “Collateral sanction” means a penalty, disability, or disadvantage imposed on an individual as a result of the individual’s conviction of an offense which applies by operation of law whether or not the penalty, disability, or disadvantage is included in the judgment or sentence. The term does not include imprisonment, probation, parole, supervised release, forfeiture, restitution, fine, assessment, or costs of prosecution.

(3) “Conviction” includes an adjudication for delinquency for purposes of this chapter only, unless otherwise specified. “Convicted” has a corresponding meaning.

(4) “Decision-maker” means the state acting through a department, agency, officer, or instrumentality, including a political subdivision, educational institution, board, or commission, or its employees or a government contractor, including a subcontractor, made subject to this chapter by contract, by law other than this chapter, or by ordinance.

(5) “Disqualification” means a penalty, disability, or disadvantage that an administrative agency, governmental official, or court in a civil proceeding is authorized, but not required, to impose on an individual on grounds relating to the individual’s conviction of an offense.

(6) "Offense" means a felony, misdemeanor, or delinquent act under the laws of this state, another state, or the United States.

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

(8) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

§ 8003. LIMITATION ON SCOPE

(a) This chapter does not provide a basis for:

(1) invalidating a plea, conviction, or sentence;

(2) a cause of action for money damages; or

(3) a claim for relief from or defense to the application of a collateral consequence based on a failure to comply with this subchapter.

(b) This chapter shall not affect:

(1) the duty an individual's attorney owes to the individual;

(2) a claim or right of a victim of an offense; or

(3) a right or remedy under law other than this subchapter available to an individual convicted of an offense.

§ 8004. IDENTIFICATION, COLLECTION, AND PUBLICATION OF LAWS REGARDING COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

(a)(1) The attorney general shall:

(A) Identify or cause to be identified any provision in this state's constitution, statutes, and administrative rules which imposes a collateral sanction or authorizes the imposition of a disqualification and any provision of law that may afford relief from a collateral consequence.

(B) Prepare a collection of citations to and the text or short descriptions of the provisions identified under subdivision (a)(1)(A) of this section not later than August 1, 2012.

(C) Update the collection provided under subdivision (B) of this subdivision (1) annually by July 1.

(2) In complying with subdivision (a)(1) of this section, the attorney general may rely on the study of this state's collateral sanctions,

disqualifications, and relief provisions prepared by the National Institute of Justice described in Section 510 of the Court Security Improvement Act of 2007, Pub. L. 110-177.

(b) The attorney general shall include or cause to be included the following statements in a prominent manner at the beginning of the collection required by subsection (a) of this section:

(1) This collection has not been enacted into law and does not have the force of law.

(2) An error or omission in this collection or any reference work cited in this collection is not a reason for invalidating a plea, conviction, or sentence or for not imposing a collateral sanction or authorizing a disqualification.

(3) The laws of other jurisdictions which impose additional collateral sanctions and authorize additional disqualifications are not included in this collection.

(4) This collection does not include any law or other provision regarding the imposition of or relief from a collateral sanction or a disqualification enacted or adopted after [insert date the collection was prepared or last updated].

(c) The attorney general shall publish or cause to be published the collection prepared and updated as required by subsection (a) of this section. The attorney general shall publish or cause to be published as part of the collection the title and Internet address, if available, of the most recent collection of:

(1) the collateral consequences imposed by federal law; and

(2) any provision of federal law that may afford relief from a collateral consequence.

(d) An agency that adopts a rule pursuant to 3 V.S.A. §§ 836–844 which implicates collateral consequences to a conviction shall forward a copy of the rule to the attorney general.

§ 8005. NOTICE OF COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES IN PRETRIAL PROCEEDING

When an individual receives formal notice that the individual is charged with an offense, the court shall cause information substantially similar to the following to be communicated to the individual:

NOTICE OF ADDITIONAL LEGAL CONSEQUENCES

(a) If you plead guilty or are convicted of an offense, you may suffer additional legal consequences beyond jail or prison, home confinement, probation, and fines. These consequences may include:

- Being unable to get or keep some licenses, permits, or jobs.
- Being unable to get or keep benefits such as public housing or education.
- Receiving a harsher sentence if you are convicted of another offense in the future.
- Having the government take your property.
- Being unable to possess a firearm.

If you are not a United States citizen, a guilty plea or conviction may also result in your deportation, removal, exclusion from admission to the United States, or denial of citizenship.

The law may provide ways to obtain some relief from these consequences.

Further information about the consequences of conviction is available on the Internet at [insert Internet address of the collection of laws published under this subchapter].

(b) Before the court accepts a plea of guilty or nolo contendere from an individual, the court shall confirm that the individual received the notice required by subsection (a) of this section and had an opportunity to discuss the notice with counsel, if represented, and understands that there may be collateral consequences to a conviction.

§ 8006. NOTICE OF COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES AT SENTENCING AND UPON RELEASE

(a) An individual convicted of an offense shall be given notice, as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, of the following:

(1) That collateral consequences may apply because of the conviction.

(2) The Internet address of the collection of laws published under this subchapter.

(3) That there may be ways to obtain relief from collateral consequences.

(4) Contact information for government or nonprofit agencies, groups, or organizations, if any, offering assistance to individuals seeking relief from collateral consequences.

(5) That conviction of a crime in this state does not prohibit an individual from voting in this state.

(b) The court shall provide the notice in subsection (a) of this section as a part of sentencing.

(c) If an individual is sentenced to imprisonment or home confinement, the department of corrections shall provide the notice in subsection (a) of this section not more than 30 days and at least 10 days before discharge or release to community supervision.

§ 8007. AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED FOR COLLATERAL SANCTION; AMBIGUITY

(a) A collateral sanction may be imposed only by statute or ordinance or by a rule adopted in the manner provided in 3 V.S.A. §§ 836–844.

(b) A law creating a collateral consequence that is ambiguous as to whether it imposes an automatic collateral sanction or whether it authorizes a decision-maker to disqualify a person based upon his or her conviction shall be construed as authorizing a disqualification.

§ 8008. DECISION TO DISQUALIFY

In deciding whether to impose a disqualification, a decision-maker shall undertake an individualized assessment to determine whether the benefit or opportunity at issue should be denied the individual. In making that decision, the decision-maker may consider, if substantially related to the benefit or opportunity at issue, the particular facts and circumstances involved in the offense and the essential elements of the offense. A conviction itself may not be considered except as having established the elements of the offense. The decision-maker shall also consider other relevant information, including the effect on third parties of granting the benefit or opportunity and whether the individual has been granted relief such as an order of limited relief or a certificate of restoration of rights.

§ 8009. EFFECT OF CONVICTION BY ANOTHER STATE OR THE UNITED STATES; RELIEVED OR PARDONED CONVICTION

(a) For purposes of authorizing or imposing a collateral consequence in this state, a conviction of an offense in a court of another state or the United States is deemed a conviction of the offense in this state with the same elements. If there is no offense in this state with the same elements, the conviction is deemed a conviction of the most serious offense in this state which is established by the elements of the offense. A misdemeanor in the jurisdiction of conviction may not be deemed a felony in this state, and an offense lesser

than a misdemeanor in the jurisdiction of conviction may not be deemed a conviction of a felony or misdemeanor in this state.

(b) For purposes of authorizing or imposing a collateral consequence in this state, a juvenile adjudication in another state or the United States may not be deemed a conviction of a felony, misdemeanor, or offense lesser than a misdemeanor in this state, but may be deemed a juvenile adjudication for the delinquent act in this state with the same elements. If there is no delinquent act in this state with the same elements, the juvenile adjudication is deemed an adjudication of the most serious delinquent act in this state which is established by the elements of the offense.

(c) A conviction that is reversed, overturned, or otherwise vacated by a court of competent jurisdiction of this state, another state, or the United States on grounds other than rehabilitation or good behavior may not serve as the basis for authorizing or imposing a collateral consequence in this state.

(d) A pardon issued by another state or the United States has the same effect for purposes of authorizing, imposing, and relieving a collateral consequence in this state as it has in the issuing jurisdiction.

(e) A conviction that has been relieved by expungement, sealing, annulment, set-aside, or vacation by a court of competent jurisdiction of another state or the United States on grounds of rehabilitation or good behavior, or for which civil rights are restored pursuant to statute, has the same effect for purposes of authorizing or imposing collateral consequences in this state as it has in the jurisdiction of conviction. However, such relief or restoration of civil rights does not relieve collateral consequences applicable under the law of this state for which relief could not be granted under section 8012 of this title or for which relief was expressly withheld by the court order or by the law of the jurisdiction that relieved the conviction. An individual convicted in another jurisdiction may seek relief under section 8010 or 8011 of this title from any collateral consequence for which relief was not granted in the issuing jurisdiction, other than those listed in section 8012 of this title, and the court shall consider that the conviction was relieved or civil rights restored in deciding whether to issue an order of limited relief or certificate of restoration of rights.

(f) A charge or prosecution in any jurisdiction which has been finally terminated without a conviction and imposition of sentence based on successful participation in a deferred adjudication or diversion program may not serve as the basis for authorizing or imposing a collateral consequence in this state. This subsection does not affect the validity of any restriction or condition imposed by law as part of participation in the deferred adjudication

or diversion program, before or after the termination of the charge or prosecution.

§ 8010. ORDER OF LIMITED RELIEF

(a) An individual convicted of an offense may petition for an order of limited relief from one or more collateral sanctions related to employment, education, housing, public benefits, or occupational licensing. After notice, the petition may be presented to the sentencing court at or before sentencing or to the superior court at any time after sentencing.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in section 8012 of this title, the court may issue an order of limited relief relieving one or more of the collateral sanctions described in this subchapter if, after reviewing the petition, the individual's criminal history record, any filing by a victim under section 8015 of this title or a prosecuting attorney, and any other relevant evidence, it finds the individual has established by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(1) granting the petition will materially assist the individual in obtaining or maintaining employment, education, housing, public benefits, or occupational licensing;

(2) the individual has substantial need for the relief requested in order to live a law-abiding life; and

(3) granting the petition would not pose an unreasonable risk to the safety or welfare of the public or any individual.

(c) The order of limited relief shall specify:

(1) the collateral sanction from which relief is granted; and

(2) any restriction imposed pursuant to section 8018 of this title.

(d) An order of limited relief relieves a collateral sanction to the extent provided in the order.

(e) If a collateral sanction has been relieved pursuant to this section, a decision-maker may consider the conduct underlying a conviction as provided in section 8008 of this title.

§ 8011. CERTIFICATE OF RESTORATION OF RIGHTS

(a) An individual convicted of an offense may petition the court for a certificate of restoration of rights relieving collateral sanctions not sooner than five years after the individual's most recent conviction of a felony or misdemeanor in any jurisdiction, or not sooner than five years after the individual's release from confinement pursuant to a criminal sentence in any jurisdiction, whichever is later.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in section 8012 of this title, the court may issue a certificate of restoration of rights if, after reviewing the petition, the individual's criminal history, any filing by a victim under section 8015 of this title or a prosecuting attorney, and any other relevant evidence, it finds the individual has established by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(1) the individual is engaged in or seeking to engage in a lawful occupation or activity, including employment, training, education, or rehabilitative programs, or the individual otherwise has a lawful source of support;

(2) the individual is not in violation of the terms of any criminal sentence or that any failure to comply is justified, excused, involuntary, or insubstantial;

(3) a criminal charge is not pending against the individual; and

(4) granting the petition would not pose an unreasonable risk to the safety or welfare of the public or to any individual.

(c) A certificate of restoration of rights must specify any restriction imposed and collateral sanction from which relief has not been granted under section 8013 of this title.

(d) A certificate of restoration of rights relieves all collateral sanctions, except those listed in section 8012 of this title and any others specifically excluded in the certificate.

(e) If a collateral sanction has been relieved pursuant to this section, a decision-maker may consider the conduct underlying a conviction as provided in section 8008 of this title.

§ 8012. COLLATERAL SANCTIONS NOT SUBJECT TO ORDER OF LIMITED RELIEF OR CERTIFICATE OF RESTORATION OF RIGHTS

An order of limited relief or certificate of restoration of rights may not be issued to relieve the following collateral sanctions:

(1) Requirements imposed by chapter 167, subchapter 3 of this title (sex offender registration; law enforcement notification).

(2) A motor vehicle license suspension, revocation, limitation, or ineligibility pursuant to Title 23 for which restoration or relief is available, including occupational, temporary, and restricted licensing provisions.

(3) Ineligibility for employment by law enforcement agencies, including the attorney general's office, state's attorney, police departments, sheriff's departments, state police, or the department of corrections.

§ 8013. ISSUANCE, MODIFICATION, AND REVOCATION OF ORDER OF LIMITED RELIEF AND CERTIFICATE OF RESTORATION OF RIGHTS

(a) When a petition is filed under section 8010 or 8011 of this title, including a petition for enlargement of an existing order of limited relief or certificate of restoration of rights, the court shall notify the office that prosecuted the offense giving rise to the collateral consequence from which relief is sought and, if the conviction was not obtained in a court of this state, the attorney general. The court may issue an order or certificate subject to restriction, condition, or additional requirement. When issuing, denying, modifying, or revoking an order or certificate, the court may impose conditions for a subsequent petition.

(b) The court may restrict or revoke an order of limited relief or certificate of restoration of rights if it finds just cause by a preponderance of the evidence. Just cause includes subsequent conviction of a felony in this state or of an offense in another jurisdiction that is deemed a felony in this state. An order of restriction or revocation may be issued:

(1) on motion of the court, the prosecuting attorney who obtained the conviction, or a government agency designated by that prosecutor;

(2) after notice to the individual and any prosecutor that has appeared in the matter; and

(3) after a hearing if requested by the individual or the prosecutor that made the motion or any prosecutor that has appeared in the matter.

(c) The court shall order any test, report, investigation, or disclosure by the individual it reasonably believes necessary to its decision to issue, modify, or revoke an order of limited relief or certificate of restoration of rights. If there are material disputed issues of fact or law, the individual and any prosecutor notified under subsection (a) of this section or another prosecutorial agency designated by a prosecutor notified under subsection (a) of this section may submit evidence and be heard on those issues.

(d) The court shall maintain a public record of the issuance, modification, and revocation of orders of limited relief and certificates of restoration of rights. A criminal history record as defined in 20 V.S.A. § 2056a and a criminal conviction record as defined in 20 V.S.A. § 2056c shall include issuance, modification, and revocation of orders and certificates.

(e) The court may adopt rules for application, determination, modification, and revocation of orders of limited relief and certificates of restoration of rights.

§ 8014. RELIANCE ON ORDER OR CERTIFICATE AS EVIDENCE OF DUE CARE

In a judicial or administrative proceeding alleging negligence or other fault, an order of limited relief or a certificate of restoration of rights may be introduced as evidence of a person's due care in hiring, retaining, licensing, leasing to, admitting to a school or program, or otherwise transacting business or engaging in activity with the individual to whom the order was issued, if the person knew of the order or certificate at the time of the alleged negligence or other fault.

§ 8015. VICTIM'S RIGHTS

A victim of an offense may participate in a proceeding for issuance, modification, or revocation of an order of limited relief or a certificate of restoration of rights in the same manner as at a sentencing proceeding pursuant to section 5321 of this title to the extent permitted by rules adopted by the court.

§ 8016. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION

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

§ 8017. SAVINGS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) This subchapter applies to collateral consequences whenever enacted or imposed, unless the law creating the collateral consequence expressly states that this subchapter does not apply.

(b) This subchapter does not invalidate the imposition of a collateral sanction on an individual before July 1, 2012, but a collateral sanction validly imposed before July 1, 2012 may be the subject of relief under this subchapter.

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2012.

And that when so amended the bill ought to pass.

Thereupon, the bill was read the second time by title only pursuant to Rule 43, and pending the question, Shall the bill be amended as recommended by the Committee on Judiciary?, Senator Mazza moved that the Senate adjourn to Tuesday, March 18, 2011, at nine o'clock and thirty minutes in the forenoon pursuant to J.R.S. 22.

Which was disagreed to on a division of the Senate, Yeas 14, Nays 15.

Thereupon, the recurring question, Shall the bill be amended as recommended by the Committee on Judiciary?, Senator Illuzzi, moved that the Senate adjourn, which was disagreed to on a roll call, Yeas 6, Nays 23.

Senator Illuzzi having demanded the yeas and nays, they were taken and are as follows:

Roll Call

Those Senators who voted in the affirmative were: Ayer, Benning, Carris, Giard, Illuzzi, Starr.

Those Senators who voted in the negative were: Ashe, Baruth, Brock, Cummings, Doyle, Flory, Fox, Galbraith, Hartwell, Kitchel, Kittell, Lyons, MacDonald, Mazza, McCormack, Miller, Mullin, Nitka, Pollina, Sears, Snelling, Westman, White.

The Senator absent or not voting was: Campbell (presiding).

Thereupon, the recurring question, Shall the bill be amended as recommended by the Committee on Judiciary?, Senator Illuzzi, moved that the bill be ordered to lie. Thereupon pending the question, Shall the bill be ordered to lie?, Senator Illuzzi requested and was granted leave to withdraw his motion.

Thereupon, the question, Shall the bill be amended as recommended by the Committee on Judiciary?, was agreed to.

Thereupon, third reading of the bill was ordered.

House Concurrent Resolutions

The following joint concurrent resolutions having been placed on the consent calendar on the preceding legislative day, and no Senator having requested floor consideration as provided by the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives, are hereby adopted in concurrence:

By All Members of the House,

H.C.R. 82.

House concurrent resolution honoring Vermont National Guard Command Sergeant Major Michael Dattilio for his 42 years of exemplary military service.

By Senators Doyle, Cummings and Pollina,
By Representative Ancel,

H.C.R. 83.

House concurrent resolution honoring Calais Town Clerk and former representative Eva M. Morse for her extraordinary civic service on behalf of the citizens of Calais.

By Senator Snelling,
By Representative Larson and others,

H.C.R. 84.

House concurrent resolution congratulating Krystal Smith on winning the 25th Annual U.S. Best Bagger National Championship.

By House Committee on Government Operations,

H.C.R. 85.

House concurrent resolution congratulating Vermont State Archivist Gregory Sanford on winning the Matthew Lyon Award .

By Senators Sears and Hartwell,
By Representative Campion and others,

H.C.R. 86.

House concurrent resolution honoring the civic service of Bennington Selectboard Chair Lodie Colvin.

By Senators Ayer and Giard,
By Representative Sharpe and others,

H.C.R. 87.

House concurrent resolution honoring Monkton town clerk Carmelita Burritt for her exemplary civic service.

By Representative O'Brien and others,

H.C.R. 88.

House concurrent resolution congratulating Cochran's Ski Area on its golden anniversary.

By Senators Galbraith and White,

By Representative Hebert,

H.C.R. 89.

House concurrent resolution congratulating the town of Guilford as it celebrates its 250th anniversary.

By Representative Jerman and others,

H.C.R. 90.

House concurrent resolution in memory of Henry Blanchette.

By Senators Ayer and Giard,

By Representative Lanpher and others,

H.C.R. 91.

House concurrent resolution congratulating the *Addison County Independent* and its staff on winning nine New England Newspaper and Press Association awards.

By Representative Pugh and others,

H.C.R. 92.

House concurrent resolution congratulating the 2010 Rice Memorial High School Division II championship football team.

By Representative Koch and others,

H.C.R. 93.

House concurrent resolution honoring employees of municipal public works departments and designating May 15–21, 2011 as Public Works Week in Vermont.

By Representative Pugh and others,

H.C.R. 94.

House concurrent resolution congratulating the 2010 South Burlington High School Rebels 2010 Division I championship field hockey team.

By Representative Pugh and others,

H.C.R. 95.

House concurrent resolution congratulating the 2010 South Burlington High School Rebels Division I championship girls' soccer team.

By Representative Jerman and others,

H.C.R. 96.

House concurrent resolution congratulating the 2011 Essex High School *We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution* Vermont championship team.

By Representative Pugh and others,

H.C.R. 97.

House concurrent resolution honoring the outstanding efforts of those who provide child development services in Vermont and work on behalf of our youngest citizens.

By Senators Ayer and Kittell,

By Representative Keenan and others,

H.C.R. 98.

House concurrent resolution congratulating the Vermont State Board of Nursing on its centennial anniversary.

[The full text of the House concurrent resolutions appeared in the Senate calendar addendum for March 17, 2011, and, if adopted in concurrence by the House, will appear in the volume of the Public Acts and Resolves to be published for this session of the seventieth-first biennial session of the Vermont General Assembly.]

Adjournment

On motion of Senator Mazza, the Senate adjourned, to reconvene on Tuesday, March 18, 2011, at nine o'clock and thirty minutes in the forenoon pursuant to J.R.S. 22.