House Calendar

Friday, April 15, 2016

102nd DAY OF THE ADJOURNED SESSION

House Convenes at 9:30 A.M.

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ACTION CALENDAR

Third Reading

H. 882

An act relating to approval of amendments to the charter of the City of Burlington

S. 176

An act relating to disclosure of compliance with accessibility standards in the sale of residential construction

Favorable

H. 881

An act relating to approval of the adoption and codification of the charter of the Town of Charlotte

Rep. Lewis of Berlin, for the Committee on **Government Operations**, recommends the bill ought to pass.

(Committee Vote: 9-1-1)

H. 884

An act relating to approval of amendments to the charter of the City of Barre

Rep. Lewis of Berlin, for the Committee on **Government Operations**, recommends the bill ought to pass.

(Committee Vote: 10-0-1)

Action Under Rule 52

H.R. 16

House resolution relating to the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement

(For text see House Journal April 14, 2016)

H.R. 17

House resolution expressing support of general aviation in Vermont

(For text see House Journal April 14, 2016)

H.R. 19

House resolution relating to the federal Rural Utilities Service and the Vermont Telephone Company

(For text see House Journal April 14, 2016)

NOTICE CALENDAR

Favorable with Amendment

S. 66

An act relating to persons who are deaf, DeafBlind, or hard of hearing

Rep. McFaun of Barre Town, for the Committee on **Human Services,** recommends that the House propose to the Senate that the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

House propose to the Senate that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 33 V.S.A. chapter 16 is added to read:

CHAPTER 16. VERMONT DEAF, HARD OF HEARING, AND DEAFBLIND ADVISORY COUNCIL

§ 1601. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Communication or language mode" means verbal or nonverbal communication that includes listening, speaking, American Sign Language (ASL), Signed English, Signed Support, reading, and writing in all domains of a language. Reference to the communication mode of individuals who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or DeafBlind distinguishes between modality and language. Systems that assist individuals using a particular modality or language include ASL, spoken English, signed English, sign-supported speech, speech or lip reading, cued speech, and assistive technology.
- (2) "Deaf' means having a severe or complete absence of auditory sensitivity that impairs processing of linguistic information through hearing, with or without amplification or cochlear implants. Typically, people who identify as Deaf use ASL and are involved with the Deaf community.
- (3) "DeafBlind" means having concomitant hearing and visual impairments.

- (4) "Department" means the Department of Disabilities, Aging, and Independent Living.
- (5) "Hard of Hearing" means a reduced level of functional hearing and reliance on residual hearing and technology, including hearing aids, cochlear implants, FM listening systems, and other types of assistive listening devices to communicate via verbal language. Typically, people who identify as hard of hearing do not use ASL and are not involved in the Deaf community.

§ 1602. VERMONT DEAF, HARD OF HEARING, AND DEAFBLIND ADVISORY COUNCIL

- (a) Creation; purpose. There is created a Vermont Deaf, Hard of Hearing, and DeafBlind Advisory Council to promote diversity, equality, awareness, and access among individuals who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or DeafBlind.
- (b) Membership. The Advisory Council shall consist of the following members:
- (1) sixteen members of the public, appointed by the Governor in a manner that ensures geographically diverse membership, including:
- (A) nine or fewer members who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or DeafBlind provided each population is represented and that if a member represents an organization for persons who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or DeafBlind no other member on the Advisory Council shall also represent that organization;
- (B) two members who are each a parent or guardian of a child who is Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or DeafBlind;
- (C) two members who serve persons who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or DeafBlind in a professional capacity, provided that these members do not represent the same organization;
- (D) a professional deaf-education specialist who understands all communication and language modes;
 - (E) a professional interpreter; and
 - (F) an audiologist or hard-of-hearing education specialist:
- (2) the Senior Counselor for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing in the Department's Division of Vocational Rehabilitation or designee;
 - (3) the Secretary of Education or designee;
 - (4) the Secretary of Human Services or designee;

- (5) the director of the Department for Children and Families' Children's Integrated Services or designee;
 - (6) the director of the Vermont Early Detection and Intervention Project;
 - (7) a representative of the Vermont Association of the Deaf;
- (8) a superintendent, selected by the Vermont Superintendents Association; and
- (9) a special education administrator, selected by the Vermont Council of Special Education Administrators.

(c) Powers and duties.

- (1) The Advisory Council shall assess the services, resources, and opportunities available to children in the State who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or DeafBlind. It may consider and make recommendations to the General Assembly and the Governor on the following:
- (A) the educational rights of children who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or DeafBlind, including full communication and language access in all educational environments and accessibility of qualified teachers, interpreters, and paraprofessionals;
- (B) appropriate and ongoing educational opportunities that recognize each child's unique learning needs, including access to a sufficient number of communication or language mode peers and exposure to adult role models who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or DeafBlind;
- (C) adequate family supports that promote both early development of communication skills and informed participation by parents and guardians in the education of their children;
- (D) identification of all losses of or reductions in services arising from the closures of the Austine School for the Deaf and the Vermont Center for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and evaluation of the adequacy of existing services and resources, as well as identification of those resources not currently available, adequate, or accessible to children;
- (E) opportunities to restore and expand educational opportunities to children in the State who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or DeafBlind and their families; and
- (F) appropriate data collection and reporting requirements concerning students with disabilities.
- (2) The Advisory Council shall assess the services, resources, and opportunities available to adults and elders in the State who are Deaf, Hard of

- Hearing, or DeafBlind. It may consider and make recommendations to the General Assembly and the Governor on the following:
- (A) the needs of and opportunities for adults and elders within the State who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or DeafBlind and their families;
- (B) the adequacy and systemic coordination of existing services and resources for adults and elders throughout the State who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or DeafBlind and their families;
- (C) proposed legislation and administrative rules pertaining to adults and elders who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or DeafBlind; and
- (D) delivery models in other states as a point of comparison for the adequacy and systemic coordination of Vermont's existing services and resources for adults and elders who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or DeafBlind.
- (d) Assistance. The Advisory Council shall have the administrative, technical, and legal assistance of the Agencies of Education and of Human Services. The Advisory Council and Department may consult with national experts on education of persons who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or DeafBlind as necessary to fulfill their obligations under this section.
- (e) Reports. On or before January 15 of each year, notwithstanding 2 V.S.A. § 20(d), the Advisory Council shall submit a written report to the Senate and House Committees on Education, the Senate Committee on Health and Welfare, the House Committee on Human Services, and the Governor with any findings and recommendations. A reading of each report shall be video recorded using ASL to ensure accessibility.

(f) Appointments; meetings.

- (1) The Commissioner of Disabilities, Aging, and Independent Living shall convene the first meeting of the Advisory Council on or before July 1, 2016 and shall select interpreting services, computer assisted captioning in real time (CART), or FM listening system for the meeting if a member so requests.
- (2) At its first meeting, the Advisory Council shall elect a chair and vice chair.
- (3) The Chair shall select interpreting services, CART, or FM listening system for any Advisory Council meeting if a member so requests.
- (4) The Advisory Council may meet up to eight times each year to perform its functions under this section. The Secretaries of Education and of Human Services may jointly authorize additional meetings.
- (5) The Advisory Council may organize its members into subcommittees to carry out the purposes of this section, including

subcommittees designed to address specific age groups within the Deaf, Hard of Hearing, and DeafBlind population.

(g) Reimbursement.

- (1) Members of the Advisory Council who are not State employees or otherwise compensated or reimbursed for their attendance shall be entitled to per diem compensation and reimbursement of expenses pursuant to 32 V.S.A. § 1010, payable by the Department.
- (2) The Agency of Human Services shall pay for interpreting services, CART, or FM listening systems necessary to conduct all Advisory Council meetings.
- (3) The Agency of Education, Department of Health, and Department of Disabilities, Aging and Independent Living shall share costs for interpreting services, CART, or FM listening systems necessary to conduct all Advisory Council subcommittee meetings.

Sec. 2. INTERPRETERS; PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

On or before January 15, 2017, the Vermont Deaf, Hard of Hearing, and DeafBlind Advisory Council shall submit a report to the House Committees on Government Operations and on Human Services and to the Senate Committees on Government Operations and on Health and Welfare regarding its findings and recommendations for legislative action pertaining to the regulation of interpreters by the Secretary of State's Office of Professional Regulation.

Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

(Committee vote: 9-0-2)

(For text see Senate Journal March 18, 2016)

S. 116

An act relating to rights of offenders in the custody of the Department of Corrections

Rep. Myers of Essex, for the Committee on **Corrections & Institutions,** recommends that the House propose to the Senate that the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 28 V.S.A. § 456 is added to read:

§ 456. PAROLE BOARD INDEPENDENCE

(a) The Parole Board shall be an independent and impartial body.

- (b) In a pending parole revocation hearing, the Parole Board shall not be counseled by:
 - (1) assistant attorneys general; and
 - (2) any attorney employed by the Department of Corrections.
- (c) If any attorney employed by the Department of Corrections or an assistant attorney general or the direct supervisor of an assistant attorney general who represents the Department of Corrections in parole revocation hearings provides training to the Parole Board members on the subject of parole revocation hearings, the Defender General shall be notified prior to the training and given the opportunity to participate.
- Sec. 2. 28 V.S.A. § 857 is added to read:

§ 857. ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION; PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

- (a) Except in emergency circumstances as described in subsection (b) of this section, before an inmate is placed in administrative segregation, regardless of whether that inmate has been designated as having a serious functional impairment under section 906 of this title, the inmate is entitled to a hearing pursuant to subsection 852(b) of this title.
- (b) In the event of an emergency situation and at the discretion of the Commissioner, an inmate may be placed in administrative segregation prior to receiving a hearing as described in subsection 852(b) of this title.
- Sec. 3. 28 V.S.A. § 204 is amended to read:

§ 204. SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN REPORT; PROTECTION OF RECORDS

(a) A court, before which a person is being prosecuted for any crime, may in its discretion order the Commissioner to submit a written report as to the circumstances of the alleged offense and the character and previous criminal history record of the person, with recommendation. If the presentence investigation report is being prepared in connection with a person's conviction for a sex offense that requires registration pursuant to 13 V.S.A. chapter 167, subchapter 3, the Commissioner shall obtain information pertaining to the person's juvenile record, if any, in accordance with 33 V.S.A. §§ 5117 and 5119(f)(6), and any deferred sentences received for a registrable sex offense in accordance with 13 V.S.A. § 7041(h), and include such information in the presentence investigation report.

* * *

- (d)(1) Any Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, any presentence investigation report, pre-parole report, or supervision history or parole summary prepared by any employee of the Department in the discharge of the employee's official duty, except as provided in subdivision 204a(b)(5) and section 205 of this title, is confidential and shall not be disclosed to anyone outside the Department other than the judge or the Parole Board, except that:
- (2)(A) the <u>The</u> court or Board <u>may in its discretion shall</u> permit the inspection of the <u>presentence investigation</u> report, <u>or parts thereof or parole summary</u>, redacted of information that <u>may compromise the safety or confidentiality of any person</u>, by the State's Attorney, <u>and by</u> the defendant or inmate, or his or her attorney, <u>or</u>; <u>and</u>
- (B) the court or Board may, in its discretion, permit the inspection of the presentence investigation report or parole summary or parts thereof by other persons having a proper interest therein, whenever the best interest or welfare of the defendant or inmate makes that action desirable or helpful. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the Department for Children and Families from accessing the supervision history of probationers or parolees for the purpose of child protection.
- (e) The presentence <u>investigation</u> report ordered by the court under this section or section 204a of this title shall include the comments or written statement of the victim, or the victim's guardian or next of kin if the victim is incompetent or deceased, whenever the victim or the victim's guardian or next of kin choose to submit comments or a written statement.

* * *

Sec. 4. 28 V.S.A. § 601 is amended to read:

§ 601. POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SUPERVISING OFFICER OF EACH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

The supervising officer of each facility shall be responsible for the efficient and humane maintenance and operation and for the security of the facility, subject to the supervisory authority conferred by law upon the Commissioner. Each supervising officer is charged with the following powers and responsibilities:

* * *

(10) To establish and maintain, in accordance with such rules and regulations as are established by the Commissioner, a central file at the facility containing an individual file records for each inmate. Except as otherwise may be indicated by the rules and regulations of the Department, the content of the file of an inmate shall be confidential and shall not be subject to public

inspection except by court order for good cause shown and shall not be accessible to inmates at the facility. Except as otherwise provided by law, the contents of an inmate's file may be inspected, pursuant to a court order issued ex parte, by a state or federal prosecutor as part of a criminal investigation if the court finds that the records may be relevant to the investigation. The information in the files may be used for any lawful purpose but shall not otherwise be made public.

Sec. 5. 28 V.S.A. § 107 is added to read:

§ 107. OFFENDER AND INMATE RECORDS; CONFIDENTIALITY; EXCEPTIONS; CORRECTIONS

- (a) The Commissioner shall adopt a rule pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 defining what are "offender and inmate records," as that phrase is used in this section.
- (b) Offender and inmate records maintained by the Department are exempt from public inspection and copying under the Public Records Act and shall be kept confidential, except that the Department:
- (1) Shall release or permit inspection of such records if required under federal or State law, including 42 U.S.C. §§ 10805 and 10806 (Protection and Advocacy Systems).
- (2) Shall release or permit inspection of such records pursuant to a court order for good cause shown or, in the case of an offender or inmate seeking records relating to him or her in litigation, in accordance with discovery rules.
- (3) Shall release or permit inspection of such records to a State or federal prosecutor as part of a criminal investigation pursuant to a court order issued ex parte if the court finds that the records may be relevant to the investigation. The information in the records may be used for any lawful purpose but shall not otherwise be made public.
- (4) Shall release or permit inspection of such records to the Department for Children and Families for the purpose of child protection, unless otherwise prohibited by law.
- (5) Shall release or permit inspection of designated offender and inmate records to specific persons, or to any person, in accordance with rules that the Commissioner shall adopt pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 25. The Commissioner shall authorize release or inspection of offender and inmate records under these rules:
- (A) When the public interest served by disclosure of a record outweighs the privacy, security, or other interest in keeping the record confidential.

- (B) To provide an offender or inmate access to records relating to him or her if access is not otherwise guaranteed under this subsection, unless providing such access would reveal information that is confidential or exempt from disclosure under a law other than this section, would unreasonably interfere with the Department's ability to perform its functions, or would unreasonably jeopardize the health, safety, security, or rehabilitation of the offender or inmate or of another person. The rules may specify circumstances under which the Department may limit the number of requests that will be fulfilled per calendar year, as long as the Department fulfills at least one request per calendar year excluding any release of records ordered by a court, and at least one additional request in the same calendar year limited to records not in existence at the time of the original request or not within the scope of the original request. The rules also may specify circumstances when the offender's or inmate's right of access will be limited to an inspection overseen by an agent or employee of the Department. The rules shall reflect the Department's obligation not to withhold a record in its entirety on the basis that it contains some confidential or exempt content, to redact such content, and to make the redacted record available.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of 1 V.S.A. chapter 5, subchapter 3 (Public Records Act) that govern the time periods for a public agency to respond to a request for a public record and rights of appeal, the Commissioner shall adopt a rule pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 governing response and appeal periods and appeal rights in connection with a request by an offender or inmate to access records relating to him or her maintained by the Department. The rule shall provide for a final exhaustion of administrative appeals no later than 45 days from the Department's receipt of the initial request.
- (d) An offender or inmate may request that the Department correct a fact in a record maintained by the Department that is material to his or her rights or status, except for a determination of fact that resulted from a hearing or other proceeding that afforded the offender or inmate notice and opportunity to be heard on the determination. The rule required under subsection (c) of this section shall reference that requests for such corrections are handled in accordance with the Department's grievance process. If the Department issues a final decision denying a request under this subsection, the offender or inmate may appeal the decision to the Civil Division of the Superior Court pursuant to Rule 74 of the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure. The Court shall not set aside the Department's decision unless it is clearly erroneous.
- Sec. 6. 13 V.S.A. § 5233 is amended to read:
- § 5233. EXTENT OF SERVICES

(a) A needy person who is entitled to be represented by an attorney under section 5231 of this title is entitled:

- (3) To be represented in any other postconviction proceeding which may have more than a minimal effect on the length or conditions of detention where the attorney considers:
- (A) the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions to be warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law; and
- (B) the allegations and other factual contentions to have evidentiary support, or likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation and discovery.

* * *

Sec. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE; TRANSITION PROVISION

- (a) This act shall take effect on passage.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the Commissioner of Corrections may only release or permit inspection of offender or inmate records in reliance upon an exception to the confidentiality of offender and inmate records if the exception is created by law, including an exception created by rule adopted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act under the mandate in Sec. 5, 28 V.S.A. § 107(b)(5).
- (c) The Department of Corrections may rely upon exceptions to the confidentiality of offender and inmate files under directives adopted by the Department prior to the effective date of this act until the Commissioner adopts rules pursuant to the rulemaking mandates of Sec. 5, 28 V.S.A. § 107(a) and (b)(5). On or before September 1, 2016, the Commissioner shall prefile rules with the Interagency Committee on Administrative Rules in accordance with these mandates. The Commissioner shall update the Joint Legislative Justice Oversight Committee on the status of its efforts to adopt the rules at the Oversight Committee's first meeting on or after September 1, 2016.

(Committee vote: 9-0-2)

(For text see Senate Journal March 10, 2016)

An act relating to miscellaneous changes to laws related to motor vehicles

Rep. Brennan of Colchester, for the Committee on **Transportation,** recommends that the House propose to the Senate that the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

* * * Dealers * * *

Sec. 1. 23 V.S.A. § 4(8)(A)(ii)(III) is amended to read:

(III) For a dealer in trailers, semi-trailers, or trailer coaches, "engaged in the business" means having sold or exchanged at least one trailer, semi-trailer, or trailer coach in the immediately preceding year or a combination of two such vehicles in the two immediately preceding years. However, the sale or exchange of a trailer with a gross vehicle weight rating of 3,500 pounds or less shall be excluded under this subdivision (8)(A)(ii)(III).

Sec. 2. DEALER REGULATION REVIEW

- (a) The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles shall review Vermont statutes, rules, and procedures regulating motor vehicle, snowmobile, motorboat, and all-terrain vehicle dealers, and review the regulation of such dealers by other states, to determine whether and how Vermont's regulation of dealers and associated motor vehicle laws should be amended to:
- (1) enable vehicle and motorboat sales to thrive while protecting consumers from fraud or other illegal activities in the market for vehicles and motorboats; and
- (2) protect the State's interest in collecting taxes, enforcing the law, and ensuring an orderly marketplace.
- (b) In conducting his or her review, the Commissioner shall consult with new and used vehicle dealers or representatives of such dealers, or both, and other interested persons.
 - (c) The Commissioner shall review:
 - (1) required minimum hours and days of operation of dealers;
 - (2) physical location requirements of dealers;
- (3) the required number of sales to qualify as a dealer and the types of sales and relationships among sellers that should count toward the sales threshold;
 - (4) the permitted uses of dealer plates;

- (5) whether residents of other states should be allowed to register vehicles in Vermont;
- (6) the effect any proposed change will have on fees and taxes that dealers collect and consumers pay;
- (7) the effect any proposed changes will have on the ability of Vermont consumers and law enforcement to obtain information from a dealer selling vehicles or motorboats in Vermont; and
- (8) other issues as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose of the review as described in subsection (a) of this section.
- (d) On or before January 15, 2017, the Commissioner shall report his or her findings and recommendations to the Senate and House Committees on Transportation and submit proposed legislation as may be required to implement the recommendations.
 - * * * Motor-Assisted Bicycles * * *

Sec. 3. 23 V.S.A. § 4 is amended to read:

§ 4. DEFINITIONS

Except as may be otherwise provided herein, and unless the context otherwise requires in statutes relating to motor vehicles and enforcement of the law regulating vehicles, as provided in this title and 20 V.S.A. part 5, the following definitions shall apply:

* * *

- (45)(A) "Motor-driven cycle" means any vehicle equipped with two or three wheels, a power source providing up to a maximum of two brake horsepower and having a maximum piston or rotor displacement of 50 cubic centimeters if a combustion engine is used, which will propel the vehicle, unassisted, at a speed not to exceed 30 miles per hour on a level road surface, and which is equipped with a power drive system that functions directly or automatically only, not requiring clutching or shifting by the operator after the drive system is engaged. As motor vehicles, motor-driven cycles shall be subject to the purchase and use tax imposed under 32 V.S.A. chapter 219 rather than to a general sales tax. An Neither an electric personal assistive mobility device nor a motor-assisted bicycle is not a motor-driven cycle.
- (B)(i) "Motor-assisted bicycle" means any bicycle or tricycle with fully operable pedals and equipped with a motor that:
- (I) has a power output of not more than 1,000 watts or 1.3 horsepower; and

- (II) in itself is capable of producing a top speed of no more than 20 miles per hour on a paved level surface when ridden by an operator who weighs 170 pounds.
- (ii) Motor-assisted bicycles shall be regulated in accordance with section 1136 of this title.

* * *

Sec. 4. 23 V.S.A. § 1136(d) is added to read:

- (d)(1) Except as provided in this subsection, motor-assisted bicycles shall be governed as bicycles under Vermont law, and operators of motor-assisted bicycles shall be subject to all of the rights and duties applicable to bicyclists under Vermont law. Motor-assisted bicycles and their operators shall be exempt from motor vehicle registration and inspection and operator's license requirements. A person shall not operate a motor-assisted bicycle on a sidewalk in Vermont.
- (2) A person under 16 years of age shall not operate a motor-assisted bicycle on a highway in Vermont.
- (3) Nothing in this subsection shall interfere with the right of municipalities to regulate the operation and use of motor-assisted bicycles pursuant to 24 V.S.A. § 2291(1) and (4), as long as the regulations do not conflict with this subsection.
 - * * * Nondriver Identifications Cards: Data Elements * * *
- Sec. 5. 23 V.S.A. § 115 is amended to read:

§ 115. NONDRIVER IDENTIFICATION CARDS

* * *

(b) Every identification card shall expire, unless earlier canceled, on the fourth birthday of the applicant following the date of original issue, and may be renewed every four years upon payment of a \$20.00 \$24.00 fee. At least 30 days before an identification card will expire, the Commissioner shall mail first class to the cardholder or send the cardholder electronically an application to renew the identification card; a cardholder shall be sent the renewal notice by mail unless the cardholder opts in to receive electronic notification.

* * *

(i) An identification card issued under this subsection to an individual under the age of 30 shall include a magnetic strip that includes only the name, date of birth, height, and weight of the individual identified on the card initial

or renewal applicant shall include data elements as prescribed in 6 C.F.R. § 37.19.

* * *

* * * Refund When Registration Plates Not Used * * *

Sec. 6. 23 V.S.A. § 327 is amended to read:

§ 327. REFUND WHEN PLATES NOT USED

Subject to the conditions set forth in subdivisions (1), (2), and (3) of this section, the Commissioner may cancel the registration of a motor vehicle, snowmobile, or motor boat when the owner returns the number plates, if any, the validation sticker, if issued for that year, and the registration certificate to the Commissioner. Upon cancellation of the registration, the Commissioner shall notify the Commissioner of Finance and Management, who shall issue a refund as follows:

- (1) For registrations which are cancelled prior to the beginning of the registration period, the refund is the full amount of the fee paid, less a fee of \$5.00. The validation stickers may be affixed to the plates.
- (2) For registrations which are cancelled within 30 days of the date of issue, the refund is the full amount of the fee paid, less a charge of \$5.00. The owner of a motor vehicle must prove to the Commissioner's satisfaction that the number plates have not been used or attached to a motor vehicle, or that the current validation sticker has not been affixed to the plate or to the snowmobile or motorboat.
- (3) For registrations which are cancelled prior to the beginning of the second year of a two-year registration period, the refund is one-half of the full amount of the two-year fee paid, less a charge of \$5.00. The validation stickers may be affixed to the plates.
 - * * * Exhibition Vehicles; Year of Manufacture Plates * * *

Sec. 7. 23 V.S.A. § 373 is amended to read:

§ 373. EXHIBITION VEHICLES; YEAR OF MANUFACTURE PLATES

- (b) Pursuant to the provisions of section 304 of this title, one registration plate shall be issued to those vehicles registered under subsection (a) of this section.
- (c) The Vermont registration plates of any motor vehicle issued prior to 1939 1968 may be displayed on a motor vehicle registered under this section instead of the plates plate issued under this section, if the eurrent plates are issued plate is maintained within the vehicle and produced upon request of any enforcement officer as defined in subdivision 4(11) of this title.
 - * * * Provisions Common to Registrations and Operator's Licenses * * *
- Sec. 8. 23 V.S.A. § 208 is added to read:

§ 208. RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION OF NONRESIDENT

REGISTRATIONS, LICENSES, AND PERMITS; FOREIGN VISITORS

As determined by the Commissioner, and consistent with section 601 of this title, a motor vehicle owned by a nonresident shall be considered as registered and a nonresident operator shall be considered as licensed or permitted in this State if the nonresident owner or operator has complied with the laws of the foreign country or state of his or her residence relative to the registration of motor vehicles and the granting of operators' licenses or learner's permits. However, these exemptions shall be operative only to the extent that under the laws of the foreign country or state of the owner's or operator's residence like exemptions and privileges are granted to owners of motor vehicles duly registered and to operators duly licensed or permitted under the laws of this State, except that if the owner or operator is a resident of a country not adjoining the United States, the exemptions shall be operative for a period of not more than 30 days for vacation purposes even if the country does not grant like privileges to residents of this State.

Sec. 9. 23 V.S.A. § 411 is amended to read:

§ 411. RECIPROCAL PROVISIONS

As determined by the Commissioner, a motor vehicle owned by a nonresident shall be considered as registered and a nonresident operator shall be considered as licensed or permitted in this State if the nonresident owner or operator has complied with the laws of the foreign country or state of his or her residence relative to the registration of motor vehicles and the granting of operators' licenses or learner's permits. Any exemptions provided in this section shall, however, be operative as to an owner or operator of a motor vehicle only to the extent that under the laws of the foreign country or state of his or her residence like exemptions and privileges are granted to operators

duly licensed or permitted and to owners of motor vehicles duly registered under the laws of this State. If the owner or operator is a resident of a country not adjoining the United States, such exemptions shall be operative for a period of 30 days for vacation purposes, notwithstanding that such country does not grant like privileges to residents of this State. [Repealed.]

* * * Operator's Licenses * * *

Sec. 10. 23 V.S.A. § 601 is amended to read:

§ 601. LICENSE REQUIRED

- (a)(1) Except as otherwise provided by law, a resident shall not operate a motor vehicle on a highway in Vermont unless he or she holds a valid license issued by the State of Vermont. A new resident who has moved into the State from another jurisdiction and who holds a valid license to operate motor vehicles under section 411 208 of this title shall procure a Vermont license within 60 days of moving to the State. Except as provided in subsection 603(d) of this title, licenses shall not be issued to nonresidents.
- (2) In addition to any other requirement of law, a nonresident as defined in section 4 of this title shall not operate a motor vehicle on a Vermont highway unless:
- (A) he or she holds a valid license or permit to operate a motor vehicle issued by another U.S. jurisdiction; or
- (B) <u>he or she holds a valid license or permit to operate a motor vehicle from a jurisdiction outside the United States and operates for a period of not more than 30 days for vacation purposes; or</u>
- (C) he or she holds a valid license or permit to operate a motor vehicle from a jurisdiction outside the United States and:
- (i) is 18 or more years of age, is lawfully present in the United States, and has been in the United States for less than one year;
- (ii) the jurisdiction that issued the license is a party to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic or the 1943 Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Motor Vehicle Traffic; and
 - (iii) he or she possesses an international driving permit.

* * *

(c) At least 30 days before a license is scheduled to expire, the Commissioner shall mail first class to the licensee or send the licensee electronically an application for renewal of the license; a cardholder shall be sent the renewal notice by mail unless the cardholder opts in to receive

<u>electronic notification</u>. A person shall not operate a motor vehicle unless properly licensed.

* * *

Sec. 11. CONFORMING CHANGES

In 23 V.S.A. §§ 614 and 615, "section 411" is hereby replaced with "section 208."

* * * Special Examinations; Conforming Changes * * *

Sec. 12. 23 V.S.A. § 637 is amended to read:

§ 637. EXAMINERS OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITIONS

The Commissioner may designate physicians, certified physician assistants, licensed advance practice registered nurses, ophthalmologists, oculists, and optometrists properly registered and authorized to practice in this State or in an adjoining state as examiners of operators. The Commissioner may refer any matter relative to the issuing, suspending, or reinstating of licenses which concern that concerns the physical or mental condition or eyesight of any applicant for or holder of a license or any petitioner for reinstatement to, and require the applicant or other person to be examined by, such examiner in the vicinity of the person's residence as he or she determines to be qualified to examine and report. Such examiner shall report to the Commissioner the true and actual result of examinations made by him or her together with his or her decision as to whether the person examined should be granted or allowed to retain an operator's license or permitted to operate a motor vehicle.

Sec. 13. 23 V.S.A. § 638 is amended to read:

§ 638. DISSATISFACTION WITH PHYSICAL AND MENTAL

EXAMINATION

If any person is dissatisfied with the result of an examination given by any one examiner, as provided in section 637 of this title, he or she may apply to the Commissioner for and shall be granted an examination by two physicians, ophthalmologists, oculists, or optometrists selected from a list of examiners approved by the Commissioner, and their decision shall be final. The Commissioner may designate the area of specialization from which the examiners are to be selected in each case, but in no event shall he or she limit the choice of an examiner to any one individual within the profession from which he or she is to be chosen. [Repealed.]

Sec. 14. 23 V.S.A. § 639 is amended to read:

§ 639. FEES FOR PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EXAMINATIONS

The compensation of the examiners provided in sections section 637 and 638 of this title shall be paid by the person examined.

- * * * State Highway Restrictions and Chain Up Requirements * * *
- Sec. 15. 23 V.S.A. § 1006b is amended to read:

§ 1006b. <u>SMUGGLERS</u> <u>SMUGGLERS</u>' NOTCH; WINTER CLOSURE OF VERMONT ROUTE 108; <u>COMMERCIAL VEHICLE</u>

OPERATION PROHIBITED

- (a) The Agency of Transportation may close the <u>Smugglers Smugglers'</u> Notch segment of Vermont Route 108 during periods of winter weather. To enforce the winter closure, the Agency shall erect signs conforming to the standards established by section 1025 of this title.
- (b)(1) As used in this subsection, "commercial vehicle" means truck-tractor-semitrailer combinations and truck-tractor-trailer combinations.
- (2) Commercial vehicles are prohibited from operating on the Smugglers' Notch segment of Vermont Route 108.
- (3) Either the operator of a commercial vehicle who violates this subsection, or the operator's employer, shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$1,000.00. If the violation results in substantially impeding the flow of traffic on Vermont Route 108, the penalty shall be \$2,000.00. For a second or subsequent conviction within a three-year period, the penalty shall be doubled.
- (c) The Agency shall erect signs conforming to the standards established by section 1025 of this title to indicate the closures and restrictions authorized under this section.
- Sec. 16. 23 V.S.A. § 1006c is amended to read:

§ 1006c. TRUCKS AND BUSES; CHAINS AND TIRE CHAIN REQUIREMENTS FOR VEHICLES WITH WEIGHT RATINGS OF MORE THAN 26,000 POUNDS

(a) As used in this section, "chains" means link chains, cable chains, or another device that attaches to a vehicle's tire or wheel or to the vehicle itself and is designed to augment the traction of the vehicle under conditions of snow or ice.

- (b) The Traffic Committee Secretary of Transportation, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, or the Commissioner of Public Safety, or their designees, may require the use of tire chains or winter tires on specified portions of State highways during periods of winter weather for motor coaches, truck tractor-semitrailer combinations, and truck tractor trailer combinations vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of more than 26,000 pounds or gross combination weight rating (GCWR) of more than 26,000 pounds.
- (b)(c) When tire chains or winter tires are required, advance notice shall be given to the traveling public through signage and, whenever possible, through public service announcements. In areas where tire chains or winter tires are required, there shall be an adequate area for vehicles to pull off the traveled way to affix any chains that might be required.
- (e)(d) Under 3 V.S.A. chapter 25, the Traffic Committee may adopt such rules as are necessary to administer this section and may delegate this authority to the Secretary.
- (e) When signs are posted and chains required in accordance with this section, chains shall be affixed as follows on vehicles with a GVWR or a GCWR of more than 26,000 pounds:
 - (1) Solo vehicles. A vehicle not towing another vehicle:
- (A) that has a single-drive axle shall have chains on one tire on each side of the drive axle; or
 - (B) that has a tandem-drive axle shall have chains on:
 - (i) two tires on each side of the primary drive axle; or
- (ii) if both axles are powered by the drive line, on one tire on each side of each drive axle.
- (2) Vehicles with semitrailers or trailers. A vehicle towing one or more semitrailers or trailers:
- (A) that has a single-drive axle towing a trailer shall have chains on two tires on each side of the drive axle and one tire on the front axle and one tire on one of the rear axles of the trailer;
- (B) that has a single-drive axle towing a semitrailer shall have chains on two tires on each side of the drive axle and two tires, one on each side, of any axle of the semitrailer;
 - (C) that has a tandem-drive axle towing a trailer shall have:

- (i) chains on two tires on each side of the primary drive axle, or if both axles of the vehicle are powered by the drive line, one tire on each side of each drive axle; and
- (ii) chains on one tire of the front axle and one tire on one of the rear axles of the trailer;
 - (D) that has a tandem-drive axle towing a semitrailer shall have:
- (i) chains on two tires on each side of the primary drive axle, or if both axles of the vehicle are powered by the drive line, one tire on each side of each drive axle; and
- (ii) chains on two tires, one on each side, of any axle of the semitrailer.
- (f) Either the operator of a vehicle required to be chained under this section who fails to affix chains as required herein, or the operator's employer, shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$1,000.00. If the violation results in substantially impeding the flow of traffic on a highway, the penalty shall be \$2,000.00. For a second or subsequent conviction within a three-year period, the penalty shall be doubled.
- Sec. 17. 23 V.S.A. § 2302 is amended to read:
- § 2302. TRAFFIC VIOLATION DEFINED
 - (a) As used in this chapter, "traffic violation" means:

* * *

(11) a violation of <u>subsection 1006b(b)</u>, <u>section 1006c</u>, <u>or</u> subsections 4120(a) and (b) of this title; or

* * *

* * * School Bus Operators * * *

Sec. 18. 23 V.S.A. § 1282(d) is amended to read:

- (d)(1) A No less often than every two years, and before the start of a school year, a person licensed by the Department of Motor Vehicles to assume the duty of transporting school pupils in either a Type I or Type II school bus shall annually before the commencement of the school year furnish his or her the employer, where he or she is employed who employs him or her as a school bus driver, the following:
- (A) a certificate signed by a licensed physician, or a certified physician assistant, or a nurse practitioner in accordance with written protocols, certifying that he or she the licensee is, as far as can be determined

by reasonable inquiry and examination, mentally and physically competent to perform his or her duties, and that he or she meets or exceeds the minimum hearing standards, based on voice testing, as prescribed by the Commissioner; and

- (B) a certificate signed by a properly registered and authorized medical doctor, ophthalmologist, optometrist, or nurse practitioner certifying that he or she meets or exceeds the minimum vision standards as prescribed by the Commissioner.
- (2) Upon receipt of a certificate required by this subsection which indicates that the school bus driver is not mentally or physically competent or does not meet the minimum hearing or vision standards, the employer shall immediately notify the Commissioner.
- (3) The certificates required under this subsection may be valid for up to two years from the examination.
 - * * * Overweight and Overdimension Vehicles * * *

Sec. 19. 23 V.S.A. § 1391a(d) is amended to read:

(d) Fines imposed for violations of this section shall be deposited in the Transportation Fund, unless the fines are the result of enforcement actions on a town highway by an enforcement officer employed by or under contract with the municipality, in which case the fine shall be paid to the municipality, except for a \$6.00 an administrative charge for each case in the amount specified in 13 V.S.A. § 7251, which shall be retained by the State.

Sec. 20. 23 V.S.A. § 1400(d) is amended to read:

(d) The Commissioner may enter into contracts with an electronic permitting service that will allow the service to issue single trip permits to a commercial motor vehicle operator, on behalf of the Department of Motor Vehicles. The permitting service shall be authorized to issue single trip permits for travel to and from a Vermont facility by commercial motor vehicles which are not greater than 72 feet in length on routes that have been approved by the Agency of Transportation. The permitting service may assess, collect, and retain an additional administrative fee which shall be paid by the commercial motor vehicle carrier. [Repealed.]

* * * Motor Vehicle Titles * * *

Sec. 21. 23 V.S.A. § 2001 is amended to read:

§ 2001. DEFINITIONS

Except when the context otherwise requires, as used in this chapter:

* * *

(13) "Salvaged motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle which has been <u>purchased or otherwise acquired as salvage;</u> scrapped, dismantled, <u>or</u> destroyed; or declared a total loss by an insurance company.

* * *

(17) "Salvage certificate of title" means a title that is stamped or otherwise branded to indicate that the vehicle described thereon is a salvaged motor vehicle or has been scrapped, dismantled, destroyed, or declared a total loss by an insurance company, or both.

* * *

Sec. 22. 23 V.S.A. § 2019 is amended to read:

§ 2019. MAILING OR DELIVERING CERTIFICATE

The certificate of title shall be mailed or personally delivered, upon proper identification of the individual, to the first lienholder named in it or, if none, to the owner. However, a person is entitled to a personal delivery of only one title in a single day and of no more than three titles in a calendar month.

Sec. 23. 23 V.S.A. § 2091 is amended to read:

§ 2091. DISMANTLING OR DESTRUCTION OF VEHICLE SALVAGE CERTIFICATES OF TITLE; FORWARDING OF PLATES AND TITLES OF CRUSHED VEHICLES

(a) Except for vehicles for which no certificate of title is required pursuant to section 2012 of this title and for vehicles which are more than 15 years old, any person who purchases or in any manner acquires a vehicle as salvage; any person who scraps, dismantles, or destroys a motor vehicle; or any insurance company or representative thereof who declares a motor vehicle to be a total loss, shall make application apply to the Commissioner for a salvage certificate of title within 15 days of the time the vehicle is purchased or otherwise acquired as salvage; is scrapped, dismantled, or destroyed; or is declared a total loss. However, an insurance company or representative thereof proceeding under subsection (c) of this section may apply outside this 15-day window to the extent necessary to comply with the requirements of that subsection.

- (b) The Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the application shall be accompanied by:
 - (1) any certificate of title; and
- (2) any other information or documents that the Commissioner may reasonably require to establish ownership of the vehicle and the existence or nonexistence of any security interest in the vehicle.
- (c)(1) An insurer required to obtain a salvage certificate of title under this section for a vehicle declared a total loss, or a representative of the insurer, may obtain the title without satisfying the requirements of subsection (b) of this section if the application for the salvage certificate of title is accompanied by:

(A) the required fee;

- (B) evidence that the insurer has made payment for the total loss of the vehicle, and evidence that the payment was made to any lienholder identified in the records of certificates of title of the Department and to the vehicle owner, if applicable; and
- (C) a copy of the insurer's written request for the certificate of title sent at least 30 days prior to the application to the vehicle owner and to any lienholder identified in the records of certificates of title of the Department, proof that the request was sent by certified mail or was delivered by a courier service that provides proof of delivery, and copies of any responses from the vehicle owner or lienholder.
- (2) If the Commissioner issues a salvage certificate of title to an eligible person under this subsection, the title shall be issued free and clear of all liens.
- (b)(d) When Except for vehicles for which no certificate of title is required under this chapter, when a vehicle is destroyed by crushing for scrap, the person causing the destruction shall immediately mail or deliver to the Commissioner the certificate of title, if any, endorsed "crushed" and signed by the person, accompanied by the original plate showing the original vehicle identification number. The plate shall not be removed until such time as the vehicle is crushed.
- (e)(e) This section shall not apply to, and salvage certificates of title shall not be required for, unrecovered stolen vehicles or vehicles stolen and recovered in an undamaged condition, provided that the original vehicle identification number plate has not been removed, altered, or destroyed and the number thereon is identical with that on the original title certificate.

* * * Abandoned Motor Vehicles * * *

Sec. 24. 23 V.S.A. chapter 21, subchapter 7 is amended to read:

Subchapter 7. Abandoned Motor Vehicles

§ 2151. ABANDONED MOTOR VEHICLES: DEFINED DEFINITIONS

(a)(1) For the purposes of As used in this subchapter, an "abandoned motor vehicle" means:

(1)(A) "Abandoned motor vehicle" means:

- (i) a motor vehicle that has remained on public or private property or on or along a highway for more than 48 hours without the consent of the owner or person in control of the property for more than 48 hours, and has a valid registration plate or public vehicle identification number which has not been removed, destroyed, or altered; or
- (B)(ii) a motor vehicle that has remained on public or private property or on or along a highway without the consent of the owner or person in control of the property for any period of time if the vehicle does not have a valid registration plate or the public vehicle identification number has been removed, destroyed, or altered.
- (B) "Abandoned motor vehicle" does not include a vehicle or other equipment used or to be used in construction or in the operation or maintenance of highways or public utility facilities, which is left in a manner which does not interfere with the normal movement of traffic.
- (2) <u>"Landowner" means a person who owns or leases or otherwise has authority to control use of real property.</u>
- (3) For purposes of this subsection, "public "Public vehicle identification number" means the public vehicle identification number which is usually visible through the windshield and attached to the driver's side of the dashboard, instrument panel, or windshield pillar post or on the doorjamb on the driver's side of the vehicle.
- (b) Construction equipment. A vehicle or other equipment used or to be used in construction or in the operation or maintenance of highways or public utility facilities, which is left in a manner which does not interfere with the normal movement of traffic, shall not be considered to be an abandoned motor vehicle.

§ 2152. AUTHORIZED REMOVAL OF ABANDONED MOTOR VEHICLES

(a) Public property. A law enforcement officer is authorized to remove or cause removal of an abandoned motor vehicle from public property, and may contact a towing service for <u>its</u> removal of such motor vehicle, based upon personal observation by the officer that the vehicle is <u>an</u> abandoned <u>motor</u> vehicle.

(b) Private property.

- (1) A law enforcement officer is authorized to remove or cause removal of an abandoned motor vehicle from private property, and may contact a towing service for <u>its</u> removal from private property of such vehicle, based upon complaint of the owner or agent of the property the request of the landowner on which whose property the vehicle is located that the and information indicating that the vehicle is <u>an</u> abandoned <u>motor vehicle</u>.
- (2) An owner or agent of an owner A landowner of private property is authorized to remove or cause removal of an abandoned motor vehicle from that property or to any other place on any property of the landowner, and may contact a towing service for its removal from that property of an abandoned vehicle. If an owner or agent of an owner A landowner who removes or causes removal of an abandoned motor vehicle, the owner or agent shall immediately notify the police agency in the jurisdiction from which the vehicle is removed. Notification shall include identification of and provide the registration plate number, the public vehicle identification number, if available, and the make, model, and color of the vehicle. The owner or agent of an owner of property upon which a motor vehicle is abandoned landowner may remove the vehicle from the place where it is discovered to any other place on any property owned by him or her, or cause the vehicle to be removed by a towing service under the provisions of this subsection, without incurring any civil liability to the owner of the abandoned vehicle.

§ 2153. ABANDONED MOTOR VEHICLE CERTIFICATION

(a) Within 30 days of removal of the vehicle, a towing service which has removed an abandoned motor vehicle A landowner on whose property an abandoned motor vehicle is located shall apply to the Department for an abandoned motor vehicle certification on forms supplied by the Department of Motor Vehicles within 30 days of the date the vehicle was discovered on or brought to the property unless the vehicle has been removed from the property. An abandoned motor vehicle certification form shall indicate the date of removal, that the abandoned motor vehicle was discovered or brought to the property; the make, color, model, and location found, and of the vehicle; the

name, address, and <u>phone telephone</u> number of the <u>towing service</u>, <u>landowner</u>; and a certification of the <u>public vehicle</u> identification number, if any, to be recorded by a law enforcement officer. <u>This subsection shall not be construed</u> as creating a private right of action against the landowner.

(b) Upon receipt of an abandoned motor vehicle certification form, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles shall attempt to identify and notify the owner of the vehicle as required by section 2154 of this title. If no owner can be determined by the Commissioner within the time period allowed by section 2154 of this title, the Commissioner shall issue a certificate of abandoned motor vehicle with appropriate title or salvage title, or both, and the vehicle may be disposed of in the manner set forth in section 2156 of this title.

§ 2154. IDENTIFICATION AND RECLAMATION OF ABANDONED MOTOR VEHICLES

- (a) The Department of Motor Vehicles shall make a reasonable attempt to locate an owner of an abandoned motor vehicle.
- (1) If the abandoned motor vehicle is not identifiable by its registration plates or public vehicle identification number, and if no owner can be determined within 21 days of the date of receipt of the abandoned motor vehicle certification form, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles shall issue a certificate of abandoned motor vehicle with an appropriate title or salvage title.
- (2) If the abandoned motor vehicle is identifiable by its registration plates or public vehicle identification number, the Department of Motor Vehicles shall, within three business days of receipt of the form for certification of abandoned motor vehicle, send notice to the last known registered owner and lienholder of the vehicle. The notice shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall advise the last known registered owner of the motor vehicle's location and a telephone number where additional information about the motor vehicle may be obtained. If the receipt is not returned to the Department within seven business days, the Commissioner shall, by first class mail, send a second notice. Within 21 days of sending the second notice, the last known registered owner or lienholder may reclaim and retrieve the motor vehicle by presenting to the Department of Motor Vehicles satisfactory evidence of ownership, and paying or arranging to pay any fees or charges authorized by section 2155 of this title. If the last known registered owner or lienholder fails or refuses to reclaim the motor vehicle within 21 days of the second mailing, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles shall issue a certificate of abandoned motor vehicle with appropriate title or salvage title.

(b) An owner or lienholder may reclaim an abandoned motor vehicle by presenting to the Department of Motor Vehicles satisfactory evidence of ownership, and paying or reimbursing, or making arrangements to pay or reimburse, the towing agency, the Department of Motor Vehicles, or the owner or agent of private property landowner, as the case may be, any towing fee or storage charges permitted under section 2155 of this title.

§ 2155. FEES AND CHARGES

- (a) Towing fees. For towing an abandoned motor vehicle from private property, a towing service may charge a reasonable fee to be paid by the <u>vehicle</u> owner or <u>agent of the owner landowner</u> of the private property.
- (b) Storage charges. In addition to any towing fee, an owner or lienholder reclaiming an abandoned motor vehicle may be charged and shall pay a fee for the costs of storage of the vehicle, except that no fee may be charged for storage for any period preceding the date upon which the form for abandoned motor vehicle certification is sent by the towing service to the Department of Motor Vehicles.

* * *

* * * Repeals and Conforming Change * * *

Sec. 25. REPEALS

The following sections are repealed:

- (1) 23 V.S.A. § 366 (log-haulers; registration).
- (2) 23 V.S.A. § 423 (negotiating and entering into an interstate compact regarding truck license fees).
 - (3) 23 V.S.A. § 605 (unsatisfied judgment; suspension).

Sec. 26. 23 V.S.A. § 369 is amended to read:

§ 369. TRACTORS OTHER THAN FARM TRACTORS

The annual fee for registration of a tractor, except log-haulers on snow roads and farm tractors as otherwise provided in this chapter, shall be based on the actual weight of such tractor at the same rate as that provided for trucks of like weight under the provisions of this chapter. The minimum fee for registering any tractor shall be \$20.00.

Sec. 27. 23 V.S.A. § 603(a)(2) is amended to read:

(2) The Commissioner may, however, in his or her discretion, refuse to issue a license to any person whenever he or she is satisfied from information given him or her by credible persons, and upon investigation, that the person is

mentally or physically unfit, or because of his or her habits, or record as to accidents or convictions, is unsafe to be trusted with the operation of motor vehicles. A person refused a license, under the provisions of this subsection or section 605 of this title, shall be entitled to hearing as provided in sections 105–107 of this title.

* * * Chemicals of High Concern to Children; Vehicle Exemptions * * *

Sec. 28. 18 V.S.A. § 1772 is amended to read:

§ 1772. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

* * *

(8) "Consumer product" means any product that is regularly used or purchased to be used for personal, family, or household purposes. "Consumer product" shall not mean:

* * *

(G) an aircraft, motor vehicle, wheelchair, or vessel;

* * *

(13) "Motor vehicle" means every vehicle intended primarily for use and operation on the public highways and shall include snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, and farm tractors and other machinery used in the production, harvesting, and care of farm products all vehicles propelled or drawn by power other than muscular power, including snowmobiles, motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, farm tractors, vehicles running only upon stationary rails or tracks, motorized highway building equipment, road making appliances, or tracked vehicles or electric personal assistive mobility devices.

* * *

* * * Signage on State Property Regarding Unlawful Idling * * *

Sec. 29. INSTALLATION OF SIGNAGE REGARDING UNLAWFUL IDLING OF MOTOR VEHICLE ENGINES

(a) Before July 1, 2017, the Department of Buildings and General Services (Department), in consultation with the Agency of Transportation, shall oversee completion of a project to install signs on property owned or controlled by the State where parking is permitted indicating that idling of motor vehicle engines in violation of 23 V.S.A. § 1110 is prohibited. At a minimum, the Department shall install at least one such sign at each rest area, information center, park and ride facility, parking structure, and building owned or controlled by the

State with a parking capacity of 25 pleasure cars or more. In its discretion, the Department may install additional signs at each such facility or at other State-owned or -controlled facilities where parking is permitted.

- (b) On or before January 15, 2017, the Commissioner of Buildings and General Services, after consulting with the Secretary of Transportation, shall submit an interim written report to the House and Senate Committees on Transportation on the Department's activities and plans to complete the project required under subsection (a) of this section.
 - * * * Driving Under the Influence; Saliva Testing * * *

Sec. 30. 23 V.S.A. § 1200 is amended to read:

§ 1200. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

* * *

(3) "Evidentiary test" means a breath, saliva, or blood test which indicates the person's alcohol concentration or the presence of other drug and which is intended to be introduced as evidence.

* * *

- Sec. 31. 23 V.S.A. § 1201 is amended to read:
- § 1201. OPERATING VEHICLE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR OR OTHER SUBSTANCE; CRIMINAL REFUSAL; ENHANCED PENALTY FOR BAC OF 0.16 OR MORE
- (a) A person shall not operate, attempt to operate, or be in actual physical control of any vehicle on a highway:
 - (1) when the person's alcohol concentration is:
 - (A) 0.08 or more; or
- (B) 0.02 or more if the person is operating a school bus as defined in subdivision 4(34) of this title; or
- (C) 0.04 or more if the person is operating a commercial motor vehicle as defined in subdivision 4103(4) of this title; or
- (D) 0.05 or more and the person has any detectable amount of delta–9 tetrahydrocannabinol in the person's blood; or
 - (2) when the person is under the influence of intoxicating liquor; or

- (3) when the person is under the influence of any other drug or under the combined influence of alcohol and any other drug; or
- (4) when the person's alcohol concentration is 0.04 or more if the person is operating a commercial motor vehicle as defined in subdivision 4103(4) of this title.
- (b) A person who has previously been convicted of a violation of this section shall not operate, attempt to operate, or be in actual physical control of any vehicle on a highway and refuse a law enforcement officer's reasonable request under the circumstances for an evidentiary test where the officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person was in violation of subsection (a) of this section.
- (c) A person shall not operate, attempt to operate, or be in actual physical control of any vehicle on a highway and be involved in an accident or collision resulting in serious bodily injury or death to another and refuse a law enforcement officer's reasonable request under the circumstances for an evidentiary test where the officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person has any amount of alcohol or drugs in the system.

* * *

Sec. 32. 23 V.S.A. § 1202 is amended to read:

§ 1202. CONSENT TO TAKING OF TESTS TO DETERMINE BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT OR DRUG IMPAIRMENT

- (a)(1) Implied consent.
- (1) Breath test. Every person who operates, attempts to operate, or is in actual physical control of any vehicle on a highway in this State is deemed to have given consent to an evidentiary test of that person's breath for the purpose of determining the person's alcohol concentration or the presence of other drug in the blood. The test shall be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer.
- (2)(A) Blood test. If A person is deemed to have given consent to the taking of an evidentiary sample of blood if:
 - (i) breath testing equipment is not reasonably available; or if
- (ii) the <u>law enforcement</u> officer has <u>reason reasonable grounds</u> to believe that the person:
- (I) is unable to give a sufficient sample of breath for testing; or if the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person

- (II) is under the influence of a drug other than alcohol; or
- (III) the person is deemed to have given consent to the taking of an evidentiary sample of blood is under the influence of alcohol and a drug.
- (B) If in the officer's opinion the person is incapable of decision or unconscious or dead, it is deemed that the person's consent is given and a sample of blood shall be taken.
- (3) Saliva test. If the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is under the influence of a drug other than alcohol, the person is deemed to have given consent to the taking of an evidentiary sample of saliva. Any saliva test administered under this section shall be used only for the limited purpose of detecting the presence of a drug in the person's body, and shall not be used to extract DNA information.
- (3)(4) Evidentiary test. The evidentiary test shall be required of a person when a law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person was operating, attempting to operate, or in actual physical control of a vehicle in violation of section 1201 of this title.
- (4)(5) Fatal collision or incident resulting in serious bodily injury. The evidentiary test shall also be required if the person is the surviving operator of a motor vehicle involved in a fatal incident or collision or an incident or collision resulting in serious bodily injury and the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person has any amount of alcohol or other drug in his or her system.

* * *

Sec. 33. 23 V.S.A. § 1203 is amended to read:

§ 1203. ADMINISTRATION OF TESTS; RETENTION OF TEST AND VIDEOTAPE

- (a) A breath test shall be administered only by a person who has been certified by the Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council to operate the breath testing equipment being employed. In any proceeding under this subchapter, a person's testimony that he or she is certified to operate the breath testing equipment employed shall be prima facie evidence of that fact.
- (b) Only a physician, licensed nurse, medical technician, physician assistant, medical technologist, or laboratory assistant acting at the request of a law enforcement officer may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the presence of alcohol or other drug. This limitation does not apply to the taking of a breath or saliva sample.

- (c) When a breath test which is intended to be introduced in evidence is taken with a crimper device, or when blood is withdrawn at an officer's request, a sufficient amount of breath, or blood, as the case may be, shall be taken to enable the person to have made an independent analysis of the sample, and shall be held for at least 45 days from the date the sample was taken. At any time during that period, the person may direct that the sample be sent to an independent laboratory of the person's choosing for an independent analysis. The Department of Public Safety shall adopt rules providing for the security of the sample. At no time shall the defendant or any agent of the defendant have access to the sample. A preserved sample of breath shall not be required when an infrared breath-testing instrument is used. A person tested with an infrared breath-testing instrument shall have the option of having a second infrared test administered immediately after receiving the results of the first test.
- (d) In the case of a breath test administered using an infrared breath testing breath-testing instrument, the test shall be analyzed in compliance with rules adopted by the Department of Public Safety. The analyses shall be retained by the State. A sample is adequate if the infrared breath testing breath-testing instrument analyzes the sample and does not indicate the sample is deficient. Analysis of the person's breath, saliva, or blood which is available to that person for independent analysis shall be considered valid when performed according to methods approved by the Department of Public Safety. The analysis performed by the State shall be considered valid when performed according to a method or methods selected by the Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety shall use rule making procedures to select its method or methods. Failure of a person to provide an adequate breath or saliva sample constitutes a refusal.

(e) [Repealed.]

- (f) When a law enforcement officer has reason to believe that a person may be violating or has violated section 1201 of this title, the officer may request the person to provide a sample of breath or saliva for a preliminary screening test using a device approved by the Commissioner of Public Safety for this purpose. The person shall not have the right to consult an attorney prior to submitting to this preliminary breath alcohol screening test. The results of this preliminary screening test may be used for the purpose of deciding whether an arrest should be made and whether to request an evidentiary test and shall not be used in any court proceeding except on those issues. Following the screening test, additional tests may be required of the operator pursuant to the provisions of section 1202 of this title.
- (g) The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner shall report in writing to the Department of Motor Vehicles the death of any person as the result of an

accident involving a vehicle and the circumstances of such accident within five days of such death.

- (h) A Vermont law enforcement officer shall have a right to request a breath, saliva, or blood sample in an adjoining state or country under this section unless prohibited by the law of the other state or country. If the law in an adjoining state or country does not prohibit an officer acting under this section from taking a breath, saliva, or blood sample in its jurisdiction, evidence of such sample shall not be excluded in the courts of this State solely on the basis that the test was taken outside the State.
- (i) The Commissioner of Public Safety shall adopt emergency rules relating to the operation, maintenance, and use of preliminary <u>drug or</u> alcohol screening devices for use by law enforcement officers in enforcing the provisions of this title. The <u>commissioner Commissioner</u> shall consider relevant standards of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in adopting such rules. Any preliminary alcohol screening device authorized for use under this title shall be on the qualified products list of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

* * *

Sec. 34. 23 V.S.A. § 1203a is amended to read:

§ 1203a. INDEPENDENT CHEMICAL TEST; BLOOD TESTS

- (a) A person tested has the right at the person's own expense to have someone of the person's own choosing administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the direction of the law enforcement officer under section 1203 of this title. The failure or inability to obtain an additional test or tests by a person shall not preclude the admission in evidence of the test taken at the direction of an enforcement officer unless the additional test was prevented or denied by the enforcement officer.
- (b) Arrangements for a blood test shall be made by the person submitting to the evidentiary breath <u>or saliva</u> test, by the person's attorney, or by some other person acting on the person's behalf unless the person is detained in custody after administration of the evidentiary test and upon completion of processing, in which case the law enforcement officer having custody of the person shall make arrangements for administration of the blood test upon demand but at the person's own expense.

* * *

Sec. 35. 23 V.S.A. § 1204 is amended to read:

§ 1204. PERMISSIVE INFERENCES

- (a) Upon the trial of any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by a person while operating, attempting to operate or in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway, the person's alcohol concentration or alcohol concentration and evidence of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol shall give rise to the following permissive inferences:
- (1) If the person's alcohol concentration at that time was less than 0.08, such fact shall not give rise to any presumption or permissive inference that the person was or was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor, but such fact may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.
- (2) If the person's alcohol concentration at that time was 0.08 or more, it shall be a permissive inference that the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor in violation of subdivision 1201(a)(2) or (3) of this title.
- (3) If the person's alcohol concentration at that time was 0.05 or more and the person had any detectable amount of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol in the person's blood, it shall be a permissive inference that the person was under the combined influence of alcohol and any other drug in violation of subdivision 1201(a)(3) of this title.
- (4) If the person's alcohol concentration at any time within two hours of the alleged offense was 0.10 or more, it shall be a permissive inference that the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor in violation of subdivision 1201(a)(2) or (3) of this title.
- The foregoing provisions shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor, nor shall they be construed as requiring that evidence of the amount of alcohol in the person's blood, breath, urine, or saliva must be presented.

* * * Effective Dates * * *

Sec. 36. EFFECTIVE DATES

- (a) This section and Secs. 28 (chemicals of high concern to children; definition of motor vehicle) and 29 (prohibited idling of motor vehicles; signs) shall take effect on passage.
 - (b) All other sections shall take effect on July 1, 2016.

(Committee vote: 11-0-0)

(For text see Senate Journal March 11, March 16, 2016)

Favorable

S. 114

An act relating to the Open Meeting Law

Rep. Townsend of South Burlington, for the Committee on **Government Operations**, recommends that the bill ought to pass in concurrence.

(Committee Vote: 10-0-1)

(For text see Senate Journal February 4, 5, 2016)

S. 214

An act relating to large group insurance

Rep. Briglin of Thetford, for the Committee on **Health Care**, recommends that the bill ought to pass in concurrence.

(Committee Vote: 11-0-0)

(For text see Senate Journal March 9, 2016)

S. 256

An act relating to extending the moratorium on home health agency certificates of need

Rep. Patt of Worcester, for the Committee on **Health Care**, recommends that the bill ought to pass in concurrence.

(Committee Vote: 11-0-0)

(For text see Senate Journal February 23, 2016)

Senate Proposal of Amendment

H. 640

An act relating to expenses for the repair of town cemeteries

The Senate proposes to the House to amend the bill in Sec. 1, 18 V.S.A. § 5362 by striking out subsection (a) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

(a) When lots or walks in a public burial ground become unsightly with weeds or by an unchecked growth of grass or from any other cause, or when headstones or monuments have become displaced or out of repair, the selectmen selectboard or board of cemetery commissioners shall cause such lots and walks to be cleared of weeds and grass, the headstones or monuments to be replaced or repaired, or other disfigurements removed, and may draw orders on the town treasurer for the expenses incurred. The amount drawn

from the treasury of a town for such purpose in any year shall not exceed \$500.00.

(For text see House Journal March 16, 2016)

Consent Calendar

Concurrent Resolutions for Adoption Under Joint Rule 16a

The following concurrent resolutions have been introduced for approval by the Senate and House and will be adopted automatically unless a Senator or Representative requests floor consideration before today's adjournment. Requests for floor consideration in either chamber should be communicated to the Secretary's office and/or the House Clerk's office, respectively. For text of resolutions, see Addendum to House Calendar and Senate Calendar of April 14, 2016.

H.C.R. 330

House concurrent resolution congratulating the Boys & Girls Clubs of America 2016 Vermont State Youth of the Year honorees

H.C.R. 331

House concurrent resolution congratulating Caleb Davidson, an outstanding 2015–2016 Vermont indoor track and field athlete from Thetford Academy

H.C.R. 332

House concurrent resolution congratulating the 2016 Mt. Mansfield Union High School Cougars Division II championship girls' ice hockey team

H.C.R. 333

House concurrent resolution congratulating Boston Post Dairy of Enosburg Falls on winning a third-place award at the 2016 World Championship Cheese Contest

H.C.R. 334

House concurrent resolution honoring Lisa and Roy Haynes and the animal rescue work of SOS Save Our Strays

H.C.R. 335

House concurrent resolution honoring Albert J. Marro on his career accomplishments at the *Rutland Herald*

H.C.R. 336

House concurrent resolution congratulating the 2016 Mount St. Joseph Academy Lady Mounties Division IV championship girls' basketball team

H.C.R. 337

House concurrent resolution congratulating Connor Duncan, Grace Moriath, and Ayrin Southworth of Northfield, and Jasmine Wells of Barre on their selection as participants in the High School Honors Performance Series at Carnegie Hall

H.C.R. 338

House concurrent resolution designating April 12, 2016 as Equal Pay Day in Vermont

H.C.R. 339

House concurrent resolution congratulating the broadcasting duo Bruce and Hobbes on the publication and promotion of their anti-bullying and domestic violence prevention book, *Hobbes Goes Home*

H.C.R. 340

House concurrent resolution honoring William Sugarman for his leadership as a devoted teacher, college faculty member, and education administrator

H.C.R. 341

House concurrent resolution designating April 2016 as Autism Awareness and Appreciation Month

H.C.R. 342

House concurrent resolution congratulating Elijah Pianka on winning the 2016 Division II high jump championship and on representing Vermont at the New England Championships in Boston, Massachusetts

H.C.R. 343

House concurrent resolution in memory of Green Mountain Boys State Board of Directors member Dean R. Burgess Sr.

H.C.R. 344

House concurrent resolution in memory of outstanding high school athletics coach and Green Mountain Boys State leader Michael John Callanan

S.C.R. 42

Senate concurrent resolution honoring the Vermont Victim Assistance Program on its 30th anniversary and celebrating National Crime Victims' Rights Week