

House Calendar

Thursday, March 01, 2018

58th DAY OF THE ADJOURNED SESSION

House Convenes at 1:00 PM

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ACTION CALENDAR

Third Reading

H. 614

An act relating to the sale and use of fireworks

H. 700

An act relating to the Open Meeting Law and meeting minutes

H. 727

An act relating to the admissibility of a child's hearsay statements in a proceeding before the Human Services Board

H. 731

An act relating to the classification of employees

H. 836

An act relating to electronic court filings for relief from abuse orders

Favorable with Amendment

H. 237

An act relating to saliva testing

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

Sec. 1. 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.

* * *

(11) "Preliminary screening" means a breath or saliva test administered by a law enforcement officer for the purpose of deciding whether an arrest should be made and whether to request an evidentiary test. The results of a preliminary screening shall not be introduced as evidence of impairment in any

court proceeding.

Sec. 2. 23 V.S.A. § 1201 is amended to read:

§ 1201. OPERATING VEHICLE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
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 vehicle as defined in subdivision 4103(4) of this title; or

(2) when the person is under the influence of alcohol; 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 his or her system.

* * *

Sec. 3. 23 V.S.A. § 1202 is amended to read:

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

(a)(1) Implied consent. 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) Blood test. If breath testing equipment is not reasonably available or if the officer has reason to believe that the person is unable to give a sufficient sample of breath or saliva for testing or 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 blood. 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. A blood test sought pursuant to this subdivision (2) shall be obtained pursuant to subsection (f) of this section.

(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, or under the combined influence of alcohol and a drug, 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.

(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.

(b) A refusal to take a breath or saliva test may be introduced as evidence in a criminal proceeding.

* * *

(f) If a blood test is sought from a person pursuant to subdivision (a)(2) of this section, or if a person who has been involved in an accident or collision resulting in serious bodily injury or death to another refuses an evidentiary test, a law enforcement officer may apply for a search warrant pursuant to

Rule 41 of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure to obtain a sample of blood for an evidentiary test. If a blood sample is obtained by search warrant, the fact of the refusal may still be introduced in evidence, in addition to the results of the evidentiary test. Once a law enforcement official begins the application process for a search warrant, the law enforcement official is not obligated to discontinue the process even if the person later agrees to provide an evidentiary ~~breath~~ sample. The limitation created by Rule 41(g) of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure regarding blood specimens shall not apply to search warrants authorized by this section.

(g) The Defender General shall provide statewide 24-hour coverage seven days a week to assure that adequate legal services are available to persons entitled to consult an attorney under this section.

Sec. 4. 23 V.S.A. § 1203 is amended to read:

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

(a) A breath or saliva test shall be administered or taken only by a person who has been certified by the Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council to operate the breath or saliva 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~~ breath or saliva is withdrawn at an officer's request, a sufficient amount of breath saliva 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, saliva, or blood test ~~administered using an infrared 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 instrument analyzes the sample and does not indicate the sample is deficient. ~~Analysis~~ An 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 drug or alcohol screening devices for use by law enforcement officers in enforcing the provisions of this title. The ~~commissioner~~ Commissioner 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. 5. 23 V.S.A. § 1203a(b) is amended to read:

(b) Arrangements for a blood test shall be made by the person submitting to the evidentiary breath or saliva 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. 6. 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 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 alcohol, but such fact may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was under the influence of alcohol.

(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 alcohol in violation of subdivision 1201(a)(2) or (3) of this title.

(3) 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 alcohol in violation of subdivision 1201(a)(2) or (3) of this title.

(b) 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 alcohol or under the combined influence of alcohol and another drug, nor shall they be construed as requiring that evidence of the amount of alcohol or drug in the person's blood, breath, urine, or saliva must be presented.

Sec. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2018.

(Committee Vote: 10-0-1)

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

Sec. 1. LEGISLATIVE INTENT; DRUG RECOGNITION EXPERTS

It is the intent of the General Assembly that the State have a sufficient number of drug recognition experts available to screen all drivers suspected of operating in violation of 23 V.S.A. § 1201. To this end, there are many categories of professionals associated with drug recognition that can be trained to recognize impairment in drivers under the influence of drugs other than, or in addition to, alcohol. It is the intent of the General Assembly that Vermont expand the type of professionals qualified to become drug recognition experts to include professions other than law enforcement.

Sec. 2. 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.

* * *

(11) “Preliminary screening” means a breath or saliva test administered by a law enforcement officer for the purpose of deciding whether an arrest should be made and whether to request an evidentiary test. The results of a preliminary screening shall not be introduced as evidence of impairment in any court proceeding. A preliminary saliva screening result detecting the presence of a drug shall not, by itself, constitute grounds for probable cause for an arrest.

Sec. 3. 23 V.S.A. § 1201 is amended to read:

§ 1201. OPERATING VEHICLE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL 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;² 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 vehicle as defined in subdivision 4103(4) of this title; or

(2) when the person is under the influence of alcohol; 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 his or her system.

* * *

Sec. 4. 23 V.S.A. § 1202 is amended to read:

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

(a)(1) Implied consent. 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) Blood test. If breath testing equipment is not reasonably available or if the officer has reason to believe that the person is unable to give a sufficient sample of breath or saliva for testing or 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 blood. 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. A blood test sought pursuant to this subdivision (2) shall be obtained pursuant to subsection (f) of this section.

(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, or under the combined influence of alcohol and a drug, 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.

(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.

(b) A refusal to take a breath or saliva test may be introduced as evidence in a criminal proceeding.

* * *

(f) If a blood test is sought from a person pursuant to subdivision (a)(2) of this section, or if a person who has been involved in an accident or collision resulting in serious bodily injury or death to another refuses an evidentiary test, a law enforcement officer may apply for a search warrant pursuant to Rule 41 of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure to obtain a sample of blood for an evidentiary test. If a blood sample is obtained by search warrant, the fact of the refusal may still be introduced in evidence, in addition to the results of the evidentiary test. Once a law enforcement official begins the application process for a search warrant, the law enforcement official is not obligated to discontinue the process even if the person later agrees to provide an evidentiary ~~breath~~ sample. The limitation created by Rule 41(g) of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure regarding blood specimens shall not apply to search warrants authorized by this section.

(g) The Defender General shall provide statewide 24-hour coverage seven days a week to assure that adequate legal services are available to persons entitled to consult an attorney under this section.

Sec. 5. 23 V.S.A. § 1203 is amended to read:

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

(a) A breath or saliva test shall be administered or taken only by a person who has been certified by the Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council to operate the breath or saliva 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~~ breath saliva or blood is withdrawn at an officer's request, a sufficient amount of breath saliva 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, saliva, or blood test ~~administered using an infrared 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 instrument analyzes the sample and does not indicate the sample is deficient. ~~Analysis~~ An 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)(1) The Commissioner of Public Safety shall adopt emergency rules relating to the operation, maintenance, and use of preliminary alcohol screening devices for use by law enforcement officers in enforcing the provisions of this title. ~~The commissioner~~ Commissioner 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.

(2) The Commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 relating to the operation, maintenance, and use of saliva testing devices for use by law enforcement officers in enforcing the provisions of this title, and the training required for officers to use such devices. The Commissioner shall consider relevant standards of the National Highway Traffic Safety

Administration in adopting such rules. Any saliva testing device authorized for use under this title shall be determined by at least two peer reviewed studies to be a reliably accurate method of detecting the presence of drug metabolites in the body.

* * *

Sec. 6. 23 V.S.A. § 1203a(b) is amended to read:

(b) Arrangements for a blood test shall be made by the person submitting to the evidentiary breath or saliva 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. 7. 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 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 alcohol, but such fact may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was under the influence of alcohol.

(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 alcohol in violation of subdivision 1201(a)(2) or (3) of this title.

(3) 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 alcohol in violation of subdivision 1201(a)(2) or (3) of this title.

(b) 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 alcohol or under the combined influence of alcohol and another drug, nor shall they be construed as requiring that evidence of the amount of alcohol or drug in the person's blood, breath, urine, or saliva must be presented.

Sec. 8. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2018.

(Committee Vote: 8-2-1)

Amendment to be offered by Rep. Brennan of Colchester to the recommendation of amendment of the Committee on Judiciary to H. 237

the report of the Committee on Judiciary be amended by striking out Sec. 1 (Legislative intent; drug recognition experts) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. LEGISLATIVE INTENT; DRUG RECOGNITION EXPERTS

It is the intent of the General Assembly that the State have a sufficient number of drug recognition experts available to screen all drivers suspected of operating in violation of 23 V.S.A. § 1201.

H. 675

An act relating to conditions of release prior to trial

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

Sec. 1. 13 V.S.A. § 7554(a)(2)(G) is added to read:

(G) Require a defendant not to possess firearms or other weapons.

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

(Committee Vote: 10-0-1)

H. 684

An act relating to professions and occupations regulated by the Office of Professional Regulation

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

* * * Office of Professional Regulation * * *

Sec. 1. 3 V.S.A. § 123 is amended to read:

§ 123. DUTIES OF OFFICE

(a) The Office shall provide administrative, secretarial, financial, investigatory, inspection, and legal services to the boards. The services

provided by the Office shall include:

* * *

(9) Standardizing, to the extent feasible and with the advice of the boards, all applications, licenses, and other related forms and procedures, and adopting uniform procedural rules governing the investigatory and disciplinary process for all boards set forth in section 122 of this chapter.

* * *

(11) Assisting the boards in adopting, amending, and repealing developing rules consistent with the principles set forth in 26 V.S.A. chapter 57. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the Secretary of State shall serve as the adopting authority for those rules.

* * *

(g) The Office of Professional Regulation shall create a process establish uniform procedures applicable to all of the professions and boards set forth in section 122 of this chapter, providing for:

(1) accepting appropriate recognition of education, training, or service completed by a member of the U.S. Armed Forces toward the requirements of professional licensure or certification; and

(2) creating a process for educational institutions under the supervision of a licensing board to award educational credits to a member of the U.S. Armed Forces for courses taken as part of the member's military training or service that meet the standards of the American Council on Education; and

(3) expediting the expedited issuance of a professional license to a person who is licensed in good standing in another regulatory jurisdiction and:

(A) who is certified or licensed in another state;

(B) whose spouse is a member of the U.S. Armed Forces and who has been subject to a military transfer to Vermont; and

(C)(B) who left employment to accompany his or her spouse to Vermont.

* * *

Sec. 2. 3 V.S.A. § 125 is amended to read:

§ 125. FEES

* * *

(b) Unless otherwise provided by law, the following fees shall apply to all professions regulated by the Director in consultation with advisor appointees

under Title 26:

- (1) Application for registration, \$75.00.
- (2) Application for licensure or certification, \$100.00, except application for cosmetology schools and shops, \$300.00.
- (3) Optician trainee registration, \$50.00.
- (4) Biennial renewal, \$200.00, except:
 - (A) Biennial renewal for independent clinical social workers and master's social workers, \$150.00.
 - (B) Biennial renewal for occupational therapists and assistants, \$150.00.
 - (C) Biennial renewal for physical therapists and assistants, \$100.00.
 - (D) Biennial renewal for optician trainees, \$100.00.
 - (E) Biennial renewal for barbers, cosmetologists, nail technicians, and estheticians, \$130.00.
 - (F) Biennial renewal for cosmetology shops, \$300.00.
- (5) Limited temporary license or work permit, \$50.00.

* * *

Sec. 3. 3 V.S.A. § 127 is amended to read:

§ 127. UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE

(a) When the Office receives a complaint of unauthorized practice, the Director shall refer the complaint to ~~the appropriate board for investigation~~ Office investigators and prosecutors.

(b)(1) A person practicing a regulated profession without authority or an employer permitting such practice may, upon the complaint of the Attorney General or a State's Attorney or an attorney assigned by the Office of Professional Regulation, be enjoined ~~there from~~ therefrom by the Superior Court where the violation occurred or the Washington County Superior Court and may be assessed a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000.00.

(2)(A) The Attorney General or an attorney assigned by the Office of Professional Regulation may elect to bring an action seeking only a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000.00 for practicing or permitting the practice of a regulated profession without authority before the board having regulatory authority over the profession or before an administrative law officer.

(B) Hearings shall be conducted in the same manner as disciplinary hearings.

(3)(A) A civil penalty imposed by a board or administrative law officer under this subsection (b) shall be deposited in the Professional Regulatory Fee Fund established in section 124 of this ~~title~~ chapter for the purpose of providing education and training for board members and advisor appointees.

(B) The Director shall detail in the annual report receipts and expenses from these civil penalties.

* * *

(d)(1) A person whose license has expired for not more than one biennial period may reinstate the license by meeting renewal requirements for the profession, paying the profession's renewal fee, and paying the following nondisciplinary reinstatement penalty:

(A) if reinstatement occurs within 30 days after the expiration date, \$100.00; or

(B) if reinstatement occurs more than 30 days after the expiration date, an amount equal to the renewal fee increased by \$40.00 for every additional month or fraction of a month, provided the total penalty shall not exceed \$1,500.00.

(2) Fees assessed under this subsection shall be deposited into the Regulatory Fee Fund and credited to the appropriate fund for the profession of the reinstating licensee.

(3) A licensee seeking reinstatement may submit a petition for relief from the reinstatement penalty, which a board may grant only upon a finding of exceptional circumstances or extreme hardship to the licensee; provided, however, that fees under this subsection shall not be assessed for any period during which a licensee was a member of the U.S. Armed Forces on active duty.

* * *

Sec. 4. 3 V.S.A. § 128 is amended to read:

§ 128. DISCIPLINARY ACTION TO BE REPORTED TO THE OFFICE

* * *

(c) Information provided to the Office under this section shall be confidential unless the ~~board~~ Office decides to treat the report as a complaint, in which case the provisions of section 131 of this title shall apply.

* * *

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

§ 129. POWERS OF BOARDS; DISCIPLINE PROCESS

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

(1) ~~Adopt procedural~~ Consistent with other law and State policy, develop administrative rules governing the investigatory and disciplinary process establishing evidence-based standards of practice appropriate to secure and promote the public health, safety, and welfare; open and fair competition within the marketplace for professional services; interstate mobility of professionals; and public confidence in the integrity of professional services.

* * *

Sec. 6. 3 V.S.A. § 129a is amended to read:

§ 129a. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

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

* * *

(25) For providers of clinical care to patients, failing to have in place a plan for responsible disposition of patient health records in the event the licensee should become incapacitated or unexpectedly discontinue practice.

* * *

Sec. 7. 3 V.S.A. § 134 is added to read:

§ 134. LICENSE RENEWAL

(a) A license expires if not renewed biennially on a schedule assigned by the Office, or in the case of a provisional or temporary license, on the date assigned by the Office.

(b) Practice with an expired license is unlawful and exposes a practitioner to the penalties set forth in section 127 of this chapter.

Sec. 8. 3 V.S.A. § 135 is added to read:

§ 135. UNIFORM STANDARD FOR RENEWAL FOLLOWING
EXTENDED ABSENCE

(a) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, when an applicant seeks to renew an expired or lapsed license after fewer than five years of absence from practice, readiness to practice shall be inferred from completion of any continuing education that would have been required if the

applicant had maintained continuous licensure or by any less burdensome showing set forth in administrative rules specific to the profession.

(b) When an applicant seeks to renew an expired or lapsed license after five or more years of absence from practice, the Director may, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary and as appropriate to ensure the continued competence of the applicant, determine that the applicant has either:

(1) demonstrated retention of required professional competencies and may obtain an unencumbered license; or

(2) not demonstrated retention of all required professional competencies and should be reexamined or required to reapply in like manner to a new applicant.

(c) The Director may consult with a relevant board or advisor appointees for guidance in assessing continued competence under this section.

Sec. 9. 3 V.S.A. § 136 is added to read:

§ 136. UNIFORM CONTINUING EDUCATION EVALUATION

If continuing education is required by law or rule, the Office shall apply uniform standards and processes that apply to all professions regulated by the Office for the assessment and approval or rejection of continuing education offerings, informed by profession-specific policies developed in consultation with relevant boards and advisor appointees.

Sec. 10. LICENSING FOR IMMIGRANTS SETTLING IN VERMONT;
REPORT

The Director of the Office of Professional Regulation, in consultation with the State Refugee Coordinator, shall examine means of reducing unnecessary barriers to professional licensure for qualified immigrants to Vermont from foreign countries. On or before January 15, 2019, the Director shall submit to the House and Senate Committees on Government Operations a report of his or her findings and any recommendations for legislative action.

* * * Pollution Abatement Facility Operators * * *

Sec. 11. 10 V.S.A. § 1263 is amended to read:

§ 1263. DISCHARGE PERMITS

* * *

(d) A discharge permit shall:

* * *

(2) Require proper operation and maintenance of any pollution abatement facility necessary in the treatment or processing of the waste by

qualified personnel in accordance with standards established by the Secretary and the Director of the Office of Professional Regulation. The Secretary may require that a pollution abatement facility be operated by persons licensed under 26 V.S.A. chapter ~~97~~ 99 and may prescribe the class of license required. The Secretary may require a laboratory quality assurance sample program to ensure qualifications of laboratory analysts.

* * *

* * * Barbers and Cosmetologists * * *

Sec. 12. 26 V.S.A. chapter 6 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 6. BARBERS AND COSMETOLOGISTS

Subchapter 1. General Provisions

§ 271. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of As used in this chapter:

(1) “Barbering” means engaging in the continuing performance, for compensation, of any of the following activities: cutting, shampooing, or styling hair; shaving the face, shaving around the vicinity of the ears and neckline, or trimming facial hair; facials, skin care, or scalp massages, and bleaching, coloring, straightening, ~~permanent-waving or permanent-waving~~ hair, or similar work by any means, with hands or mechanical or electrical apparatus or appliances. Barbering also includes esthetics.

(2) ~~“Board” means the board of barbers and cosmetologists.~~

(3) “Cosmetology” means engaging in the continuing performance, for compensation, of any of the following activities:

(A) Work on the hair of any person, including dressing, curling, waving, cleansing, cutting, bleaching, coloring, or similar work by any means, with hands or mechanical or electrical apparatus or appliances.

(B) Esthetics.

(C) Manicuring.

(3) “Director” means the Director of the Office of Professional Regulation.

(4) ~~“Disciplinary action” or “disciplinary cases” includes any action taken by the board against a licensee, registrant, or applicant premised upon a finding of wrongdoing or unprofessional conduct by the licensee or applicant. It includes all sanctions of any kind, excluding obtaining injunctions, but including issuing warnings, other similar sanctions and ordering restitution.~~

(5) “Esthetics” means massaging, cleansing, stimulating, manipulating,

beautifying, or otherwise working on the scalp, face, or neck, by using cosmetic preparations, antiseptics, tonics, lotions, or creams. "Esthetics" does not include the sale or application of cosmetics to customers in retail stores or customers' homes.

~~(6) "Financial interest" means being:~~

~~(A) a licensed barber;~~

~~(B) a licensed cosmetologist; or~~

~~(C) a person who has invested anything of value in a business that provides barbering or cosmetology services.~~

~~(7)~~(5) "Manicuring" or "nail technician practice" means the nonmedical treatment of a person's fingernails or toenails or the skin in the vicinity of the nails, and includes the use of cosmetic preparations or appliances.

~~(8)~~(6) "School of barbering or cosmetology" means a facility or facilities regularly used to train or instruct persons in the practice of barbering or cosmetology.

~~(9)~~(7) "Shop" means a facility or facilities regularly used to offer or provide barbering or cosmetology.

§ 272. PROHIBITIONS; OFFENSES

(a) ~~No~~ A person shall not practice or attempt to practice barbering or cosmetology or use in connection with the person's name any letters, words, title, or insignia indicating or implying that the person is a barber or cosmetologist unless the person is licensed in accordance with this chapter.

(b) ~~No~~ A person who owns or controls a shop or school of barbering or cosmetology shall not permit the practice of barbering or cosmetology unless the shop or school is registered in accordance with this chapter.

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

§ 273. EXEMPTIONS

The provisions of this chapter regulating barbers and cosmetologists shall not:

(1) affect or prevent the practice of barbering or cosmetology by a student at a school recognized by the ~~board~~ Director;

* * *

(3) prohibit a licensee from providing barbering or cosmetology services outside a licensed shop so long as those services are limited to only:

(A) patients or residents within a hospital, nursing home, community care home, or any similar facility;

(B) persons who are homebound, disabled, or in a hospice or similar program, or to deceased persons in a funeral home;

(C) persons as part of a special occasion event ~~so long as those services are limited to hair styling and makeup and,~~ provided the sanitation standards expected of licensees in licensed shops are followed;

* * *

(5) affect or prevent the practice of barbering or cosmetology outside a registered shop or school by licensees in accordance with rules adopted by the board Director;

(6) affect or prevent the practice of barbering or cosmetology within the confines of a State correctional facility by a person incarcerated therein, who has completed training acceptable to the Commissioner of Corrections; or

(7) affect or prevent the practice of natural hair braiding or styling, provided such practice does not involve cutting; the application of chemicals, dyes, or heat; or other changes to the structure of hair.

§ 274. PENALTY

~~A person who violates any provision of section 272 of this title shall be subject to the penalties provided in 3 V.S.A. § 127(e). [Repealed.]~~

Subchapter 2. Administration

§ 275. CREATION OF BOARD

~~(a) A board of barbers and cosmetologists is created, consisting of five members. Members shall be appointed by the governor pursuant to 3 V.S.A. §§ 129b and 2004. Members shall be residents of this state.~~

~~(b) One member of the board shall be a member of the public who has no financial interest in barbering or cosmetology other than as a consumer or possible consumer of its services. He or she shall have no financial interest personally or through a spouse, parent, child, brother or sister.~~

~~(c) Two members of the board shall be licensed cosmetologists.~~

~~(d) One member of the board shall be a licensed barber.~~

~~(e) The remaining member shall be a person licensed under this chapter or a public member.~~

~~(f) A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for transacting business, and all action shall be taken upon a majority vote of the members present and voting. [Repealed.]~~

§ 276. GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE ~~BOARD~~ DIRECTOR

(a) The ~~board~~ Director shall:

(1) ~~Adopt~~ adopt rules that:

(A) ~~Prescribe~~ prescribe sanitary and safety standards for shops, schools, and other facilities used for the practice of barbering and cosmetology;

(B) ~~Prescribe~~ prescribe safe and sanitary practices for the performance of activities related to the practice of barbering and cosmetology;

(C) ~~Establish~~ establish standards for apprenticeships, courses, and examinations to be completed by an applicant for licensure under this chapter;

(D) establish qualifications for licensure under this chapter as:

(i) a barber, provided mandated formal training shall not exceed 750 hours;

(ii) a cosmetologist, provided mandated formal training shall not exceed 1,000 hours;

(iii) an esthetician, provided mandated formal training shall not exceed 500 hours; and

(iv) a nail technician, provided mandated formal training shall not exceed 200 hours; and

(E)(i) establish criteria for apprenticeships that would enable a person seeking licensure under this chapter to train under an appropriately qualified Vermont licensee in order to attain licensure without mandated formal training; and

(ii) limit the duration of a required apprenticeship to not more than 150 percent of the duration of the corresponding formal training.

(b)(1) The ~~board~~ Director may inspect shops and schools and other places used for the practice of barbering and cosmetology.

(2) ~~No~~ A fee shall not be charged for initial inspections under this subsection; however, if the ~~board~~ Director determines that it is necessary to inspect the same premises in the same ownership more than once in any two-year period, the ~~board~~ Director shall charge a reinspection fee.

(3) The ~~board~~ Director may waive all or a part of the reinspection fee in accordance with criteria established by rule.

§ 276a. ADVISOR APPOINTEES

(a)(1) The Secretary of State shall appoint one barber and one

cosmetologist for five-year staggered terms to serve at the Secretary's pleasure as advisors in matters relating to barbering and cosmetology. One of the initial appointments shall be for less than a five-year term.

(2) An appointee shall have not less than three years' experience as a barber or cosmetologist immediately preceding appointment; shall be licensed as a barber or cosmetologist in Vermont; and shall be actively engaged in the practice of barbering or cosmetology in this State during incumbency.

(b) The Director shall seek the advice of the advisor appointees in carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

Subchapter 3. Licenses

§ 277. QUALIFICATIONS; BARBER

~~(a) A person shall be eligible for licensure as a barber if the person is at least 18 years of age, has a high school or general educational development diploma, and has satisfactorily completed an accredited barber school program; or has satisfactorily completed an apprenticeship of not less than 12 months and not more than 36 months consisting of a minimum of 2,000 hours and a maximum of 3,000 hours in a manner prescribed by the board in addition to areas of study, prescribed by the board, by rule, has a high school or general educational development diploma, and has passed the examination described in section 283 of this title.~~

~~(b) The board shall issue a limited barbering license, with an endorsement for cutting, shampooing, and styling hair and for mustache and beard trimming, to any person incarcerated in a state correctional facility who completes, while under the direct personal supervision of a barber licensed by the board, a course of training of not less than 10 hours in cutting, shampooing, and styling hair and trimming of mustache and beard. Such limited license shall be valid only within a state correctional facility. No fees shall be charged for a limited license issued under this subsection. [Repealed.]~~

§ 278. QUALIFICATIONS; COSMETOLOGIST

~~A person shall be eligible for licensure as a cosmetologist if the person is at least 18 years of age, has a high school or general educational development diploma, and has satisfactorily completed the following:~~

~~(1) a course of study of at least 1,500 hours at a school of cosmetology approved by an accrediting body recognized by the United States Department of Education or approved by the board under standards that the board has adopted by rule and passage of the examination described in section 283 of this title; or~~

~~(2) an apprenticeship of not less than 12 months and not more than~~

~~36 months consisting of not less than 2,000 hours and a maximum of 3,000 hours in a manner prescribed by the board in addition to courses, as prescribed by the board by rule, and passage of the examination described in section 283 of this title. [Repealed.]~~

§ 279. QUALIFICATIONS; ESTHETICIAN

~~A person shall be eligible for licensure as an esthetician if the person is at least 18 years of age, has a high school or general educational development diploma, and has satisfactorily completed the following:~~

~~(1) a course of study in esthetics of at least 600 hours at a school of cosmetology approved by an accrediting body recognized by the United States Department of Education or approved by the board under standards that the board has adopted by rule; or~~

~~(2) an apprenticeship of not less than 12 months and not more than 18 months, consisting of a minimum of 800 hours and a maximum of 1,200 hours, as prescribed by the board by rule; and has passed the examination described in section 283 of this title. [Repealed.]~~

§ 280. QUALIFICATIONS; NAIL TECHNICIAN

~~A person shall be eligible for licensure as a nail technician if the person is at least 18 years of age, has a high school or general educational development diploma, and has satisfactorily completed:~~

~~(1) a course of study in manicuring of at least 400 hours at a school of cosmetology approved by an accrediting body recognized by the United States Department of Education or approved by the board under standards that the board has adopted by rule; or~~

~~(2) an apprenticeship of not less than six months and not more than 12 months consisting of a minimum of 600 hours and a maximum of 900 hours, as prescribed by the board by rule, and has passed the examination described in section 283 of this title. [Repealed.]~~

§ 280a. ELIGIBILITY FOR LICENSURE

An applicant for licensure as a barber, cosmetologist, esthetician, or nail technician shall meet the qualifications for licensure established by the Director under the provisions of subchapter 2 of this chapter.

§ 281. POSTSECONDARY SCHOOL OF BARBERING AND COSMETOLOGY; CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

(a) ~~No~~ A school of barbering or cosmetology shall not be granted a certificate of approval unless the school:

* * *

(4) Requires a school term of training:

~~(A) in the case of a school of barbering, of not less than 1,000 hours for a complete course that includes all or the majority of the practices of barbering, and includes practical demonstrations and theoretical studies in sanitation, sterilization, the use of antiseptics, and electrical appliances, consistent with the practical and theoretical requirements applicable to barbering or any practice of barbering; and~~

~~(B) in the case of a school of cosmetology, requires a school term of training of not less than 1,500 hours for a complete course that includes all or the majority of the practices of cosmetology, and includes practical demonstrations and theoretical studies in sanitation, sterilization, the use of antiseptics, cosmetics, and electrical appliances, consistent with the practical and theoretical requirements applicable to cosmetology or any practice of cosmetology consistent with formal training requirements established by rule, which shall include practical demonstrations and theoretical studies in sanitation, sterilization, the use of antiseptics, and the use of appliances, devices, treatments, and preparations relevant to the field of licensure.~~

(b) Regional vocational centers may offer courses of instruction in barbering or cosmetology without a certificate of approval from the Board Director, and State correctional facilities may offer courses of instruction in barbering without a certificate of approval from the Board Director; however, credits for licensing will shall only be given for courses that meet the Board's Director's standards for courses offered in postsecondary schools of barbering or cosmetology certified by the Board Director.

* * *

§ 282. SHOP; LICENSE

(a) ~~No~~ A shop shall not be granted a license unless the shop complies with the rules of the board Director and has a designated licensee responsible for overall cleanliness, sanitation, and safety of the shop.

(b) The practices of barbering and cosmetology shall be permitted only in shops licensed by the board Director, except as provided in sections 273 and 281 of this title chapter and the rules of the board Director.

§ 283. EXAMINATION

(a) An applicant who is otherwise eligible for licensure and has paid the required fees shall be examined.

(b)(1) The examination for a license shall include both practical demonstrations and written or oral tests in the area of practices for which a

license is applied and other related studies or subjects as the ~~board~~ Director may determine necessary.

(2) The examination shall not be confined to any specific system or method and shall be consistent with a prescribed curriculum as provided by this chapter.

(c) The ~~board~~ Director may limit, by rule, the number of times a person may take an examination.

§ 284. ISSUANCE OF LICENSE

(a) The ~~board~~ Director shall issue a license to an applicant who has passed the examination as determined by the ~~board~~ Director, has paid the required fee, and has completed all the requirements for the particular license.

(b) The ~~board~~ Director shall issue a license to the person who owns or controls a shop or school of barbering or cosmetology who has paid the required fee and is in compliance with the rules of the ~~board~~ Director and the provisions of this chapter.

(c) The license shall be conspicuously displayed for the customer in the licensee's principal office, place of business, or place of employment.

§ 285. LICENSES FROM OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Without requiring an examination, the ~~board~~ Director shall issue an appropriate license to a person who is licensed or certified in good standing under the laws of another jurisdiction with requirements ~~that the board considers to be:~~

(1) substantially equal to those of this ~~state~~ State; or

(2) materially less rigorous than those of this State, if the person has had 1,500 documented hours of practice in not less than one year.

§ 286. RENEWAL AND REINSTATEMENT

~~The holder of a license issued by the board pursuant to this chapter may biennially renew the license upon payment of the renewal fee. A license that has not been renewed by the renewal date shall expire. Within three years of the date of expiration, the holder of the expired license may apply for reinstatement upon the payment of the renewal fee and a renewal penalty. If a license is not reinstated within three years of expiration, the applicant shall meet the requirements of section 284 or 285 of this title before the license may be reinstated. [Repealed.]~~

§ 287. FEES

~~Applicants and persons regulated under this chapter shall pay the following~~

fees:

~~(1) Application:~~

(A) Barber	\$110.00
(B) Cosmetologist	\$110.00
(C) Nail technician	\$110.00
(D) Shop	\$330.00
(F) School	\$330.00

~~(2) Biennial renewal:~~

(A) Barber	\$130.00
(B) Cosmetologist	\$130.00
(C) Nail technician	\$130.00
(D) Esthetician	\$130.00
(E) Shop	\$225.00
(F) School	\$330.00

~~(3) Reinspection \$100.00~~

[Repealed.]

§ 288. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

~~The conduct listed in this section and in 3 V.S.A. § 129a constitutes unprofessional conduct when committed by a licensee. When that conduct is by an applicant or person who later becomes an applicant, it may constitute grounds for denial of a license or other disciplinary action:~~

~~(1) Practicing or offering to practice beyond the scope permitted by law.~~

~~(2) Willfully materially misrepresenting the qualifications or experience of an applicant in the practice of the occupation, whether by commission or omission.~~

~~(3) Failing to adequately supervise employees who are engaged in any of the practices of barbering or cosmetology and nail technician practice.~~

~~(4) Harassing, intimidating, or abusing a client or customer.~~

~~(5) Performing treatments or providing services which a licensee is not qualified to perform or which are beyond the licensee's education, training, capabilities, experience, or scope of practice. [Repealed.]~~

§ 289. LICENSURE BY ENDORSEMENT

~~The board may issue a license to an individual who is currently licensed or~~

~~certified in another jurisdiction in good standing, provided the individual has been in active practice for at least three years immediately preceding application or has 2,000 documented hours of practice in not less than one year. [Repealed.]~~

Sec. 13. DIRECTOR OF PROFESSIONAL REGULATION; BARBERS
AND COSMETOLOGISTS; RULEMAKING

Prior to the effective date of Sec. 12 of this act, the Director of the Office of Professional Regulation shall adopt rules in accordance with the amendments to 26 V.S.A. chapter 6 (barbers and cosmetologists) contained in that section.

* * * Dentistry * * *

Sec. 14. 26 V.S.A. chapter 12 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 12. DENTISTS, DENTAL THERAPISTS, DENTAL
HYGIENISTS, AND DENTAL ASSISTANTS

* * *

Subchapter 3. Dentists

§ 601. LICENSE BY EXAMINATION

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

- (1) have attained the age of majority;
- (2) be a graduate of:

(A) a dental college accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association; or

(B) a program of foreign dental training and a postgraduate program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association that is acceptable to the Board; and

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

* * *

Subchapter 6. Renewals, Continuing Education, and Fees

* * *

§ 663. ~~LAPSED LICENSES OR REGISTRATIONS~~

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

~~(b) A person whose license or registration has lapsed may not practice and~~

may be subject to disciplinary action.

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

* * * Nursing * * *

Sec. 15. 26 V.S.A. chapter 28 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 28. NURSING

Subchapter 1. General Provisions

* * *

§ 1573. VERMONT STATE BOARD OF NURSING

(a) There is hereby created a the Vermont State Board of Nursing consisting of six registered nurses, including at least two licensed as advanced practice registered nurses_; two practical nurses_; one nursing assistant_; and two public members. Board members shall be appointed by the Governor pursuant to 3 V.S.A. §§ 129b and 2004.

* * *

~~(d) Six members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.~~

§ 1579. ISSUANCE AND DURATION OF LICENSES

~~Licenses and endorsements shall be renewed every two years on a schedule determined by the Office of Professional Regulation. [Repealed.]~~

* * *

§ 1584. PROHIBITIONS; OFFENSES

(a) It shall be a violation of this chapter for any person, including any corporation, association, or individual, to:

* * *

~~(8) [Deleted.]~~

(b) Any person violating this section shall be subject to the penalties provided in 3 V.S.A. § 127(c).

~~(c) [Deleted.]~~

* * *

Subchapter 2. Advanced Practice Registered Nurses

* * *

§ 1612. PRACTICE GUIDELINES

~~(a) APRN licensees who intend to or are engaged in clinical practice as an APRN shall submit for review individual practice guidelines and receive Board approval of the practice guidelines. Practice guidelines shall reflect current standards of advanced nursing practice specific to the APRN's role, population focus, and specialty.~~

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

~~(1) prior to initial employment;~~

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

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

§ 1613. TRANSITION TO PRACTICE

(a) ~~Graduates~~ An APRN with fewer than 24 months and 2,400 hours of licensed active advanced nursing practice in an initial role and population focus or fewer than 12 months and ~~1,600~~ 1,200 hours for any additional role and population focus shall ~~have~~ be required in accordance with Board rule to:

~~(1) establish a formal agreement with a collaborating provider as required by board rule. APRNs shall have and maintain signed and dated copies of all required collaborative provider agreements as part of the practice guidelines. An APRN required to practice with a collaborative provider agreement may not engage in solo practice, except with regard to a role and population focus in which the APRN has met the requirements of this subsection; or~~

~~(2) document that the APRN's place of employment is a clinic, hospital, or practice group that employs two or more additional individuals who have been licensed for four or more years to practice medicine under chapter 23 or 33 of this title or advanced practice registered nursing under this chapter. One of those more experienced licensees shall be primarily located on site when the APRN is providing clinical health care services and accessible by phone or otherwise by alternative means, as defined by Board rule.~~

(b) An APRN who satisfies the requirements to engage in solo practice pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall notify the ~~board~~ Board that these requirements have been met.

§ 1614. APRN RENEWAL

An APRN license renewal application shall include:

- ~~(1) documentation of completion of the APRN practice requirement;~~
- ~~(2) and possession of a current certification by a national APRN specialty certifying organization;~~
- ~~(3) current practice guidelines; and~~
- ~~(4) a current collaborative provider agreement if required for transition to practice.~~

§ 1615. ADVANCED PRACTICE REGISTERED NURSES;

REGULATORY AUTHORITY; UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

(a) In addition to the provisions of 3 V.S.A. § 129a and section 1582 of this chapter, the Board may deny an application for licensure, renewal, or reinstatement, or may revoke, suspend, or otherwise discipline an advanced practice registered nurse upon due notice and opportunity for hearing if the person engages in the following conduct:

* * *

~~(4) Practice beyond those acts and situations that are within the practice guidelines approved by the Board for an APRN and within the limits of the knowledge and experience of the APRN, and, for an APRN who is practicing under a collaborative agreement, practice beyond those acts and situations that are within both the usual scope of the collaborating provider's practice and the terms of the collaborative agreement.~~

~~(5) For an APRN who acts as the collaborating provider for an APRN who is practicing under a collaboration agreement, allowing the mentored APRN to perform a medical act that is outside the usual scope of the mentor's own practice or that the mentored APRN is not qualified to perform by training or experience or that is not consistent with the requirements of this chapter and the rules of the Board. [Repealed.]~~

* * *

Subchapter 3. Registered Nurses and Practical Nurses

* * *

§ 1622. REGISTERED NURSE LICENSURE BY ENDORSEMENT

To be eligible for licensure as a registered nurse by endorsement, an applicant shall:

- (1) hold a current license to practice registered nursing in another U.S. jurisdiction based on education in a U.S. nursing program acceptable to the Board; and

(2) meet practice requirements set by the Board by rule.

* * *

§ 1626. PRACTICAL NURSE LICENSURE BY ENDORSEMENT

To be eligible for licensure as a practical nurse by endorsement, an applicant shall:

(1) hold a current license to practice practical nursing in another U.S. jurisdiction based on education in a U.S. nursing program acceptable to the Board; and

(2) meet practice requirements set by the Board by rule.

* * *

Subchapter 4. Nursing Assistants

* * *

§ 1645. RENEWAL

(a) To renew a license, a nursing assistant shall meet active practice requirements set by the Board by rule.

(b) The Board shall credit as active practice those activities, regardless of title or obligation to hold a license, that reasonably tend to reinforce the training and skills of a licensee.

* * *

Sec. 16. NURSING COMPACT ASSESSMENT

(a) The Board of Nursing and the Office of Professional Regulation shall assess the costs and benefits of participation in licensure compacts for nurses at various levels of licensure.

(b) On or before March 15, 2019, the Office shall report its assessment to the House and Senate Committees on Government Operations. The report may be in verbal form.

* * * Pharmacy * * *

Sec. 17. 26 V.S.A. chapter 36 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 36. PHARMACY

Subchapter 1. General Provisions

* * *

§ 2022. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

* * *

(4) “Disciplinary action” or “disciplinary cases” includes any action taken by the Board against a licensee or others premised upon a finding of ~~wrongdoing or~~ unprofessional conduct by the licensee. It includes all sanctions of any kind, including obtaining injunctions, issuing warnings, and other similar sanctions.

* * *

(7) “Drug outlet” means all pharmacies, ~~nursing homes, convalescent homes, extended care facilities, drug abuse treatment centers, family planning clinics, retail stores, hospitals,~~ wholesalers, manufacturers, ~~any authorized treatment centers, and mail order vendors~~ other entities that are engaged in the dispensing, delivery, or distribution of prescription drugs.

* * *

(10) “Manufacturer” means ~~anyone who is engaged in manufacturing, preparing, propagating, compounding, processing, packaging, repackaging, or labeling of a prescription drug~~ a person, regardless of form, engaged in the manufacturing of drugs or devices.

(11)(A) “Manufacturing” means the production, preparation, propagation, conversion, or processing of a drug or device, either directly or indirectly, by extraction from substances of natural origin or independently by means of chemical or biological synthesis.

(B) “Manufacturing” includes the packaging or repackaging of a drug or device or the labeling or relabeling of the container of a drug or device for resale by a pharmacy, practitioner, or other person.

(12) “Nonprescription drugs” means nonnarcotic medicines or drugs that may be sold without a prescription and that are prepackaged for use by the consumer and labeled in accordance with the requirements of the statutes and regulations of this State and the federal government.

~~(12)~~(13) “Pharmacist” means an individual licensed under this chapter.

~~(13)~~(14) “Pharmacy technician” means an individual who performs tasks relative to dispensing only while assisting, and under the supervision and control of, a licensed pharmacist.

~~(14)~~(15)(A) “Practice of pharmacy” means:

(i) ~~the interpretation~~ interpreting and ~~evaluation of~~ evaluating prescription orders;

(ii) ~~the~~ compounding, dispensing, and labeling of drugs and legend devices (except labeling by a manufacturer, packer, or distributor of

nonprescription drugs and commercially packaged legend drugs and legend devices);

(iii) ~~the participation~~ participating in drug selection and drug utilization reviews;

(iv) ~~the proper and safe storage of~~ properly and safely storing drugs and legend devices, and ~~the maintenance of~~ maintaining proper records therefor;

(v) ~~the responsibility for~~ advising, where necessary or where regulated, of therapeutic values, content, hazards, and use of drugs and legend devices;

(vi) ~~the providing of~~ patient care services within the pharmacist's authorized scope of practice;

(vii) ~~the optimizing of~~ drug therapy through the practice of clinical pharmacy; and

(viii) ~~the offering or performing of~~ or offering to perform those acts, services, operations, or transactions necessary in the conduct, operation, management, and control of pharmacy.

(B) "Practice of clinical pharmacy" or "clinical pharmacy" means:

* * *

(ii) ~~the provision of~~ providing patient care services within the pharmacist's authorized scope of practice, including medication therapy management, comprehensive medication review, and postdiagnostic disease state management services; or

(iii) ~~the practice of pharmacy by a pharmacist~~ practicing pharmacy pursuant to a collaborative practice agreement.

(C) ~~A rule shall not be adopted by the The Board under this chapter that shall require not adopt any rule requiring that pharmacists or pharmacies be involved in the sale and distribution of nonprescription drugs by a licensed pharmacist or under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist or otherwise interfere with the sale and distribution of such medicines; provided, however, that nothing in this subdivision (C) shall limit the authority of the Board to adopt rules applicable to the elective sale or distribution of nonprescription drugs by pharmacists or pharmacies.~~

(15)(16) "Practitioner" means an individual authorized by the laws of the United States or its jurisdictions or Canada to prescribe and administer prescription drugs in the course of his or her professional practice and permitted by that authorization to dispense, conduct research with respect to,

or administer drugs in the course of his or her professional practice or research in his or her respective state or province.

~~(16)~~(17) “Prescription drug” means any human drug required by federal law or regulation to be dispensed only by a prescription, including finished dosage forms and active ingredients subject to Section 503(b) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

~~(17)~~(18) “Wholesale distribution” means distribution of prescription drugs to persons other than a consumer or patient, but does not include:

* * *

~~(18)~~(19) “Wholesale drug distributor” means any person who is engaged in wholesale distribution of prescription drugs, but does not include any ~~for hire~~ for-hire carrier or person hired solely to transport prescription drugs.

~~(19)~~(20) “Collaborative practice agreement” means a written agreement between a pharmacist and a health care facility or prescribing practitioner that permits the pharmacist to engage in the practice of clinical pharmacy for the benefit of the facility’s or practitioner’s patients.

* * *

Subchapter 2. Board of Pharmacy

§ 2031. CREATION; APPOINTMENT; TERMS; ORGANIZATION

(a)(1) There is hereby created the ~~board of pharmacy~~ Board of Pharmacy to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

(2) The ~~board~~ Board shall consist of seven members, five of whom shall be pharmacists licensed under this chapter with five years of experience in the practice of pharmacy in this ~~state~~ State. Two members shall be members of the public having no financial interest in the practice of pharmacy.

(b) Members of the ~~board~~ Board shall be appointed by the ~~governor~~ Governor pursuant to 3 V.S.A. §§ 129b and 2004. ~~A majority of members shall constitute a quorum, and all action shall be taken upon a majority vote of the members present and voting.~~

* * *

Subchapter 3. Licensing

§ 2041. UNLAWFUL PRACTICE

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the practice of pharmacy unless licensed to so practice under the provisions of this chapter; provided, however, physicians, dentists, veterinarians, osteopaths, or other practitioners of the healing arts who are licensed under the laws of this State

may dispense and administer prescription drugs to their patients in the practice of their respective professions where specifically authorized to do so by statute of this State.

~~(b)(1) Any person who shall be found by the Board after hearing to have unlawfully engaged in the practice of pharmacy shall be subject to disciplinary action.~~

~~(2) For the purpose of enforcing this section, the Attorney General or a State's Attorney or an attorney assigned by the Office of Professional Regulation may commence a criminal action against any person unlawfully engaging in the practice of pharmacy, and upon conviction, the person, including a business entity, violating this section shall be subject to the penalties provided in 3 V.S.A. § 127.~~

~~* * *~~

~~§ 2042b. PHARMACY TECHNICIANS; NONDISCRETIONARY TASKS; SUPERVISION~~

~~* * *~~

~~(f)(1) A pharmacist on duty shall be directly responsible for the conduct of a pharmacy technician.~~

~~(2) A pharmacist responsible for a pharmacy technician shall be on the premises at all times, or in the case of a remote pharmacy approved by the Board, immediately available by a functioning videoconference link.~~

~~(3) A pharmacist shall verify a prescription before medication is provided to the patient.~~

~~* * *~~

~~§ 2044. RENEWAL OF LICENSES~~

~~Each person or entity licensed or regulated under the provisions of this chapter shall apply for renewal biennially by a date established by the director of the office of professional regulation. [Repealed.]~~

~~§ 2045. REINSTATEMENT~~

~~(a) The board may renew a license which has lapsed upon payment of the required fee and the late renewal penalty, provided all the requirements for renewal set by the board by rule, have been satisfied. The board shall not require payment of renewal fees for years during which the license was lapsed.~~

~~(b) As a condition of renewal, the board may by rule set reinstatement requirements for those whose licenses have lapsed for more than five years. [Repealed.]~~

* * *

Subchapter 4. Discipline

~~§ 2051. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT~~

~~The board of pharmacy may refuse to issue or renew, or may suspend, revoke, or restrict the licenses of any person, pursuant to the procedures set forth in section 2052 of this title, upon one or more of the following grounds and upon the grounds set forth in 3 V.S.A. § 129a:~~

~~(1) Unprofessional conduct as that term is defined by the rules and regulations of the board;~~

~~(2) Incapacity of a nature that prevents a pharmacist from engaging in the practice of pharmacy with reasonable skill, competence, and safety to the public;~~

~~(3) Fraud or intentional misrepresentation by a licensee in securing the issuance or renewal of a license;~~

~~(4) Engaging or aiding and abetting an individual to engage in the practice of pharmacy without a license or to falsely use the title of pharmacist;~~

~~(5) Being found by the board to be in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter.~~

~~§ 2052. PENALTIES AND REINSTATEMENT~~

~~(a)(1) Upon the finding, after notice and opportunity for hearing, of the existence of grounds for discipline of any person or any drug outlet holding a license, under the provisions of this chapter, the board of pharmacy may impose one or more of the following penalties:~~

~~(A) Suspension of the offender's license for a term to be determined by the board;~~

~~(B) Revocation of the offender's license;~~

~~(C) Restriction of the offender's license to prohibit the offender from performing certain acts or from engaging in the practice of pharmacy in a particular manner for a term to be determined by the board;~~

~~(D) Placement of the offender under the supervision of the board for a period to be determined and under conditions set by the board;~~

~~(E) A requirement to perform up to 100 hours of public service, in a manner and at a time and place to be determined by the board;~~

~~(F) A requirement of a course of education or training;~~

~~(G) An administrative penalty as provided in 3 V.S.A. § 129a(d).~~

(2) ~~[Deleted.]~~

~~(b) Any person or drug outlet whose license to practice pharmacy in this state has been suspended, revoked, or restricted pursuant to this chapter, whether voluntarily or by action of the board, shall have the right, at reasonable intervals, to petition the board for reinstatement of such license. Such petition shall be made in writing and in the form prescribed by the board. Upon hearing, the board may in its discretion grant or deny such petition or it may modify its original finding to reflect any circumstances which have changed sufficiently to warrant such modifications.~~

~~(c) Nothing herein shall be construed as barring criminal prosecutions for violations of this chapter where such violations are deemed as criminal offenses in other statutes of this state or of the United States.~~

~~(d) All final decisions by the board shall be subject to review pursuant to 3 V.S.A. § 130a. [Repealed.]~~

Subchapter 5. Registration of Facilities

§ 2061. REGISTRATION AND LICENSURE

(a) All drug outlets shall biennially register with the Board of Pharmacy.

(b) Each drug outlet shall apply for a license in one or more of the following classifications:

- (1) Retail ~~drug outlet~~.
- (2) Institutional ~~drug outlet~~.
- (3) ~~Manufacturing drug outlet~~ Manufacturer.
- (4) Wholesale ~~drug outlet or wholesale drug distributor~~.
- (5) Investigative and research projects.
- (6) Compounding.
- (7) Outsourcing.
- (8) Home infusion.
- (9) Nuclear.

§ 2064. VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

(a) ~~No~~ A drug outlet designated in section 2061 of this title ~~subchapter~~ shall not be operated until a license has been issued to ~~said that~~ that outlet by the ~~board~~ Board. ~~Upon the finding of a violation of this section, the board may impose one or more of the penalties enumerated in section 2052 of this title.~~

(b) ~~Reinstatement of a license that has been suspended, revoked, or~~

~~restricted by the board may be granted in accordance with the procedures specified by subsection 2052(b) of this title~~ Unauthorized operation of a drug outlet may be penalized as provided in 3 V.S.A. § 127 and shall constitute unprofessional conduct by the licensees involved.

Subchapter 6. Wholesale ~~Drug~~ Distributors

§ 2067. WHOLESALE ~~DRUG~~ DISTRIBUTOR; LICENSURE REQUIRED

(a) A person who is not licensed under this subchapter shall not engage in wholesale ~~drug~~ distribution in this State.

(b) [Repealed.]

* * *

(d) An agent or employee of any licensed wholesale ~~drug~~ distributor shall not be required to obtain a license under this subchapter and may lawfully possess pharmaceutical drugs when that agent or employee is acting in the usual course of business or employment.

* * *

§ 2071. APPLICATION OF FEDERAL GUIDELINES

(a) The requirements set forth in sections 2068 and 2069 of this ~~title chapter~~ shall conform to wholesale ~~drug~~ distributor licensing guidelines formally adopted by the ~~United States~~ U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

(b) In case of conflict between any wholesale ~~drug~~ distributor licensing requirement imposed by the ~~board~~ Board under this chapter and any FDA wholesale ~~drug~~ distributor licensing guideline, the latter shall control.

§ 2072. LICENSE RENEWAL

~~Licenses and registrations shall be renewed biennially on a schedule as determined by the office of professional regulation.~~ [Repealed.]

§ 2073. RULES

(a) The ~~board~~ Board may adopt rules necessary to carry out the purposes of the provisions of this subchapter.

(b) All rules adopted under this subchapter shall conform to wholesale ~~drug~~ distributor licensing guidelines formally adopted by the ~~Federal Drug Administration~~ FDA at 21 C.F.R. Part 205.

§ 2074. COMPLAINTS

~~Complaints arising under this subchapter shall be handled according to the policies and procedures for handling complaints adopted by the director of the~~

office of professional regulation. [Repealed.]

§ 2075. PENALTIES

~~After notice and opportunity for hearing, the board may suspend, revoke, limit, or condition a license granted under this subchapter if the board finds that the licensee:~~

~~(1) violated a provision of this subchapter or a rule adopted by the board under this subchapter; or~~

~~(2) has been convicted of a violation of a federal or state drug law. [Repealed.]~~

§ 2076. INSPECTION POWERS; ACCESS TO WHOLESALE DRUG DISTRIBUTOR RECORDS

(a) A person authorized by the ~~board~~ Board may enter, during normal business hours, all open premises purporting or appearing to be used by a wholesale drug distributor for purposes of inspection.

~~(b)(1) Wholesale drug distributors may keep records regarding purchase and sales transactions at a central location apart from the principal office of the wholesale drug distributor or the location at which the drugs were stored and from which they were shipped, provided that such records shall be made available for inspection within two working days of a request by the board~~ Board.

~~(2) Records may be kept in any form permissible under federal law applicable to prescription drugs~~ record-keeping record keeping.

* * *

Sec. 18. CREATION OF POSITION WITHIN THE OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL REGULATION; PHARMACY

(a) There is created within the Secretary of State's Office of Professional Regulation one new position: Executive Officer of Pharmacy.

(b) Any funding necessary to support the position created in subsection (a) of this section shall be derived from the Office's Professional Regulatory Fee Fund, with no General Fund dollars.

* * * Real Estate Brokers and Salespersons * * *

Sec. 19. 26 V.S.A. § 2211 is amended to read:

§ 2211. DEFINITIONS

(a) ~~When~~ As used in this chapter, the following definitions shall have the following meanings except where the context clearly indicates that another

meaning is intended:

* * *

(4) "Real estate broker" or "broker" means any person who, for another, for a fee, commission, salary, or other consideration, or with the intention or expectation of receiving or collecting such compensation from another, engages in or offers or attempts to engage in, either directly or indirectly, by a continuing course of conduct, any of the following acts:

* * *

(5) "Real estate salesperson" or "salesperson" means any person who for a fee, compensation, salary, or other consideration, or in the expectation or upon the promise thereof, is employed by or associated with a licensed real estate broker to do any act or deal in any transaction as provided in subdivision (4) of this subsection ~~(a)~~ for or on behalf of ~~such~~ a licensed real estate broker.

(b) The terms "real estate broker," "real estate salesperson," or "broker" shall not ~~be held to~~ include:

(1) Any person, partnership, association, or corporation who as a bona fide owner performs any of the ~~aforsaid~~ acts set forth in subdivision (a)(4) of this section with reference to property owned by them, nor shall it apply to regular employees thereof, ~~where~~ when such acts are performed in the regular course of or as an incident to the management of such property and the investment therein. This subdivision (1) shall not apply to licensees.

* * *

* * * Radiologic Technicians * * *

Sec. 20. 26 V.S.A. § 2803 is amended to read:

§ 2803. EXEMPTIONS

The prohibitions in section 2802 of this chapter shall not apply to dentists licensed under chapter 12 of this title and actions within their scope of practice nor to:

* * *

(5) Any of the following when operating dental radiographic equipment to conduct intraoral radiographic examinations under the general supervision of a licensed practitioner; and, any of the following when operating dental radiographic equipment to conduct specialized radiographic examinations, including tomographic, cephalometric, or temporomandibular joint examinations, if the person has completed a course in radiography approved by the Board of Dental Examiners and practices under the general supervision of a licensed practitioner:

(A) a licensed dental therapist;

(B) a licensed dental hygienist;

~~(B)~~(C) a registered dental assistant who has completed a course in radiography approved by the Board of Dental Examiners; or

~~(C)~~(D) a student of dental therapy, dental hygiene, or dental assisting as part of the training program when directly supervised by a licensed dentist, ~~certified~~ licensed dental therapist, licensed dental hygienist, or a registered dental assistant.

* * *

* * * Private Investigators and Security Guards * * *

Sec. 21. 26 V.S.A. chapter 59 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 59. PRIVATE INVESTIGATIVE AND SECURITY SERVICES

Subchapter 1. General Provisions

§ 3151. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

* * *

~~(5) “Qualifying agent” means a licensed private investigator who is responsible for a private investigative services agency or combination agency, or a licensed security guard who is responsible for a private security services agency or combination agency. A sole proprietor shall be the qualifying agent of his or her agency and shall meet all qualifying agent licensure requirements.~~

~~(6) “Combination agency” means an agency that provides both private investigative and private security services to the public.~~

§ 3151a. EXEMPTIONS

(a) The term “private investigator” shall not include:

* * *

(3) Persons regularly employed as investigators, exclusively by one employer in connection with the affairs of that employer only, provided that the employer is not a private investigative agency and the employee is engaged directly as part of the ordinary payroll for tax, accounting, and insurance purposes.

* * *

(b) The term “security guard” shall not include:

* * *

(3) Persons regularly employed as security guards exclusively by one employer in connection with the affairs of that employer only, provided that the employer is not a security agency and the employee is engaged directly as part of the ordinary payroll for tax, accounting, and insurance purposes.

Subchapter 2. State Board of Private Investigative and Security Services

* * *

§ 3162. ~~POWERS AND DUTIES~~ BOARD RULEMAKING AUTHORITY

The Board may:

~~(1) Adopt~~ adopt rules necessary for the performance of its duties, including rules prescribing minimum standards and qualifications for:

(1) security guards who may:

(A) practice independently or head agencies; or

(B) practice within the hierarchy of an agency;

(2) private investigators who may:

(A) practice independently or head agencies; or

(B) practice within the hierarchy of an agency;

(3) agencies; and

(4) recognized trainers and training programs.

~~(2) Conduct any necessary hearings in connection with the issuance, renewal, denial, suspension, or revocation of a license or registration or otherwise related to the disciplining of a licensee, registrant, or applicant.~~

~~(3) Receive and investigate complaints and charges of unprofessional conduct against any holder of a license or registration, or any applicant. The Board shall investigate all complaints in which there are reasonable grounds to believe that unprofessional conduct has occurred.~~

~~(4) Conduct examinations and pass upon the qualifications of applicants for a license or registration.~~

~~(5) Issue subpoenas and administer oaths in connection with any authorized investigation, hearing, or disciplinary proceeding.~~

~~(6) Take or cause depositions to be taken as needed in any investigation, hearing, or proceeding.~~

~~(7)(A) Adopt rules establishing a security guard or private investigator training program, consisting of not fewer than 40 hours of training, as a prerequisite to registration.~~

~~(B) Full-time employees shall complete the training program prior to being issued a permanent registration.~~

~~(C)(i) Part-time employees shall complete not fewer than eight hours of training prior to being issued a part-time employee temporary registration, which shall be valid for not more than 180 days from the date of issuance. The remaining training hours for part-time employees shall be completed within the temporary registration period of 180 days or before the employee has worked 500 hours, whichever occurs first. The part-time employee temporary registration may be issued only once and shall expire after 180 days or 500 hours.~~

~~(ii) As used in this subdivision (C), "part-time employee" means an employee who works no more than 80 hours per month.~~

~~(iii) The Board may prioritize training subjects to require that certain subject areas are covered in the initial eight hours of training required for part-time employees.~~

~~(8) Adopt rules establishing continuing education requirements and establish or approve continuing education programs to assist a licensee or registrant in meeting these requirements.~~

§ 3163. FUNCTIONING OF LICENSING BOARD

~~(a) Annually, the board shall elect a chairperson, a vice chairperson, and a secretary.~~

~~(b) Meetings may be called by the chairperson and shall be called upon the request of two other members.~~

~~(c) Meetings shall be warned and conducted in accordance with 1 V.S.A. chapter 5.~~

~~(d) A majority of the members of a board shall constitute a quorum, and all action shall be taken upon a majority vote of the members present and voting.~~

~~(e), (f) [Deleted.] [Repealed.]~~

* * *

Subchapter 3. Licensing

* * *

§ 3173. PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR LICENSES

(a) A person shall not engage in the business of private investigation or provide private investigator services in this State without first obtaining a license. The Board shall issue a license to a private investigator after obtaining and approving all of the following:

* * *

(4) evidence that the applicant has successfully passed ~~the~~ any examination required by ~~section 3175 of this title rule.~~

* * *

(c) The Board shall require that ~~the~~ a person licensed to practice independently has had appropriate experience in investigative work, for a period of not less than two years, as determined by the Board. Such experience may include having been regularly employed as a private detective licensed in another state or as an investigator for a private detective licensed in this or another state, ~~or has~~ having been a sworn member of a federal, state, or municipal law enforcement agency.

(d) An application for a license may be denied upon failure of the applicant to provide information required₂; upon a finding that the applicant does not meet a high standard as to character, integrity, and reputation₂; or for unprofessional conduct defined in section 3181 of this ~~title~~ chapter.

* * *

§ 3174. SECURITY GUARD LICENSES

(a) ~~No~~ A person shall not engage in the business of a security guard or provide guard services in this State without first obtaining a license. The Board shall issue a license after obtaining and approving all of the following:

* * *

(4) Evidence that the applicant has successfully passed ~~the~~ any examination required by ~~section 3175 of this title rule.~~

* * *

(c) The Board shall require that ~~the~~ a person licensed to practice independently has had experience satisfactory to the Board in security work, for a period of not less than two years. Such experience may include having been licensed as a security guard in another state or regularly employed as a security guard for a security agency licensed in this or another state, ~~or~~ having been a sworn member of a federal, state, or municipal law enforcement agency.

(d) An application for a license may be denied upon failure of the applicant to provide information required₂; upon a finding that the applicant does not meet a high standard as to character, integrity, and reputation₂; or for unprofessional conduct defined in section 3181 of this ~~title~~ chapter.

* * *

§ 3176b. ~~TEMPORARY REGISTRATION FOR EMPLOYEES OF AGENCIES~~

~~(a) A 60-day temporary registration may be issued to a person who applies for registration as an employee of a licensed private investigator or a licensed security guard under section 3176 of this title. A temporary registration shall authorize a person to work as an unarmed private investigator or unarmed security guard while employed by a private investigator agency or security guard agency licensed by the board.~~

~~(b) Temporary registrations shall expire at the end of the 60-day period or by final action on the application, whichever occurs first. For good cause shown, the board may extend a temporary registration one time for an additional period of 60 days. [Repealed.]~~

§ 3176c. ~~TEMPORARY EMERGENCY REGISTRATION~~

~~(a) If the board determines that the public health, safety, or welfare so requires, it may grant to an applicant a temporary registration to practice as a security guard. To qualify under this section, an applicant shall have a license in good standing to practice as a security guard in another jurisdiction within the United States that regulates the practice. The person seeking the temporary registration shall document to the board's satisfaction that the applicant will otherwise meet all state and federal requirements necessary to perform the specific security duties arising out of the emergency circumstances warranting temporary licensure.~~

~~(b) The board may restrict or condition a temporary registration issued under this section, as it deems appropriate in light of the specific emergency, to a particular facility, industry, geographic area, or scope of duty.~~

~~(c) Duration of practice under a temporary registration shall be determined by the board but shall not exceed 60 days unless the person granted a temporary registration has submitted an application for full registration under this chapter, prior to the expiration of the term of the temporary registration, and the board finds the emergency to be ongoing. [Repealed.]~~

* * *

§ 3178. ~~RENEWALS AND REINSTATEMENT~~

~~A license or registration issued under this chapter shall be renewed biennially upon payment of the required fee. [Repealed.]~~

* * *

§ 3179. ~~PENALTIES~~

~~(a) A person who engages in the practice or business of a private~~

investigator or security guard without being licensed under to this chapter shall be subject to the penalties provided in 3 V.S.A § 127(e).

* * *

Subchapter 4. Unprofessional Conduct and Discipline

§ 3181. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

* * *

~~(e) After conducting a hearing and upon a finding that a licensee, registrant, or applicant engaged in unprofessional conduct, the board may take disciplinary action. Discipline for unprofessional conduct may include denial of an application, revocation or suspension of a license or registration, supervision, reprimand, warning, or the required completion of a course of action.~~

* * * Clinical Mental Health Counselors * * *

Sec. 22. 26 V.S.A. chapter 65 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 65. CLINICAL MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELORS

* * *

§ 3262a. BOARD OF ALLIED MENTAL HEALTH PRACTITIONERS

(a) ~~A~~ The Board of Allied Mental Health Practitioners is established.

* * *

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

* * *

§ 3265. ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible for licensure as a clinical mental health counselor an applicant shall ~~satisfy all of the following have:~~

(1) ~~Shall have completed a minimum of 60 graduate hours and received~~ Received a master's degree or higher degree in counseling or a related field, from an accredited educational institution, after having successfully completed a course of study as defined by the board, by rule, which included requiring a minimum number of graduate credit hours established by the Board by rule and a supervised practicum, internship, or field experience, as defined by the board, Board by rule, in a mental health counseling setting.

(2) ~~Shall have documented~~ Documented a minimum of 3,000 hours of supervised work in clinical mental health counseling ~~over~~ during a minimum

~~of two years of post-master's experience. Persons engaged in supervised work shall be entered on the roster of nonlicensed, noncertified psychotherapists and shall comply with the laws of that profession, and shall have documented a minimum of, including at least 100 hours of face-to-face supervision over during a minimum of two years of post-master's experience. Clinical work shall be performed under the supervision of a licensed physician certified in psychiatry by the American Board of Medical Specialties, a licensed psychiatric nurse practitioner, a licensed psychologist, a licensed clinical social worker, a licensed marriage and family therapist, a licensed clinical mental health counselor, or a person certified or licensed in another jurisdiction in one of these professions or in a profession which is the substantial equivalent, or a supervisor trained by a regional or national organization which has been approved by the board~~ Persons engaged in supervised work shall be registered on the roster of nonlicensed, noncertified psychotherapists and shall comply with the laws applicable to registrants.

~~(3) Shall pass~~ Passed the examinations required by board Board rules as provided in section 3267 of this title.

§ 3266. APPLICATION

~~To apply for licensure as a clinical mental health counselor, a person shall apply to the board on a form furnished by the board. The application shall be accompanied by payment of the specified fee and evidence of eligibility as requested by the board. [Repealed.]~~

§ 3267. EXAMINATION

~~(a) The board or its designee shall conduct written examinations under this chapter at least twice a year, except that examinations need not be conducted when no one has applied to be examined.~~

~~(b) Examinations administered by the board and the procedures of administration shall be fair and reasonable and shall be designed and implemented to ensure that all applicants are granted licensure if they demonstrate that they possess the minimal occupational qualifications which are consistent with the public health, safety, and welfare. They shall not be designed or implemented for the purpose of limiting the number of license holders. The board with the advice of the clinical mental health counselors who are members of the special panel, shall establish, by rule, fixed criteria for passing the examination that shall apply to all persons taking the examination.~~

~~(c) The board may contract with independent testing services, licensed clinical mental health counselors, or others to assist in the administration of written examinations. [Repealed.]~~

* * *

§ 3269. RENEWALS

~~(a) Licenses shall be renewed every two years upon payment of the required fee, provided the person applying for renewal completes at least 40 hours fees and proof of such continuing education, approved by the board, during the preceding two-year period. The board shall establish, as the Board may require by rule, guidelines and criteria for continuing education credit.~~

~~(b) Biennially, the director shall forward a renewal form to each license holder. Upon receipt of the completed form and the renewal fee, the director shall issue a new license.~~

~~(c) Any application for renewal of a license which has expired shall be accompanied by the renewal fee and a reinstatement fee. A person shall not be required to pay renewal fees for years during which the license was lapsed.~~

~~(d) [Deleted.]~~

* * * Acupuncturists * * *

Sec. 23. 26 V.S.A. chapter 75 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 75. ACUPUNCTURISTS

§ 3401. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

~~(1)(A) “Acupuncture” or the “practice of acupuncture” means the insertion of fine needles through the skin at certain points on the body, with or without the application of electric current or the application of heat to the needles or skin, or both, for the purpose of promoting health and balance as defined by traditional and modern Oriental theories. Acupuncture involves the use of traditional and modern Oriental diagnostic techniques, acupuncture therapy, and adjunctive therapies, including but not limited to: nonprescription remedies, exercise, nutritional and herbal therapies, therapeutic massage, and lifestyle counselling treatment by means of mechanical, thermal, or electrical stimulation effected by the insertion and manipulation of solid or filiform needles to the human body; evaluation and management to determine a plan of acupuncture care for the purpose of promoting health and well-being; and development of a corresponding plan of acupuncture care, which may include adjunctive therapies such as manual therapy, nonprescription remedies, nutritional and herbal therapies, thermal therapies, therapeutic massage, exercises, activities, and lifestyle counseling.~~

~~(B) “Acupuncture” or the “practice of acupuncture” does not include medical diagnosis or medical management of illness.~~

* * *

§ 3408. RENEWALS

~~(a) Licenses shall be renewed every two years upon payment of the required fee and furnishing satisfactory evidence of having completed 30 hours of approved continuing education credit during the preceding two years. The director may adopt rules for the approval of continuing education programs and the awarding of credit.~~

~~(b) Biennially, the director shall forward a renewal form to each licensed acupuncturist. Upon receipt of the completed form and the renewal fee, the director shall issue a new license.~~

~~(c) A license that has expired for three years or less shall be renewed upon meeting the renewal requirements and paying a late renewal penalty. A license that has expired for more than three years shall not be renewed; the applicant shall be required to apply for reinstatement. The director may adopt rules relating to reinstatement to assure that the applicant is professionally qualified.~~

* * *

§ 3410. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

~~(a) A licensed acupuncturist or applicant shall not engage in unprofessional conduct.~~

~~(b) Unprofessional conduct means any of the conduct listed in this section and 3 V.S.A. § 129a, whether committed by a licensed acupuncturist or an applicant; and inappropriate sexual conduct toward a patient or former patient~~

~~(1) Using dishonest or misleading advertising.~~

~~(2) Addiction to narcotics, habitual drunkenness, or rendering professional services to a patient if the acupuncturist is intoxicated or under the influence of drugs.~~

~~(3) Sexual harassment of a patient.~~

~~(4) Engaging in sexual intercourse or other sexual conduct with a patient with whom the licensed acupuncturist has had a professional relationship within the previous two years.~~

~~(c) After hearing and upon a finding of unprofessional conduct, an administrative law officer appointed under 3 V.S.A. § 129(j) may take disciplinary action against a licensed acupuncturist or applicant.~~

* * *

§ 3412. ACUPUNCTURE DETOXIFICATION; SPECIALIZED
CERTIFICATION

~~(a) A person not licensed under this chapter may obtain a specialized~~

~~certification as an acupuncture detoxification technician to practice auricular acupuncture according to the National Acupuncture Detoxification Association protocol from the board for the purpose of the treatment of alcoholism, substance abuse, or chemical dependency if he or she provides documentation of successful completion of a board-approved training program in acupuncture for the treatment of alcoholism, substance abuse, or chemical dependency which meets or exceeds standards of training established by the National Acupuncture Detoxification Association.~~

~~(b) Treatment permitted under this section may only take place in a state, federal, or board-approved site under the supervision of an individual licensed under this chapter and certified by the National Acupuncture Detoxification Association.~~

~~(c) A person practicing under this section shall be subject to the requirements of section 3410 of this title.~~

~~(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to modify any of the requirements for licensure of acupuncturists contained in this chapter, nor shall it grant any rights to practice acupuncture which exceed the scope of this section.~~

~~(e) The fee for obtaining a specialized certification or renewal of a specialized certification under this section shall be that established in 3 V.S.A. § 125(b).~~

~~(f) Anyone certified under this section, while practicing the National Acupuncture Detoxification Association protocol, shall be referred to as an acupuncture detoxification technician. [Repealed.]~~

Sec. 24. TRANSITIONAL PROVISION; ACTIVE CERTIFIED

ACUPUNCTURE DETOXIFICATION TECHNICIANS; ABILITY TO RENEW CERTIFICATION

Notwithstanding the repeal of 26 V.S.A. § 3412 (acupuncture detoxification; specialized certification) in Sec. 21 of this act, on the effective date of this act, a person actively certified by the Office of Professional Regulation as an acupuncture detoxification technician may renew that certification biennially upon payment of the required fee and for as long as he or she maintains continuous certification, may provide auricular acupuncture consistent with National Acupuncture Detoxification Association protocol under the supervision of a licensed acupuncturist within an Office-approved setting as a complement to comprehensive addiction-treatment services.

* * * Effective Dates * * *

Sec. 25. EFFECTIVE DATES

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2018, except:

(1) this section and Sec. 13 (Director of Professional Regulation; barbers and cosmetologists; rulemaking) shall take effect on passage; and

(2) Secs. 2, amending 3 V.S.A. § 125 (fees), and 12, amending 26 V.S.A. chapter 6 (barbers and cosmetologists), shall take effect on January 1, 2019, except that in Sec. 2, 3 V.S.A. § 125, subdivision (b)(4)(A) (social workers) shall take effect on passage.

(Committee Vote: 9-0-2)

Rep. Canfield of Fair Haven, for the Committee on Ways and Means, recommends the bill ought to pass when amended as recommended by the Committee on Government Operations and when further amended as follows:

First: In Sec. 2, 3 V.S.A. § 125 (fees), in subdivision (b)(2), following “except application for” by inserting “barbering or”

Second: In Sec. 2, 3 V.S.A. § 125 (fees), in subdivision (b)(4), by striking out subdivision (F) and inserting in lieu thereof a new (F) to read:

(F) Biennial renewal for schools of barbering or cosmetology, \$300.00.

(Committee Vote: 10-0-1)

H. 728

An act relating to bail reform

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

Sec. 1. 13 V.S.A. § 7551 is amended to read:

§ 7551. IMPOSITION OF BAIL, SECURED APPEARANCE BONDS, AND APPEARANCE BONDS; ~~GENERALLY~~

(a) Bonds; generally. A bond given by a person charged with a criminal offense or by a witness in a criminal prosecution under section 6605 of this title, conditioned for the appearance of the person or witness before the court in cases where the offense is punishable by fine or imprisonment, and in appealed cases, shall be taken to the Criminal Division of the Superior Court where the prosecution is pending, and shall remain binding upon parties until discharged by the court or until sentencing. The person or witness shall appear at all required court proceedings.

(b) Limitation on imposition of bail, secured appearance bonds, and appearance bonds. No bail, secured appearance bond, or appearance bond may

be imposed:

(1) No bond may be imposed at the initial appearance of a person charged with a misdemeanor if the person was cited for the offense in accordance with Rule 3 of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure; or

(2) upon the temporary release of a person pursuant to Rule 5(b) of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure, or at the initial appearance of a person charged with a violation of a misdemeanor offense that is eligible for expungement pursuant to subdivision 7601(4)(A) of this title.

(3) This subsection shall not be construed to restrict the court's ability to impose conditions on such persons to reasonably ensure his or her appearance at future proceedings mitigate the risk of flight from prosecution or to reasonably protect the public in accordance with section 7554 of this title.

Sec. 2. Rule 3(k) of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure is amended to read:

(k) Temporary Release. A law enforcement officer arresting a person shall consult with the prosecuting attorney, and the prosecuting attorney shall contact a judicial officer for determination of temporary release pursuant to Rule 5(b) of these rules without unnecessary delay. The law enforcement officer or prosecuting attorney shall provide the judicial officer with the information and affidavit or sworn statement required by Rule 4(a) of these rules.

Sec. 3. 13 V.S.A. § 7554 is amended to read:

§ 7554. RELEASE PRIOR TO TRIAL

(a) Release; conditions of release. Any person charged with an offense, other than a person held without bail under section 7553 or 7553a of this title, shall at his or her appearance before a judicial officer be ordered released pending trial in accordance with this section.

(1) The defendant shall be ordered released on personal recognizance or upon the execution of an unsecured appearance bond in an amount specified by the judicial officer unless the judicial officer determines that such a release will not reasonably ensure the appearance of the person mitigate the risk of flight from prosecution as required. In determining whether the defendant presents a risk of nonappearance flight from prosecution, the judicial officer shall consider, in addition to any other factors, the seriousness of the offense charged and the number of offenses with which the person is charged. If the officer determines that such a release will not reasonably ensure the appearance of the defendant as required the defendant presents a risk of flight from prosecution, the officer shall, either in lieu of or in addition to the methods of release in this section, impose the least restrictive of the following

conditions or the least restrictive combination of the following conditions that will reasonably ~~ensure the appearance~~ mitigate the risk of flight of the defendant as required:

(A) Place the defendant in the custody of a designated person or organization agreeing to supervise him or her if the defendant is charged with an offense that is not a nonviolent misdemeanor or nonviolent felony as defined in 28 V.S.A. § 301.

(B) Place restrictions on the travel, or ~~association, or place of abode~~ of the defendant during the period of release.

(C) Require the defendant to participate in an alcohol or drug treatment program. The judicial officer shall take into consideration the defendant's ability to comply with an order of treatment and the availability of treatment resources.

(D) ~~Require~~ Upon consideration of the defendant's financial means, ~~require~~ the execution of a secured appearance bond in a specified amount and the ~~deposit with the clerk of the Court~~ court, in cash or other security as directed, of a sum not to exceed 10 percent of the amount of the bond, such deposit to be returned upon the appearance of the defendant as required.

(E) ~~Require~~ Upon consideration of the defendant's financial means, ~~require~~ the execution of a surety bond with sufficient solvent sureties, or the deposit of cash in lieu thereof.

(F) Impose any other condition found reasonably necessary to ~~ensure appearance~~ mitigate the risk of flight as required, including a condition requiring that the defendant return to custody after specified hours.

(G) Place the defendant in a program of community-based electronic monitoring in accordance with section 7554d of this title.

(2) If the judicial officer determines that conditions of release imposed to ~~ensure appearance~~ mitigate the risk of flight will not reasonably protect the public, the judicial officer may impose in addition the least restrictive of the following conditions or the least restrictive combination of the following conditions that will reasonably ensure protection of the public:

(A) Place the defendant in the custody of a designated person or organization agreeing to supervise him or her if the defendant is charged with an offense that is not a nonviolent misdemeanor or nonviolent felony as defined in 28 V.S.A. § 301.

(B) Place restrictions on the travel, or ~~association, or place of abode~~ of the defendant during the period of release.

(C) Require the defendant to participate in an alcohol or drug

treatment program. The judicial officer shall take into consideration the defendant's ability to comply with an order of treatment and the availability of treatment resources.

(D) Impose any other condition found reasonably necessary to protect the public, except that a physically restrictive condition may only be imposed in extraordinary circumstances.

(E) ~~If the defendant is a State, county, or municipal officer charged with violating section 2537 of this title, the court may suspend~~ Suspend the officer's duties in whole or in part, if the defendant is a State, county, or municipal officer charged with violating section 2537 of this title and the court finds that it is necessary to protect the public.

(F) Place the defendant in a program of community-based electronic monitoring in accordance with section 7554d of this title.

(G) Place restrictions on the defendant's place of abode during the period of release if the defendant is charged with a listed crime as defined in subdivision 5301(7) of this title or an offense involving sexual exploitation of children in violation of chapter 64 of this title.

(3) A judicial officer may order that a defendant not harass or contact or cause to be harassed or contacted a victim or potential witness. This order shall take effect immediately, regardless of whether the defendant is incarcerated or released.

(b) Judicial considerations in imposing conditions of release. In determining which conditions of release to impose ~~under~~:

(1) In subdivision (a)(1) of this section, the judicial officer, on the basis of available information, shall take into account the nature and circumstances of the offense charged; the weight of the evidence against the accused; the accused's employment; financial resources, including his or her ability to post bail; character and mental condition; length of residence in the community; and record of appearance at court proceedings or of flight to avoid prosecution or failure to appear at court proceedings.

(2) ~~subsection~~ In subdivision (a)(2) of this section, the judicial officer shall, on the basis of available information, shall take into account the nature and circumstances of the offense charged, the weight of the evidence against the accused, the accused's family ties, employment, financial resources, character and mental condition, the length of residence in the community, record of convictions, and record of appearance at court proceedings or of flight to avoid prosecution or failure to appear at court proceedings. Recent history of actual violence or threats of violence may be considered by the judicial officer as bearing on the character and mental condition of the

accused.

(c) Order. A judicial officer authorizing the release of a person under this section shall issue an appropriate order containing a statement of the conditions imposed, if any;₂ shall inform such person of the penalties applicable to violations of the conditions of release;₂ and shall advise him or her that a warrant for his or her arrest will be issued immediately upon any such violation.

(d) Review of conditions.

(1) A person for whom conditions of release are imposed and who is detained as a result of his or her inability to meet the conditions of release or who is ordered released on a condition that he or she return to custody after specified hours shall, within 48 hours of following application, be entitled to have the conditions reviewed by a judge in the court having original jurisdiction over the offense charged. A person applying for review shall be given the opportunity for a hearing. Unless the conditions of release are amended as requested, the judge shall set forth in writing or orally on the record a reasonable basis for continuing the conditions imposed. In the event that a judge in the court having original jurisdiction over the offense charged is not available, any Superior judge may review such conditions.

(2) A person for whom conditions of release are imposed shall, within five working days of following application, be entitled to have the conditions reviewed by a judge in the court having original jurisdiction over the offense charged. A person applying for review shall be given the opportunity for a hearing. Unless the conditions of release are amended as requested, the judge shall set forth in writing or orally on the record a reasonable basis for continuing the conditions imposed. In the event that a judge in the court having original jurisdiction over the offense charged is not available, any Superior judge may review such conditions.

(e) Amendment of order. A judicial officer ordering the release of a person on any condition specified in this section may at any time amend the order to impose additional or different conditions of release;₂ provided that the provisions of subsection (d) of this section shall apply.

(f) Definition. The term “judicial officer” as used in this section and section 7556 of this title shall mean a clerk of a Superior Court or a Superior Court judge.

(g) Admissibility of evidence. Information stated in, or offered in connection with, any order entered pursuant to this section need not conform to the rules pertaining to the admissibility of evidence in a court of law.

(h) Forfeiture. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to

prevent the disposition of any case or class of cases by forfeiture of collateral security ~~where~~ if such disposition is authorized by the court.

(i) Forms. The Court Administrator shall establish forms for appearance bonds, secured appearance bonds, surety bonds, and for use in the posting of bail. Each form shall include the following information:

(1) The bond or bail may be forfeited in the event that the defendant or witness fails to appear at any required court proceeding.

(2) The surety or person posting bond or bail has the right to be released from the obligations under the bond or bail agreement upon written application to the judicial officer and detention of the defendant or witness.

(3) The bond will continue through sentencing in the event that bail is continued after final adjudication.

(j) Juveniles. Any juvenile between 14 and 16 years of age who is charged with a listed crime as defined in subdivision 5301(7) of this title shall appear before a judicial officer and be ordered released pending trial in accordance with this section within 24 hours of following the juvenile's arrest.

Sec. 4. 13 V.S.A. § 7575 is amended to read:

§ 7575. REVOCATION OF THE RIGHT TO BAIL

The right to bail may be revoked entirely if the judicial officer finds that the accused has:

(1) intimidated or harassed a victim, potential witness, juror₂ or judicial officer in violation of a condition of release; or

(2) ~~repeatedly violated conditions of release; or~~ [Repealed.]

(3) violated a condition or conditions of release ~~which~~ that constitute a threat to the integrity of the judicial system; or

(4) without just cause₂ failed to appear at a specified time and place ordered by a judicial officer; or

(5) in violation of a condition of release, been charged with a felony or a crime against a person or an offense ~~like~~ similar to the underlying charge, for which, after hearing, probable cause is found.

Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2018.

(Committee Vote: 8-2-1)

Favorable

H. 711

An act relating to employment protections for crime victims

Rep. Stevens of Waterbury, for the Committee on General; Housing and Military Affairs, recommends the bill ought to pass.

(Committee Vote: 10-0-1)

H. 901

An act relating to health information technology and health information exchange.

(Rep. Jickling of Randolph will speak for the Committee on Health Care.)

Rep. Till of Jericho, for the Committee on Ways and Means, recommends the bill ought to pass.

(Committee Vote: 10-0-1)

NOTICE CALENDAR

Committee Bill for Second Reading

H. 903

An act relating to regenerative farming.

(Rep. Smith of New Haven will speak for the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.)

H. 904

An act relating to miscellaneous agricultural subjects.

(Rep. Norris of Shoreham will speak for the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.)

H. 905

An act relating to the Green Mountain Care Board's billback formula.

(Rep. Dunn of Essex will speak for the Committee on Health Care.)

Favorable with Amendment

H. 378

An act relating to the creation of the Artificial Intelligence Commission

Rep. Sibilis of Dover, for the Committee on Energy and Technology, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TASK FORCE; REPORT

(a) Creation. There is created the Artificial Intelligence Task Force to:

(1) investigate the field of artificial intelligence; and

(2) make recommendations on the responsible growth of Vermont's emerging technology markets, use of artificial intelligence in State government, and State regulation of the artificial intelligence field.

(b) Definition. As used in this section, "artificial intelligence" means models and systems performing functions generally associated with human intelligence, such as reasoning and learning.

(c) Membership. The Task Force shall be composed of the following six members:

(1) a chair of the Task Force, with expertise in ethics of technology, who shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court;

(2) the Secretary of Digital Services or designee;

(3) the Secretary of Commerce and Community Development or designee;

(4) one computer scientist who specializes in artificial intelligence, who shall be appointed by the President of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College;

(5) one social worker with experience in the field of ethics and human rights, who shall be appointed by the Vermont chapter of the National Association of Social Workers; and

(6) one member, who shall be appointed by the Vermont Society of Engineers.

(d) Powers and duties. The Task Force shall study the field of artificial intelligence, including the following:

(1) an assessment of the development and use of artificial intelligence technology, including benefits and risks;

(2) whether and how to use artificial intelligence in State government, including an analysis of the fiscal impact, if any, on the State; and

(3) whether State regulation of the artificial intelligence field is needed.

(e) Meetings.

(1) The Chair shall call the first meeting of the Task Force to occur on or before August 1, 2018.

(2) The Task Force shall meet not more than 10 times and shall cease to

exist on June 30, 2019.

(f) Quorum. Four members shall constitute a quorum of the Task Force.

(g) Staff services. The Task Force shall be entitled to staff services of the Agency of Commerce and Community Development.

(h) Report. On or before February 15, 2019, the Task Force shall issue a report to the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Energy and Technology that shall include:

(1) a summary of the development and current use of artificial intelligence in Vermont;

(2) a proposal for a definition of artificial intelligence, if needed;

(3) a proposal for State regulation of artificial intelligence, if needed;

(4) a proposal for the responsible and ethical development of artificial intelligence in the State, including an identification of the potential risks and benefits of such development; and

(5) a recommendation on whether the General Assembly should establish a permanent commission to study the artificial intelligence field.

(i) The report described in subsection (h) of this section shall be submitted electronically to the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Energy and Technology, unless otherwise requested.

Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2018.

and that after passage the title of the bill be amended to read: “An act relating to creation of the Artificial Intelligence Task Force”

(Committee Vote: 8-0-0)

H. 615

An act relating to prohibiting the use of drones near correctional facilities

Rep. Belaski of Windsor, for the Committee on Corrections and Institutions, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 4 V.S.A. § 1102 is amended to read:

§ 1102. JUDICIAL BUREAU; JURISDICTION

* * *

(b) The Judicial Bureau shall have jurisdiction of the following matters:

* * *

(28) Violations of 20 V.S.A. § 4625, relating to the use of drones near correctional facilities.

* * *

Sec. 2. 20 V.S.A. § 4621 is amended to read:

§ 4621. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Correctional facility” shall have the same meaning as in 28 V.S.A. § 3.

(2) “Drone” means a powered aerial vehicle that does not carry a human operator and is able to fly autonomously or to be piloted remotely.

~~(2)~~(3) “Law enforcement agency” means:

- (A) the Vermont State Police;
- (B) a municipal police department;
- (C) a sheriff’s department;
- (D) the Office of the Attorney General;
- (E) a State’s Attorney’s office;
- (F) the Capitol Police Department;
- (G) the Department of Liquor Control;
- (H) the Department of Fish and Wildlife;
- (I) the Department of Motor Vehicles;
- (J) a State investigator; or

(K) a person or entity acting on behalf of an agency listed in this subdivision ~~(2)~~(3).

(4) “Public safety agency” shall have the same meaning as in section 1841 of this title.

Sec. 3. 20 V.S.A. § 4625 is added to read:

§ 4625. CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES; USE OF DRONES PROHIBITED;

CIVIL PENALTY

(a) A person shall not knowingly operate a drone over a correctional facility or surrounding property that is readily recognizable to a reasonable person as being correctional facility property or is reasonably identified as

such by fencing or appropriate signs.

(b) A person who violates subsection (a) of this section shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than \$500.00.

(c)(1) Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the use of a drone by:

(A) the Department of Corrections;

(B) a person operating a drone with the written consent of the correctional facility's supervising officer; or

(C) a person operating a drone that is being used for a commercial purpose, if the person is operating in compliance with any authorization, rule, or exemption granted by the Federal Aviation Administration.

(2) With prior notice to the correctional facility, subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the use of a drone by:

(A) the Department of Buildings and General Services or its contractors working on behalf of the Department;

(B) a law enforcement agency; or

(C) a public safety agency responding to an emergency or a person engaged in emergency functions or emergency management pursuant to chapter 1 of this title (emergency management).

Sec. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

(Committee Vote: 10-0-1)

H. 726

An act relating to creating a voluntary pollinator-friendly standard for solar arrays

Rep. Chesnut-Tangerman of Middletown Springs, for the Committee on Energy and Technology, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 6 V.S.A. chapter 217 is added to read:

CHAPTER 217. POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY SOLAR GENERATION STANDARD

§ 5101. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Agency" means the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets.

(2) “Native perennial vegetation” means Vermont native wildflowers, forbs, and grasses that serve as habitat, forage, and migratory way stations for pollinators and shall not include any invasive species on the Agency’s Noxious Weed Rule under chapter 84 of this title, on the Vermont Invasive Exotic Plant Committee Quarantine and Watch List, or as determined by the Agency of Natural Resources.

(3) “Owner” means a public or private entity that has a controlling interest in the solar site.

(4) “Pollinator” means bees, birds, bats, and other insects or wildlife that pollinate flowering plants, and includes wild and managed insects.

(5) “Solar site” means a ground-mounted solar system for generating electricity and the area surrounding that system under the control of the owner.

(6) “Vegetation management plan” means a written document that includes short- and long-term site management practices that will provide and maintain native perennial vegetation.

§ 5102. BENEFICIAL HABITAT STANDARD

(a) This section establishes a standard for owners that intend to claim that, through the voluntary planting and management of vegetation, a solar site provides greater benefits to pollinators and shrub-dependent birds than are provided by solar sites not so managed.

(b) In order for the solar site to meet the beneficial habitat standard and for the owner of a solar site to claim that the solar site is beneficial to those species or is pollinator-friendly, all the following shall apply:

(1) The owner adheres to guidance set forth by the Pollinator-Friendly Scorecard published by the University of Vermont (UVM) Extension.

(2) The owner shall make the solar site’s completed Pollinator-Friendly Scorecard available to the public and provide a copy of the completed Scorecard to the UVM Extension.

(3) If the site has a vegetation management plan:

(A) The plan shall maximize the use of native perennial vegetation and native foraging habitat beneficial to pollinators consistent with the solar site’s scorecard.

(B) The owner shall make the vegetation management plan available to the public and provide a copy of the plan to the UVM Extension.

(4) When establishing perennial vegetation and beneficial foraging habitat, the solar site shall use native plant species and seed mixes whenever practicable.

(c) Nothing in this chapter affects any findings that must be made in order to issue a State permit or other approval for a solar site or the duty to comply with any conditions in such a permit or approval.

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2018.

(Committee Vote: 8-0-0)

H. 730

An act relating to State response to waters in crisis

Rep. Ode of Burlington, for the Committee on Natural Resources; Fish; and Wildlife, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 10 V.S.A. chapter 47, subchapter 2A is added to read:

Subchapter 2A. Lake in Crisis

§ 1310. DESIGNATION OF LAKE IN CRISIS

(a) The Secretary of Natural Resources (Secretary) shall review whether a lake in the State should be designated as a lake in crisis upon the Secretary's own motion or upon petition of 15 or more persons or a selectboard of a municipality in which the lake or a portion of the lake is located.

(b) The Secretary shall designate a lake as a lake in crisis if, after review under subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary determines that:

(1) the lake or segments of the lake have been listed as impaired;

(2) the condition of the lake will cause:

(A) a potential harm to the public health; and

(B) a risk of damage to the environment or natural resources; and

(3) a municipality in which the lake or a portion of the lake is located has reduced the valuation of real property due to the condition of the lake.

§ 1311. STATE RESPONSE TO A LAKE IN CRISIS

(a) Adoption of crisis response plan. When a lake is declared in crisis, the Secretary shall within 90 days after the designation of the lake in crisis issue a comprehensive crisis response plan for the management of the lake in crisis in order to improve water quality in the lake or to mitigate or eliminate the potential harm to public health or the risk of damages to the environment or natural resources. The Secretary shall coordinate with the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets, and the Secretary of Transportation in the development of the crisis response plan. The crisis response plan shall require

implementation of one or both of the following in the watershed of the lake in crisis:

(1) water quality requirements not set forth in existing statute or rule that are designed to address specific harms to public health or risks to the environment or natural resources; or

(2) implementation of or compliance with existing water quality requirements under one or more of the following:

(A) water quality requirements under chapter 47 of this title, including requiring a property owner to obtain a permit or implement best management practices for the discharge or stormwater runoff from any size of impervious surfaces if the Secretary determines that the treatment of the discharge or stormwater runoff is necessary to reduce the adverse impacts to water quality of the discharge or stormwater on the lake in crisis;

(B) agricultural water quality requirements under 6 V.S.A. chapter 215, including best management practices under 6 V.S.A. § 4810 to reduce runoff from the farm; or

(C) water quality requirements adopted under section 1264 of this section for stormwater runoff from municipal or State roads.

(b) Agency cooperation and services. All other State agencies shall cooperate with the Secretary in responding to the lake in crisis, and the Secretary shall be entitled to seek technical and scientific input or services from the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets, the Agency of Transportation, or other necessary State agencies.

§ 1312. LAKE IN CRISIS ORDER

(a) Lake in crisis order. The Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets, may issue a lake in crisis order to require a person to:

(1) take an action identified in the lake in crisis response plan;

(2) cease any acts, discharges, or processes contributing to the impairment of the lake in crisis;

(3) mitigate a significant contributor of a pollutant to the lake in crisis; or

(4) conduct testing, sampling, monitoring, surveying, or other analytical operations required to determine the nature, extent, duration, or severity of the potential harm to the public health or a risk of damage to the environment or natural resources.

(b) Notice. Prior to issuing a lake in crisis order under this section, the

Secretary shall provide notice as provided in this subsection.

(1) The Secretary shall prepare a notice of intent to seek the order, setting forth the reasons to believe a lake in crisis order should be issued.

(2) The notice of intent, together with the supporting evidence and a statement of procedural rights available under this section, shall be served on the person or persons against whom the lake in crisis order is sought in accordance with the procedures set forth in Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure.

(3) Upon request of a person against whom a lake in crisis order is sought, the Secretary shall hold a hearing. At the hearing, the person against whom the order is sought shall be given an opportunity to rebut the allegations and demonstrate that the Secretary should not issue the lake in crisis order against the person.

(c) Phosphorus practices. If the source of pollution in the lake in crisis includes phosphorus from a specific source, the Secretary shall issue a lake in crisis order requiring the source of phosphorus in the watershed to implement practices that reduce the phosphorus loads to the lake.

(d) Term of order. When the Secretary issues a lake in crisis order under this section, the order shall include a term for the duration of any water quality requirement in the order.

§ 1313. ASSISTANCE

(a) A person subject to a lake in crisis order shall be eligible for technical and financial assistance from the Secretary to be paid from the Lake in Crisis Response Program Fund. The Secretary shall adopt by procedure the process for application for assistance under this section.

(b) State financial assistance awarded under this section shall be in the form of a grant. An applicant for a State grant shall pay at least 35 percent of the total eligible project cost. The dollar amount of a State grant shall be equal to the total eligible project cost, less 35 percent of the total as paid by the applicant, and less the amount of any federal assistance awarded.

(c) A grant awarded under this section shall comply with all terms and conditions for the issuance of State grants.

§ 1314. FUNDING OF STATE RESPONSE TO A LAKE IN CRISIS

(a) Initial response. Upon designation of a lake in crisis, the Secretary, notwithstanding the requirement of 32 V.S.A. § 706, may transfer the balances of appropriations not to exceed \$50,000.00 made under any appropriation act for the support of the Agency from one department or other unit of the Agency to fund the initial response to the lake in crisis.

(b) Long-term funding. In the subsequent budget submitted to the General Assembly under 32 V.S.A. § 701, the Secretary of Administration shall propose appropriations to the Lake in Crisis Response Program Fund to implement fully the crisis response plan for the lake in crisis, including recommended appropriations from one or more of the following:

(1) the Clean Water Fund established under section 1389 of this title;

(2) the Environmental Contingency Fund established under section 1289 of this title;

(3) the Vermont Housing and Conservation Trust Fund established under section 312 of this title;

(4) capital funds and other monies available from the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets for water quality programs or projects;

(5) capital funds and other monies available from the Secretary of Natural Resources for water quality programs or projects; and

(6) General Fund appropriations.

§ 1315. LAKE IN CRISIS RESPONSE PROGRAM FUND

(a) There is created a special fund known as the Lake in Crisis Response Program Fund to be administered by the Secretary of Natural Resources. The Fund shall consist of funds that may be appropriated by the General Assembly.

(b) The Secretary shall use monies deposited in the Fund for the Secretary's implementation of a crisis response plan for a lake in crisis and for financial assistance under section 1313 of this title to persons subject to a lake in crisis order.

(c) Notwithstanding the requirements of 32 V.S.A. § 588(3) and (4), interest earned by the Fund and the balance of the Fund at the end of the fiscal year shall be carried forward in the Fund and shall not revert to the General Fund.

§ 1316. PUBLIC HEARING; TRANSPARENCY

The Secretary shall hold at least one public hearing in the watershed of the lake in crisis and shall provide an opportunity for public notice and comment for each water quality program, project, or crisis order proposed for implementation in the watershed of the lake in crisis.

Sec. 2. LAKE CARMİ; LAKE IN CRISIS

The General Assembly declares Lake Carmi as a lake in crisis under 10 V.S.A. chapter 47, subchapter 2A. The crisis response plan for Lake Carmi shall include implementation of runoff controls.

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

(a) The Secretary may take action under this chapter to enforce the following statutes and rules, permits, assurances, or orders implementing the following statutes, and the Board may take such action with respect to subdivision (10) of this subsection:

- (1) 10 V.S.A. chapter 23, relating to air quality;
- (2) 10 V.S.A. chapter 32, relating to flood hazard areas;
- (3) 10 V.S.A. chapters 47 and 56, relating to water pollution control, water quality standards, ~~and~~ public water supply, and lakes in crisis;

* * *

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

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

- (1) The following provisions of this title:
 - (A) chapter 23 (air pollution control);
 - (B) chapter 50 (aquatic nuisance control);
 - (C) chapter 41 (regulation of stream flow);
 - (D) chapter 43 (dams);
 - (E) chapter 47 (water pollution control; lakes in crisis);

* * *

Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

(Committee Vote: 7-1-1)

H. 806

An act relating to the Southeast State Correctional Facility Study
Committee

Rep. Connor of Fairfield, for the Committee on Corrections and Institutions, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. SOUTHEAST STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY; REQUEST
FOR INFORMATION

(a) On or before August 1, 2018, the Commissioner of Buildings and General Services shall issue a request for information for recommendations on the future use and development of the Southeast State Correctional Facility and the surrounding 118.57 acres of land owned by the Department of Buildings and General Services. The General Assembly intends that the responses to the request for information would include recommendations for both public and private uses, including a State-owned facility, and would allow for consultation with the Town of Windsor.

(b) On or before January 15, 2019, the Commissioner of Buildings and General Services shall submit a report to the House Committee on Corrections and Institutions, the Senate Committee on Institutions, and the Selectboard for the Town of Windsor with the results of the request for information described in subsection (a) of this section and recommendations for the use of the Southeast State Correctional Facility based on these results.

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

and that after passage the title of the bill be amended to read: “An act relating to the Southeast State Correctional Facility”

(Committee Vote: 10-0-1)

H. 859

An act relating to requiring municipal corporations to affirmatively vote to retain ownership of lease lands

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

Sec. 1. 24 V.S.A. § 2409 is added to read:

§ 2409. RETENTION OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF LEASE LANDS

(a) As used in this section:

(1) “Legislative body” means the officer or officers of a municipal corporation who are charged with the care of the municipal corporation’s lease lands.

(2) “Lessee” means the person entitled to possess, enjoy, and use land subject to a perpetual lease and shall include the person’s heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns.

(3) “Municipal corporation” shall have the same meaning as “municipality” in 1 V.S.A. § 126 and shall also include every municipal

corporation identified in subdivision 1751(1) of this title, county grammar schools, any unorganized towns and gores in the State, and any of the unified towns and gores of Essex County. “Municipal corporation” shall not include the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

(4) “Perpetual lease” means any leasehold interest in Vermont land, and every estate in Vermont land other than fee simple absolute, the title to which is held by a municipal corporation according to section 2401 of this title, arising out of or created by an instrument of lease that conveys to a person designated as lessee the right to possess, enjoy, and use the land in perpetuity or substantially in perpetuity. “Perpetual lease” shall include leasehold interests that are subject to restrictions on the lessee’s use of the land and shall include lands that the municipal corporation may repossess for nonpayment of rent or other default under the terms of the lease.

(5) “Perpetual lease land” means all land described in a perpetual lease that is owned in fee simple by a municipal corporation. “Perpetual lease land” does not include land described in a perpetual lease that is held in title by any person other than a municipal corporation, or any land described in a perpetual lease over which the municipal corporation acts exclusively as trustee.

(b)(1) On January 1, 2020, title to perpetual lease lands shall vest in the current lessee of record, free and clear of any interest of a municipal corporation but subject to any other encumbrances of record, unless the legislative body of the municipal corporation votes in the affirmative to retain ownership of the perpetual lease land.

(2) Notwithstanding subdivision (b)(1) of this section, lease lands that do not have a current lessee of record, or that are abandoned, unused, or unoccupied, shall be deemed to vest in the municipal corporation as public lands.

(c) Nothing in this section shall prevent a municipal corporation that has retained ownership of perpetual lease land from later conveying the land according to section 2406 of this title.

Sec. 2. 24 V.S.A. § 1061 is amended to read:

§ 1061. CONVEYANCE OF REAL ESTATE

* * *

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the legislative body of a town or village may authorize the conveyance of municipal real estate if the conveyance:

* * *

(3) Involves real estate used for housing or urban renewal projects under

chapter 113 of this title.

(4) Involves lease land pursuant to chapter 65, subchapter 1 of this title.

* * *

Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2018.

(Committee Vote: 10-0-1)

H. 881

An act relating to corrective action plans under Act 250

Rep. McCullough of Williston, for the Committee on Natural Resources; Fish and Wildlife, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 10 V.S.A. § 6081 is amended to read:

§ 6081. PERMITS REQUIRED; EXEMPTIONS

* * *

(x)(1) No permit or permit amendment is required for the construction of improvements for any one of the actions or abatements authorized in this subdivision:

(A) a remedial or removal action for which the Secretary of Natural Resources has authorized disbursement under section 1283 of this title;

(B) abating a release or threatened release, as directed by the Secretary of Natural Resources under section 6615 of this title;

(C) a remedial or removal action directed by the Secretary of Natural Resources under section 6615 of this title;

(D) a corrective action authorized in a corrective action plan approved by the Secretary of Natural Resources under section 6615b of this title;

(E) a corrective action authorized in a corrective action plan approved by the Secretary of Natural Resources under chapter 159, subchapter 3 of this title; or

(F) the management of “development soils,” as that term is defined in subdivision 6602(39) of this title, under a plan approved by the Secretary of Natural Resources under section 6604c of this title.

(2) Any development subsequent to the construction of improvements for any one of the actions or abatements authorized in subdivision (1) of this

subsection shall not be exempt from the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

(Committee Vote: 8-0-1)

S. 267

An act relating to timing of a decree nisi in a divorce proceeding

Rep. Lalonde of South Burlington, for the Committee on Judiciary, 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. 13 V.S.A. chapter 85 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 85. WEAPONS

Subchapter 1. Generally

* * *

Subchapter 2. Extreme Risk Protection Orders

§ 4051. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

(1) “Court” means the Family Division of the Superior Court.

(2) “Dangerous weapon” means an explosive or a firearm.

(3) “Explosive” means dynamite, or any explosive compound of which nitroglycerin forms a part, or fulminate in bulk or dry condition, or blasting caps, or detonating fuses, or blasting powder or any other similar explosive. The term does not include a firearm or ammunition therefor or any components of ammunition for a firearm, including primers, smokeless powder, or black gunpowder.

(4) “Federally licensed firearms dealer” means a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer required to conduct national instant criminal background checks under 18 U.S.C. § 922(t).

(5) “Firearm” shall have the same meaning as in subsection 4017(d) of this title.

(6) “Law enforcement agency” means the Vermont State Police, a municipal police department, or a sheriff’s department.

§ 4052. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

(a) The Family Division of the Superior Court shall have jurisdiction over

proceedings under this subchapter.

(b) Emergency orders under section 4054 of this title may be issued by a judge of the Criminal, Civil, or Family Division of the Superior Court.

(c) Proceedings under this chapter shall be commenced in the county where the law enforcement agency is located, the county where the respondent resides, or the county where the events giving rise to the petition occur.

§ 4053. PETITION FOR EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER

(a) A State's Attorney or the Office of the Attorney General may file a petition requesting that the court issue an extreme risk protection order prohibiting a person from purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or having a dangerous weapon within the person's custody or control. The petitioner shall submit an affidavit in support of the petition.

(b) Except as provided in section 4054 of this title, the court shall grant relief only after notice to the respondent and a hearing. The petitioner shall have the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence.

(c)(1) A petition filed pursuant to this section shall allege that the respondent poses an extreme risk of causing harm to himself or herself or another person by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or by having a dangerous weapon within the respondent's custody or control.

(2)(A) An extreme risk of harm to others may be shown by establishing that:

(i) the respondent has inflicted or attempted to inflict bodily harm on another; or

(ii) by his or her threats or actions the respondent has placed others in reasonable fear of physical harm to themselves; or

(iii) by his or her actions or inactions the respondent has presented a danger to persons in his or her care.

(B) An extreme risk of harm to himself or herself may be shown by establishing that the respondent has threatened or attempted suicide or serious bodily harm.

(3) The affidavit in support of the petition shall state:

(A) the specific facts supporting the allegations in the petition;

(B) any dangerous weapons the petitioner believes to be in the respondent's possession, custody, or control; and

(C) whether the petitioner knows of an existing order with respect to the respondent under 15 V.S.A. chapter 21 (abuse prevention orders) or

12 V.S.A. chapter 178 (orders against stalking or sexual assault).

(d) The court shall hold a hearing within 14 days after a petition is filed under this section. Notice of the hearing shall be served pursuant to section 4056 of this title concurrently with the petition and any ex parte order issued under section 4054 of this title.

(e)(1) The court shall grant the petition and issue an extreme risk protection order if it finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent poses an extreme risk of causing harm to himself or herself or another person by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or by having a dangerous weapon within the respondent's custody or control.

(2) An order issued under this subsection shall prohibit a person from purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or having a dangerous weapon within the person's custody or control for a period of up to one year. The order shall be signed by the judge and include the following provisions:

(A) A statement of the grounds for issuance of the order.

(B) The name and address of the court where any filings should be made, the names of the parties, the date of the petition, the date and time of the order, and the date and time the order expires.

(C) A description of how to appeal the order.

(D) A description of the requirements for relinquishment of dangerous weapons under section 4059 of this title.

(E) A description of how to request termination of the order under section 4055 of this title. The court shall include with the order a form for a motion to terminate the order.

(F) A statement directing the law enforcement agency, approved federally licensed firearms dealer, or other person in possession of the firearm to release it to the owner upon expiration of the order.

(G) A statement in substantially the following form:

"To the subject of this protection order: This order shall be in effect until the date and time stated above. If you have not done so already, you are required to surrender all dangerous weapons in your custody, control, or possession to [insert name of law enforcement agency], a federally licensed firearms dealer, or a person approved by the court. While this order is in effect, you are not allowed to purchase, possess, or receive a dangerous weapon; attempt to purchase, possess, or receive a dangerous weapon; or have a dangerous weapon in your custody or control. You have the right to request one hearing to terminate this order during the period that this order is in effect,

starting from the date of this order. You may seek the advice of an attorney regarding any matter connected with this order.”

(f) If the court denies a petition filed under this section, the court shall state the particular reasons for the denial in its decision.

(g) No filing fee shall be required for a petition filed under this section.

(h) Form petitions and form orders shall be provided by the Court Administrator and shall be maintained by the clerks of the courts.

(i) When findings are required under this section, the court shall make either written findings of fact or oral findings of fact on the record.

(j) Every final order issued under this section shall bear the following language: “VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER IS A CRIME SUBJECT TO A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT OR A FINE, OR BOTH, AS PROVIDED BY 13 V.S.A. § 4058, AND MAY ALSO BE PROSECUTED AS CRIMINAL CONTEMPT PUNISHABLE BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT, OR BOTH.”

(k) Affidavit forms required pursuant to this section shall bear the following language: “MAKING A FALSE STATEMENT IN THIS AFFIDAVIT IS A CRIME SUBJECT TO A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT OR A FINE, OR BOTH, AS PROVIDED BY 13 V.S.A. § 4058.”

§ 4054. EMERGENCY RELIEF; TEMPORARY EX PARTE ORDER

(a)(1) A State’s Attorney or the Office of the Attorney General may file a motion requesting that the court issue an extreme risk protection order ex parte, without notice to the respondent. A law enforcement officer may notify the court that an ex parte extreme risk protection order is being requested pursuant to this section, but the court shall not issue the order until after the motion is submitted.

(2) The petitioner shall submit an affidavit in support of the motion alleging that the respondent poses an imminent and extreme risk of causing harm to himself or herself or another person by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or by having a dangerous weapon within the respondent’s custody or control. The affidavit shall state:

(A) the specific facts supporting the allegations in the motion, including the imminent danger posed by the respondent; and

(B) any dangerous weapons the petitioner believes to be in the respondent’s possession, custody, or control.

(b)(1) The court shall grant the motion and issue a temporary ex parte extreme risk protection order if it finds by a preponderance of the evidence that at the time the order is requested the respondent poses an imminent and

extreme risk of causing harm to himself or herself or another person by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or by having a dangerous weapon within the respondent's custody or control. The petitioner shall cause a copy of the order to be served on the respondent pursuant to section 4056 of this title, and the court shall deliver a copy to the holding station.

(2)(A) An extreme risk of harm to others may be shown by establishing that:

(i) the respondent has inflicted or attempted to inflict bodily harm on another; or

(ii) by his or her threats or actions the respondent has placed others in reasonable fear of physical harm to themselves; or

(iii) by his or her actions or inactions the respondent has presented a danger to persons in his or her care.

(B) An extreme risk of harm to himself or herself may be shown by establishing that the respondent has threatened or attempted suicide or serious bodily harm.

(c)(1) Unless the petition is voluntarily dismissed pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection, the court shall hold a hearing within 14 days after the issuance of a temporary ex parte extreme risk protection order to determine if a final extreme risk protection order should be issued. If not voluntarily dismissed, the temporary ex parte extreme risk protection order shall expire when the court grants or denies a motion for an extreme risk protection order under section 4053 of this title.

(2) The prosecutor may voluntarily dismiss a motion filed under this section at any time prior to the hearing if the prosecutor determines that the respondent no longer poses an extreme risk of causing harm to himself or herself or another person by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or by having a dangerous weapon within the respondent's custody or control. If the prosecutor voluntarily dismisses the motion pursuant to this subdivision, the court shall vacate the temporary ex parte extreme risk protection order and direct the person in possession of the dangerous weapon to return it to the respondent consistent with section 4059 of this title.

(d)(1) An order issued under this section shall prohibit a person from purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or having a dangerous weapon within the person's custody or control for a period of up to 14 days. The order shall be in writing and signed by the judge and shall include the following provisions:

(A) A statement of the grounds for issuance of the order.

(B) The name and address of the court where any filings should be made, the names of the parties, the date of the petition, the date and time of the order, and the date and time the order expires.

(C) The date and time of the hearing when the respondent may appear to contest the order before the court. This opportunity to contest shall be scheduled as soon as reasonably possible, which in no event shall be more than 14 days after the date of issuance of the order.

(D) A description of the requirements for relinquishment of dangerous weapons under section 4059 of this title.

(E) A statement in substantially the following form:

“To the subject of this protection order: This order shall be in effect until the date and time stated above. If you have not done so already, you are required to surrender all dangerous weapons in your custody, control, or possession to [insert name of law enforcement agency], a federally licensed firearms dealer, or a person approved by the court. While this order is in effect, you are not allowed to purchase, possess, or receive a dangerous weapon; attempt to purchase, possess, or receive a dangerous weapon; or have a dangerous weapon in your custody or control. A hearing will be held on the date and time noted above to determine if a final extreme risk prevention order should be issued. Failure to appear at that hearing may result in a court making an order against you that is valid for up to 60 days. You may seek the advice of an attorney regarding any matter connected with this order.”

(2)(A) The court may issue an ex parte extreme risk protection order by telephone or by reliable electronic means pursuant to this subdivision if requested by the petitioner.

(B) Upon receipt of a request for electronic issuance of an ex parte extreme risk protection order, the judicial officer shall inform the petitioner that a signed or unsigned motion and affidavit may be submitted electronically. The affidavit shall be sworn to or affirmed by administration of the oath over the telephone to the petitioner by the judicial officer. The administration of the oath need not be made part of the affidavit or recorded, but the judicial officer shall note on the affidavit that the oath was administered.

(C) The judicial officer shall decide whether to grant or deny the motion and issue the order solely on the basis of the contents of the motion and the affidavit or affidavits provided. If the motion is granted, the judicial officer shall immediately sign the original order, enter on its face the exact date and time it is issued, and transmit a copy to the petitioner by reliable electronic means. The petitioner shall cause a copy of the order to be served on the respondent pursuant to section 4056 of this title.

(D) On or before the next business day after the order is issued:

(i) the petitioner shall file the original motion and affidavit with the court; and

(ii) the judicial officer shall file the signed order, the motion, and the affidavit with the clerk. The clerk shall enter the documents on the docket immediately after filing.

(e) Form motions and form orders shall be provided by the Court Administrator and shall be maintained by the clerks of the courts.

(f) Every order issued under this section shall bear the following language: “VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER IS A CRIME SUBJECT TO A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT OR A FINE, OR BOTH, AS PROVIDED BY 13 V.S.A. § 4058, AND MAY ALSO BE PROSECUTED AS CRIMINAL CONTEMPT PUNISHABLE BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT, OR BOTH.”

(g) Affidavit forms required pursuant to this section shall bear the following language: “MAKING A FALSE STATEMENT IN THIS AFFIDAVIT IS A CRIME SUBJECT TO A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT OR A FINE, OR BOTH, AS PROVIDED BY 13 V.S.A. § 4058.”

(h) If the court denies a petition filed under this section, the court shall state the particular reasons for the denial in its decision.

§ 4055. TERMINATION AND RENEWAL MOTIONS

(a)(1) The respondent may file a motion to terminate an extreme risk protection order issued under section 4053 of this title or an order renewed under subsection (b) of this section. A motion to terminate shall not be filed more than once during the effective period of the order. The State shall have the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence.

(2) The court shall grant the motion and terminate the extreme risk protection order unless it finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent continues to pose an extreme risk of causing harm to himself or herself or another person by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or by having a dangerous weapon within the respondent’s custody or control.

(b)(1) A State’s Attorney or the Office of the Attorney General may file a motion requesting that the court renew an extreme risk protection order issued under this section or section 4053 of this title for an additional period of up to one year. The motion shall be accompanied by an affidavit and shall be filed not more than 30 days and not less than 14 days before the expiration date of the order. The motion and affidavit shall comply with the requirements of subsection 4053(c) of this title, and the moving party shall have the burden of

proof by a preponderance of the evidence.

(2) The court shall grant the motion and renew the extreme risk protection order for an additional period of up to one year if it finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent continues to pose an extreme risk of causing harm to himself or herself or another person by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or by having a dangerous weapon within the respondent's custody or control. The order shall comply with the requirements of subdivision 4053(f)(2) and subsections 4053(j) and (k) of this title.

(c) The court shall hold a hearing within 14 days after a motion to terminate or a motion to renew is filed under this section. Notice of the hearing shall be served pursuant to section 4056 of this title concurrently with the motion.

(d) If the court denies a motion filed under this section, the court shall state the particular reasons for the denial in its decision.

(e) Form termination and form renewal motions shall be provided by the Court Administrator and shall be maintained by the clerks of the courts.

(f) When findings are required under this section, the court shall make either written findings of fact or oral findings of fact on the record.

§ 4056. SERVICE

(a) A petition, ex parte temporary order, or final order issued under this subchapter shall be served in accordance with the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure and may be served by any law enforcement officer. A court that issues an order under this chapter during court hours shall promptly transmit the order electronically or by other means to a law enforcement agency for service, and shall deliver a copy to the holding station.

(b) A respondent who attends a hearing held under section 4053, 4054, or 4055 of this title at which a temporary or final order under this subchapter is issued and who receives notice from the court on the record that the order has been issued shall be deemed to have been served. A respondent notified by the court on the record shall be required to adhere immediately to the provisions of the order. However, even when the court has previously notified the respondent of the order, the court shall transmit the order for additional service by a law enforcement agency.

(c) Extreme risk protection orders shall be served by the law enforcement agency at the earliest possible time and shall take precedence over other summonses and orders. Orders shall be served in a manner calculated to ensure the safety of the parties. Methods of service that include advance notification to the respondent shall not be used. The person making service

shall file a return of service with the court stating the date, time, and place at which the order was delivered personally to the respondent.

(d) If service of a notice of hearing issued under section 4053 or 4055 of this title cannot be made before the scheduled hearing, the court shall continue the hearing and extend the terms of the order upon request of the petitioner for such additional time as it deems necessary to achieve service on the respondent.

§ 4057. PROCEDURE

(a) Except as otherwise specified, proceedings commenced under this subchapter shall be in accordance with the Vermont Rules for Family Proceedings and shall be in addition to any other available civil or criminal remedies.

(b) The Court Administrator shall establish procedures to ensure access to relief after regular court hours or on weekends and holidays. The Court Administrator is authorized to contract with public or private agencies to assist petitioners to seek relief and to gain access to Superior Courts. Law enforcement agencies shall assist in carrying out the intent of this section.

(c) The Court Administrator shall ensure that the Superior Court has procedures in place so that the contents of orders and pendency of other proceedings can be known to all courts for cases in which an extreme risk protection order proceeding is related to a criminal proceeding.

§ 4058. ENFORCEMENT; CRIMINAL PENALTIES

(a) Law enforcement officers are authorized to enforce orders issued under this chapter. Enforcement may include collecting and disposing of dangerous weapons pursuant to section 4059 of this title and making an arrest in accordance with the provisions of Rule 3 of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure.

(b)(1) A person who intentionally commits an act prohibited by a court or fails to perform an act ordered by a court, in violation of an extreme risk protection order issued pursuant to section 4053, 4054, or 4055 of this title, after the person has been served with notice of the contents of the order as provided for in this subchapter, shall be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not more than \$1,000.00, or both.

(2) A person who files a petition for an extreme risk protection order under this subchapter knowing that information in the petition is false or with the intent to harass the respondent shall be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not more than \$1,000.00, or both.

(c) In addition to the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section,

violation of an order issued under this subchapter may be prosecuted as criminal contempt under Rule 42 of Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure. The prosecution for criminal contempt may be initiated by the State's Attorney in the county in which the violation occurred. The maximum penalty that may be imposed under this subsection shall be a fine of \$1,000.00 or imprisonment for six months, or both. A sentence of imprisonment upon conviction for criminal contempt may be stayed, in the discretion of the court, pending the expiration of the time allowed for filing notice of appeal or pending appeal if any appeal is taken.

§ 4059. RELINQUISHMENT, STORAGE, AND RETURN OF
DANGEROUS WEAPONS

(a) A person who is required to relinquish a dangerous weapon other than a firearm in the person's possession, custody, or control by an extreme risk protection order issued under section 4053, 4054, or 4055 of this title shall upon service of the order immediately relinquish the dangerous weapon to a cooperating law enforcement agency. The law enforcement agency shall transfer the weapon to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives for proper disposition.

(b)(1) A person who is required to relinquish a firearm in the person's possession, custody, or control by an extreme risk protection order issued under section 4053, 4054, or 4055 of this title shall, unless the court orders an alternative relinquishment pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection, upon service of the order immediately relinquish the firearm to a cooperating law enforcement agency or an approved federally licensed firearms dealer.

(2)(A) The court may order that the person relinquish a firearm to a person other than a cooperating law enforcement agency or an approved federally licensed firearms dealer unless the court finds that relinquishment to the other person will not adequately protect the safety of any person.

(B) A person to whom a firearm is relinquished pursuant to subdivision (A) of this subdivision (2) shall execute an affidavit on a form approved by the Court Administrator stating that the person:

(i) acknowledges receipt of the firearm;

(ii) assumes responsibility for storage of the firearm until further order of the court and specifies the manner in which he or she will provide secure storage;

(iii) is not prohibited from owning or possessing firearms under State or federal law; and

(iv) understands the obligations and requirements of the court

order, including the potential for the person to be subject to civil contempt proceedings pursuant to subdivision (C) of this subdivision (2) if the person permits the firearm to be possessed, accessed, or used by the person who relinquished the item or by any other person not authorized by law to do so.

(C) A person to whom a firearm is relinquished pursuant to subdivision (A) of this subdivision (2) shall be subject to civil contempt proceedings under 12 V.S.A. chapter 5 if the person permits the firearm to be possessed, accessed, or used by the person who relinquished the item or by any other person not authorized by law to do so. In the event that the person required to relinquish the firearm or any other person not authorized by law to possess the relinquished item obtains access to, possession of, or use of a relinquished item, all relinquished items shall be immediately transferred to the possession of a law enforcement agency or approved federally licensed firearms dealer pursuant to subdivision (b)(1) of this section.

(b) A law enforcement agency or an approved federally licensed firearms dealer that takes possession of a firearm pursuant to subdivision (b)(1) of this section shall photograph, catalogue, and store the item in accordance with standards and guidelines established by the Department of Public Safety pursuant to 20 V.S.A. § 2307(i)(3).

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the lawful sale of firearms or other items.

(d) An extreme risk protection order issued pursuant to section 4053 of this title or renewed pursuant to section 4055 of this title shall direct the law enforcement agency, approved federally licensed firearms dealer, or other person in possession of a firearm under subsection (b) of this section to release it to the owner upon expiration of the order.

(e)(1) A law enforcement agency, an approved federally licensed firearms dealer, or any other person who takes possession of a firearm for storage purposes pursuant to this section shall not release it to the owner without a court order unless the firearm is to be sold pursuant to subdivision (2)(A) of this subsection. If a court orders the release of a firearm stored under this section, the law enforcement agency or firearms dealer in possession of the firearm shall make it available to the owner within three business days after receipt of the order and in a manner consistent with federal law.

(2)(A)(i) If the owner fails to retrieve the firearm within 90 days after the court order releasing it, the firearm may be sold for fair market value. Title to the firearm shall pass to the law enforcement agency or firearms dealer for the purpose of transferring ownership.

(ii) The law enforcement agency or firearms dealer shall make a

reasonable effort to notify the owner of the sale before it occurs. In no event shall the sale occur until after the court issues a final extreme risk protection order pursuant to section 4053 of this title.

(iii) As used in this subdivision (2)(A), “reasonable effort” shall mean notice shall be served as provided for by Rule 4 of the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure.

(B) Proceeds from the sale of a firearm pursuant to subdivision (A) of this subdivision (2) shall be apportioned as follows:

(i) associated costs, including the costs of sale and of locating and serving the owner, shall be paid to the law enforcement agency or firearms dealer that incurred the cost; and

(ii) any proceeds remaining after payment is made to the law enforcement agency or firearms dealer pursuant to subdivision (i) of this subdivision (2)(B) shall be paid to the original owner.

(f) A law enforcement agency shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for any damage or deterioration of a firearm stored or transported pursuant to this section. This subsection shall not apply if the damage or deterioration occurred as a result of recklessness, gross negligence, or intentional misconduct by the law enforcement agency.

(g) This section shall be implemented consistent with the standards and guidelines established by the Department of Public Safety under 20 V.S.A. § 2307(i).

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter:

(1) A dangerous weapon shall not be returned to the respondent if the respondent’s possession of the weapon would be prohibited by state or federal law.

(2) A dangerous weapon shall not be taken into possession pursuant to this section if it is being or may be used as evidence in a pending criminal matter.

§ 4060. APPEALS

An extreme risk protection order issued by the court under section 4053 or 4055 of this title shall be treated as a final order for the purposes of appeal. Appeal may be taken by either party to the Supreme Court under the Vermont Rules of Appellate Procedure, and the appeal shall be determined forthwith.

§ 4061. EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS

This chapter shall not be construed to prevent a court from prohibiting a person from possessing firearms under any other provision of law.

Sec. 2. FINDINGS

The General Assembly finds:

(1) The State of Vermont has a compelling interest in preventing domestic abuse.

(2) Domestic violence is often volatile, escalates rapidly, and is possibly fatal. The victim has a substantial interest in obtaining immediate relief because any delay may result in further injury or death. The State's compelling interest in protecting domestic violence victims from actual or threatened harm and safeguarding children from the effects of exposure to domestic violence justifies providing law enforcement officers with the authority to undertake immediate measures to stop the violence. For these reasons the State has a special need to remove firearms from a home where law enforcement has probable cause to believe domestic violence has occurred.

(3) The General Assembly recognizes that it is current practice for law enforcement to remove firearms from a domestic violence scene if the firearms are contraband or evidence of the offense. However, given the potential harm of delay during a domestic violence incident, this legislation authorizes law enforcement officers to temporarily remove other dangerous firearms from persons arrested or cited for domestic violence, while protecting rights guaranteed by the Vermont and U.S. Constitutions, and insuring that those firearms are returned to the owner as soon as doing so would be safe and lawful.

Sec. 3. 13 V.S.A. § 1048 is added to read:

§ 1048. REMOVAL OF FIREARMS

(a)(1) When a law enforcement officer arrests, cites, or obtains an arrest warrant for a person for domestic assault in violation of this subchapter, the officer may remove any firearm obtained pursuant to a search warrant or a judicially recognized exception to the warrant requirement if the removal is necessary for the protection of the officer or any other person.

(2) As used in this section, "judicially recognized exception to the warrant requirement" includes a search incident to a lawful arrest, a search with consent, a search under exigent circumstances, a search of objects in plain view, and a search pursuant to a regulatory statute.

(b) A person cited for domestic assault shall be arraigned on the next business day after the citation is issued except for good cause shown.

(c)(1) At arraignment, the court shall issue a written order releasing any firearms removed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section unless:

(A) the firearm is being or may be used as evidence in a pending

criminal or civil proceeding;

(B) a court orders relinquishment of the firearm pursuant to 15 V.S.A. chapter 21 (abuse prevention) or any other provision of law consistent with 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(8), in which case the weapon shall be stored pursuant to 20 V.S.A. § 2307;

(C) the person requesting the return is prohibited by law from possessing a firearm; or

(D) the court imposes a condition requiring the defendant not to possess a firearm.

(2) If the court under subdivision (1) of this subsection orders the release of a firearm removed under subsection (a) of this section, the law enforcement agency in possession of the firearm shall make it available to the owner within three business days after receipt of the written order and in a manner consistent with federal law.

(d)(1) A law enforcement officer shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability for acts or omissions made in reliance on the provisions of this section. This section shall not be construed to create a legal duty to a victim or to any other person, and no action may be filed based upon a claim that a law enforcement officer removed or did not remove a firearm as authorized by this section.

(2) A law enforcement agency shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for any damage or deterioration of firearms removed, stored, or transported pursuant to this section. This subdivision shall not apply if the damage or deterioration occurred as a result of recklessness, gross negligence, or intentional misconduct by the law enforcement agency.

(3) This section shall not be construed to limit the authority of a law enforcement agency to take any necessary and appropriate action, including disciplinary action, regarding an officer's performance in connection with this section.

Sec. 4. 15 V.S.A. § 554 is amended to read:

§ 554. DECREES NISI

(a) A decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony in the first instance, shall be a decree nisi and shall become absolute at the expiration of ~~three months~~ 90 days from the entry thereof but, in its discretion, the court ~~which~~ that grants the divorce may fix an earlier date upon which the decree shall become absolute. If one of the parties dies prior to the expiration of the nisi period, the decree shall be deemed absolute immediately prior to death.

(b) Either party may file any post-trial motions under the Vermont Rules of

Civil Procedure. The time within which any such motion shall be filed shall run from the date of entry of the decree of divorce and not from the date the nisi period expires. The court shall retain jurisdiction to hear and decide the motion after expiration of the nisi period. A decree of divorce shall constitute a civil judgment under the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure.

(c) If the stated term at which the decree nisi was entered has adjourned when a motion is filed, the presiding judge of the stated term shall have power to hear and determine the matter and make new decree therein as fully as the court might have done in term time; but, in the judge's discretion, the judge may strike off the decree and continue the cause to the next stated term.

Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage, except that Sec. 4 shall take effect on July 1, 2018.

(Committee vote: 7-0-4)

(No Senate Amendments)

Ordered to Lie

H. 167

An act relating to alternative approaches to addressing low-level illicit drug use.

Pending Question: Shall the House concur in the Senate Proposal of Amendment?

H. 219

An act relating to the Vermont spaying and neutering program.

Pending Question: Shall the House concur in the Senate Proposal of Amendment?

S. 103

An act relating to the regulation of toxic substances and hazardous materials.

Pending Question: Shall the House concur in the Senate proposal of amendment to the House proposal of amendment??

Consent Calendar

Concurrent Resolutions

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 the end of the session of the

next legislative day. 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.

H.C.R. 261

House concurrent resolution in memory of Guildhall civic leader Richard William Martin

H.C.R. 262

House concurrent resolution honoring Ludlow Municipal Manager Francis J. Heald

H.C.R. 263

House concurrent resolution congratulating the Mount Holly Community Historical Museum on celebrating its 50th Anniversary

H.C.R. 264

House concurrent resolution designating the week of May 6–12, 2018 as Teacher Appreciation Week in Vermont

H.C.R. 265

House concurrent resolution designating Thursday, March 1, 2018 as Vermont Coalition of Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs and Vermont Youth Development Program Awareness Day

H.C.R. 266

House concurrent resolution congratulating the Robb Family Farm in West Brattleboro on its 110th anniversary

H.C.R. 267

House concurrent resolution honoring Donna Fitch for her outstanding municipal public service in the Town of Calais

H.C.R. 268

House concurrent resolution honoring H. Kent Wright III for his civic engagement in the town of Bridport

H.C.R. 269

House concurrent resolution in memory of former Representative and Rockingham Town Moderator Michael P. Harty

H.C.R. 270

House concurrent resolution honoring Alan Curler of New Haven for his outstanding civic service

H.C.R. 271

House concurrent resolution in memory of former Mendon Town Clerk Helen Ruth Johnson Lawrence

Information Notice

CROSS OVER DATES

The Joint Rules Committee established the following Crossover deadlines:

(1) All **House** bills must be reported out of the last committee of reference including the Committees on Appropriations and Ways and Means, except as provided below in (2) on or before **Friday, March 2, 2018**, and filed with the Clerk so they may be placed on the Calendar for Notice the next legislative day.

(2) All **House** bills referred pursuant to House Rule 35(a) to the Committees on Appropriations and Ways and Means must be reported out by the last of those committees on or before **Friday, March 16, 2018**, and filed with the Clerk so they may be placed on the Calendar for Notice the next legislative day.