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1	H.586
2	Introduced by Committee on Fish, Wildlife and Water Resources
3	Date:
4	Subject: Conservation and development; agriculture; water quality
5	Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill would adopt multiple
6	provisions related to the remediation and preservation of waters of the State.
7	Beginning January 1, 2019, livestock shall be excluded by fencing from
8	entering State waters. The Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets would
9	be required to adopt rules regulating when manure may be spread in the winter
10	Farmers and custom applicators would be required to complete annual water
11	quality training. Under the bill, a permit issued by the Secretary of
12	Agriculture, Food and Markets for the application of a pesticide in a
13	right-of-way would be required to prohibit the application of pesticides within
14	50 feet of a surface water or a culvert. The bill also amends the definition of
15	watercourse under the stream alteration program. Beginning January 1, 2015,
16	the Secretary of Natural Resources would be required to permit discharges of
17	regulated stormwater runoff from the development, redevelopment, or
18	expansion of impervious surface equal to or greater than one-half acre. The
19	bill would also establish a Water Resources Preservation Program to fund
20	activities or projects to improve water quality, prevent or repair flood damage,
21	and provide reasonable assurance for implementation of Total Maximum Daily
22	Load plans. The Water Resources Preservation Program would be funded, in

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part, by a fee assessed against all developed property. The bill also requires
municipalities to adopt road and bridge standards that include best
management practices to address water quality. In addition, the bill would
provide an income tax credit for implementation of best management practices
approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets. The bill would
also impose a one-cent-per-bottle excise tax on bottled water and 10 cent per
package excise tax on flushable products. The revenue generated from the
bottled water excise tax and the flushable products excise tax would be
deposited in a fund for implementation of the Water Resources Preservation
Program.

An act relating to improving the quality of State waters

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

* * * Agricultural Water Quality;

Small Farm Certification and Inspection * * *

15 Sec. 1. 6 V.S.A. § 4858a is added to read:

16 § 4858a. SMALL FARM CERTIFICATION

- (a) Definitions. As used in this section, "small farm" means:
- 18 (1) a "small farm," as that term is defined in subdivision 4857(3) of this
- 19 <u>title, that is authorized to ship milk by the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and</u>
- 20 <u>Markets; or</u>

1	(2) an "animal feeding operation," as that term is defined in subdivision
2	4857(1) of this title, which houses:
3	(A) five to 299 mature beef cattle; or
4	(B) four to 150 horses or equines.
5	(b) Certification required. A person shall not operate a small farm in the
6	State without a certification from the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and
7	Markets.
8	(c) Content of certification. On or before January 1, 2015, and every five
9	years thereafter, the owner or operator of a small farm shall certify to the
10	Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets that the owner or operator
11	complies with the accepted agricultural practices adopted under section 4810
12	of this title. The certification shall identify the farm subject to the certification
13	and the person or persons who own or operate the farm. The owner or operator
14	of the farm shall certify that:
15	(1) The farm does not directly discharge wastes into the surface waters
16	from a discrete conveyance such as a pipe, ditch, or conduit without a permit
17	under 10 V.S.A. § 1258.
18	(2) Manure stacking sites, fertilizer storage, and other nutrient source
19	storage on the farm are not located within 100 feet of private wells.
20	(3) Manure is not stacked or stored on lands subject to annual overflow
21	from adjacent waters.

1	(4) Manure is not field stacked on unimproved sites within 100 feet of a
2	surface water.
3	(5) Barnyards, waste management systems, animal holding areas, and
4	production areas shall be constructed, managed, and maintained to prevent
5	runoff of waste to surface water, to groundwater, or across property
6	boundaries.
7	(6) Nutrient application on the farm is based on soil testing by field and
8	is consistent with university recommendations, standard agricultural practices,
9	or a Secretary-approved nutrient management plan for the farm.
10	(7) Manure on the farm is not applied within 25 feet of an adjoining
11	surface water, is not applied within 10 feet of a ditch, or applied in such a
12	manner as to enter surface water.
13	(8) Fertigation and chemigation equipment is operated only with an
14	adequate anti-siphon device between the system and the water source.
15	(9) Cropland on the farm is cultivated in a manner that results in an
16	average soil loss of less than or equal the soil loss tolerance for the prevalent
17	soil, known as 1T, as calculated through application of the Revised Universal
18	Soil Loss Equation, or through the application of similarly accepted models.
19	(10) A vegetative buffer zone of perennial vegetation is maintained
20	between annual croplands and the top of the bank of adjoining surface waters
21	in a manner that complies with requirements of the accepted agricultural
22	practices.

1	(11) Manure, fertilizer, pesticide storage structures, and farm structures
2	are not located within a floodway area as presented on National Flood
3	Insurance Maps on file with town clerks or within a Fluvial Erosion Hazard
4	Zone as designated by municipal bylaw or ordinance.
5	(d) Required inspection. The Secretary shall inspect small farms in the
6	State for compliance with the accepted agricultural practices and for
7	consistency with a certification issued under this section.
8	(e)(1) Identification; ranking of water quality needs. During an inspection
9	of a small farm under subsection (d) of this section, the Secretary shall identify
10	areas where the farm could benefit from capital, structural, or technical
11	assistance that could reduce the risk of discharge or runoff of waste to surface
12	waters of the State.
13	(2) Annually, the Secretary shall establish a priority ranking system for
14	small farms according to the risk of potential discharge or runoff to a water of
15	the State if the identified capital, structural, or technical needs on the farm are
16	not addressed.
17	(3) Notwithstanding the requirements of section 4823 of this title, a farm
18	identified under subdivision (2) of this subsection as a high risk of discharge or
19	runoff to a water of the State shall be given first priority for state financial
20	assistance under subchapter 3 of this chapter.

	(f) Annual training. Annually, the owner or operator of a small farm shall
<u>c</u>	mplete a training course approved by the Secretary under section 4981 of

3 this title.

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- Sec. 2. 6 V.S.A. § 4860 is amended to read:
- 5 § 4860. REVOCATION; ENFORCEMENT
 - (a) The secretary Secretary may revoke coverage under a general permit or, an individual permit, or a small farm certification issued under this subchapter after following the same process prescribed by section 2705 of this title regarding the revocation of a handler's license. The secretary Secretary may also seek enforcement remedies under sections 1, 11, 12, 13, 16, and 17 of this title as well as assess an administrative penalty under section 15 of this title from any person who fails to comply with any permit provision as required by this subchapter or who violates the terms or conditions of coverage under any general permit or, any individual permit, or any small farm certification issued under this subchapter. However, notwithstanding provisions of section 15 of this title to the contrary, the maximum administrative penalty assessed for a violation of this subchapter shall not exceed \$5,000.00 for each violation, and the maximum amount of any penalty assessed for separate and distinct violations of this chapter shall not exceed \$50,000.00.
 - (b) Any person who violates any provision of this subchapter or who fails to comply with any order or the terms of any permit or certification issued in accordance with this subchapter shall be fined not more than \$10,000.00 for

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1	each violation. Each violation may be a separate offense and, in the case of a
2	continuing violation, each day's continuance may be deemed a separate
3	offense.
4	(c) Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation,
5	or certification in any application, record, report, plan, certification, or other
6	document filed or required to be maintained by this subchapter or by any
7	permit, rule, regulation, or order issued under this subchapter, or who falsifies,
8	tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or
9	method required to be maintained by this subchapter or by any permit, rule,
10	regulation, or order issued under this subchapter shall upon conviction be
11	punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000.00 for each violation. Each
12	violation may be a separate offense and, in the case of a continuing violation,
13	each day's continuance may be deemed a separate offense.
14	* * * Agricultural Water Quality; Livestock Exclusion * * *
15	Sec. 3. 6 V.S.A. chapter 215, subchapter 8 is added to read:
16	Subchapter 8. Livestock Exclusion
17	§ 4971. DEFINITIONS
18	As used in this subchapter:

(1) "Livestock" means cattle, sheep, goats, equines, fallow deer, red

(2) "Waters" shall have the same meaning as in 10 V.S.A. § 1251(13).

deer, American bison, swine, water buffalo, poultry, pheasant, Chukar

partridge, Coturnix quail, camelids, and ratites.

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1	§ 4972. LIVESTOCK EXCLUSION
2	(a) On or before January 1, 2019, a person who owns livestock shall install
3	structures or fencing intended to exclude livestock from entering the waters of
4	the State.
5	(b) Beginning January 1, 2019, a person who owns livestock shall exclude
6	livestock from entering the waters of the State, unless:
7	(1) the Secretary grants the person who owns the livestock a waiver
8	from excluding livestock from a particular water of the State; or
9	(2) the Secretary determines limited access by livestock to a water is
10	required in order to control an invasive species of plants.
11	§ 4973. ENFORCEMENT; INCORPORATION INTO EXISTING PERMIT
12	Beginning January 1, 2019, the requirement under section 4972 of this title
13	to exclude livestock from waters of the State shall be incorporated as a
14	condition of and enforced according to the authority for:
15	(1) a large farm permit issued under section 4851 of this title;
16	(2) an animal waste permit issued under section 4858 of this title; or
17	(3) a small farm certification issued under section 4858a of this title.
18	Sec. 4. 6 V.S.A. § 4824a is added to read:
19	§ 4824a. STATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE; LIVESTOCK EXCLUSION
20	(a) Notwithstanding the priorities for state financial assistance under
21	section 4823 of this title, construction of fencing in order to comply with the

requirement of section 4972 of this title to exclude livestock from entering the

1	waters of the State shall be given first priority for State financial assistance
2	under this subchapter.
3	(b) Prior to an award of State financial assistance under this subchapter to
4	construct livestock exclusion fencing as a best management practice, an
5	applicant shall be required to show proof that he or she or it applied to the
6	NRCS for assistance under the Environmental Quality Incentive Program or
7	the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program but were deemed not eligible
8	to participate.
9	(c) Notwithstanding the priority established under subsection (a) of this
10	section, the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets may prioritize the
11	award of financial assistance for activities other than livestock exclusion
12	fencing when the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets determines a
13	severe condition exists that threatens water quality and that requires immediate
14	abatement.
15	Sec. 5. SUNSET
16	6 V.S.A. § 4824a (priority; State financial assistance for livestock
17	exclusion) shall be repealed on January 1, 2019.

1	* * * Seasonal Application of Manure * * *	
2	Sec. 6. 6 V.S.A. § 4816 is added to read:	
3	§ 4816. SEASONAL APPLICATION OF MANURE	
4	(a) On or before July 1, 2015, the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and	
5	Market shall adopt rules regarding the application of manure to land in the	
6	State between December 15 and April 1 of any calendar year. The rules shall:	
7	(1) prohibit application of manure:	
8	(A) in areas with established channels of concentrated stormwater	
9	runoff to surface water;	
10	(B) in nonharvested permanent vegetative buffers;	
11	(C) in a nonfarmed wetland, as that term is defined in 10 V.S.A.	
12	§ 902(5);	
13	(D) within 50 feet of a potable water supply, as that term is defined in	
14	10 V.S.A. § 1972(6);	
15	(E) to fields exceeding tolerable soil loss; and	
16	(F) to saturated soils;	
17	(2) establish requirements for the application of manure when frozen or	
18	snow-covered soils prevent effective incorporation at the time of application;	
19	(3) require manure to be applied according to a nutrient management	
20	plan; and	
21	(4) establish the maximum tons of manure that may be applied per acre	
22	during any one application.	

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1	(b) A person shall not apply manure to land in the State between December
2	15 and April 1 of any calendar year unless authorized by the rules adopted by
3	the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets under subsection (a) of this
4	section.
5	* * * Agricultural Water Quality; Training* * *
6	Sec. 7. 6 V.S.A. chapter 215, subchapter 9 is added to read:
7	Subchapter 9. Agricultural Water Quality Certification Training
8	§ 4981. AGRICULTURAL WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
9	TRAINING
10	(a) The Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets annually shall conduct
11	or shall approve training classes or programs regarding:
12	(1) the prevention of and prohibition on discharges, as that term is
13	defined in 10 V.S.A. § 1251(3);
14	(2) the mitigation and management of stormwater runoff, as that term is
15	defined in 10 V.S.A. § 1264, from farms.
16	(b) The training program shall address:
17	(1) the existing statutory and regulatory requirements for operation of a
18	large, medium, or small farm in the State;
19	(2) the management practices and technical and financial resources
20	available to assist in compliance with statutory or regulatory agricultural
21	requirements.

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1	* * * Agricultural Water Quality;
2	Certification of Custom Applicators * * *
3	Sec. 8. 6 V.S.A. chapter 215, subchapter 10 is added to read:
4	Subchapter 10. Certification of Custom Manure Applicators
5	§ 4987. DEFINITIONS
6	As used in this subchapter:
7	(1) "Custom manure applicator" means a person who applies manure,
8	nutrients, or sludge to land and who charges for the service.
9	(2) "Manure" means livestock that may also contain bedding, spilled
10	feed, water, or soil.
11	(3) "Sludge" means any solid, semisolid, or liquid generated from a
12	municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant or process,
13	water supply treatment plant, air pollution control facility, or any other such
14	waste having similar characteristics and effects.
15	§ 4988. CERTIFICATION OF CUSTOM MANURE APPLICATOR
16	(a) On or before January 1, 2015, the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and
17	Markets shall adopt by procedure a process by which a custom applicator shall
18	be certified to operate within the State. The certification process shall require
19	a custom applicator to complete annual training regarding:
20	(1) application methods or techniques to minimize the runoff of
21	land-applied manure, nutrients, or sludge to waters of the State; and

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1	(2) identification of weather or soil conditions that increase the risk of
2	runoff of land-applied manure, nutrients, or sludge to waters of the State.
3	(b) Beginning January 1, 2015, a custom applicator shall not apply manure,
4	nutrients, or sludge unless certified by the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and
5	Markets.
6	* * * Right-of-Way Pesticide Permit * * *
7	Sec. 9. 6 V.S.A. § 1101 is amended to read:
8	§ 1101. DEFINITIONS
9	As used in this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise:
10	(1) "Secretary" shall have the meaning stated in subdivision 911(4) of
11	this title.
12	(2) "Cumulative" when used in reference to a substance means that the
13	substance so designated has been demonstrated to increase twofold or more in
14	concentration if ingested or absorbed by successive life forms.
15	(3) "Dealer or pesticide dealer" means any person who regularly sells
16	pesticides in the course of business, but not including a casual sale.
17	(4) "Economic poison" shall have the meaning stated in subdivision
18	911(5) of this title.
19	(5) "Pest" means any insect, rodent, nematode, fungus, weed, or any
20	other form of terrestrial or aquatic plant or animal life or virus, bacteria, or
21	other micro organisms, which microorganisms that the secretary Secretary
22	declares as being injurious to health or environment. Pest shall not mean any

1	viruses, bacteria, or other micro-organisms on or in living man humans or
2	other living animals.
3	(6) "Pesticide" for the purposes of this chapter shall be used
4	interchangeably with "economic poison". poison."
5	(7) "Right-of-way" means an interest in real property, above, on, or
6	below the ground, which entitles the holder of the interest to pass over the land
7	for the purpose of carrying, transmitting, or transporting liquids, gases,
8	electricity, communications, vehicles, or people. For the purposes of this
9	chapter, it is immaterial whether the right-of-way is owned, leased, or an
10	easement. The term "right-of-way" includes properties owned or leased by
11	utilities where that property is used as a right-of-way.
12	Sec. 10. 6 V.S.A. § 1113 is added to read:
13	§ 1113. PERMITS; RIGHT-OF-WAY
14	Beginning July 1, 2014, a permit issued under this chapter for the
15	application of pesticides in a right-of-way shall prohibit the application of
16	pesticides within 50 feet of either side of any surface water, within 50 feet of
17	any culvert, at the base of any signage post, or in any roadside ditches.
18	* * * Stream Alteration * * *
19	Sec. 11. 10 V.S.A. § 1002 is amended to read:
20	§ 1002. DEFINITIONS
21	Wherever used or referred to in this chapter, unless a different meaning
22	clearly appears from the context:

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(10) "Watercourse" means any perennial stream, as determined by the
Secretary, and shall include any stream in the State that the U.S. Geologic
Survey designated or mapped as a perennial stream. "Watercourse" shall not
include ditches or other constructed channels primarily associated with land
drainage or water conveyance through or around private or public
infrastructure.
* * *
* * * Stormwater Management * * *
Sec. 12. 10 V.S.A. § 1264 is amended to read:
§ 1264. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
(a) The general assembly General Assembly finds that the management of
stormwater runoff is necessary to reduce stream channel instability, pollution,
siltation, sedimentation, and local flooding, all of which have adverse impacts
on the water and land resources of the state State. The general assembly
General Assembly intends, by enactment of this section, to reduce the adverse
effects of stormwater runoff. The general assembly General Assembly
determines that this intent may best be attained by a process that: assures
broad participation; focuses upon the prevention of pollution; relies on
structural treatment only when necessary; establishes and maintains
accountability; tailors strategies to the region and the locale; assures an

adequate funding source; builds broadbased programs; provides for the

evaluation and appropriate evolution of programs; is consistent with the federal
Clean Water Act and the state State water quality standards; and accords
appropriate recognition to the importance of community benefits that
accompany an effective stormwater runoff management program. In
furtherance of these purposes, the secretary Secretary shall implement two
stormwater permitting programs. The first program is based on the
requirements of the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
(NPDES) permit program in accordance with section 1258 of this title. The
second program is a state State permit program based on the requirements of
this section for the discharge of "regulated stormwater runoff" as that term is
defined in subdivision (11) of this subsection. As used in this section:

- (1) "2002 stormwater management manual" means the agency of natural resources' Agency of Natural Resources' stormwater management manual dated April 2002, as amended from time to time by rule.
- (2) "Best management practice" (BMP) means a schedule of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce water pollution.
- (3) "Development" means the construction of impervious surface on a tract or tracts of land where no impervious surface previously existed.
- (4) "Existing stormwater discharge" means a discharge of regulated stormwater runoff which first occurred prior to June 1, 2002 and that is subject to the permitting requirements of this chapter.

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- (5) "Expansion" and "the expanded portion of an existing discharge" mean an increase or addition of impervious surface, such that the total resulting impervious area is greater than the minimum regulatory threshold. Expansion does not mean an increase or addition of impervious surface of less than 5,000 square feet.
- (6) "Impervious surface" means those manmade surfaces, including paved and unpaved roads, parking areas, roofs, driveways, and walkways, from which precipitation runs off rather than infiltrates.
- (7) "New stormwater discharge" means a new or expanded discharge of regulated stormwater runoff, subject to the permitting requirements of this chapter, which first occurs after June 1, 2002 and has not been previously authorized pursuant to this chapter.
- (8) "Offset" means a state-permitted or approved State-permitted or -approved action or project within a stormwater-impaired water that a discharger or a third person may complete to mitigate the impacts that a discharge of regulated stormwater runoff has on the stormwater-impaired water.
- (9) "Offset charge" means the amount of sediment load or hydrologic impact that an offset must reduce or control in the stormwater-impaired water in which the offset is located.
- (10) "Redevelopment" means the construction or reconstruction of an impervious surface where an impervious surface already exists when such new

construction involves substantial site grading, substantial subsurface
excavation, or substantial modification of existing stormwater conveyance,
such that the total of impervious surface to be constructed or reconstructed is
greater than the minimum regulatory threshold. Redevelopment does not mean
the construction or reconstruction of impervious surface where impervious
surface already exists when the construction or reconstruction involves less
than 5,000 square feet. Redevelopment does not mean public road
management activities, including any crack sealing, patching, coldplaning,
resurfacing, reclaiming, or grading treatments used to maintain pavement,
bridges, and unpaved roads.

- (11) "Regulated stormwater runoff" means precipitation, snowmelt, and the material dissolved or suspended in precipitation and snowmelt that runs off impervious surfaces and discharges into surface waters or into groundwater via infiltration.
- (12) "Stormwater impact fee" means the monetary charge assessed to a permit applicant for the discharge of regulated stormwater runoff to a stormwater-impaired water that mitigates a sediment load level or hydrologic impact that the discharger is unable to control through on-site treatment or completion of an offset on a site owned or controlled by the permit applicant.
- (13) "Stormwater-impaired water" means a <u>state State</u> water that the <u>secretary Secretary</u> determines is significantly impaired by discharges of regulated stormwater runoff.

(14) "Stormwater runoff" means precipitation and snowmelt that does
not infiltrate into the soil, including material dissolved or suspended in it, but
does not include discharges from undisturbed natural terrain or wastes from
combined sewer overflows.

- (15) "Total maximum daily load" (TMDL) means the calculations and plan for meeting water quality standards approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and prepared pursuant to 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d) and federal regulations adopted under that law.
- (16) "Water quality remediation plan" means a plan, other than a TMDL or sediment load allocation, designed to bring an impaired water body into compliance with applicable water quality standards in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 130.7(b)(1)(ii) and (iii).
- (17) "Watershed improvement permit" means a general permit specific to a stormwater-impaired water that is designed to apply management strategies to existing and new discharges and that includes a schedule of compliance no longer than five years reasonably designed to assure attainment of the Vermont water quality standards in the receiving waters.
- (18) "Stormwater system" means the storm sewers; outfall sewers; surface drains; manmade wetlands; channels; ditches; wet and dry bottom basins; rain gardens; and other control equipment necessary and appurtenant to the collection, transportation, conveyance, pumping, treatment, disposal, and discharge of regulated stormwater runoff.

- (19) "Net zero standard" means:
- (A) A new discharge or the expanded portion of an existing discharge meets the requirements of the 2002 stormwater management manual and does not increase the sediment load in the receiving stormwater-impaired water; or
- (B) A discharge from redevelopment; from an existing discharge operating under an expired stormwater discharge permit where the property owner applies for a new permit; or from any combination of development, redevelopment, and expansion meets on-site the water quality, recharge, and channel protection criteria set forth in Table 1.1 of the 2002 stormwater management manual that are determined to be technically feasible by an engineering feasibility analysis conducted by the agency Agency and if the sediment load from the discharge approximates the natural runoff from an undeveloped field or open meadow that is not used for agricultural activity.
- (b) The secretary Secretary shall prepare a plan for the management of collected stormwater runoff found by the secretary Secretary to be deleterious to receiving waters. The plan shall recognize that the runoff of stormwater is different from the discharge of sanitary and industrial wastes because of the influence of natural events of stormwater runoff, the variations in characteristics of those runoffs, and the increased stream flows and natural degradation of the receiving water quality at the time of discharge. The plan shall be cost effective and designed to minimize any adverse impact of stormwater runoff to waters of the state State. By no later than February 1,

2001, the secretary Secretary shall prepare an enhanced stormwater management program and report on the content of that program to the house committees on fish, wildlife and water resources and on natural resources and energy and to the senate committee on natural resources and energy House Committees on Fish, Wildlife and Water Resources and on Natural Resources and Energy and to the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Energy. In developing the program, the secretary Secretary shall consult with the board, affected municipalities, regional entities, other state State and federal agencies, and members of the public. The secretary Secretary shall be responsible for implementation of the program. The secretary's Secretary's stormwater management program shall include, at a minimum, provisions that:

* * *

(12) Encourage municipal governments to utilize existing regulatory and planning authority to implement improved stormwater management by providing technical assistance, training, research and coordination with respect to stormwater management technology, and by preparing and distributing a model local stormwater management ordinance. To fulfill this requirement, the Secretary, on or before January 1, 2015, shall create and make available to municipalities a model stormwater bylaw or ordinance for potential adoption by municipalities pursuant to 24 V.S.A. chapters 97 and 101, as those chapters define "sewage" and "sewage system" to include stormwater.

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(13) Promote public education and participation among citizens and
municipalities about cost-effective and innovative measures to reduce
stormwater discharges to the waters of the state State.

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- (d)(1) The secretary Secretary shall initiate rulemaking by October 15, 2004, and shall adopt a rule for a stormwater management program by June 15, 2005. The rule shall be adopted in accordance with 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 and shall include:
- (A) the regulatory elements of the program identified in subsection
 (b) of this section, including the development and use of offsets and the
 establishment and imposition of stormwater impact fees to apply when issuing
 permits that allow regulated stormwater runoff to stormwater-impaired waters;
- (B) requirements concerning the contents of permit applications that include, at a minimum, for regulated stormwater runoff, the permit application requirements contained in the agency's Agency's 1997 stormwater management procedures;
- (C) a system of notifying interested persons in a timely way of the agency's Agency's receipt of stormwater discharge applications, provided any alleged failures with respect to such notice shall not be relevant in any agency Agency permit decision or any appeals brought pursuant to section 1269 of this chapter;

(D)(i) requirements, to be implemented until January 1, 2015,
concerning a permit for discharges of regulated stormwater runoff from the
development, redevelopment, or expansion of impervious surfaces equal to or
greater than one acre or any combination of development, redevelopment, and
expansion of impervious surfaces equal to or greater than one acre; and
(ii) requirements, to be implemented, beginning January 1, 2015,
concerning a permit for discharges of regulated stormwater runoff from the
development, redevelopment, or expansion of impervious surfaces equal to or
greater than one-half acre or any combination of development, redevelopment,
and expansion of impervious surfaces equal to or greater than one-half
acre; and
(E) requirements concerning a permit for discharges of regulated
stormwater runoff from an impervious surface of any size to
stormwater-impaired waters if the secretary Secretary determines that
treatment is necessary to reduce the adverse impact of such stormwater
discharges due to the size of the impervious surface, drainage patterns,
hydraulic connectivity, existing stormwater treatment, or other factors
identified by the secretary Secretary.
(2) Notwithstanding 3 V.S.A. § 840(a), the secretary Secretary shall
hold at least three public hearings in different areas of the state State regarding
the proposed rule.

following:

1	(1) improvement of the quality of waters of the State;
2	(2) prevention, mitigation against, or repair of flood damage; or
3	(3) provision of reasonable assurances regarding the implementation of
4	Total Maximum Daily Load plans.
5	(b) Under the Water Resources Preservation Program, the Secretary shall
6	provide grants or loans to municipalities or private entities to:
7	(1) implement BMPs designed to intercept, infiltrate, or evaporate
8	stormwater from the built environment;
9	(2) implement BMPs designed to improve the quantity and quality of
10	stormwater runoff from agricultural operations;
11	(3) implement BMPs or other measures in unimpaired waters in order to
12	comply with the antidegradation policy in the water quality standards and rules
13	to implement such policy;
14	(4) construct, renovate, replace, or repair transportation and other
15	infrastructure in response to flood damage, to prevent future flood damage, to
16	address size or capacity limitations, or in order to improve water quality;
17	(5) implement river corridor protection measures, streambank
18	stabilization, and channel improvements to repair flood damage, reduce flood
19	threat, or improve water quality or flood resiliency;
20	(6) monitor or assess previous or ongoing water quality or flood
21	response programs;

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(7) conduct education and outreach activities regarding the need for and
benefits of water quality restoration, BMPs to reduce water quality impacts, the
construction or repair of infrastructure related to water quality, and flood
hazard management, including activities necessary to fulfil the education and
outreach requirements or obligations of municipalities subject to the municipal
separate storm sewer requirements under the federal Clean Water Act.
(c) The Secretary shall develop standards for the collection and
management of data related to water quality, compliance with a
watershed-based plan, and management of water quality infrastructure. A
mandatory condition of all grants or loans awarded under this subchapter shall
be implementation of the Secretary's standards for collection and management
of data regarding water quality and the efficacy of the activities funded by the
grant or loan.
§ 1293. WATER RESOURCES PRESERVATION FEE
(a)(1) The Secretary shall establish by rule a fee, known as the Water
Resources Preservation fee, on all developed property in the State for the
support of the Water Resources Preservation Program and its purposes as set
forth under section 1292 of this title. Property exempt from taxation under
32 V.S.A. § 3802, 32 V.S.A. chapter 135, or by municipal vote shall not be
exempt from assessment of the fee under this section. The fee on developed
property shall be assessed in proportion to the property's area of impervious
surface, provided that the Secretary may establish a default fee for residential

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1	developed property based on the average estimated horizontal impervious
2	surface area for a single-family residential unit in Vermont. The default fee for
3	residential developed property shall not exceed \$50.00 per year per parcel of
4	property.
5	(2) Under the rules regarding the Water Resources Preservation fee, the
6	Secretary may:
7	(A) authorize a reduced fee if the developed property has
8	implemented BMPs authorized by the Secretary.
9	(B) authorize a reduced fee if property used for farming is subject to
10	a U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service
11	conservation plan that includes an updated and current implementation
12	schedule.
13	(C) authorize a fee structure that is graduated based on the amount of
14	land assessed.
15	(D) provide for exemptions from the fee.
16	(b)(1) Beginning on July 1, 2015, the Water Resources Preservation fee
17	shall be assessed and collected as part of the tax bill issued under 32 V.S.A.
18	§ 5402(b). The treasurer of each municipality shall remit the collected Water
19	Resources Preservation fees to the State Treasurer in two payments due on
20	December 1 and June 1 of each year for deposit in the Water Resources
21	Preservation Fund. The Department of Taxes shall specify the form or format
22	for the remission of the collected fees.

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1	(2)(A) Except as set forth in subdivision (B) of this subdivision (2), a
2	municipality remitting fees under this section may retain 0.225 of one percent
3	of the total fees collected, only upon timely remittance of net payment to the
4	State Treasurer.
5	(B) A municipality remitting fees under this section may retain 0.450
6	of one percent of the total fees collected, only upon timely remittance of net
7	payment to the State Treasurer if:
8	(i) the municipality has established or is a member of a system
9	or utility under 24 V.S.A. chapter 97 for the treatment or disposal
10	of stormwater; or
11	(ii) the municipality has enacted zoning bylaws, a municipal
12	ordinance, or other mechanism that the Secretary approves as equivalent to a
13	system or utility established under 24 V.S.A. chapter 97.
14	§ 1294. WATER QUALITY DATA COORDINATION; REMEDIATION
15	<u>ASSESSMENT</u>
16	(a) To facilitate attainment or accomplishment of the purposes of the Water
17	Resources Preservation Program as set forth under section 1292 of this title,
18	the Secretary shall coordinate and assess all available data and science
19	regarding the quality of the waters of the State, including:
20	(1) light detection and ranging information data (LIDAR) identifying
21	water quality issues;
22	(2) stream gauge data;

1	(3) stream mapping, including fluvial erosion hazard maps;
2	(4) water quality monitoring or sampling data; and
3	(5) any other data available to the Secretary.
4	(b) After coordination of the data required under subsection (a) of this
5	section, the Secretary shall:
6	(1) assess where additional data are needed and the best methods for
7	collection of such data;
8	(2) identify and map on a regional basis areas of the State that are
9	significant contributors to water quality problems or are in critical need of
10	water quality remediation or response.
11	§ 1295. WATER RESOURCES PRESERVATION FUND
12	(a) There is hereby established in the State Treasury a special fund to be
13	known as the Water Resources Preservation Fund, to be administered and
14	expended by the Secretary to fund the Water Resources Preservation Program.
15	The Secretary may authorize disbursement or expenditures from the Fund for
16	the purposes of the Water Resources Preservation Program set forth in section
17	1292 of this title.
18	(b) There shall be deposited into the Fund:
19	(1) The Water Resources Preservation fees remitted to the State under
20	section 1293 of this title;
21	(2) The excise tax on bottled water imposed under 32 V.S.A. § 10401.
22	(3) The flushable products excise tax under 32 V.S.A. § 10402.

property.

1	(4) private gifts, bequests, grants, or donations made to the State from
2	any public or private source for the purposes for which the Fund was
3	established; and
4	(5) such sums as may be appropriated by the General Assembly.
5	(c) Interest earned by the Fund shall be credited and deposited to the Fund.
6	All balances in the Fund at the end of the fiscal year shall be carried forward
7	and remain a part of the Fund.
8	§ 1296. AWARD OF FUNDS; PRIORITY AWARD
9	(a) The Secretary shall award grants or loans for activities in one of the 15
10	watersheds of the State. Awards from the Water Resources Preservation Fund
11	shall be allocated among the 15 watersheds of the State in proportion to the
12	amount of Water Resources Preservation fee collected from each watershed.
13	(b) Grants or loans from the Water Resources Preservation Fund shall be
14	awarded in each fiscal year according to the following priorities:
15	(1) First priority shall be given to projects to address projects identified
16	by the Secretary under section 1294 of this title as significant contributors to
17	water quality problems or are in critical need of water quality remediation or
18	response.
19	(2) Next priority shall be given to proposed projects to address or repair
20	riparian conditions that increase the risk of flooding or pose a threat to life or

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1	(3) Next priority shall be given to proposed projects or programs to
2	address areas of high risk of pollution or high loading of sediment to a water
3	listed as impaired on the list of waters required by 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d).
4	(4) Next priority shall be given to other projects implementing a total
5	maximum daily load plan in a water listed as impaired on the list of waters
6	required by 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d).
7	(5) Next priority shall be given to projects or programs to address areas
8	of high risk of pollution or high loading of sediment to an unimpaired water.
9	(c) The Secretary may award financial assistance under this subchapter for
10	a project or program which otherwise would not receive assistance under the
11	priorities established by this section when the Secretary determines a severe
12	risk to water quality or risk of discharge exists which requires immediate
13	abatement.
14	(d) The Secretary may adopt by rule additional priorities for the award of
15	loans or grants in order to ensure equity in the distribution of awards under this
16	section among service sectors or land use categories.
17	§ 1297. ANNUAL REPORT
18	On or before January 1, 2014, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall
19	report to the House Committee on Fish, Wildlife and Water Resources and the
20	Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Energy regarding implementation
21	and administration of the Water Resources Preservation Program. The report
22	shall:

1	(1) summarize the progress of the Secretary in implementing and
2	administering the program;
3	(2) provide an accounting of the funds in the Water Resources
4	Preservation Fund, including the source of the funds;
5	(3) list on a watershed basis the projects or activities funded by the
6	Water Resources Preservation Program in the preceding year;
7	(4) summarize any data or information identified as needed under
8	subdivision 1294(b)(1) of this title; and
9	(5) list areas of the State identified under subdivision 1294(b)(2) of this
10	title that are significant contributors to water quality problems or are in critical
11	need of water quality remediation or response.
12	* * * Shoreland Contractor Certification * * *
13	Sec. 14. 10 V.S.A. § 1429 is added to read:
14	§ 1429. SHORELAND CONTRACTOR; CERTIFICATION
15	(a) Definitions. As used in this section:
16	(1) "Impervious surface" shall have the same meaning as in section
17	1264 of this title.
18	(2) "Lake" means a body of standing water, including a pond or a
19	reservoir, which may have natural or artificial water level control. Private
20	ponds shall not be considered lakes.

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1	(3) "Mean water level" means the mean water level of a lake as defined
2	in the Mean Water Level Rules of the Agency of Natural Resources adopted
3	under 29 V.S.A. § 410.
4	(4) "Shoreland area" means all land located within 250 feet of the mean
5	water level of a lake that is greater than 10 acres in surface area.
6	(b) Required certification. Beginning January 1, 2015, a person shall not
7	disturb soil, clear vegetation, or construct impervious surface of more than 500
8	square feet in a shoreland area unless a person certified in erosion control
9	practices by the Secretary is:
10	(1) responsible for management of erosion and sediment control
11	practices at the site; and
12	(2) present at the site each day earth-moving activity, vegetation
13	clearing, or the construction of impervious surface occurs for a duration that is
14	sufficient to ensure that proper erosion and sedimentation control practices are
15	followed.
16	(c) The requirements of this section apply until:
17	(1) erosion control measures that shall permanently stay in place are
18	installed at the site; or
19	(2) if the site is to be revegetated, erosion control measures that shall
20	stay in place until the area is sufficiently covered with vegetation necessary to
21	prevent soil erosion are installed.

1	* * * Forestry Practices * * *
2	Sec. 15. DEPARTMENT OF FOREST, PARKS AND RECREATION;
3	FORESTRY; PORTABLE SKIDDER PROJECT
4	In addition to any other funds appropriated to the Department of Forests,
5	Parks and Recreation in fiscal year 2015, there is appropriated from the
6	General Fund to the Department \$75,000.00 in fiscal year 2015 for the purpose
7	of providing technical assistance to persons engaged in silvicultural practices
8	regarding improved stream crossing practices, including the rental or financing
9	of portable skidder bridges.
10	* * * Town Road and Bridge Standards * * *
11	Sec. 16. 19 V.S.A. § 303 is amended to read:
12	§ 303. TOWN HIGHWAY CONTROL; STANDARDS; ENFORCEMENT
13	(a) Town highways shall be under the general supervision and control of
14	the selectmen of the town where the roads are located. Selectmen shall
15	supervise all expenditures.
16	(b)(1) Each municipality shall adopt road and bridge standards that include
17	best management practices to address water quality and that meet or exceed the
18	minimum requirements of the Agency's recommended town road and bridge
19	standards.
20	(2) A municipality which fails to adhere to its duly adopted road and
21	bridge standards and which failure harms or is likely to harm public health,

safety, welfare, or the environment commits a civil violation and shall be

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1	subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000.00 per day. Each violation
2	may be a separate and distinct offense and, in the case of a continuing
3	violation, each day's continuance may be deemed a separate and distinct
4	offense. The maximum penalty for a continuing violation shall not exceed
5	<u>\$25,000.00.</u>
6	(3) A violation of this subsection shall be enforceable under 10 V.S.A.
7	chapter 201.
8	Sec. 17. 19 V.S.A. § 306 is amended to read:
9	§ 306. APPROPRIATION; STATE AID FOR TOWN HIGHWAYS
10	(a) General state State aid to town highways. An annual appropriation to
11	class 1, 2, and 3 town highways shall be made. This appropriation shall
12	increase or decrease over the previous year's appropriation by the same
13	percentage as any increase or decrease in the transportation agency's Agency
14	of Transportation's total appropriations funded by transportation fund
15	<u>Transportation Fund</u> revenues, excluding the town highway appropriations for
16	that year. The funds appropriated shall be distributed to towns as follows:
17	(1) six percent of the state's State's annual town highway appropriation
18	shall be apportioned to class 1 town highways. The apportionment for each
19	town shall be that town's percentage of class 1 town highways of the total class
20	1 town highway mileage in the state State;
21	(2) forty-four percent of the state's State's annual town highway
22	appropriation shall be apportioned to class 2 town highways. The

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apportionment for each town shall be that town's percentage of class 2 town
highways of the total class 2 town highway mileage in the state;

- (3) fifty percent of the state's State's annual town highway appropriation shall be apportioned to class 3 town highways. The apportionment for each town shall be that town's percentage of class 3 town highways of the total class 3 town highway mileage in the state State;
- (4) moneys monies apportioned under subdivisions (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection shall be distributed to each town in quarterly payments beginning July 15 in each year;
- (5) each town shall use the monies apportioned to it solely for town highway construction, improvement, and maintenance purposes or as the nonfederal share for public transit assistance. These funds may also be used for the establishment and maintenance of bicycle routes. The members of the selectboard shall be personally liable to the state State, in a civil action brought by the attorney general Attorney General, for making any unauthorized expenditures from money apportioned to the town under this section.
- (6) starting in fiscal year 2015, each town that has not adopted road and bridge standards as required under section 303 of this title shall forfeit five percent of the town's total State aid allocation under this subsection. Any moneys forfeited under this subdivision shall be reallocated to towns that have adopted road and bridge standards in accordance with subdivisions (1)–(3) of this subsection, except that the forfeiting towns' class 1, 2, and 3 mileage shall

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1	be subtracted from the statewide totals of class 1, 2, and 3 town highway
2	mileage.
3	* * *
4	Sec. 18. 10 V.S.A. § 8003(a) is amended to read:
5	(a) The secretary Secretary may take action under this chapter to enforce
6	the following statutes and rules, permits, assurances, or orders implementing
7	the following statutes:
8	* * *
9	(22) 10 V.S.A. chapter 164A, collection and disposal of
10	mercury-containing lamps; and
11	(23) 24 V.S.A. § 2202a, relating to a municipality's adoption and
12	implementation of a solid waste implementation plan that is consistent with the
13	state State solid waste plan; and
14	(24) 19 V.S.A. § 303 (mandatory town road and bridge standards).
15	Sec. 19. 10 V.S.A. § 8503 is amended to read:
16	§ 8503. APPLICABILITY
17	(a) This chapter shall govern all appeals of an act or decision of the
18	secretary Secretary, excluding enforcement actions under chapters 201 and 211
19	of this title and rulemaking, under the following authorities and under the rules
20	adopted under those authorities:
21	(1) The following provisions of this title:

* * *

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1	(2) 29 V.S.A. chapter 11 (management of lakes and ponds).
2	(3) 24 V.S.A. chapter 61, subchapter 10 (relating to salvage yards).
3	(4) 19 V.S.A. § 303 (mandatory town road and bridge standards).
4	* * *
5	* * * Best Management Practices Income Tax Credit * * *
6	Sec. 20. 32 V.S.A. § 5930mm is added to read:
7	§ 5930mm. AGRICULTURAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TAX
8	CREDIT
9	(a) A taxpayer of this State who is engaged in the business of farming or
10	who is implementing a nutrient management plan approved by the Secretary of
11	Agriculture, Food and Markets may claim a credit against his or her income
12	taxes imposed by this chapter in an amount equal to 25 percent of the first
13	\$70,000.00 expended by the taxpayer for an agricultural best management
14	practice approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets under
15	6 V.S.A. chapter 215, provided that that the credit shall not exceed the liability
16	of the taxpayer under this chapter for the year in which the credit is claimed.
17	(b) Best management practices eligible for the credit under this section
18	shall include approved activities to:
19	(1) manage the waste from livestock, as that term is defined in 6 V.S.A.
20	<u>§ 761;</u>
21	(2) control soil erosion;

(3) nutrient and sediment filtration and detention;

26 C.F.R. § 1.175-3.

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1	(4) nutrient management planning; and
2	(5) pest and pesticide handling.
3	(c) After completion of the best management practice, the Secretary shall
4	certify the practice as approved and completed, and eligible for credit. The
5	taxpayer shall forward the certification of completion to the Department of
6	Taxes on forms provided by the Department. The credit shall be allowed only
7	for expenditures made by the taxpayer from his or her own funds.
8	(d) The credit under this section shall be available only for the tax year in
9	which the project was completed, as certified by the Secretary of Agriculture,
10	Food and Markets. Any taxpayer claiming a credit under this section shall not
11	claim a credit under any similar State law for costs related to the same eligible
12	practices.
13	(e) The amount of any credit claimed under this section attributable to
14	agricultural best management practices by a pass-through entity such as a
15	partnership, limited liability company, or electing small business corporation
16	(S Corporation) shall be allocated to the individual partners, members, or
17	shareholders in proportion to their ownership or interest in such entity.
18	(f) As used in this section, "engaged in the business of farming" means a
19	taxpayer earns at least one-half of his or her annual gross income from the
20	business of farming, as that term is defined in the Internal Revenue Code,

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1	* * * Excise Taxes; Bottled Water; Flushable Products * * *
2	Sec. 21. 32 V.S.A. chapter 242 is added to read:
3	CHAPTER 242. EXCISE TAXES
4	§ 10401. EXCISE TAX ON BOTTLED WATER
5	(a) Definitions. As used in this section:
6	(1) "Bottle" means any closed container of five gallons or less which is
7	labeled by a manufacturer of bottled water and used to contain or convey
8	bottled water.
9	(2) "Bottled water" means all water that is sealed in bottles and offered
10	for sale for human consumption and includes flavored water, vitamin water,
11	and carbonated water.
12	(3) "Commercial bulk water extractor" means a person, except for
13	municipalities as defined in 1 V.S.A. § 126 or a consolidated water district
14	established under 24 V.S.A. § 3342, who sells water in bulk to a manufacturer
15	for the purpose of filling or refilling a bottle with bottled water.
16	(4) "Manufacturer" means any processor, bottler, or other person who
17	fills or refills a bottle with bottled water and others engaged in purifying,
18	filtrating, or any other alteration of water for the purpose of selling or reselling
19	bottled water.
20	(b) Imposition of excise tax.
21	(1) Beginning January 1, 2015, an excise tax is imposed on each
22	manufacturer of bottled water who sells bottled water in or into the State. The

1	excise tax is imposed at a rate of five cents per bottle of water sold in or into
2	the State.
3	(2) Beginning January 1, 2015, an excise tax is imposed on each
4	commercial bulk water extractor who sells in or into the State water in bulk to
5	a manufacturer for the purpose of filling or refilling a bottle with bottled water.
6	The excise tax is imposed at a rate of \$0.01 per gallon sold in or into the State.
7	(c) Collection of excise tax. On or before the 25th day of each month, a
8	manufacturer of bottled water sold in or into the State or a commercial bulk
9	water extractor who sells in or into the State water in bulk to a manufacturer
10	for the purpose of filling or refilling a bottle with bottled water shall:
11	(1) report to the Department of Taxes the number of bottles of bottled
12	water or the number of gallons of bulk water sold in or into the State during the
13	preceding month; and
14	(2) pay to the Department of Taxes the tax for each bottle of bottled
15	water sold by the manufacture or for each gallon of bulk water sold by the
16	commercial bulk water extractor in or into the State in the preceding month.
17	(d) Deposit of excise tax. The Department of Taxes shall deposit the tax
18	collected under this section into the Water Resources Preservation Fund
19	established under 10 V.S.A. § 1295 for use according to the purposes of the
20	<u>fund.</u>

(4) "Toilet tissue" means toilet tissue within the meaning of North

American Industry Classification System code 32229153 or 32229154.

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1	(5) "Water softener" means a farm, household, commercial, or industrial
2	water softener within the meaning of North American Industry Classification
3	System codes 333319A116 and 333319A111.
4	(b) Imposition of excise tax. Beginning January 1, 2015, there is imposed
5	on the seller of a flushable product an excise tax of \$0.10 for each flushable
6	product sold by the seller at wholesale in or into the State.
7	(c) Collection of excise tax. On or before the 25th day of each month, a
8	seller of a flushable product sold at wholesale in the State shall:
9	(1) report to the Department of Taxes the number of flushable products
10	that the seller sold at wholesale in or into the State in the preceding month; and
11	(2) pay to the Department of Taxes the tax for each flushable product
12	sold by the seller at wholesale in or into the State in the preceding month:
13	(d) The Department of Taxes shall deposit the tax collected under this
14	section into the Water Resources Preservation Fund established under
15	10 V.S.A. § 1295 for use according to the purposes of the fund.
16	(e) Implementation and rulemaking. The Department of Taxes may adopt
17	rules, procedures, and forms necessary to implement the requirements of this
18	section.
19	Sec. 22. EFFECTIVE DATES
20	(a) This section and Secs. 1–2 (small farm certification), 3–5 (livestock
21	exclusion), 6 (seasonal application of manure), 8 (custom applicator
22	certification), 11 (stream alteration), 12 (stormwater permitting; model bylaw),

BILL AS INTRODUCED H.586 2014 Page 44 of 44 1 13 (Water Resources Preservation Program), 14 (shoreland contractor 2 certification), 15 (financing; technical assistance for forestry), 20 (agricultural 3 best management practices tax credit), and 21 (bottled water excise tax and flushable products excise tax) shall take effect on passage. 4 5 (b) Sec. 7 (agricultural water quality certification) shall take effect on 6 January 1, 2015. 7 (c) Secs. 9–10 (right-of-way pesticide permits) and 16–19 (town road and 8 bridge standards) shall take effect on July 1, 2015.