

Senate Calendar

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 2018

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ACTION CALENDAR
UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 2018
House Proposal of Amendment

S. 101

An act relating to the conduct of forestry operations.

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

Sec. 1. 12 V.S.A. chapter 196 is added to read:

CHAPTER 196. VERMONT RIGHT TO CONDUCT FORESTRY
OPERATIONS

§ 5755. FINDINGS

The General Assembly finds that:

(1) Private and public forestlands:

(A) constitute unique and irreplaceable resources, benefits, and values of statewide importance;

(B) contribute to the protection and conservation of wildlife, wildlife habitat, air, water, and soil resources of the State;

(C) provide a resource for the State constitutional right to hunt, fish, and trap;

(D) mitigate the effects of climate change; and

(E) result in general benefit to the health and welfare of the people of the State.

(2) The forest products industry, including maple sap collection:

(A) is a major contributor to and is valuable to the State's economy by providing jobs to its citizens;

(B) is essential to the manufacture of forest products that are used and enjoyed by the people of the State; and

(C) benefits the general welfare of the people of the State.

(3) Private and public forestlands are critical for and contribute significantly to the State's outdoor recreation and tourism economies.

(4) The economic management of public and private forestlands contributes to sustaining long-term forest health, integrity, and productivity.

(5) Forestry operations are adversely impacted by the encroachment of urban, commercial, and residential land uses throughout the State that result in forest fragmentation and conversion and erode the health and sustainability of remaining forests.

(6) As a result of encroachment on forests, conflicts have arisen between traditional forestry land uses and urban, commercial, and residential land uses that threaten to permanently convert forestland to other uses, resulting in an adverse impact to the economy and natural environment of the State.

(7) The encouragement, development, improvement, and continuation of forestry operations will result in a general benefit to the health and welfare of the people of the State and the State's economy.

(8) The forest products industry, in order to survive, likely will need to change, adopt new technologies, and diversify into new products.

(9) Conventional forestry practices, including logging, transportation, and processing of forest products may be subject to unnecessary or adversarial lawsuits based on the theory of nuisance. Nuisance suits could encourage and result in the conversion of forestland and loss of the forest products industry.

(10) It is in the public interest of the people of the State to ensure that lawfully conducted conventional forestry practices are protected and encouraged and are not subject to public and private nuisance actions arising out of conflicts between forestry operations and urban, commercial, and residential uses.

§ 5756. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Forests, Parks and Recreation.

(2) "Conventional forestry practices" means:

(A) forestry operations;

(B) a change in ownership or size of a parcel on which a forestry operation is being conducted;

(C) cessation or interruption of a forestry operation or a change in a forestry operation, including a change in the type of a forestry operation;

(D) enrollment in governmental forestry or conservation programs;

(E) adoption of new forestry technology;

(F) construction, maintenance, and repair of log landings, logging roads, and skid trails;

(G) visual changes due to the removal, storage, or stockpiling of vegetation or forest products;

(H) noise from forestry equipment used as part of a forestry operation; or

(I) the transport or trucking of forest products or of equipment on, to, or from the site of a forestry operation.

(3) “Forest product” means logs; pulpwood; veneer; bolt wood; wood chips; stud wood; poles; pilings; biomass; fuel wood; maple sap; or bark.

(4) “Forestry operation” means activities related to the management of forests, including timber harvests; removal, storage, or stockpiling of vegetation or timber; pruning; planting; lumber processing with portable sawmills; reforestation; pest, disease, and invasive species control; wildlife habitat management; and fertilization. “Forestry operation” includes one or both of the following:

(A) the primary processing of forest products on a parcel where a timber harvest occurs; and

(B) the primary processing of forest products at a site that is not the harvest site, provided that:

(i) the person conducting the forestry operations owns or has permission to use the site for the forestry operation;

(ii) the forestry operation was established prior to surrounding activities that are not forestry operations;

(iii) the site is used by the forestry operation for 12 or fewer months in any two-year period or 24 or fewer months in any five-year period;

(iv) the forestry operation complies with all applicable law; and

(v) only portable, nonpermanent equipment is used to process the forest products at the site.

(5) “Timber” means trees, saplings, seedlings, and sprouts from which trees of every size, nature, kind, and description may grow.

(6) “Timber harvest” means a forestry operation involving the harvesting of timber.

§ 5757. FORESTRY OPERATIONS; PROTECTION FROM NUISANCE
LAWSUITS

(a) Except as provided for under subsections (b) and (c) of this section, a person conducting a conventional forestry practice shall be entitled to a rebuttable presumption that the conventional forestry practice does not constitute a public or private nuisance if the person conducts the conventional forestry practice in compliance with the following:

(1) the Acceptable Management Practices for Maintaining Water Quality on Logging Jobs in Vermont as adopted by the Commissioner under 10 V.S.A. § 2622; and

(2) other applicable law.

(b) The presumption under subsection (a) of this section that a person conducting a conventional forestry practice does not constitute a nuisance may be rebutted by showing that a nuisance resulted from:

(1) the negligent operation of the conventional forestry practice; or

(2) a violation of State, federal, or other applicable law during the conduct of the conventional forestry practice.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of State or local boards of health to abate nuisances affecting the public health.

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 2018

Third Reading

H. 624.

An act relating to the protection of information in the statewide voter checklist.

**Proposal of amendment to H. 624 to be offered by Senator White before
Third Reading**

Senator White moves to amend the Senate proposal of amendment by striking out Sec. 1, 17 V.S.A. § 2154 (statewide voter checklist) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Sec. 1 to read as follows:

Sec. 1. 17 V.S.A. § 2154 is amended to read:

§ 2154. STATEWIDE VOTER CHECKLIST

(a) The Secretary of State shall ~~establish~~ maintain a uniform and nondiscriminatory, statewide voter ~~registration~~ checklist. This checklist shall

serve as the official voter registration list for all elections in the State. In ~~establishing~~ maintaining the statewide voter checklist, the Secretary shall:

(1) limit ~~the~~ a town clerk to adding, modifying, or deleting applicant and voter information on the portion of the checklist for that clerk's municipality;

(2) limit access to the statewide voter checklist for a local elections official to ~~verifying if~~ whether the applicant is registered in another municipality in the State by a search for the individual voter;

(3) notify a local elections official when a voter registered in that official's district registers in another voting district so that the voter may be removed from that ~~district's~~ official's district checklist;

(4) provide adequate security to prevent unauthorized access to the checklist; and

(5) ensure the compatibility and comparability of information on the checklist with information contained in the Department of Motor Vehicles' computer systems.

(b)(1) A registered voter's month and day of birth, driver's license or nondriver identification number, telephone number, e-mail address, and the last four digits of his or her Social Security number shall be kept confidential and are exempt from public ~~copying and inspection~~ and copying under the Public Records Act.

(2) A public agency as defined in 1 V.S.A. § 317 and any officer, employee, agent, or independent contractor of a public agency shall not knowingly disclose a copy of all of the statewide voter checklist or a municipality's portion of the statewide voter checklist to any foreign government or to a federal agency or commission or to a person acting on behalf of a foreign government or of such a federal entity for the purpose of:

(A) registration of a voter based on his or her information maintained in the checklist;

(B) publicly disclosing a voter's information maintained in the checklist; or

(C) comparing a voter's information maintained in the checklist to personally identifying information contained in other federal or state databases.

(c)(1) Any person wishing to obtain a copy of all of the statewide voter checklist must swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury pursuant to 13 V.S.A. chapter 65, that the person will not:

(A) use the checklist for commercial purposes; or

(B) knowingly disclose the checklist to any foreign government or to a federal agency or commission or to a person acting on behalf of a foreign government or of such a federal entity in circumvention of the prohibited purposes for using the checklist set forth in subdivision (b)(2) of this section.

(2) The affirmation shall be filed with the Secretary of State.

(d) An elections official shall not access the portion of the statewide voter checklist that is exempt from public inspection pursuant to 1 V.S.A. § 317(c)(31), except for elections purposes.

H. 903.

An act relating to regenerative farming.

Second Reading

Favorable with Proposal of Amendment

H. 593.

An act relating to miscellaneous consumer protection provisions.

Reported favorably with recommendation of proposal of amendment by Senator Soucy for the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs.

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill as follows:

First: In Sec. 4, in 9 V.S.A. § 2480a, by striking out subdivision (12) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new subdivision (12) to read:

(12) “Protected consumer” means a natural person who, at the time a request for a security freeze is made, is:

(A) under 16 years of age;

(B) an incapacitated person; or

(C) a protected person.

Second: In Sec. 4, in 9 V.S.A. § 2480a, by striking out subdivision (18) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new subdivision (18) to read:

(18) “Sufficient proof of authority” means documentation that shows that a person has authority to act on behalf of a protected consumer, including:

(A) a birth certificate;

(B) a court order;

(C) a lawfully executed power of attorney; or

(D) a written, notarized statement signed by the person that expressly describes the person's authority to act on behalf of the protected consumer.

Third: In Sec. 5, in 9 V.S.A. § 2483a, by striking out subsection (a) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new subsection (a) to read:

(a) A consumer reporting agency shall place a security freeze for a protected consumer if the protected consumer's representative submits a request, including proper authority, to the address and in the manner specified by the consumer reporting agency.

Fourth: In Sec. 5, in 9 V.S.A. § 2483a, by striking out subsection (d) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new subsection (d) to read:

(d)(1) A credit reporting agency shall lift temporarily a protected consumer security freeze to allow access by a specific party or parties or for a specific period of time, upon a request from the protected consumer's representative.

(2) The protected consumer's representative shall submit the request to the address and in the manner specified by the consumer reporting agency.

(3) The request shall include:

(A) proper authority; and

(B) the unique personal identification number, password, or other method of authentication provided by the credit reporting agency pursuant to subsection (c) of this section.

Fifth: In Sec. 5, in 9 V.S.A. § 2483a, by striking out subsection (j) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new subsection (j) to read:

(j)(1) A protected consumer security freeze shall remain in place until the credit reporting agency receives a request to remove the freeze from:

(A) the protected consumer's representative; or

(B) the consumer who is subject to the protected consumer security freeze.

(2) A credit reporting agency shall remove a protected consumer security freeze within three business days after receiving a proper request for removal.

(3) The party requesting the removal of a protected consumer security freeze pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection shall submit the request to the address and in the manner specified by the consumer reporting agency.

(4) The request shall include:

(A) proper authority; and

(B) the unique personal identification number, password, or other method of authentication provided by the credit reporting agency pursuant to subsection (c) of this section.

Sixth: By adding a Sec. 6a to read:

Sec. 6a. ONE-STOP FREEZE NOTIFICATION

(a) The Attorney General, in consultation with industry stakeholders, shall consider one or more methods to ease the burden on consumers when placing or lifting a credit security freeze, including the right to place a freeze with a single nationwide credit reporting agency and require that agency to initiate a freeze with other agencies.

(b) On or before January 15, 2019, the Attorney General shall report his or her findings and recommendations to the House Committee on Commerce and Economic Development and the Senate Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs.

Seventh: In Sec. 7, effective dates, in subsection (a), after the word “section”, by inserting and 6a

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

(For House amendments, see House Journal for January 16, 2018, pages 106-125 and January 17, 2018, page 130)

NEW BUSINESS

Third Reading

H. 25.

An act relating to sexual assault survivors’ rights.

H. 378.

An act relating to the creation of the Artificial Intelligence Task Force.

Proposal of amendment to H. 378 to be offered by Senator Ashe before Third Reading

Senator Ashe moves to amend the Senate proposal of amendment in Sec. 1, by striking out subsection (c), and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

(c) Membership. The Task Force shall be composed of the following 14 members:

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

- (2) the Secretary of Digital Services or designee;
- (3) the Commissioner of Public Safety or designee;
- (4) the Secretary of Transportation or designee;
- (5) one member to represent the interests of workers appointed by the President of the Vermont State Labor Council, AFL-CIO;
- (6) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont or designee;
- (7) one member appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court;
- (8) two members who are academics at a postsecondary institute, with one appointed by the Speaker and one appointed by the Committee on Committees;
- (9) one member with experience in the field of ethics and human rights, appointed by the Vermont chapter of the National Association of Social Workers;
- (10) one member appointed by the Vermont Society of Engineers;
- (11) one member appointed by the Vermont Academy of Science and Engineering;
- (12) one member who is a secondary or postsecondary student in Vermont, appointed by the Governor; and
- (13) one member appointed by the Vermont Medical Society.

H. 404.

An act relating to Medicaid reimbursement for long-acting reversible contraceptives.

H. 710.

An act relating to beer franchises.

H. 718.

An act relating to creation of the Restorative Justice Study Committee.

H. 719.

An act relating to insurance companies and trust companies.

H. 915.

An act relating to the protection of pollinators.

Second Reading
Favorable with Proposal of Amendment

H. 676.

An act relating to miscellaneous energy subjects.

Reported favorably with recommendation of proposal of amendment by Senator Lyons for the Committee on Finance.

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill by striking out Sec. 1 in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Sec. 1 to read as follows:

Sec. 1. 30 V.S.A. § 248(s) is amended to read:

(s) This subsection sets minimum setback requirements that shall apply to in-state ground-mounted solar electric generation facilities approved under this section, unless the facility is installed on a canopy constructed on an area primarily used for parking vehicles that is in existence or permitted on the date the application for the facility is filed.

* * *

(3) On review of an application, the Commission may:

(A) require a larger setback than this subsection requires; ~~or~~

(B) approve an agreement to a smaller setback among the applicant, the municipal legislative body, and each owner of property adjoining the smaller setback; or

(C) require a setback for a facility constructed on an area primarily used for parking vehicles, if the application concerns such a facility.

* * *

(Committee vote: 7-0-0)

(For House amendments, see House Journal for March 16, 2018, pages 683-684)

H. 892.

An act relating to regulation of short-term, limited-duration health insurance coverage and association health plans.

Reported favorably with recommendation of proposal of amendment by Senator Champion for the Committee on Finance.

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 8 V.S.A. § 4062(h)(1) is amended to read:

(h)(1) The authority of the Board under this section shall apply only to the rate review process for policies for major medical insurance coverage and shall not apply to the policy forms for major medical insurance coverage or to the rate and policy form review process for policies for specific disease, accident, injury, hospital indemnity, dental care, vision care, disability income, long-term care, student health insurance coverage, Medicare supplemental coverage, or other limited benefit coverage; to short-term, limited-duration health insurance coverage; or to benefit plans that are paid directly to an individual insured or to his or her assigns and for which the amount of the benefit is not based on potential medical costs or actual costs incurred. Premium rates and rules for the classification of risk for Medicare supplemental insurance policies shall be governed by sections 4062b and 4080e of this title.

Sec. 2. 8 V.S.A. § 4079a is added to read:

§ 4079a. ASSOCIATION HEALTH PLANS

(a) As used in this section, “association health plan” means a policy issued to an association; to a trust; or to one or more trustees of a fund established, created, or maintained for the benefit of the members of one or more associations or a contract or plan issued by an association or trust or by a multiple employer welfare arrangement as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. § 1001 et seq.

(b) The Commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 regulating association health plans in order to protect Vermont consumers and promote the stability of Vermont’s health insurance markets, to the extent permitted under federal law, including rules regarding licensure, solvency and reserve requirements, and rating requirements.

(c) The provisions of section 3661 of this title shall apply to association health plans.

Sec. 3. 8 V.S.A. § 4084a is added to read:

§ 4084a. SHORT-TERM, LIMITED-DURATION HEALTH INSURANCE

(a) As used in this section, “short-term, limited-duration health insurance” means health insurance that provides medical, hospital, or major medical expense benefits coverage pursuant to a policy or contract with an insurer and that has an expiration date specified in the policy or contract that is three months or less after the original effective date of the policy or contract.

(b) An insurer shall not provide short-term, limited-duration health insurance coverage unless the insurer has a certificate of authority from the Commissioner to offer health insurance as defined in subdivision 3301(a)(2) of

this title or is licensed or registered with the Commissioner as a nonprofit hospital or medical service corporation, health maintenance organization, or managed care organization, unless the insurer is exempted by subdivision 3368(a)(4) of this title.

(c) A short-term, limited-duration health insurance policy or contract shall be nonrenewable, and an insurer shall not issue a short-term, limited-duration health insurance policy or contract to any person if the issuance would result in the person being covered by short-term, limited-duration health insurance coverage for more than three months in any 12-month period.

(d) A policy or contract for short-term, limited-duration health insurance coverage shall display prominently in the policy or contract and in any application materials provided in connection with enrollment in that coverage, in at least 14-point type, certain disclosures regarding the scope of short-term, limited-duration health insurance coverage, including the types of benefits and consumer protections that are and are not included. The Commissioner shall determine the specific disclosure language that shall be used in all short-term, limited-duration health insurance policies, contracts, and application materials and shall provide the language to the insurers offering that coverage.

(e) The Commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 25:

(1) establishing the minimum financial, marketing, service, and other requirements for registration of an insurer to provide short-term, limited-duration health insurance coverage to individuals in this State;

(2) requiring an insurer seeking to provide short-term, limited-duration health insurance coverage to individuals in this State to file its rates and forms with the Commissioner for his or her approval;

(3) requiring an insurer seeking to provide short-term, limited-duration health insurance coverage to individuals in this State to file its advertising materials with the Commissioner for his or her approval; and

(4) establishing such other requirements as the Commissioner deems necessary to protect Vermont consumers and promote the stability of Vermont's health insurance markets.

(f) The provisions of section 4089f of this title, and any rules adopted under that section, shall apply to short-term, limited-duration health insurance coverage.

Sec. 4. 32 V.S.A. § 10401 is amended to read:

§ 10401. DEFINITIONS

As used in this section:

(1) “Health insurance” means any group or individual health care benefit policy, contract, or other health benefit plan offered, issued, renewed, or administered by any health insurer, including any health care benefit plan offered, issued, renewed, or administered by any health insurance company, any nonprofit hospital and medical service corporation, any dental service corporation, or any managed care organization as defined in 18 V.S.A. § 9402. The term includes comprehensive major medical policies, contracts, or plans; short-term, limited-duration health insurance policies and contracts as defined in 8 V.S.A. § 4084a; student health insurance policies; and Medicare supplemental policies, contracts, or plans, but does not include Medicaid or any other State health care assistance program in which claims are financed in whole or in part through a federal program unless authorized by federal law and approved by the General Assembly. The term does not include policies issued for specified disease, accident, injury, hospital indemnity, long-term care, disability income, or other limited benefit health insurance policies, except that any policy providing coverage for dental services shall be included.

* * *

Sec. 5. 33 V.S.A. § 1802 is amended to read:

§ 1802. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

* * *

(3) “Health benefit plan” means a policy, contract, certificate, or agreement offered or issued by a health insurer to provide, deliver, arrange for, pay for, or reimburse any of the costs of health services. This term does not include coverage only for accident or disability income insurance, liability insurance, coverage issued as a supplement to liability insurance, workers’ compensation or similar insurance, automobile medical payment insurance, credit-only insurance, coverage for on-site medical clinics, or other similar insurance coverage where benefits for health services are secondary or incidental to other insurance benefits as provided under the Affordable Care Act. The term also does not include stand-alone dental or vision benefits; long-term care insurance; short-term, limited-duration health insurance; specific disease or other limited benefit coverage, Medicare supplemental health benefits, Medicare Advantage plans, and other similar benefits excluded under the Affordable Care Act.

* * *

Sec. 6. 33 V.S.A. § 1811 is amended to read:

§ 1811. HEALTH BENEFIT PLANS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND SMALL EMPLOYERS

(a) As used in this section:

(1) “Health benefit plan” means a health insurance policy, a nonprofit hospital or medical service corporation service contract, or a health maintenance organization health benefit plan offered through the Vermont Health Benefit Exchange or a reflective silver plan offered in accordance with section 1813 of this title that is issued to an individual or to an employee of a small employer. The term does not include coverage only for accident or disability income insurance, liability insurance, coverage issued as a supplement to liability insurance, workers’ compensation or similar insurance, automobile medical payment insurance, credit-only insurance, coverage for on-site medical clinics, or other similar insurance coverage in which benefits for health services are secondary or incidental to other insurance benefits as provided under the Affordable Care Act. The term also does not include stand-alone dental or vision benefits; long-term care insurance; short-term, limited-duration health insurance; specific disease or other limited benefit coverage, Medicare supplemental health benefits, Medicare Advantage plans, and other similar benefits excluded under the Affordable Care Act.

* * *

Sec. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

(Committee vote: 7-0-0)

(No House amendments)

House Proposals of Amendment

S. 92

An act relating to interchangeable biological products.

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

* * * Interchangeable Biological Products * * *

Sec. 1. 18 V.S.A. § 4601 is amended to read:

§ 4601. DEFINITIONS

~~For the purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise clearly requires~~ As used in this chapter:

(1) ~~“Brand name” means the registered trademark name given to a drug product by its manufacturer or distributor;~~ “Biological product” means a virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, vaccine, blood, blood component or derivative, allergenic product, protein (except any chemically synthesized

polypeptide), or analogous product, or arsphenamine or derivative of arsphenamine (or any other trivalent organic arsenic compound), applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of a disease or condition in human beings.

~~(2) “Generic name” means the official name of a drug product as established by the United States Adopted Names Council (USAN) or its successor, if applicable; “Brand name” means the registered trademark name given to a drug product by its manufacturer or distributor.~~

~~(3) “Pharmacist” means a natural person licensed by the state board of pharmacy to prepare, compound, dispense, and sell drugs, medicines, chemicals, and poisons;~~

~~(4) “Generic drug” means a drug listed by generic name and considered to be chemically and therapeutically equivalent to a drug listed by brand name, as both names are identified in the most recent edition of or supplement to the federal U.S. Food and Drug Administration’s “Orange Book” of approved drug products; Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations (the Orange Book).~~

~~(4) “Generic name” means the official name of a drug product as established by the U. S. Adopted Names Council (USAN) or its successor, if applicable.~~

~~(5) “Interchangeable biological product” means a biological product that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has:~~

~~(A) licensed and determined, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 262(k)(4), to be interchangeable with the reference product against which it was evaluated; or~~

~~(B) determined to be therapeutically equivalent as set forth in the latest edition of or supplement to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration’s Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations (the Orange Book).~~

~~(6) “Pharmacist” means a natural person licensed by the State Board of Pharmacy to prepare, compound, dispense, and sell drugs, medicines, chemicals, and poisons.~~

~~(5)(7) “Prescriber” means any duly licensed physician, dentist, veterinarian, or other practitioner licensed to write prescriptions for the treatment or prevention of disease in man or animal.~~

~~(8) “Proper name” means the non-proprietary name of a biological product.~~

~~(9) “Reference product” means the single biological product licensed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 262(a) against which the interchangeable biological~~

product was evaluated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 262(k).

Sec. 2. 18 V.S.A. § 4605 is amended to read:

§ 4605. ALTERNATIVE DRUG OR BIOLOGICAL PRODUCT SELECTION

(a)(1) When a pharmacist receives a prescription for a drug which that is listed either by generic name or brand name in the most recent edition of or supplement to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' publication Approved Drug Products With Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations (the "Orange Book") of approved drug products, the pharmacist shall select the lowest priced drug from the list which is equivalent as defined by the "Orange Book," unless otherwise instructed by the prescriber, or by the purchaser if the purchaser agrees to pay any additional cost in excess of the benefits provided by the purchaser's health benefit plan if allowed under the legal requirements applicable to the plan, or otherwise to pay the full cost for the higher priced drug.

(2) When a pharmacist receives a prescription for a biological product, the pharmacist shall select the lowest priced interchangeable biological product unless otherwise instructed by the prescriber, or by the purchaser if the purchaser agrees to pay any additional cost in excess of the benefits provided by the purchaser's health benefit plan if allowed under the legal requirements applicable to the plan, or otherwise to pay the full cost for the higher priced biological product.

(3) Notwithstanding subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, when a pharmacist receives a prescription from a Medicaid beneficiary, the pharmacist shall select the preferred brand-name or generic drug or biological product from the Department of Vermont Health Access's preferred drug list.

(b) The purchaser shall be informed by the pharmacist or his or her representative that an alternative selection as provided under subsection (a) of this section will be made unless the purchaser agrees to pay any additional cost in excess of the benefits provided by the purchaser's health benefit plan if allowed under the legal requirements applicable to the plan, or otherwise to pay the full cost for the higher priced drug or biological product.

(c) When refilling a prescription, pharmacists shall receive the consent of the prescriber to dispense a drug or biological product different from that originally dispensed, and shall inform the purchaser that a ~~generic~~ substitution shall be made pursuant to this section unless the purchaser agrees to pay any additional cost in excess of the benefits provided by the purchaser's health benefit plan if allowed under the legal requirements applicable to the plan, or otherwise to pay the full cost for the higher priced drug or biological product.

(d) Any pharmacist substituting a generically equivalent drug or interchangeable biological product shall charge no more than the usual and customary retail price for that selected drug or biological product. This charge shall not exceed the usual and customary retail price for the prescribed brand.

(e)(1) Except as described in subdivision (4) of this subsection, within five business days following the dispensing of a biological product, the dispensing pharmacist or designee shall communicate the specific biological product provided to the patient, including the biological product's name and manufacturer, by submitting the information in a format that is accessible to the prescriber electronically through one of the following:

- (A) an interoperable electronic medical records system;
- (B) an electronic prescribing technology;
- (C) a pharmacy benefit management system; or
- (D) a pharmacy record.

(2) Entry into an electronic records system as described in subdivision (1) of this subsection shall be presumed to provide notice to the prescriber.

(3)(A) If a pharmacy does not have access to one or more of the electronic systems described in subdivision (1) of this subsection (e), the pharmacist or designee shall communicate to the prescriber the information regarding the biological product dispensed using telephone, facsimile, electronic transmission, or other prevailing means.

(B) If a prescription is communicated to the pharmacy by means other than electronic prescribing technology, the pharmacist or designee shall communicate to the prescriber the information regarding the biological product dispensed using the electronic process described in subdivision (1) of this subsection (e) unless the prescriber requests a different means of communication on the prescription.

(4) Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection to the contrary, a pharmacist shall not be required to communicate information regarding the biological product dispensed in the following circumstances:

(A) the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has not approved any interchangeable biological products for the product prescribed; or

(B) the pharmacist dispensed a refill prescription in which the product dispensed was unchanged from the product dispensed at the prior filling of the prescription.

(f) The Board of Pharmacy shall maintain a link on its website to the current lists of all biological products that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has determined to be interchangeable biological products.

Sec. 3. 18 V.S.A. § 4606 is amended to read:

§ 4606. BRAND CERTIFICATION

If the prescriber has determined that the generic equivalent of a drug or the interchangeable biological product for the biological product being prescribed has not been effective or with reasonable certainty is not expected to be effective in treating the patient's medical condition or causes or is reasonably expected to cause adverse or harmful reactions in the patient, the prescriber shall indicate "brand necessary," "no substitution," "dispense as written," or "DAW" in the prescriber's own handwriting on the prescription blank or shall indicate the same using electronic prescribing technology and the pharmacist shall not substitute the generic equivalent or interchangeable biological product. If a prescription is unwritten and the prescriber has determined that the generic equivalent of the drug or the interchangeable biological product for the biological product being prescribed has not been effective or with reasonable certainty is not expected to be effective in treating the patient's medical condition or causes or is reasonably expected to cause adverse or harmful reactions in the patient, the prescriber shall expressly indicate to the pharmacist that the brand-name drug or biological product is necessary and substitution is not allowed and the pharmacist shall not substitute the generic equivalent drug or interchangeable biological product.

Sec. 4. 18 V.S.A. § 4607 is amended to read:

§ 4607. INFORMATION; LABELING

(a) Every pharmacy in the state State shall have posted a sign in a prominent place that is in clear unobstructed view which shall read: "Vermont law requires pharmacists in some cases to select a less expensive generic equivalent drug or interchangeable biological product for the drug or biological product prescribed unless you or your physician direct otherwise. Ask your pharmacist."

(b) The label of the container of all drugs and biological products dispensed by a pharmacist under this chapter shall indicate the generic or proper name using an abbreviation if necessary, the strength of the drug or biological product, if applicable, and the name or number of the manufacturer or distributor.

Sec. 5. 18 V.S.A. § 4608 is amended to read:

§ 4608. LIABILITY

(a) Nothing in this chapter shall affect a licensed hospital with the development and maintenance of a hospital formulary system in accordance with that institution's policies and procedures that pertain to its drug distribution system developed by the medical staff in cooperation with the hospital's pharmacist and administration.

(b) The substitution of a generic drug or interchangeable biological product by a pharmacist under the provisions of this chapter does not constitute the practice of medicine.

Sec. 6. 8 V.S.A. § 4089i is amended to read:

§ 4089i. PRESCRIPTION DRUG COVERAGE

* * *

(g) A health insurance or other health benefit plan offered by a health insurer or by a pharmacy benefit manager on behalf of a health insurer that provides coverage for prescription drugs shall apply the same cost-sharing requirements to interchangeable biological products as apply to generic drugs under the plan.

(h) As used in this section:

* * *

(6) “Interchangeable biological products” shall have the same meaning as in 18 V.S.A. § 4601.

~~(h)~~(i) The Department of Financial Regulation shall enforce this section and may adopt rules as necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

* * * Health Insurance Plan Reporting * * *

Sec. 7. 8 V.S.A. § 4062 is amended to read:

§ 4062. FILING AND APPROVAL OF POLICY FORMS AND PREMIUMS

* * *

(b)(1) In conjunction with a rate filing required by subsection (a) of this section, an insurer shall file a plain language summary of the proposed rate. All summaries shall include a brief justification of any rate increase requested, the information that the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) requires for rate increases over 10 percent, and any other information required by the Board. The plain language summary shall be in the format required by the Secretary of HHS pursuant to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, Public Law 111-148, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, Public Law 111-152, and shall include notification of the public comment period established in subsection (c) of this section. In addition, the insurer shall post the summaries on its website.

(2)(A) In conjunction with a rate filing required by subsection (a) of this section, an insurer shall disclose to the Board:

(i) for all covered prescription drugs, including generic drugs, brand-name drugs excluding specialty drugs, and specialty drugs dispensed at a pharmacy, network pharmacy, or mail-order pharmacy for outpatient use:

(I) the percentage of the premium rate attributable to prescription drug costs for the prior year for each category of prescription drugs;

(II) the year-over-year increase or decrease, expressed as a percentage, in per-member, per-month total health plan spending on each category of prescription drugs; and

(III) the year-over-year increase or decrease in per-member, per-month costs for prescription drugs compared to other components of the premium rate; and

(ii) the specialty tier formulary list.

(B) The insurer shall provide, if available, the percentage of the premium rate attributable to prescription drugs administered by a health care provider in an outpatient setting that are part of the medical benefit as separate from the pharmacy benefit.

(C) The insurer shall include information on its use of a pharmacy benefit manager, if any, including which components of the prescription drug coverage described in subdivisions (A) and (B) of this subdivision (2) are managed by the pharmacy benefit manager, as well as the name of the pharmacy benefit manager or managers used.

(c)(1) The Board shall provide information to the public on the Board's website about the public availability of the filings and summaries required under this section.

(2)(A) ~~Beginning no later than January 1, 2014, the~~ The Board shall post the rate filings pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and summaries pursuant to subsection (b) of this section on the Board's website within five calendar days of following filing. The Board shall also establish a mechanism by which members of the public may request to be notified automatically each time a proposed rate is filed with the Board.

* * *

Sec. 8. 18 V.S.A. § 4636 is added to read:

§ 4636. IMPACT OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS ON HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUMS; REPORT

(a)(1) Each health insurer with more than 1,000 covered lives in this State shall report to the Green Mountain Care Board, for all covered prescription

drugs, including generic drugs, brand-name drugs, and specialty drugs provided in an outpatient setting or sold in a retail setting:

(A) the 25 most frequently prescribed drugs and the average wholesale price for each drug;

(B) the 25 most costly drugs by total plan spending and the average wholesale price for each drug; and

(C) the 25 drugs with the highest year-over-year price increases and the average wholesale price for each drug.

(2) A health insurer shall not be required to provide to the Green Mountain Care Board the actual price paid, net of rebates, for any prescription drug.

(b) The Green Mountain Care Board shall compile the information reported pursuant to subsection (a) of this section into a consumer-friendly report that demonstrates the overall impact of drug costs on health insurance premiums. The data in the report shall be aggregated and shall not reveal information as specific to a particular health benefit plan.

(c) The Board shall publish the report required pursuant to subsection (b) of this section on its website on or before January 1 of each year.

* * * Prescription Drug Price Transparency and Notice of
New High-Cost Drugs * * *

Sec. 9. 18 V.S.A. § 4635 is amended to read:

§ 4635. PHARMACEUTICAL PRESCRIPTION DRUG COST
TRANSPARENCY

(a) As used in this section:

(1) “Manufacturer” shall have the same meaning as “pharmaceutical manufacturer” in section 4631a of this title.

(2) “Prescription drug” means a drug as defined in 21 U.S.C. § 321.

(b)(1)(A) The Green Mountain Care Board, in collaboration with the Department of Vermont Health Access, shall identify create annually up to 15 a list of 10 prescription drugs on which the State spends significant health care dollars and for which the wholesale acquisition cost has increased by 50 percent or more over the past five years or by 15 percent or more over the past 12 months during the previous calendar year, creating a substantial public interest in understanding the development of the drugs’ pricing. The drugs identified shall represent different drug classes. The list shall include at least one generic and one brand-name drug and shall indicate each of the drugs on

the list that the Department considers to be specialty drugs. The Department shall include the percentage of the wholesale acquisition cost increase for each drug on the list; rank the drugs on the list from those with the largest increase in wholesale acquisition cost to those with the smallest increase; indicate whether each drug was included on the list based on its cost increase over the past five years or during the previous calendar year, or both; and provide the Department's total expenditure for each drug on the list during the most recent calendar year.

(B) The Department of Vermont Health Access shall create annually a list of 10 prescription drugs on which the State spends significant health care dollars and for which the cost to the Department of Vermont Health Access, net of rebates and other price concessions, has increased by 50 percent or more over the past five years or by 15 percent or more during the previous calendar year, creating a substantial public interest in understanding the development of the drugs' pricing. The list shall include at least one generic and one brand-name drug and shall indicate each of the drugs on the list that the Department considers to be specialty drugs. The Department shall rank the drugs on the list from those with the greatest increase in net cost to those with the smallest increase and indicate whether each drug was included on the list based on its cost increase over the past five years or during the previous calendar year, or both.

(C)(i) Each health insurer with more than 5,000 covered lives in this State for major medical health insurance shall create annually a list of 10 prescription drugs on which its health insurance plans spend significant amounts of their premium dollars and for which the cost to the plans, net of rebates and other price concessions, has increased by 50 percent or more over the past five years or by 15 percent or more during the previous calendar year, or both, creating a substantial public interest in understanding the development of the drugs' pricing. The list shall include at least one generic and one brand-name drug and shall indicate each of the drugs on the list that the health insurer considers to be specialty drugs.

(ii) A health insurer shall not be required to identify the exact percentage by which the net cost to its plans for any prescription drug increased over any specific period of time, but shall rank the drugs on its list in order from the largest to the smallest cost increase and shall provide the insurer's total expenditure, net of rebates and other price concessions, for each drug on the list during the most recent calendar year.

(2) The Board Department of Vermont Health Access and the health insurers shall provide to the Office of the Attorney General and the Green Mountain Care Board the list lists of prescription drugs developed pursuant to this subsection and the percentage of the wholesale acquisition cost increase

for each drug and annually on or before June 1. The Office of the Attorney General and the Green Mountain Care Board shall make all of the information available to the public on the Board's website their respective websites.

(c)(1)(A) For each prescription drug identified Of the prescription drugs listed by the Department of Vermont Health Access and the health insurers pursuant to subsection (b) subdivisions (b)(1)(B) and (C) of this section, the Office of the Attorney General shall identify 15 drugs as follows:

(i) of the drugs appearing on more than one payer's list, the Office of the Attorney General shall identify the top 15 drugs on which the greatest amount of money was spent across all payers during the previous calendar year, to the extent information is available; and

(ii) if fewer than 15 drugs appear on more than one payer's list, the Office of the Attorney General shall rank the remaining drugs based on the amount of money spent by any one payer during the previous calendar year, in descending order, and select as many of the drugs at the top of the list as necessary to reach a total of 15 drugs.

(B) For the 15 drugs identified by the Office of the Attorney General pursuant to subdivision (A) of this subdivision (1), the Office of the Attorney General shall require the drug's manufacturer of each such drug to provide a justification all of the following:

(i) Justification for the increase in the wholesale acquisition net cost of the drug to the Department of Vermont Health Access, to one or more health insurers, or both, which shall be provided to the Office of the Attorney General in a format that the Office of the Attorney General determines to be understandable and appropriate and shall be provided in accordance with a timeline specified by the Office of the Attorney General. The manufacturer shall submit to the Office of the Attorney General all relevant information and supporting documentation necessary to justify the manufacturer's wholesale acquisition net cost increase over to the Department of Vermont Health Access, to one or more health insurers, or both during the identified period of time, which may include including:

(A)(I) all factors that have contributed to the wholesale acquisition each factor that specifically caused the net cost increase over to the Department of Vermont Health Access, to one or more health insurers, or both during the specified period of time;

(B)(II) the percentage of the total wholesale acquisition cost increase attributable to each factor; and

(C)(III) an explanation of the role of each factor in contributing to the wholesale acquisition cost increase.

(ii) A separate version of the information submitted pursuant to subdivision (i) of this subdivision (1)(B), which shall be made available to the public by the Office of the Attorney General and the Green Mountain Care Board pursuant to subsection (d) of this section. In the event that the manufacturer believes it necessary to redact certain information in the public version as proprietary or confidential, the manufacturer shall provide an explanation for each such redaction to the Office of the Attorney General. The information, format, and any redactions shall be subject to approval by the Office of the Attorney General.

(iii) Additional information in response to all requests for such information by the Office of the Attorney General.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict the legal ability of a prescription drug manufacturer to change prices to the extent permitted under federal law.

(d)(1) The Attorney General, in consultation with the Department of Vermont Health Access, shall provide a report to the General Assembly on or before December 1 of each year based on the information received from manufacturers pursuant to this section. The Attorney General shall also post the report and the public version of each manufacturer's information submitted pursuant to subdivision (c)(1)(B)(ii) of this section on the Office of the Attorney General's website.

(2) The Green Mountain Care Board shall post on its website the report prepared by the Attorney General pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection and the public version of each manufacturer's information submitted pursuant to subdivision (c)(1)(B)(ii) of this section, and may inform the public of the availability of the report and the manufacturers' justification information.

(e) Information provided to the Office of the Attorney General pursuant to this section is exempt from public inspection and copying under the Public Records Act and shall not be released in a manner that allows for the identification of an individual drug or manufacturer or that is likely to compromise the financial, competitive, or proprietary nature of the information, except for the information prepared for release to the public pursuant to subdivision (c)(1)(B)(ii) of this section.

(f) The Attorney General may bring an action in the Civil Division of the Superior Court, Washington County for injunctive relief, costs, and attorney's fees, and to impose on a manufacturer that fails to provide any of the information required by subsection (c) of this section, in the format requested by the Office of the Attorney General and in accordance with the timeline specified by the Office of the Attorney General, a civil penalty of no not more than \$10,000.00 per violation. Each unlawful failure to provide information

shall constitute a separate violation. In any action brought pursuant to this section, the Attorney General shall have the same authority to investigate and to obtain remedies as if the action were brought under the Consumer Protection Act, 9 V.S.A. chapter 63.

Sec. 10. 18 V.S.A. § 4637 is added to read:

§ 4637. NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF NEW HIGH-COST
PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

(a) As used in this section:

(1) “Manufacturer” shall have the same meaning as “pharmaceutical manufacturer” in section 4631a of this title.

(2) “Prescription drug” means a drug as defined in 21 U.S.C. § 321.

(b) A prescription drug manufacturer shall notify the Office of the Attorney General in writing if it is introducing a new prescription drug to market at a wholesale acquisition cost that exceeds the threshold set for a specialty drug under the Medicare Part D program. The manufacturer shall provide the written notice within three calendar days following the release of the drug in the commercial market. A manufacturer may make the notification pending approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) if commercial availability is expected within three calendar days following the approval.

(c) Not later than 30 calendar days following notification pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the manufacturer shall provide all of the following information to the Office of the Attorney General in a format that the Office prescribes:

(1) a description of the marketing and pricing plans used in the launch of the new drug in the United States and internationally;

(2) the estimated volume of patients who may be prescribed the drug;

(3) whether the drug was granted breakthrough therapy designation or priority review by the FDA prior to final approval; and

(4) the date and price of acquisition if the drug was not developed by the manufacturer.

(d) The manufacturer may limit the information reported pursuant to subsection (c) of this section to that which is otherwise in the public domain or publicly available.

(e) The Office of the Attorney General shall publish on its website at least quarterly the information reported to it pursuant to this section. The information shall be published in a manner that identifies the information that

is disclosed on a per-drug basis and shall not be aggregated in a manner that would not allow identification of the drug.

(f) The Attorney General may bring an action in the Civil Division of the Superior Court, Washington County for injunctive relief, costs, and attorney's fees and to impose on a manufacturer that fails to provide the information required by subsection (c) of this section a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000.00 per day for every day after the notification period described in subsection (b) of this section that the required information is not reported. In any action brought pursuant to this section, the Attorney General shall have the same authority to investigate and to obtain remedies as if the action were brought under the Consumer Protection Act, 9 V.S.A. chapter 63.

* * * Disclosures by Pharmacists * * *

Sec. 11. 18 V.S.A. § 9473(b) is amended to read:

(b) A pharmacy benefit manager or other entity paying pharmacy claims shall not:

(1) impose a higher co-payment for a prescription drug than the co-payment applicable to the type of drug purchased under the insured's health plan;

(2) impose a higher co-payment for a prescription drug than the maximum allowable cost for the drug; or

(3) require a pharmacy to pass through any portion of the insured's co-payment to the pharmacy benefit manager or other payer;

(4) prohibit or penalize a pharmacy or pharmacist for providing information to an insured regarding the insured's cost-sharing amount for a prescription drug; or

(5) prohibit or penalize a pharmacy or pharmacist for the pharmacist or other pharmacy employee disclosing to an insured the cash price for a prescription drug or selling a lower cost drug to the insured if one is available.

* * * Effective Dates * * *

Sec. 12. EFFECTIVE DATES

(a) Secs. 1–6 (interchangeable biological products) shall take effect on July 1, 2018.

(b) Sec. 11 (18 V.S.A. § 9473; disclosures by pharmacists) shall take effect on July 1, 2018 and shall apply to all contracts taking effect on or after that date.

(c) The remaining sections shall take effect on passage.

And that after passage the title of the bill be amended to read:

An act relating to prescription drug price transparency and cost containment.

S. 173

An act relating to sealing criminal history records when there is no conviction.

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

Sec. 1. 13 V.S.A. § 7602 is amended to read:

§ 7602. EXPUNGEMENT AND SEALING OF RECORD,
POSTCONVICTION; PROCEDURE

* * *

(c)(1) The court shall grant the petition and order that the criminal history record be expunged pursuant to section 7606 of this title if the following conditions are met:

(A) At least 10 years have elapsed since the date on which the person successfully completed the terms and conditions of the sentence for the conviction.

(B) The person has not been convicted of a felony arising out of a new incident or occurrence ~~since the person was convicted of the qualifying crime in the last 7 years.~~

(C) The person has not been convicted of a misdemeanor during the past five years.

(D) Any restitution ordered by the court for any crime of which the person has been convicted has been paid in full.

(E) After considering the particular nature of any subsequent offense, the court finds that expungement of the criminal history record for the qualifying crime serves the interest of justice.

* * *

Sec. 2. 13 V.S.A. § 7603 is amended to read:

§ 7603. EXPUNGEMENT AND SEALING OF RECORD, NO
CONVICTION; PROCEDURE

(a) ~~A person who was cited or arrested for a qualifying crime or qualifying crimes arising out of the same incident or occurrence may file a petition with the court requesting expungement or~~ Unless either party objects in the interest

of justice, the court shall issue an order sealing of the criminal history record related to the citation or arrest if one of the following conditions is met of a person:

~~(1) No criminal charge is filed by the State and the statute of limitations has expired.~~

~~(2) The twelve months after the dismissal if:~~

~~(A) the court does not make a determination of probable cause at the time of arraignment or dismisses the charge at the time of arraignment and the statute of limitations has expired; or~~

~~(3)(B) The charge is dismissed before trial:~~

~~(A) without prejudice and the statute of limitations has expired; or~~

~~(B) with prejudice.~~

~~(4)(2) The at any time if the prosecuting attorney and the defendant and the respondent stipulate that the court may grant the petition to expunge and seal the record.~~

~~(b) The State's Attorney or Attorney General shall be the respondent in the matter. If a party objects to sealing or expunging a record pursuant to this section, the court shall schedule a hearing to determine if sealing or expunging the record serves the interest of justice. The petitioner defendant and the respondent prosecuting attorney shall be the only parties in the matter.~~

~~(c) The court shall grant the petition and order that the criminal history record be expunged pursuant to section 7606 of this title if it finds that expungement of the criminal history record serves the interest of justice. [Repealed.]~~

~~(d) The court shall grant the petition and order that all or part of the criminal history record be sealed pursuant to section 7607 of this title if:~~

~~(1) The court finds that sealing the criminal history record better serves the interest of justice than expungement.~~

~~(2) The person committed the qualifying crime after reaching 19 years of age. [Repealed.]~~

(e) Unless either party objects in the interest of justice, the court shall issue an order expunging a criminal history record related to the citation or arrest of a person:

(1) not more than 45 days after:

(A) acquittal if the defendant is acquitted of the charges; or

(B) dismissal if the charge is dismissed with prejudice before trial;

(2) at any time if the prosecuting attorney and the defendant stipulate that the court may grant the petition to expunge the record.

(f) Unless either party objects in the interest of justice, the court shall issue an order to expunge a record sealed pursuant to subsection (a) or (g) of this section after the statute of limitations has expired.

(g) A person may file a petition with the court requesting sealing or expungement of a criminal history record related to the citation or arrest of the person at any time. The court shall grant the petition and issue an order sealing or expunging the record if it finds that sealing or expunging the record serves the interest of justice.

(h) The court may expunge any records that were sealed pursuant to this section prior to July 1, 2018 unless the State's Attorney's office that prosecuted the case objects. Thirty days prior to expunging a record pursuant to this subsection, the court shall provide to the State's Attorney's office that prosecuted the case written notice of its intent to expunge the record.

Sec. 3. 13 V.S.A. § 7606 is amended to read:

§ 7606. EFFECT OF EXPUNGEMENT

* * *

(d)(1) The court ~~may~~ shall keep a special index of cases that have been expunged together with the expungement order and the certificate issued pursuant to ~~section 7602 or 7603 of this title~~ this chapter. The index shall list only the name of the person convicted of the offense, his or her date of birth, the docket number, and the criminal offense that was the subject of the expungement.

(2) The special index and related documents specified in subdivision (1) of this subsection shall be confidential and shall be physically and electronically segregated in a manner that ensures confidentiality and that limits access to authorized persons.

(3) Inspection of the expungement order and the certificate may be permitted only upon petition by the person who is the subject of the case ~~or by the court if the court finds that inspection of the documents is necessary to serve the interest of justice~~. The Administrative Judge may permit special access to the index and the documents for research purposes pursuant to the rules for public access to court records.

(4) All other court documents in a case that are subject to an expungement order shall be destroyed.

(5) The Court Administrator shall establish policies for implementing this subsection.

(e) Upon receiving an inquiry from any person regarding an expunged record, an entity shall respond that “NO RECORD EXISTS.”

Sec. 4. DEPARTMENT OF STATE’S ATTORNEYS AND SHERIFFS;
EXPUNGEMENT-ELIGIBLE CRIMES; AUTOMATIC
EXPUNGEMENT AND SEALING OF CRIMINAL HISTORY
RECORDS; REPORT

The Department of State’s Attorneys and Sheriffs, in consultation with the Office of the Court Administrator, the Vermont Crime Information Center, the Office of the Attorney General, the Office of the Defender General, the Center for Crime Victim Services, and Vermont Legal Aid, shall:

(1) consider:

(A) expanding the list of qualifying crimes eligible for expungement pursuant to 13 V.S.A. § 7601 to include any nonviolent drug-related offenses;

(B) the implications of such an expansion on public health, economic development, and law enforcement efforts in the State; and

(C) the viability of automating the process of expunging and sealing criminal history records;

(2) seek input from the Vermont Governor’s Opioid Coordination Council; and

(3) on or before November 1, 2018, report to the Joint Legislative Justice Oversight Committee on the findings of the group, including any recommendations on specific crimes to add to the definition of qualifying crimes pursuant to 13 V.S.A. § 7601.

Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2018.

S. 289

An act relating to protecting consumers and promoting an open Internet in Vermont.

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

* * * Legislative Findings * * *

Sec. 1. FINDINGS

The General Assembly finds and declares that:

(1) Our State has a compelling interest in preserving and promoting an open Internet in Vermont.

(2) As Vermont is a rural state with many geographically remote locations, broadband Internet access service is essential for supporting economic and educational opportunities, strengthening health and public safety networks, and reinforcing freedom of expression and democratic, social, and civic engagement.

(3) The accessibility and quality of communications networks in Vermont, specifically broadband Internet access service, will critically impact our State's future.

(4) Net neutrality is an important topic for many Vermonters. Nearly 50,000 comments attributed to Vermonters were submitted to the FCC during the *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* regarding the *Restoring Internet Freedom Order*; WC Docket No. 17-108, FCC 17-166. Transparency with respect to the network management practices of ISPs doing business in Vermont will continue to be of great interest to many Vermonters.

(5) In 1996, Congress recognized that “[t]he Internet and other interactive computer services offer a forum for a true diversity of political discourse, unique opportunities for cultural development, and myriad avenues for intellectual activity” and “[i]ncreasingly Americans are relying on interactive media for a variety of political, educational, cultural, and entertainment services.” 47 U.S.C. § 230(a)(3) and (5).

(6) Many Vermonters do not have the ability to choose easily between Internet service providers (ISPs). This lack of a thriving competitive market, particularly in isolated locations, disadvantages the ability of consumers and businesses to protect their interests sufficiently.

(7) Without net neutrality, “ISPs will have the power to decide which websites you can access and at what speed each will load. In other words, they’ll be able to decide which companies succeed online, which voices are heard – and which are silenced.” Tim Berners-Lee, founder of the World Wide Web and Director of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), December 13, 2017.

(8) The Federal Communications Commission’s (FCC’s) recent repeal of the federal net neutrality rules pursuant to its *Restoring Internet Freedom Order* manifests a fundamental shift in policy.

(9) The FCC anticipates that a “light-touch” regulatory approach under Title I of the Communications Act of 1934, rather than “utility-style” regulation under Title II, will further advance the Congressional goals of promoting broadband deployment and infrastructure investment.

(10) The FCC’s regulatory approach is unlikely to achieve the intended results in Vermont. The policy does little, if anything, to overcome the

financial challenges of bringing broadband service to hard-to-reach locations with low population density. However, it may result in degraded Internet quality or service. The State has a compelling interest in preserving and protecting consumer access to high quality Internet service.

(11) The economic theory advanced by the FCC in 2010 known as the “virtuous circle of innovation” seems more relevant to the market conditions in Vermont. See *In re Preserving the Open Internet*, 25 F.C.C.R. 17905, 17910-11 (2010).

(12) As explained in the FCC’s 2010 Order, “The Internet’s openness. . . enables a virtuous circle of innovation in which new uses of the network – including new content, applications, services, and devices – lead to increased end-user demand for broadband, which drives network improvements, which in turn lead to further innovative network uses. Novel, improved, or lower-cost offerings introduced by content, application, service, and device providers spur end-user demand and encourage broadband providers to expand their networks and invest in new broadband technologies.” 25 FCC Rcd. at 17910-11, upheld by *Verizon v. FCC*, 740 F.3d 623, 644-45 (D.C. Circuit 2014).

(13) As affirmed by the FCC five years later, “[t]he key insight of the virtuous cycle is that broadband providers have both the incentive and the ability to act as gatekeepers standing between edge providers and consumers. As gatekeepers, they can block access altogether; they can target competitors, including competitors in their own video services; and they can extract unfair tolls.” *Open Internet Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at para. 20.

(14) The State may exercise its traditional role in protecting consumers from potentially unfair and anticompetitive business practices. Doing so will provide critical protections for Vermont individuals, entrepreneurs, and small businesses that do not have the financial clout to negotiate effectively with commercial providers, some of whom may provide services and content that directly compete with Vermont companies or companies with whom Vermonters do business.

(15) The FCC’s most recent order expressly contemplates state exercise of traditional police powers on behalf of consumers: “we do not disturb or displace the states’ traditional role in generally policing such matters as fraud, taxation, and general commercial dealings, so long as the administration of such general state laws does not interfere with federal regulatory objectives.” *Restoring Internet Freedom Order*, WC Docket No. 17-108, FCC 17-166, para. 196.

(16) The benefits of State measures designed to protect the ability of Vermonters to have unfettered access to the Internet far outweigh the benefits of allowing ISPs to manipulate Internet traffic for pecuniary gain.

(17) The most recent order of the FCC contemplates federal and local enforcement agencies preventing harm to consumers: “In the unlikely event that ISPs engage in conduct that harms Internet openness. . . we find that utility-style regulation is unnecessary to address such conduct. Other legal regimes – particularly antitrust law and the FTC’s authority under Section 5 of the FTC Act to prohibit unfair and deceptive practices – provide protections to consumers.” para. 140. The Attorney General enforces antitrust violations or violations of the Consumer Protection Act in Vermont.

(18) The Governor’s Executive Order No. 2-18, requiring all State agency contracts with Internet service providers to include net neutrality protections, manifests a significant and reasonable step toward preserving an open Internet in Vermont.

(19) The State has a compelling interest in knowing with certainty what services it receives pursuant to State contracts.

(20) Procurement laws are for the benefit of the State. When acting as a market participant, the government enjoys unrestricted power to contract with whomever it deems appropriate and purchase only those goods or services it desires.

(21) The disclosures required by this act are a reasonable exercise of the State’s traditional police powers and will support the State’s efforts to monitor consumer protection and economic factors in Vermont, particularly with regard to competition, business practices, and consumer choice, and will also enable consumers to stay apprised of the network management practices of ISPs offering service in Vermont.

(22) The State is in the best position to balance the needs of its constituencies with policies that best serve the public interest. The State has a compelling interest in promoting Internet consumer protection and net neutrality standards. Any incidental burden on interstate commerce resulting from the requirements of this act is far outweighed by the compelling interests the State advances.

* * * Consumer Protection; Disclosure; Net Neutrality Compliance * * *

Sec. 2. 9 V.S.A. § 2466c is added to read:

§ 2466c. INTERNET SERVICE; NETWORK MANAGEMENT;
ATTORNEY GENERAL REVIEW AND DISCLOSURE

(a) The Attorney General shall review the network management practices of Internet service providers in Vermont and, to the extent possible, make a determination as to whether the provider’s broadband Internet access service complies with the open Internet rules contained in the Federal Communications Commission’s 2015 Open Internet Order, “Protecting and

Promoting the Open Internet,” WC Docket No. 14-28, Report and Order on Remand, Declaratory Ruling and Order, 30 FCC Rcd 5601.

(b) The Attorney General shall disclose his or her findings under this section on a publicly available, easily accessible website maintained by his or her office.

* * * Net Neutrality Study; Attorney General * * *

Sec. 3. NET NEUTRALITY STUDY

On or before December 15, 2018, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Commissioner of Public Service and with input from industry and consumer stakeholders, shall submit findings and recommendations in the form of a report or draft legislation to the Senate Committees on Finance and on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs and the House Committees on Energy and Technology and on Commerce and Economic Development reflecting whether and to what extent the State should enact net neutrality rules applicable to Internet service providers offering broadband Internet access service in Vermont. Among other things, the Attorney General shall consider:

(1) the scope and status of federal law related to net neutrality and ISP regulation;

(2) the scope and status of net neutrality rules proposed or enacted in state and local jurisdictions;

(3) methods for and recommendations pertaining to the enforcement of net neutrality requirements;

(4) the economic impact of federal or state changes to net neutrality policy, including to the extent practicable methods for and recommendations pertaining to tracking broadband investment and deployment in Vermont and otherwise monitoring market conditions in the State;

(5) the efficacy of the Governor’s Executive Order No. 2-18, requiring all State agency contracts with Internet service providers to include net neutrality protections;

(6) proposed courses of action that balance the benefits to society that the communications industry brings with actual and potential harms the industry may pose to consumers; and

(7) any other factors and considerations the Attorney General deems relevant to making recommendations pursuant to this section.

* * * Connectivity Initiative; Grant Eligibility; H.581 * * *

Sec. 4. 30 V.S.A. § 7515b is amended to read:

§ 7515b. CONNECTIVITY INITIATIVE

(a) The purpose of the Connectivity Initiative is to provide each service location in Vermont access to Internet service that is capable of speeds of at least 10 Mbps download and 1 Mbps upload, or the FCC speed requirements established under Connect America Fund Phase II, whichever is higher, beginning with locations not served as of December 31, 2013 according to the minimum technical service characteristic objectives applicable at that time. Within this category of service locations, priority shall be given first to unserved and then to underserved locations. As used in this section, “unserved” means a location having access to only satellite or dial-up Internet service and “underserved” means a location having access to Internet service with speeds that exceed satellite and dial-up speeds but are less than 4 Mbps download and 1 Mbps upload. Any new services funded in whole or in part by monies from this Initiative shall be capable of being continuously upgraded to reflect the best available, most economically feasible service capabilities.

(b) The Department of Public Service shall publish annually a list of census blocks eligible for funding based on the Department’s most recent broadband mapping data. The Department annually shall solicit proposals from service providers to deploy broadband to eligible census blocks. Funding shall be available for capital improvements only, not for operating and maintenance expenses. The Department shall give priority to proposals that reflect the lowest cost of providing services to unserved and underserved locations; however, the Department also shall consider:

- (1) the proposed data transfer rates and other data transmission characteristics of services that would be available to consumers;
- (2) the price to consumers of services;
- (3) the proposed cost to consumers of any new construction, equipment installation service, or facility required to obtain service;
- (4) whether the proposal would use the best available technology that is economically feasible;
- (5) the availability of service of comparable quality and speed; and
- (6) the objectives of the State’s Telecommunications Plan.

* * * Effective Date * * *

Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

NOTICE CALENDAR

Second Reading

Favorable with Proposal of Amendment

H. 559.

An act relating to miscellaneous environmental subjects.

Reported favorably with recommendation of proposal of amendment by Senator Bray for the Committee on Natural Resources and Energy.

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

* * * Basin Planning * * *

Sec. 1. 10 V.S.A. § 1253(d) is amended to read:

(d)(1) Through the process of basin planning, the Secretary shall determine what degree of water quality and classification should be obtained and maintained for those waters not classified by the Board before 1981 following the procedures in sections 1254 and 1258 of this title. Those waters shall be classified in the public interest. The Secretary shall prepare and maintain an overall surface water management plan to assure that the State water quality standards are met in all State waters. The surface water management plan shall include a schedule for updating the basin plans. The Secretary, in consultation with regional planning commissions and the Natural Resources Conservation Council, shall revise all 15 basin plans and update the basin plans on a five-year rotating basis. On or before January 15 of each year, the Secretary shall report to the House Committees on Agriculture and Forestry, on Natural Resources and Energy, and on Fish, Wildlife and Water Resources, Fish, and Wildlife, and to the Senate Committees on Agriculture and on Natural Resources and Energy regarding the progress made and difficulties encountered in revising basin plans. The report shall include a summary of basin planning activities in the previous calendar year, a schedule for the production of basin plans in the subsequent calendar year, and a summary of actions to be taken over the subsequent three years. The provisions of 2 V.S.A. § 20(d) (expiration of required reports) shall not apply to the report to be made under this subsection.

(2) In developing a basin plan under this subsection, the Secretary shall:

(A) identify waters that should be reclassified outstanding resource waters or that should have one or more uses reclassified under section 1252 of this title;

(B) identify wetlands that should be reclassified as Class I wetlands;

(C) identify projects or activities within a basin that will result in the protection and enhancement of water quality;

(D) assure that municipal officials, citizens, watershed groups, and other interested groups and individuals are involved in the basin planning process;

(E) assure regional and local input in State water quality policy development and planning processes;

(F) provide education to municipal officials and citizens regarding the basin planning process;

(G) develop, in consultation with the regional planning commission, an analysis and formal recommendation on conformance with the goals and objectives of applicable regional plans;

(H) provide for public notice of a draft basin plan; and

(I) provide for the opportunity of public comment on a draft basin plan.

(3) The Secretary shall, contingent upon the availability of funding, ~~contract with a regional planning commission or~~ negotiate and issue performance grants to the Vermont Association of Planning and Development Agencies or its designee and the Natural Resources Conservation Council or its designee to assist in or to produce a basin plan under the schedule set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection in a manner consistent with the authority of regional planning commissions under 24 V.S.A. chapter 117 and the authority of the natural resources conservation districts under chapter 31 of this title. ~~When contracting negotiating a scope of work with a regional planning commission or~~ the Vermont Association of Planning and Development Agencies or its designee and the Natural Resources Conservation Council or its designee to assist in or produce a basin plan, the Secretary may require ~~the regional planning commission~~ Vermont Association of Planning and Development Agencies or the Natural Resources Conservation Council to:

(A) conduct any of the activities required under subdivision (2) of this subsection;

(B) provide technical assistance and data collection activities to inform municipal officials and the State in making water quality investment decisions;

(C) coordinate municipal planning and adoption or implementation of municipal development regulations to better meet State water quality policies and investment priorities; or

(D) assist the Secretary in implementing a project evaluation process to prioritize water quality improvement projects within the region to assure cost effective use of State and federal funds.

* * * Clean Water Investment Report * * *

Sec. 2. 10 V.S.A. § 1389a(a) is amended to read:

(a) Beginning on January 15, 2017, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Administration shall publish the Clean Water Investment Report. The Report shall summarize all investments, including their cost-effectiveness, made by the Clean Water Fund Board and other State agencies for clean water restoration over the prior ~~calendar~~ fiscal year. The Report shall include expenditures from the Clean Water Fund, the General Fund, the Transportation Fund, and any other State expenditures for clean water restoration, regardless of funding source.

* * * Petroleum Cleanup Fund * * *

Sec. 3. 10 V.S.A. § 1941(b) is amended to read:

(b) The Secretary may authorize disbursements from the Fund for the purpose of the cleanup and restoration of contaminated soil and groundwater caused by releases of petroleum from underground storage tanks and aboveground storage tanks, including air emissions for remedial actions, and for compensation of third parties for injury and damage caused by a release. This Fund shall be used for no other governmental purposes, nor shall any portion of the Fund ever be available to borrow from by any branch of government; it being the intent of the General Assembly that this Fund and its increments shall remain intact and inviolate for the purposes set out in this chapter. Disbursements under this section may be made only for uninsured costs incurred after January 1, 1987 and for which a claim is made prior to July 1, ~~2019~~ 2029 and judged to be in conformance with prevailing industry rates. This includes:

* * *

Sec. 4. 10 V.S.A. § 1942 is amended to read:

§ 1942. PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTOR LICENSING FEE

(a) There is hereby established a licensing fee of one cent per gallon of motor fuel sold by a distributor or dealer or used by a user in this State, ~~which~~ that will be assessed against every distributor, dealer, or user as defined in 23 V.S.A. chapters 27 and 28, and ~~which~~ that will be deposited into the Petroleum Cleanup Fund established pursuant to subsection 1941(a) of this title. The Secretary, in consultation with the Petroleum Cleanup Fund Advisory Committee established pursuant to subsection 1941(e) of this title,

shall annually report to the General Assembly on the balance of the Motor Fuel Account and shall make recommendations, if any, for changes to the program. The Secretary shall also determine the unencumbered balance of the Motor Fuel Account as of May 15 of each year, and if the balance is equal to or greater than \$7,000,000.00, then the licensing fee shall not be assessed in the upcoming fiscal year. The Secretary shall promptly notify all sellers assessing this fee of the status of the fee for the upcoming fiscal year. This fee ~~will~~ shall be paid in the same manner, at the same time, and subject to the same restrictions or limitations as the tax on motor fuels. The fee ~~will~~ shall be collected by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles and deposited into the Petroleum Cleanup Fund. This fee requirement shall terminate on April 1, ~~2021~~ 2031.

(b) There is assessed a licensing fee of one cent per gallon for the bulk retail sale of heating oil, kerosene, or other dyed diesel fuel sold in this State. This fee shall be subject to the collection, administration, and enforcement provisions of 32 V.S.A. chapter 233, and the fees collected under this subsection by the Commissioner of Taxes shall be deposited into the Petroleum Cleanup Fund established pursuant to subsection 1941(a) of this title. The Secretary, in consultation with the Petroleum Cleanup Fund Advisory Committee established pursuant to subsection 1941(e) of this title, shall annually report to the General Assembly on the balance of the Heating Fuel Account and shall make recommendations, if any, for changes to the program. The Secretary shall also determine the unencumbered balance of the Heating Fuel Account as of May 15 of each year, and if the balance is equal to or greater than \$3,000,000.00, then the licensing fee shall not be assessed in the upcoming fiscal year. The Secretary shall promptly notify all sellers assessing this fee of the status of the fee for the upcoming fiscal year. This fee provision shall terminate on April 1, 2021 2031.

Sec. 5. 10 V.S.A. § 1943(c) is amended to read:

(c) This tank assessment shall terminate on July 1, ~~2019~~ 2029.

* * * Mercury-Added Motor Vehicle Components * * *

Sec. 6. 10 V.S.A. § 7108 is added to read:

§ 7108. MERCURY-ADDED MOTOR VEHICLE COMPONENTS

(a) Applicability. This section applies to:

(1) a motor vehicle recycler or scrap metal recycling facility in the State; and

(2) a manufacturer of motor vehicles sold in this State.

(b) Mercury-added switch removal requirements. A motor vehicle recycler

that accepts end-of-life motor vehicles shall remove mercury-added vehicle switches prior to crushing, shredding, or other scrap metal processing and prior to conveying for crushing, shredding, or other scrap metal processing.

(1) Motor vehicle recyclers shall maintain a log sheet of switches removed from end-of-life motor vehicles and shall provide such log to the Agency annually or upon request of the Agency.

(2) Switches, including switches encased in light or brake assemblies, shall be collected, stored, transported, and handled in accordance with all applicable State and federal laws.

(c) Manufacturer mercury-added switch recovery program. A manufacturer of vehicles sold in this State, individually or as part of a group, shall implement a mercury-added vehicle switch recovery program that includes the following:

(1) educational material to assist motor vehicle recyclers in identifying mercury-added vehicle switches and safely removing, properly handling, and storing switches;

(2) storage containers provided at no cost to all motor vehicle recyclers identified by the Agency, suitable for the safe storage of switches, including switches encased in light or brake assemblies;

(3) collection, packaging, shipping, and recycling of mercury-added switches, including switches encased in light or brake assemblies, provided to all motor vehicle recyclers at no cost and that comply with all applicable State and federal laws; and

(4) a report on or before December 1 annually to the Agency that includes the total number of mercury-added switches recovered in the program, the names of the motor vehicle recyclers and the number of switches removed from each, and the total amount of mercury collected during the previous 12-month period.

(d) Agency responsibility.

(1) The Agency shall provide workshops and other training to motor vehicle recyclers to inform them of the requirements of this section.

(2) The Agency may develop, by procedure, exemptions of certain mercury-added vehicle switches and other components from the requirements of this section, including mercury-added switches that are inaccessible due to motor vehicle damage and anti-lock brake switches in certain motor vehicle types that are difficult or labor-intensive to remove.

Sec. 7. APPLICATION OF ENACTMENT

On December 31, 2017, the former 10 V.S.A. § 7108, requiring establishing mercury-added vehicle component requirements, as established by 2006 Acts and Resolves No. 117, was repealed. Sec. 6 of this act reenacts 10 V.S.A. § 7108 in substantially the same form as the section was enacted by 2006 Acts and Resolves No. 117. Notwithstanding the requirements of 1 V.S.A. § 214, the requirements of 10 V.S.A. § 7108 as enacted by Sec. 6 of this act shall apply retroactively to December 31, 2017 and shall be implemented prospectively from that date.

Sec. 8. REPEAL OF MERCURY-ADDED MOTOR VEHICLE COMPONENT REQUIREMENTS

10 V.S.A. § 7108 (mercury-added vehicle component requirements) shall be repealed on December 31, 2021.

* * * Forgiveness of Municipal Water Supply and

Pollution Control Planning Advances * * *

Sec. 9. FORGIVENESS OF REPAYMENT OF PLANNING ADVANCES

The Secretary of Natural Resources shall not require a municipality to repay engineering planning advances awarded under 24 V.S.A. chapter 120, subchapter 2 if the Secretary determines that:

(1) the engineering planning advance was awarded prior to September 1, 2011; and

(2) due to the effects of Tropical Storm Irene, documentation is no longer available to establish the engineering planning scope and associated construction project for which the engineering planning advance was awarded.

* * * Act 250 Corrective Action Plans * * *

Sec. 10. 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.

* * * Environmental Enforcement Report * * *

Sec. 11. 10 V.S.A. § 8017 is amended to read:

§ 8017. ANNUAL REPORT

The Secretary and the Attorney General shall report annually to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the House Committee on ~~Fish, Wildlife and Water Resources~~ Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife, and the Senate ~~and House Committees~~ Committee on Natural Resources and Energy. The report shall be filed ~~no later than January 15~~ on or before February 15, on the enforcement actions taken under this chapter, and on the status of citizen complaints about environmental problems in the State. The report shall describe, at a minimum, the number of violations, the actions taken, the disposition of cases, the amount of penalties collected, and the cost of administering the enforcement program. The provisions of 2 V.S.A. § 20(d) (expiration of required reports) shall not apply to the report to be made under this section.

* * * Citizen Right of Action * * *

Sec. 12. 10 V.S.A. chapter 205 is added to read:

CHAPTER 205. CITIZEN RIGHT OF ACTION

§ 8055. CITIZEN RIGHT OF ACTION

(a) Suit authorized. Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, a person may commence a civil action for equitable or declaratory relief on the person’s own behalf against one or more of the following persons:

(1) any person who is alleged to be in violation of any statute, permit, certification, rule, permit condition, prohibition, or order set forth, issued, or required under 6 V.S.A. chapter 215;

(2) any person subject to regulation under this chapter who is alleged to be in violation of any statute, permit, certification, rule, permit condition, prohibition, or order set forth, issued, or required under chapter 37 or 47 of this title;

(3) the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets when there is an alleged failure of the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets to perform any act or duty under 6 V.S.A. chapter 215 that is not discretionary for the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets or the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets; and

(4) the Secretary of Natural Resources when there is an alleged failure of the Agency of Natural Resources to perform any act or duty under chapter 37 or 47 of this title that is not discretionary for the Secretary of Natural Resources or the Agency of Natural Resources.

(b) Prerequisite to commencement of action. A person shall not commence an action under subsection (a) of this section prior to 90 days after the plaintiff has given notice of the violation to:

(1) the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets for an action initiated under subdivision (a)(1) or (3) of this section;

(2) the Secretary of Natural Resources for an action initiated under subdivision (a)(2) or (4) of this section; and

(3) any person who is alleged to be in violation of a statute, permit, certification, rule, permit condition, prohibition, or order set forth, issued, or required under 6 V.S.A. chapter 215 or under chapter 37 or 47 of this title.

(c) Action prohibited. A person shall not commence an action under subsection (a) of this section under either of the following circumstances:

(1) if the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets, the Secretary of Natural Resources, or the Attorney General has commenced and is diligently prosecuting a civil or criminal action to require compliance with a statute, permit, certification, rule, permit condition, prohibition, or order set forth, issued, or required under 6 V.S.A. chapter 215 or under chapter 37 or 47 of this title; or

(2) if the alleged violator is diligently proceeding with complying with an assurance of discontinuance, corrective action, cease and desist order, or emergency administrative order issued under 6 V.S.A. chapter 215 or under chapter 201 of this title.

(d) Venue. A person shall bring an action under subsection (a) of this section in the Environmental Division of the Superior Court.

(e) Intervention. In any action under subsection (a) of this section:

(1) Any person may intervene as a matter of right when the person seeking intervention claims an interest relating to the subject of the action and he or she is so situated that the disposition of the action may, as a practical matter, impair or impede his or her ability to protect that interest unless:

(A) for an action initiated under subdivision (a)(1) or (3) of this section, the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets or the Secretary of Natural Resources demonstrates that the applicant's interest is adequately represented by existing parties; or

(B) for an action initiated under subdivision (a)(2) or (4) of this section, the Secretary of Natural Resources demonstrates that the applicant's interest is adequately represented by existing parties.

(2) The Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets, the Secretary of Natural Resources, or the Attorney General may intervene as a matter of right as a party to represent its interests.

(f) Notice of action. A person bringing an action under subsection (a) of this section shall provide the notice required under subsection (b) of this section in writing. The notice shall be served on the alleged violator in person or by certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice to the Secretary shall be served by certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice shall include a brief description of the alleged violation and identification of the statute, permit, certification, rule, permit condition, prohibition, or order that is the subject of the violation.

(g) Attorney's fees; costs. The Environmental Division of the Superior Court may award costs, including reasonable attorney's fees and fees for expert witnesses, to a person bringing an action under subsection (a) of this section when the court determines that the award is appropriate. The Environmental Division of the Superior Court may award costs, including reasonable attorney's fees and fees for expert witnesses, to the State or to a person subject to an action under this section if the court determines that the action was frivolous, unreasonable, or without foundation.

(h) Rights preserved. Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair or diminish any common law or statutory right or remedy that may be available to any person. Rights and remedies created by this section shall be in addition to any other right or remedy, including the authority of the State to bring an enforcement action separate from an action brought under this section. No determination made by a court in an action maintained under this

section, to which the State has not been a party, shall be binding upon the State in any enforcement action.

* * * Stormwater Permitting * * *

Sec. 13. 27 V.S.A. § 613(b) is amended to read:

(b) Beginning on July 1, 2004, and notwithstanding any law to the contrary, no encumbrance on record title to real property or effect on marketability of title shall be created by the failure of the holder of real property from which regulated stormwater runoff discharges to an impaired watershed to obtain, renew, or comply with the terms and conditions of a pretransition stormwater discharge permit for a conveyance or refinancing, provided that such holder:

(1) provides a notice of deferral of permit to the Secretary of Natural Resources with a property description, the identity of the impaired watershed, the permit number of any expired pretransition stormwater discharge permit covering the property, and such other information as the Secretary may require; and

(2) records in the land records a notice indicating, in an appropriate form to be determined by the Secretary of Natural Resources, that at the time of establishment of a general permit in the impaired watershed where the real property is located, but not later than ~~June 30, 2018~~ 180 days after the date of adoption by the Agency of Natural Resources of the stormwater rule pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 1264, the mortgagor (in the case of a refinancing) or the grantee (in the case of a conveyance) shall be subject to all applicable requirements of the water quality remediation plan, TMDL, or watershed improvement permit established under 10 V.S.A. chapter 47.

Sec. 14. 2012 Acts and Resolves No. 91, Sec. 3, as amended by 2016 Acts and Resolves No. 73, Sec. 1, is further amended to read:

Sec. 3. REPEAL

27 V.S.A. § 613 (stormwater discharges during transition period; encumbrance on title) shall be repealed ~~on June 30, 2018~~ 180 days after the date the Agency of Natural Resources adopts the stormwater rule pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 1264.

* * * Pollinator Friendly Solar * * *

Sec. 15. 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) “Invasive species” means any species of vegetation that:

(A) is designated as a noxious weed on the Agency’s Noxious Weed Rule under chapter 84 of this title;

(B) is listed on the Vermont Invasive Exotic Plant Committee Watch List;

(C) has been quarantined by the Agency as invasive; or

(D) has been determined to be invasive by the Agency of Natural Resources.

(3) “Native” refers to perennial vegetation that is native to Vermont. Native perennial vegetation does not include invasive species.

(4) “Naturalized” refers to perennial vegetation that is not native to Vermont, but is now considered to be well established and part of Vermont flora. Naturalized perennial vegetation does not include invasive species.

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

(6) “Perennial vegetation” means wildflowers, forbs, shrubs, sedges, rushes, and grasses that serve as habitat, forage, and migratory way stations for pollinators.

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

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

(9) “Vegetation management plan” means a written document that includes short- and long-term site management practices that will provide and maintain native and naturalized 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 (Scorecard) published by the University of Vermont (UVM) Extension.

(2) The owner shall make the solar site's completed 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 and naturalized perennial vegetation for 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 and naturalized 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.

* * * Municipalities; Village Center Designation; Electronic Filings * * *

Sec. 16. 24 V.S.A. § 2793 is amended to read:

§ 2793. DESIGNATION OF DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

* * *

(c) A designation issued under this section shall be effective for eight years and may be renewed on application by the municipality. The State Board also shall review a community's designation every five ~~four~~ years after issuance or renewal and may review compliance with the designation requirements at more frequent intervals. ~~On and after July 1, 2014, any~~ Any community applying for renewal shall explain how the designation under this section has furthered the goals of the town plan and shall submit an approved town plan map that depicts the boundary of the designated district. If at any time the State Board determines that the downtown development district no longer meets the standards for designation established in subsection (b) of this section, it may take any of the following actions:

* * *

Sec. 17. 24 V.S.A. § 2793a is amended to read:

§ 2793a. DESIGNATION OF VILLAGE CENTERS BY STATE BOARD

* * *

(d) The State Board shall review a village center designation every ~~five~~ eight years and may review compliance with the designation requirements at more frequent intervals. ~~On and after July 1, 2014, any~~ Any community applying for renewal shall explain how the designation under this section has furthered the goals of the town plan and shall submit an approved town plan map that depicts the boundary of the designated district. If at any time the State Board determines that the village center no longer meets the standards for designation established in subsection (a) of this section, it may take any of the following actions:

* * *

Sec. 18. 24 V.S.A. § 2793b is amended to read:

§ 2793b. DESIGNATION OF NEW TOWN CENTER DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

* * *

(d) A designation issued under this section shall be effective for eight years and may be renewed on application by the municipality. The State Board also shall review a new town center designation ~~every five~~ four years after issuance or renewal and may review compliance with the designation requirements at more frequent intervals. The State Board may adjust the schedule of review under this subsection to coincide with the review of a related growth center. If at any time the State Board determines the new town center no longer meets the standards for designation established in subsection (b) of this section, it may take any of the following actions:

* * *

Sec. 19. 24 V.S.A. § 4345b is amended to read:

§ 4345b. INTERMUNICIPAL SERVICE AGREEMENTS

(a)(1) Prior to exercising the authority granted under this section, a regional planning commission shall:

(A) draft bylaws specifying the process for entering into, method of withdrawal from, and method of terminating service agreements with municipalities; and

(B) hold one or more public hearings within the region to hear from interested parties and citizens regarding the draft bylaws.

(2) At least 30 days prior to any hearing required under this subsection, notice of the time and place and a copy of the draft bylaws, with a request for comments, shall be delivered to the chair of the legislative body of each

municipality within the region, which may be done electronically, provided the sender has proof of receipt. The regional planning commission shall make copies available to any individual or organization requesting a copy.

* * *

Sec. 20. 24 V.S.A. § 4348 is amended to read:

§ 4348. ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF REGIONAL PLAN

* * *

(c) At least 30 days prior to the first hearing, a copy of the proposed plan or amendment, with a request for general comments and for specific comments with respect to the extent to which the plan or amendment is consistent with the goals established in section 4302 of this title, shall be delivered physically or electronically with proof of receipt, or sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to each of the following:

(1) the chair of the legislative body of each municipality within the region;

(2) the executive director of each abutting regional planning commission;

(3) the Department of Housing and Community Development within the Agency of Commerce and Community Development;

(4) business, conservation, low-income advocacy, and other community or interest groups or organizations that have requested notice in writing prior to the date the hearing is warned; and

(5) the Agency of Natural Resources and the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets.

* * *

(e) The regional planning commission may make revisions to the proposed plan or amendment at any time not less than 30 days prior to the final public hearing held under this section. If the proposal is changed, a copy of the proposed change shall be delivered, physically or electronically with proof of receipt or by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the ~~chairperson~~ chair of the legislative body of each municipality within the region, and to any individual or organization requesting a copy, at least 30 days prior to the final hearing.

* * *

Sec. 21. 24 V.S.A. § 4352 is amended to read:

§ 4352. OPTIONAL DETERMINATION OF ENERGY COMPLIANCE;
ENHANCED ENERGY PLANNING

* * *

(e) Process for issuing determinations of energy compliance. Review of whether to issue a determination of energy compliance under this section shall include a public hearing noticed at least 15 days in advance by direct mail or electronically with proof of receipt to the requesting regional planning commission or municipal legislative body, posting on the website of the entity from which the determination is requested, and publication in a newspaper of general publication in the region or municipality affected. The Commissioner or regional planning commission shall issue the determination in writing within two months ~~of~~ after the receipt of a request for a determination. If the determination is negative, the Commissioner or regional planning commission shall state the reasons for denial in writing and, if appropriate, suggest acceptable modifications. Submissions for a new determination that follow a negative determination shall receive a new determination within 45 days.

* * *

Sec. 22. 24 V.S.A. § 4384 is amended to read:

§ 4384. PREPARATION OF PLAN; HEARINGS BY PLANNING COMMISSION

* * *

(e) At least 30 days prior to the first hearing, a copy of the proposed plan or amendment and the written report shall be delivered physically or electronically with proof of receipt, or mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested to each of the following:

(1) the ~~chairperson~~ chair of the planning commission of each abutting municipality, or in the absence of any planning commission in an abutting municipality, to the clerk of that municipality;

(2) the executive director of the regional planning commission of the area in which the municipality is located;

(3) the ~~department of housing and community affairs~~ Department of Housing and Community Development within the ~~agency of commerce and community development~~ Agency of Commerce and Community Development; and

(4) business, conservation, ~~low-income~~ low-income advocacy, and other community or interest groups or organizations that have requested notice in writing prior to the date the hearing is warned.

* * *

Sec. 23. 24 V.S.A. § 4385 is amended to read:

§ 4385. ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF PLANS; HEARING BY
LEGISLATIVE BODY

* * *

(c) A plan of a municipality or an amendment thereof shall be adopted by a majority of the members of its legislative body at a meeting which is held after the final public hearing. If, however, at a regular or special meeting of the voters duly warned and held as provided in 17 V.S.A. chapter 55, a municipality elects to adopt or amend municipal plans by Australian ballot, that procedure shall then apply unless rescinded by the voters at a regular or special meeting similarly warned and held. If the proposed plan or amendment is not adopted so as to take effect within one year of after the date of the final hearing of the planning commission, it shall be considered rejected by the municipality. Plans and amendments shall be effective upon adoption, ~~and~~ Copies of newly adopted plans and amendments shall be provided to the regional planning commission and to the ~~commissioner of housing and community affairs~~ Commissioner of Housing and Community Development within 30 days of after adoption, which may be done electronically, provided the sender has proof of receipt. If a municipality wishes its plan or plan amendment to be eligible for approval under the provisions of section 4350 of this title, it shall request approval. The request for approval may be before or after adoption of the plan by the municipality, at the option of the municipality.

* * *

Sec. 24. 24 V.S.A. § 4424 is amended to read:

§ 4424. SHORELANDS; RIVER CORRIDOR PROTECTION AREAS;
FLOOD OR HAZARD AREA; SPECIAL OR FREESTANDING
BYLAWS

(a) Bylaws; flood and other hazard areas; river corridor protection. Any municipality may adopt freestanding bylaws under this chapter to address particular hazard areas in conformance with the municipal plan or, for the purpose of adoption of a flood hazard area bylaw, a local hazard mitigation plan approved under 44 C.F.R. § 201.6. Such freestanding bylaws may include the following, which may also be part of zoning or unified development bylaws:

(1) Bylaws to regulate development and use along shorelands.

(2) Bylaws to regulate development and use in flood areas, river corridor protection areas, or other hazard areas. The following shall apply if flood or other hazard area bylaws are enacted:

* * *

(D)(i) Mandatory provisions. Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, all flood and other hazard area bylaws shall provide that no permit for new construction or substantial improvement shall be granted for a flood or other hazard area until after both the following:

(I) A copy of the application is mailed or delivered by the administrative officer or by the appropriate municipal panel to the Agency of Natural Resources or its designee, which may be done electronically, provided the sender has proof of receipt.

(II) Either 30 days have elapsed following the mailing or the Agency or its designee delivers comments on the application.

(ii) The Agency of Natural Resources may delegate to a qualified representative of a municipality with a flood hazard area bylaw or ordinance or to a qualified representative for a regional planning commission the Agency's authority under this subdivision (a)(2)(D) to review and provide technical comments on a proposed permit for new construction or substantial improvement in a flood hazard area. Comments provided by a representative delegated under this subdivision (a)(2)(D) shall not be binding on a municipality.

* * *

Sec. 25. 24 V.S.A. § 4441 is amended to read:

§ 4441. PREPARATION OF BYLAWS AND REGULATORY TOOLS;
AMENDMENT OR REPEAL

* * *

(e) At least 15 days prior to the first hearing, a copy of the proposed bylaw, amendment, or repeal and the written report shall be delivered physically or electronically with proof of receipt, or mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested, to each of the following:

(1) The ~~chairperson~~ chair of the planning commission of each abutting municipality, or in the absence of any planning commission in a municipality, the clerk of that abutting municipality.

(2) The executive director of the regional planning commission of the area in which the municipality is located.

(3) The ~~department of housing and community affairs~~ Department of Housing and Community Development within the ~~agency of commerce and community development~~ Agency of Commerce and Community Development.

* * *

Sec. 26. 24 V.S.A. § 4445 is amended to read:

§ 4445. AVAILABILITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS

Current copies of plans, bylaws, and capital budgets and programs shall be available to the public during normal business hours in the office of the clerk of any municipality in which those plans, bylaws, or capital budgets or programs have been adopted. The municipality shall provide all final adopted bylaws, amendments, or repeals to the regional planning commission of the area in which the municipality is located and to the ~~department of housing and community affairs~~ Department of Commerce and Community Development, which may be done electronically, provided the sender has proof of receipt.

* * * Wastewater System and Potable Water Supplies Lending * * *

Sec. 27. 24 V.S.A. § 4752 is amended to read:

§ 4752. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

* * *

(13) “Potable water supply facilities” means municipal water sources, water treatment plants, structures, pipe lines, storage facilities, pumps, and attendant facilities necessary to develop a source of water and to treat and convey it in proper quantity and quality for public use within a municipality has the same meaning as in 10 V.S.A. § 1972.

* * *

(17) “Designer” means a person authorized to design wastewater systems and potable water supplies as identified in 10 V.S.A. § 1975.

Sec. 28. 24 V.S.A. § 4753 is amended to read:

§ 4753. REVOLVING LOAN FUNDS; AUTHORITY TO SPEND; REPORT

(a) There is hereby established a series of special funds to be known as:

* * *

(10) The Vermont Wastewater and Potable Water Revolving Loan Fund, which shall be used to provide loans to individuals, in accordance with section 4763b of this title, for the design and construction of repairs to or replacement of wastewater systems and potable water supplies when the wastewater system or potable water supply is a failed system or supply as defined in 10 V.S.A. § 1972, or when a designer demonstrates that the wastewater system or potable water supply has a high probability of failing. The amount of up to \$275,000.00 from the fees collected pursuant to 3 V.S.A. § 2822(j)(4) shall be deposited on an annual basis into this Fund at the beginning of each fiscal year to ensure a minimum balance of available funds of \$275,000.00 exists for each fiscal year.

* * *

Sec. 29. 24 V.S.A. § 4763b is amended to read:

§ 4763b. LOANS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR FAILED WASTEWATER SYSTEMS AND FAILED POTABLE WATER SUPPLIES

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when the wastewater system or potable water supply serving only ~~one single-family residence on its own lot~~ single-family and multifamily residences either meets the definition of a failed supply or system in 10 V.S.A. § 1972 or is demonstrated by a designer to have a high probability of failing, the Secretary of Natural Resources may lend monies ~~to the owner of the residence~~ an owner of one or more of the residences from the Vermont Wastewater and Potable Water Revolving Loan Fund established in section 4753 of this title. In such cases, the following conditions shall apply:

(1) ~~loans a loan~~ may only be made to households with an owner with a household income equal to or less than 200 percent of the State average median household income;

(2) ~~loans a loan~~ may only be made to households where the recipient of the loan resides in the residence an owner who resides in one of the residences served by the failed supply or system on a year-round basis;

(3) ~~loans a loan~~ may only be made if the owner of the residence to an owner who has been denied financing for the repair, replacement, or construction due to involuntary disconnection by at least one other financing entity;

(4) when the failed supply or system also serves residences owned by persons other than the loan applicant, a loan may only be made for an equitable share of the cost to repair or replace the failed supply or system that is determined through agreement of all of the owners of residences served by the failed system or supply;

(5) no construction loan shall be made to an individual under this subsection, nor shall any part of any revolving loan made under this subsection be expended, until all of the following take place:

(A) the Secretary of Natural Resources determines that if a wastewater system and potable water supply permit is necessary for the design and construction of the project to be financed by the loan, the permit has been issued to the owner of the failed system or supply; and

(B) the individual applying for the loan certifies to the Secretary of Natural Resources that the proposed project has secured all State and federal permits, licenses, and approvals necessary to construct and operate the project to be financed by the loan;

(5)(6) all funds from the repayment of loans made under this section shall be deposited into the Vermont Wastewater and Potable Water Revolving Loan Fund.

(b) The Secretary of Natural Resources shall establish standards, policies, and procedures as necessary for the implementation of this section. The Secretary may establish criteria to extend the payment period of a loan or to waive all or a portion of the loan amount.

* * * Effective Dates * * *

Sec. 30. EFFECTIVE DATES

This act shall take effect on passage, except that Secs. 15 (pollinator friendly solar generation standard) and Secs. 16-26 (State designation; electronic filing) shall take effect July 1, 2018.

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

(For House amendments, see House Journal for February 13, 2018, pages 350-355 and February 14, 2018, page 357)

H. 675.

An act relating to conditions of release prior to trial.

Reported favorably with recommendation of proposal of amendment by Senator Benning for the Committee on Judiciary.

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 13 V.S.A. § 1702 is amended to read:

§ 1702. CRIMINAL THREATENING

(a) A person shall not by words or conduct knowingly:

(1) threaten another person; and

(2) as a result of the threat, place ~~the~~ any other person in reasonable apprehension of death or serious bodily injury to themselves or any other person.

(b) A person who violates subsection (a) of this section shall be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not more than \$1,000.00, or both.

(c) A person who violates subsection (a) of this section with the intent to prevent another person from reporting to the Department for Children and Families the suspected abuse or neglect of a child shall be imprisoned not more than two years or fined not more than \$1,000.00, or both.

(d)(1) A person shall not by words or conduct knowingly:

(A) threaten to use a firearm or an explosive device to harm another person in a school building, on school property, or in an institution of higher education; and

(B) as a result of the threat, place any other person in reasonable apprehension of death or serious bodily injury to themselves or any other person.

(2) A person who violates this subsection shall be imprisoned not more than five years or fined not more than \$5,000.00, or both.

~~(d)~~(e) As used in this section:

(1) “Serious bodily injury” shall have the same meaning as in section 1021 of this title.

(2) “Threat” and “threaten” shall not include constitutionally protected activity.

(3) “Firearm” shall have the same meaning as in section 4016 of this title.

(4) “School property” shall have the same meaning as in section 4004 of this title.

~~(e)~~(f) Any person charged under subsection (a) or (c) of this section who is under 18 years of age shall be adjudicated as a juvenile delinquent.

~~(f)~~(g) It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge under this section that the person did not have the ability to carry out the threat. The burden shall be on the defendant to prove the affirmative defense by a preponderance of the evidence.

Sec. 2. 13 V.S.A. § 4004 is amended to read:

§ 4004. POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS OR DEADLY WEAPON IN A
SCHOOL BUS OR SCHOOL BUILDING OR ON SCHOOL
PROPERTY

(a) No person shall knowingly possess a firearm or a dangerous or deadly weapon while within a school building or on a school bus. A person who violates this section shall, for the first offense, be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not more than \$1,000.00, or both, and for a second or subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than three years or fined not more than \$5,000.00, or both.

(b) No person shall knowingly possess a firearm or a dangerous or deadly weapon on any school property with the intent to injure another person. A

person who violates this section shall, for the first offense, be imprisoned not more than two years or fined not more than \$1,000.00, or both, and for a second or subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than three years or fined not more than \$5,000.00, or both.

(c) This section shall not apply to:

(1) A law enforcement officer ~~while engaged in law enforcement duties.~~

(2) Possession and use of firearms or dangerous or deadly weapons if the board of school directors, or the superintendent or principal if delegated authority to do so by the board, authorizes possession or use for specific occasions or for instructional or other specific purposes.

(d) As used in this section:

(1) "School property" means any property owned by a school, including motor vehicles.

(2) "Owned by the school" means owned, leased, controlled or subcontracted by the school.

* * *

Sec. 3. 16 V.S.A. § 1167 is amended to read:

§ 1167. SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER; MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

(a) Neither the State Board nor the Agency shall regulate the use of restraint and seclusion on school property by a school resource officer certified pursuant to 20 V.S.A. § 2358.

(b) ~~School boards~~ Prior to utilization of a school resource officer in a school, the school board and relevant law enforcement agencies are encouraged to agency shall enter into memoranda of understanding relating to:

(1) the possession and use of weapons and devices by a school resource officer on school property; and

(2) the nature and scope of assistance that a school resource officer will provide to the school system.

Sec. 4. RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONDING TO SCHOOL DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS

On or before July 1, 2019, the Agency of Education shall issue a report to all public school boards and boards of approved independent schools that set out restorative justice principles for responding to school discipline problems. On or before July 1, 2020, each public school board and each board of an approved independent school shall adopt a policy on the use of restorative

justice principles for responding to school discipline problems, which shall be in effect for the 2020-2021 school year. The restorative justice principles contained in the Agency report and the schools' policies shall be designed to:

(1) decrease the use of exclusionary discipline;

(2) ensure that disciplinary measures are applied fairly and do not target students based on race, ethnicity, gender, family income level, sexual orientation, immigration status, or disability status; and

(3) provide students with the opportunity to make academic progress while suspended or expelled.

Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATES

Sec. 3 shall take effect July 1, 2018 and the remaining sections shall take effect on passage.

And that after passage the title of the bill be amended to read:

An act relating to school safety.

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

(For House amendments, see House Journal for March 1, 2018, page 494 and March 2, 2018, page 570)

Reported favorably with recommendation of proposal of amendment by Senator Baruth for the Committee on Education.

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the as recommended by the Committee on Judiciary with the following amendments thereto:

First: By striking out Sec. 2 in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof: [Deleted.]

Second: By striking out Sec. 4 in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 4. RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONDING TO SCHOOL DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS

On or before July 1, 2019, the Agency of Education shall issue guidance to all public school boards and boards of approved independent schools that sets out restorative justice principles for responding to school discipline problems. Each public school board and each board of an approved independent school shall consider this guidance and whether to adopt a policy on the use of restorative justice principles for responding to school discipline problems. The restorative justice principles contained in the Agency guidance shall be designed to:

(1) decrease the use of exclusionary discipline;

(2) ensure that disciplinary measures are applied fairly and do not target students based on race, ethnicity, gender, family income level, sexual orientation, immigration status, or disability status; and

(3) provide students with the opportunity to make academic progress while suspended or expelled.

Third: By adding a new section, to be Sec. 5, to read:

**Sec. 5. IMPLEMENTATION OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PRINCIPLES;
GRANT PROGRAM**

(a) The Agency of Education shall establish a grant program to assist public and approved independent schools with the adoption and implementation of restorative justice principles for responding to school discipline problems. The Agency shall determine the eligibility criteria for receiving a grant and determining the grant amount, and shall monitor the use of grant monies.

(b) On or before December 1, 2018, 2019, and 2020, the Secretary of Education shall submit a written report to the House Committees on Education and Judiciary and the Senate Committees on Education and on Judiciary describing the eligibility criteria for receiving a grant and for determining the grant amount, identifying the grant recipients and the amounts they received in grant monies, and the use of grant monies by the recipients.

(c) The sum of \$250,000.00 is appropriated to the Agency of Education from the General Fund for fiscal year 2019 for the Agency to administer the grant program in accordance with this section.

And by renumbering the remaining section to be numerically correct.

(Committee vote: 6-0-0)

H. 711.

An act relating to employment protections for crime victims.

Reported favorably with recommendation of proposal of amendment by Senator Soucy for the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs.

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

* * * Employment Protection for Crime Victims * * *

Sec. 1. 21 V.S.A. § 495 is amended to read:

§ 495. UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE

(a) It shall be unlawful employment practice, except where a bona fide occupational qualification requires persons of a particular race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, ancestry, place of birth, age, crime victim status, or physical or mental condition:

(1) For any employer, employment agency, or labor organization to discriminate against any individual because of race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, place of birth, crime victim status, or age or against a qualified individual with a disability;

(2) For any person seeking employees or for any employment agency or labor organization to cause to be printed, published, or circulated any notice or advertisement relating to employment or membership indicating any preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based upon race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, place of birth, crime victim status, age, or disability;

(3) For any employment agency to fail or refuse to classify properly or refer for employment or to otherwise discriminate against any individual because of race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, place of birth, crime victim status, or age or against a qualified individual with a disability;

(4) For any labor organization, because of race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, place of birth, crime victim status, or age to discriminate against any individual or against a qualified individual with a disability or to limit, segregate, or qualify its membership;

* * *

Sec. 2. 21 V.S.A. § 495d is amended to read:

§ 495d. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

* * *

(14) “Pregnancy-related condition” means a limitation of an employee’s ability to perform the functions of a job caused by pregnancy, childbirth, or a medical condition related to pregnancy or childbirth.

(15) “Crime victim” means any of the following:

(A) a person who has obtained a relief from abuse order issued under 15 V.S.A. § 1103;

(B) a person who has obtained an order against stalking or sexual assault issued under 12 V.S.A. chapter 178;

(C) a person who has obtained an order against abuse of a vulnerable adult issued under 33 V.S.A. chapter 69; or

(D)(i) a victim as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 5301, provided that the victim is identified as a crime victim in an affidavit filed by a law enforcement official with a prosecuting attorney of competent state or federal jurisdiction; and

(ii) shall include the victim's child, stepchild, foster child, parent, spouse, or a ward of the victim who lives with the victim, or a parent of the victim's spouse, provided that the individual is not identified in the affidavit as the defendant.

Sec. 3. 21 V.S.A. § 472c is added to read:

§ 472c. LEAVE; CRIME VICTIMS

(a) As used in this section:

(1) "Employer" means an individual, organization, governmental body, partnership, association, corporation, legal representative, trustee, receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, and any common carrier by rail, motor, water, air, or express company doing business in or operating within this State.

(2) "Employee" means a person who is a crime victim as defined in section 495d of this chapter and, in consideration of direct or indirect gain or profit, has been continuously employed by the same employer for a period of six months for an average of at least 20 hours per week.

(b) In addition to the leave provided in section 472 of this title, an employee shall be entitled to take unpaid leave from employment for the purpose of attending a deposition or court proceeding related to:

(1) a criminal proceeding, when the employee is a victim as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 5301 and the employee has a right or obligation to appear at the proceeding;

(2) a relief from abuse hearing pursuant to 15 V.S.A. § 1103, when the employee seeks the order as plaintiff;

(3) a hearing concerning an order against stalking or sexual assault pursuant to 12 V.S.A. § 5133, when the employee seeks the order as plaintiff; or

(4) a relief from abuse, neglect, or exploitation hearing pursuant to 33 V.S.A. chapter 69, when the employee is the plaintiff.

(c) During the leave, at the employee's option, the employee may use accrued sick leave, vacation leave, or any other accrued paid leave. Use of accrued paid leave shall not extend the leave provided pursuant to this section.

(d) The employer shall continue employment benefits for the duration of the leave at the level and under the conditions coverage would be provided if the employee continued in employment continuously for the duration of the leave. The employer may require that the employee contribute to the cost of benefits during the leave at the existing rate of employee contribution.

(e) The employer shall post and maintain in a conspicuous place in and about each of its places of business printed notices of the provisions of this section on forms provided by the Commissioner of Labor.

(f)(1) Upon return from leave taken under this section, an employee shall be offered the same or comparable job at the same level of compensation, employment benefits, seniority, or any other term or condition of the employment existing on the day leave began.

(2) This subsection shall not apply if, prior to requesting leave, the employee had been given notice or had given notice that the employment would terminate.

(3) This subsection shall not apply if the employer can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that during the period of leave the employee's job would have been terminated or the employee would have been laid off for reasons unrelated to the leave or the condition for which the leave was granted.

(g) An employer may adopt a leave policy more generous than the leave provided by this section. Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish an employer's obligation to comply with any collective bargaining agreement or any employment benefit program or plan that provides greater leave rights than the rights provided by this section. A collective bargaining agreement or employment benefit program or plan shall not diminish rights provided by this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, an employee may, at the time a need for leave arises, waive some or all of the rights under this section, provided that the waiver is informed and voluntary and that any changes in conditions of employment related to the waiver shall be mutually agreed upon between the employer and the employee.

(h) Subsection (b) of this section shall not apply to an employer that provides goods or services to the general public if the employee's absence would require the employer to suspend all business operations at a location that is open to the general public.

* * * Employment Protection for Volunteer First Responders * * *

Sec. 4. 21 V.S.A. § 495o is added to read:

§ 495o. VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

(a) As used in this section:

(1) “Emergency medical personnel” shall include “emergency medical personnel,” “ambulance service,” “emergency medical services,” and “first responder service” as defined in 24 V.S.A. § 2651.

(2) “Firefighter” shall have the same meaning as in 20 V.S.A. § 3151(3).

(3) “Volunteer emergency responder” means a volunteer firefighter or volunteer emergency medical personnel.

(b) An employer shall not discharge, discriminate, or retaliate against an employee because the employee was absent from work to perform duty as a volunteer emergency responder.

(c) This section shall not apply to:

(1) a public safety agency or provider of emergency medical services if, as determined by the employer, the employee’s absence would hinder the availability of public safety or emergency medical services; or

(2) an employer that provides goods or services to the general public if the employee’s absence would require the employer to suspend all business operations at a location that is open to the general public.

(d) An employee who is a volunteer emergency responder shall notify his or her employer at the time of hire or at the time that the employee becomes a volunteer emergency responder and shall provide the employer with a written statement signed by the chief of the volunteer fire department or the designated director or chief of the ambulance service or emergency medical services stating that the employee is a volunteer emergency responder.

(e) Nothing in this section shall prohibit an employer from requiring an employee to provide reasonable notice that the employee is leaving work to respond to an emergency.

(f)(1) An employer shall not be required to compensate an employee for time that an employee is absent from employment while performing his or her duty as a volunteer emergency responder.

(2)(A) An employer may require an employee to use any accrued time off for time that the employee is absent from work while performing his or her duty as a volunteer emergency responder, provided that the employer shall compensate the employee for any accrued time off used at his or her normal hourly wage rate.

(B) Notwithstanding subdivision (A) of this subdivision (2), an employer shall not prevent an employee from performing his or her duty as a volunteer emergency responder due to a lack of accrued time off or paid leave.

* * * Effective Date * * *

Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2018.

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

(No House amendments)

H. 764.

An act relating to data brokers and consumer protection.

Reported favorably with recommendation of proposal of amendment by Senator Sirotkin for the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs.

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. FINDINGS AND INTENT

(a) The General Assembly finds the following:

(1) Providing consumers with more information about data brokers, their data collection practices, and the right to opt out.

(A) While many different types of business collect data about consumers, a “data broker” is in the business of aggregating and selling data about consumers with whom the business does not have a direct relationship.

(B) A data broker collects many hundreds or thousands of data points about consumers from multiple sources, including: Internet browsing history; online purchases; public records; location data; loyalty programs; and subscription information. The data broker then scrubs the data to ensure accuracy; analyzes the data to assess content; and packages the data for sale to a third party.

(C) Data brokers provide information that is critical to services offered in the modern economy, including: targeted marketing and sales; credit reporting; background checks; government information; risk mitigation and fraud detection; people search; decisions by banks, insurers, or others whether to provide services; ancestry research; and voter targeting and strategy by political campaigns.

(D) While data brokers offer many benefits, there are also risks associated with the widespread aggregation and sale of data about consumers, including risks related to consumers’ ability to know and control information held and sold about them and risks arising from the unauthorized or harmful acquisition and use of consumer information.

(E) There are important differences between “data brokers” and businesses with whom consumers have a direct relationship.

(i) Consumers who have a direct relationship with traditional and e-commerce businesses may have some level of knowledge about and control over the collection of data by those business, including: the choice to use the business’s products or services; the ability to review and consider data collection policies; the ability to opt out of certain data collection practices; the ability to identify and contact customer representatives; the ability to pursue contractual remedies through litigation; and the knowledge necessary to complain to law enforcement.

(ii) By contrast, consumers may not be aware that data brokers exist, who the companies are, or what information they collect, and may not be aware of available recourse.

(F) The State of Vermont has the legal authority and duty to exercise its traditional “Police Powers” to ensure the public health, safety, and welfare, which includes both the right to regulate businesses that operate in the State and engage in activities that affect Vermont consumers as well as the right to require disclosure of information to protect consumers from harm.

(G) To provide consumers with necessary information about data brokers, Vermont should adopt a narrowly tailored definition of “data broker” and require data brokers to register annually with the Secretary of State and provide information about their data collection activities, opt out policies, purchaser credentialing practices, and security breaches.

(2) Ensuring that data brokers have adequate security standards.

(A) News headlines in the past several years demonstrate that large and sophisticated businesses, governments, and other public and private institutions are constantly subject to cyberattacks, which have compromised sensitive personal information of literally billions of consumers worldwide.

(B) While neither government nor industry can prevent every security breach, the State of Vermont has the authority and the duty to enact legislation to protect its consumers where possible.

(C) One approach to protecting consumer data has been to require government agencies and certain regulated businesses to adopt an “information security program” that has “appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to ensure the security and confidentiality of records” and “to protect against any anticipated threats or hazards to their security or integrity which could result in substantial harm.” Federal Privacy Act; 5 U.S.C. § 552a.

(D) The requirement to adopt such an information security program currently applies to “financial institutions” subject to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley

Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6801 et seq; to certain entities regulated by the Vermont Department of Financial Regulation pursuant to rules adopted by the Department; to persons who maintain or transmit health information regulated by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act; and to various types of businesses under laws in at least 13 other states.

(E) Vermont can better protect its consumers from data broker security breaches and related harm by requiring data brokers to adopt an information security program with appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to protect sensitive personal information.

(3) Prohibiting the acquisition of personal information through fraudulent means or with the intent to commit wrongful acts.

(A) One of the dangers of the broad availability of sensitive personal information is that it can be used with malicious intent to commit wrongful acts, such as stalking, harassment, fraud, discrimination, and identity theft.

(B) While various criminal and civil statutes prohibit these wrongful acts, there is currently no prohibition on acquiring data for the purpose of committing such acts.

(C) Vermont should create new causes of action to prohibit the acquisition of personal information through fraudulent means, or for the purpose of committing a wrongful act, to enable authorities and consumers to take action.

(4) Removing financial barriers to protect consumer credit information.

(A) In one of several major security breaches that have occurred in recent years, the names, Social Security numbers, birth dates, addresses, driver's license numbers, and credit card numbers of over 145 million Americans were exposed, including over 247,000 Vermonters.

(B) In response to concerns about data security, identity theft, and consumer protection, the Vermont Attorney General and the Department of Financial Regulation have outlined steps a consumer should take to protect his or her identity and credit information. One important step a consumer can take is to place a security freeze on his or her credit file with each of the national credit reporting agencies.

(C) Under State law, when a consumer places a security freeze, a credit reporting agency issues a unique personal identification number or password to the consumer. The consumer must provide the PIN or password, and his or her express consent, to allow a potential creditor to access his or her credit information.

(D) Except in cases of identity theft, current Vermont law allows a credit reporting agency to charge a fee of up to \$10.00 to place a security freeze, and up to \$5.00 to lift temporarily or remove a security freeze.

(E) Vermont should exercise its authority to prohibit these fees to eliminate any financial barrier to placing or removing a security freeze.

(b) Intent.

(1) Providing consumers with more information about data brokers, their data collection practices, and the right to opt out. It is the intent of the General Assembly to provide Vermonters with access to more information about the data brokers that collect consumer data and their collection practices by:

(A) adopting a narrowly tailored definition of “data broker” that:

(i) includes only those businesses that aggregate and sell the personal information of consumers with whom they do not have a direct relationship; and

(ii) excludes businesses that collect information from their own customers, employees, users, or donors, including: banks and other financial institutions; utilities; insurers; retailers and grocers; restaurants and hospitality businesses; social media websites and mobile “apps”; search websites; and businesses that provide services for consumer-facing businesses and maintain a direct relationship with those consumers, such as website, “app,” and e-commerce platforms; and

(B) requiring a data broker to register annually with the Secretary of State and make certain disclosures in order to provide consumers, policy makers, and regulators with relevant information.

(2) Ensuring that data brokers have adequate security standards. It is the intent of the General Assembly to protect against potential cyber threats by requiring data brokers to adopt an information security program with appropriate technical, physical, and administrative safeguards.

(3) Prohibiting the acquisition of personal information with the intent to commit wrongful acts. It is the intent of the General Assembly to protect Vermonters from potential harm by creating new causes of action that prohibit the acquisition or use of personal information for the purpose of stalking, harassment, fraud, identity theft, or discrimination.

(4) Removing financial barriers to protect consumer credit information. It is the intent of the General Assembly to remove any financial barrier for Vermonters who wish to place a security freeze on their credit report by prohibiting credit reporting agencies from charging a fee to place or remove a freeze.

Sec. 2. 9 V.S.A. chapter 62 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 62. PROTECTION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION

Subchapter 1. General Provisions

§ 2430. DEFINITIONS

~~The following definitions shall apply throughout this chapter unless otherwise required~~ As used in this chapter:

(1) “Biometric record” means an individual’s psychological, biological, or behavioral characteristics that can be used, singly or in combination with each other or with other identifying data, to establish individual identity, including:

(A) imagery of the iris, retina, fingerprint, face, hand, palm, or vein patterns, and voice recordings, from which an identifier template, such as a face print or a minutiae template or voiceprint, can be extracted;

(B) keystroke patterns or rhythms;

(C) gait patterns or rhythms; and

(D) sleep health or exercise data that contain identifying information.

(2)(A) “Brokered personal information” means:

(i) one or more of the following computerized data elements about a consumer:

(I) name;

(II) address;

(III) a personal identifier, including a Social Security number, other government-issued identification number, or biometric record;

(IV) an indirect identifier, including date of birth, place of birth, or mother’s maiden name; or

(V) other information that, alone or in combination, is linked or linkable to the consumer that would allow a reasonable person to identify the consumer with reasonable certainty; and

(ii) the computerized data element or elements are:

(I) categorized by characteristic for dissemination to third parties; or

(II) combined with nonpublic information.

(B) “Brokered personal information” does not include publicly available information that is solely related to a consumer’s business or profession.

(3) “Business” means a commercial entity, including a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, association, limited liability company, or other group, however organized and whether or not organized to operate at a profit, including a financial institution organized, chartered, or holding a license or authorization certificate under the laws of this State, any other state, the United States, or any other country, or the parent, affiliate, or subsidiary of a financial institution, but in no case shall it does not include the State, a State agency, or any political subdivision of the State, or a vendor acting solely on behalf of, and at the direction of, the State.

(2)(4) “Consumer” means an individual residing in this State.

(5)(A) “Data broker” means:

(i) A business that:

(I) provides people search services; or

(II) collects and sells or licenses to one or more third parties the brokered personal information of a consumer with whom the business does not have a direct relationship.

(ii) “Data broker” includes each affiliated business that is under common ownership or control if one business collects brokered personal information and provides it to another to sell or license.

(B) “Data broker” does not include:

(i) a business that solely develops or maintains third-party e-commerce or application platforms; or

(ii) a business that solely provides publicly available information via real-time or near-real-time alert services for health or safety purposes.

(C) For purposes of subdivision (3)(A)(ii) of this subsection, examples of a direct relationship with a business include if the consumer is a past or present:

(i) customer, client, subscriber, or user of the business’s goods or services;

(ii) employee, contractor, or agent of the business;

(iii) investor in the business; or

(iv) donor to the business.

(D) For purposes of subdivision (3)(A)(ii) of this subsection, a business does not sell or license brokered personal information within the meaning of the definition of “data broker” if the sale or license is merely incidental to one of its lines of business.

(6)(A) “Data broker security breach” means an unauthorized acquisition or a reasonable belief of an unauthorized acquisition of more than one element of brokered personal information maintained by a data broker when the brokered personal information is not encrypted, redacted, or protected by another method that renders the information unreadable or unusable by an unauthorized person.

(B) “Data broker security breach” does not include good faith but unauthorized acquisition of brokered personal information by an employee or agent of the data broker for a legitimate purpose of the data broker, provided that the brokered personal information is not used for a purpose unrelated to the data broker’s business or subject to further unauthorized disclosure.

(C) In determining whether brokered personal information has been acquired or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by a person without valid authorization, a data broker may consider the following factors, among others:

(i) indications that the brokered personal information is in the physical possession and control of a person without valid authorization, such as a lost or stolen computer or other device containing brokered personal information;

(ii) indications that the brokered personal information has been downloaded or copied;

(iii) indications that the brokered personal information was used by an unauthorized person, such as fraudulent accounts opened or instances of identity theft reported; or

(iv) that the brokered personal information has been made public.

(3)(7) “Data collector” may include the State, State agencies, political subdivisions of the State, public and private universities, privately and publicly held corporations, limited liability companies, financial institutions, retail operators, and any other entity that, means a person who, for any purpose, whether by automated collection or otherwise, handles, collects, disseminates, or otherwise deals with nonpublic personal information personally identifiable information, and includes the State, State agencies, political subdivisions of the State, public and private universities, privately and publicly held corporations, limited liability companies, financial institutions, and retail operators.

(4)(8) “Encryption” means use of an algorithmic process to transform data into a form in which the data is rendered unreadable or unusable without use of a confidential process or key.

(9) “License” means a grant of access to, or distribution of, data by one person to another in exchange for consideration. A use of data for the sole benefit of the data provider, where the data provider maintains control over the use of the data, is not a license.

(10)(A) “People search services” means an Internet-based service in which an individual can pay a fee to search for a specific consumer, and which provides information about the consumer such as the consumer’s address, age, maiden name, alias, name or addresses of relatives, financial records, criminal records, background reports, or property details, where the consumer whose data is provided does not have a direct relationship with the business.

(B) “People search services” does not include a service that solely provides publicly available information related to a consumer’s business or profession.

(5)(11)(A) “Personally identifiable information” means an individual’s a consumer’s first name or first initial and last name in combination with any one or more of the following digital data elements, when either the name or the data elements are not encrypted or redacted or protected by another method that renders them unreadable or unusable by unauthorized persons:

(i) Social Security number;

(ii) motor vehicle operator’s license number or nondriver identification card number;

(iii) financial account number or credit or debit card number, if circumstances exist in which the number could be used without additional identifying information, access codes, or passwords;

(iv) account passwords or personal identification numbers or other access codes for a financial account.

(B) “Personally identifiable information” does not mean publicly available information that is lawfully made available to the general public from federal, State, or local government records.

(6)(12) “Records Record” means any material on which written, drawn, spoken, visual, or electromagnetic information is recorded or preserved, regardless of physical form or characteristics.

(7)(13) “Redaction” means the rendering of data so that it is the data are unreadable or is are truncated so that no more than the last four digits of the identification number are accessible as part of the data.

(8)(14)(A) “Security breach” means unauthorized acquisition of, electronic data or a reasonable belief of an unauthorized acquisition of, electronic data that compromises the security, confidentiality, or integrity of a

consumer's personally identifiable information maintained by the a data collector.

(B) "Security breach" does not include good faith but unauthorized acquisition of personally identifiable information by an employee or agent of the data collector for a legitimate purpose of the data collector, provided that the personally identifiable information is not used for a purpose unrelated to the data collector's business or subject to further unauthorized disclosure.

(C) In determining whether personally identifiable information has been acquired or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by a person without valid authorization, a data collector may consider the following factors, among others:

(i) indications that the information is in the physical possession and control of a person without valid authorization, such as a lost or stolen computer or other device containing information;

(ii) indications that the information has been downloaded or copied;

(iii) indications that the information was used by an unauthorized person, such as fraudulent accounts opened or instances of identity theft reported; or

(iv) that the information has been made public.

§ 2433. ACQUISITION OF BROKERED PERSONAL INFORMATION;
PROHIBITIONS

(a) Prohibited acquisition and use.

(1) A person shall not acquire brokered personal information through fraudulent means.

(2) A person shall not acquire or use brokered personal information for the purpose of:

(A) stalking or harassing another person;

(B) committing a fraud, including identity theft, financial fraud, or e-mail fraud; or

(C) engaging in unlawful discrimination, including employment discrimination and housing discrimination.

(b) For purposes of this section, brokered personal information includes information acquired from people search services.

(c) Enforcement.

(1) A person who violates a provision of this section commits an unfair and deceptive act in commerce in violation of section 2453 of this title.

(2) The Attorney General has the same authority to adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section and to conduct civil investigations, enter into assurances of discontinuance, bring civil actions, and take other enforcement actions as provided under chapter 63, subchapter 1 of this title.

* * *

Subchapter 5. Data Brokers

§ 2446. ANNUAL REGISTRATION

(a) Annually, on or before January 31 following a year in which a person meets the definition of data broker as provided in section 2430 of this title, a data broker shall:

(1) register with the Secretary of State;

(2) pay a registration fee of \$100.00; and

(3) provide the following information:

(A) the name and primary physical, e-mail, and Internet addresses of the data broker;

(B) the nature and type of sources used to compile data;

(C) if the data broker permits a consumer to opt out of the data broker's collection of brokered personal information, opt out of its databases, or opt out of certain sales of data:

(i) the method for requesting an opt out;

(ii) if the opt out applies to only certain activities or sales, which ones; and

(iii) whether the data broker permits a consumer to authorize a third party to perform the opt out on the consumer's behalf;

(D) a statement specifying the data collection, databases, or sales activities from which a consumer may not opt out;

(E) a statement whether the data broker implements a purchaser credentialing process;

(F) the number of data broker security breaches that the data broker has experienced during the prior year, and if known, the total number of consumers affected by the breaches;

(G) where the data broker has actual knowledge that it possesses the brokered personal information of minors, a separate statement detailing the data collection practices, databases, sales activities, and opt out policies that are applicable to the brokered personal information of minors; and

(H) any additional information or explanation the data broker chooses to provide concerning its data collection practices.

(b) A data broker that fails to register pursuant to subsection (a) of this section is liable to the State for:

(1) a civil penalty of \$50.00 for each day, not to exceed a total of \$10,000.00 for each year, it fails to register pursuant to this section;

(2) an amount equal to the fees due under this section during the period it failed to register pursuant to this section; and

(3) other penalties imposed by law.

(c) The Attorney General may maintain an action in the Civil Division of the Superior Court to collect the penalties imposed in this section and to seek appropriate injunctive relief.

§ 2447. DATA BROKER DUTY TO PROTECT INFORMATION;
STANDARDS; TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

(a) Duty to protect personally identifiable information.

(1) A data broker shall develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive information security program that is written in one or more readily accessible parts and contains administrative, technical, and physical safeguards that are appropriate to:

(A) the size, scope, and type of business of the data broker obligated to safeguard the personally identifiable information under such comprehensive information security program;

(B) the amount of resources available to the data broker;

(C) the amount of stored data; and

(D) the need for security and confidentiality of personally identifiable information.

(2) A data broker subject to this subsection shall adopt safeguards in the comprehensive security program that are consistent with the safeguards for protection of personally identifiable information and information of a similar character set forth in other State rules or federal regulations applicable to the data broker.

(b) Information security program; minimum features. A comprehensive information security program shall at minimum have the following features:

- (1) designation of one or more employees to maintain the program;
- (2) identification and assessment of reasonably foreseeable internal and external risks to the security, confidentiality, and integrity of any electronic, paper, or other records containing personally identifiable information, and a process for evaluating and improving, where necessary, the effectiveness of the current safeguards for limiting such risks, including:
 - (A) ongoing employee training, including training for temporary and contract employees;
 - (B) employee compliance with policies and procedures; and
 - (C) means for detecting and preventing security system failures;
- (3) security policies for employees relating to the storage, access, and transportation of records containing personally identifiable information outside business premises;
- (4) disciplinary measures for violations of the comprehensive information security program rules;
- (5) measures that prevent terminated employees from accessing records containing personally identifiable information;
- (6) supervision of service providers, by:
 - (A) taking reasonable steps to select and retain third-party service providers that are capable of maintaining appropriate security measures to protect personally identifiable information consistent with applicable law; and
 - (B) requiring third-party service providers by contract to implement and maintain appropriate security measures for personally identifiable information;
- (7) reasonable restrictions upon physical access to records containing personally identifiable information and storage of the records and data in locked facilities, storage areas, or containers;
- (8)(A) regular monitoring to ensure that the comprehensive information security program is operating in a manner reasonably calculated to prevent unauthorized access to or unauthorized use of personally identifiable information; and
 - (B) upgrading information safeguards as necessary to limit risks;
- (9) regular review of the scope of the security measures:
 - (A) at least annually; or
 - (B) whenever there is a material change in business practices that may reasonably implicate the security or integrity of records containing personally identifiable information; and

(10)(A) documentation of responsive actions taken in connection with any incident involving a breach of security; and

(B) mandatory post-incident review of events and actions taken, if any, to make changes in business practices relating to protection of personally identifiable information.

(c) Information security program; computer system security requirements. A comprehensive information security program required by this section shall at minimum, and to the extent technically feasible, have the following elements:

(1) secure user authentication protocols, as follows:

(A) an authentication protocol that has the following features:

(i) control of user IDs and other identifiers;

(ii) a reasonably secure method of assigning and selecting passwords or use of unique identifier technologies, such as biometrics or token devices;

(iii) control of data security passwords to ensure that such passwords are kept in a location and format that do not compromise the security of the data they protect;

(iv) restricting access to only active users and active user accounts; and

(v) blocking access to user identification after multiple unsuccessful attempts to gain access; or

(B) an authentication protocol that provides a higher level of security than the features specified in subdivision (A) of this subdivision (c)(1).

(2) secure access control measures that:

(A) restrict access to records and files containing personally identifiable information to those who need such information to perform their job duties; and

(B) assign to each person with computer access unique identifications plus passwords, which are not vendor-supplied default passwords, that are reasonably designed to maintain the integrity of the security of the access controls or a protocol that provides a higher degree of security;

(3) encryption of all transmitted records and files containing personally identifiable information that will travel across public networks and encryption of all data containing personally identifiable information to be transmitted wirelessly or a protocol that provides a higher degree of security;

(4) reasonable monitoring of systems for unauthorized use of or access to personally identifiable information;

(5) encryption of all personally identifiable information stored on laptops or other portable devices or a protocol that provides a higher degree of security;

(6) for files containing personally identifiable information on a system that is connected to the Internet, reasonably up-to-date firewall protection and operating system security patches that are reasonably designed to maintain the integrity of the personally identifiable information or a protocol that provides a higher degree of security;

(7) reasonably up-to-date versions of system security agent software that must include malware protection and reasonably up-to-date patches and virus definitions, or a version of such software that can still be supported with up-to-date patches and virus definitions and is set to receive the most current security updates on a regular basis or a protocol that provides a higher degree of security; and

(8) education and training of employees on the proper use of the computer security system and the importance of personally identifiable information security.

(d) Enforcement.

(1) A person who violates a provision of this section commits an unfair and deceptive act in commerce in violation of section 2453 of this title.

(2) The Attorney General has the same authority to adopt rules to implement the provisions of this chapter and to conduct civil investigations, enter into assurances of discontinuance, and bring civil actions as provided under chapter 63, subchapter 1 of this title.

Sec. 3. 9 V.S.A. § 2480b is amended to read:

§ 2480b. DISCLOSURES TO CONSUMERS

(a) A credit reporting agency shall, upon request and proper identification of any consumer, clearly and accurately disclose to the consumer all information available to users at the time of the request pertaining to the consumer, including:

(1) any credit score or predictor relating to the consumer, in a form and manner that complies with such comments or guidelines as may be issued by the Federal Trade Commission;

(2) the names of users requesting information pertaining to the consumer during the prior 12-month period and the date of each request; and

(3) a clear and concise explanation of the information.

(b) As frequently as new telephone directories are published, the credit reporting agency shall cause to be listed its name and number in each telephone directory published to serve communities of this State. In accordance with rules adopted by the Attorney General, the credit reporting agency shall make provision for consumers to request by telephone the information required to be disclosed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section at no cost to the consumer.

(c) Any time a credit reporting agency is required to make a written disclosure to consumers pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681g, it shall disclose, in at least 12 point type, and in bold type as indicated, the following notice:

“NOTICE TO VERMONT CONSUMERS

(1) Under Vermont law, you are allowed to receive one free copy of your credit report every 12 months from each credit reporting agency. If you would like to obtain your free credit report from [INSERT NAME OF COMPANY], you should contact us by [[writing to the following address: [INSERT ADDRESS FOR OBTAINING FREE CREDIT REPORT]] or [calling the following number: [INSERT TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR OBTAINING FREE CREDIT REPORT]], or both].

(2) Under Vermont law, no one may access your credit report without your permission except under the following limited circumstances:

(A) in response to a court order;

(B) for direct mail offers of credit;

(C) if you have given ongoing permission and you have an existing relationship with the person requesting a copy of your credit report;

(D) where the request for a credit report is related to an education loan made, guaranteed, or serviced by the Vermont Student Assistance Corporation;

(E) where the request for a credit report is by the Office of Child Support Services when investigating a child support case;

(F) where the request for a credit report is related to a credit transaction entered into prior to January 1, 1993; ~~and~~ or

(G) where the request for a credit report is by the Vermont ~~State Tax~~ Department of Taxes and is used for the purpose of collecting or investigating delinquent taxes.

(3) If you believe a law regulating consumer credit reporting has been violated, you may file a complaint with the Vermont Attorney General's

Consumer Assistance Program, 104 Morrill Hall, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont 05405.

Vermont Consumers Have the Right to Obtain a Security Freeze

You have a right to place a “security freeze” on your credit report pursuant to 9 V.S.A. § 2480h at no charge ~~if you are a victim of identity theft. All other Vermont consumers will pay a fee to the credit reporting agency of up to \$10.00 to place the freeze on their credit report.~~ The security freeze will prohibit a credit reporting agency from releasing any information in your credit report without your express authorization. A security freeze must be requested in writing by certified mail.

The security freeze is designed to help prevent credit, loans, and services from being approved in your name without your consent. However, you should be aware that using a security freeze to take control over who gains access to the personal and financial information in your credit report may delay, interfere with, or prohibit the timely approval of any subsequent request or application you make regarding new loans, credit, mortgage, insurance, government services or payments, rental housing, employment, investment, license, cellular phone, utilities, digital signature, ~~internet~~ Internet credit card transaction, or other services, including an extension of credit at point of sale.

When you place a security freeze on your credit report, within ten business days you will be provided a personal identification number ~~or~~, password, or other equally or more secure method of authentication to use if you choose to remove the freeze on your credit report or authorize the release of your credit report for a specific party, parties, or period of time after the freeze is in place. To provide that authorization, you must contact the credit reporting agency and provide all of the following:

(1) The unique personal identification number ~~or~~, password, or other method of authentication provided by the credit reporting agency.

(2) Proper identification to verify your identity.

(3) The proper information regarding the third party or parties who are to receive the credit report or the period of time for which the report shall be available to users of the credit report.

A credit reporting agency may not charge a fee ~~of up to \$5.00 to a consumer who is not a victim of identity theft~~ to remove the freeze on your credit report or authorize the release of your credit report for a specific party, parties, or period of time after the freeze is in place. ~~For a victim of identity theft, there is no charge when the victim submits a copy of a police report, investigative report, or complaint filed with a law enforcement agency about unlawful use of the victim’s personal information by another person.~~

A credit reporting agency that receives a request from a consumer to lift temporarily a freeze on a credit report shall comply with the request no later than three business days after receiving the request.

A security freeze will not apply to “preauthorized approvals of credit.” If you want to stop receiving preauthorized approvals of credit, you should call [INSERT PHONE NUMBERS] [ALSO INSERT ALL OTHER CONTACT INFORMATION FOR PRESCREENED OFFER ~~OPT-OUT~~ OPT-OUT.]

A security freeze does not apply to a person or entity, or its affiliates, or collection agencies acting on behalf of the person or entity with which you have an existing account that requests information in your credit report for the purposes of reviewing or collecting the account, provided you have previously given your consent to this use of your credit reports. Reviewing the account includes activities related to account maintenance, monitoring, credit line increases, and account upgrades and enhancements.

You have a right to bring a civil action against someone who violates your rights under the credit reporting laws. The action can be brought against a credit reporting agency or a user of your credit report.”

(d) The information required to be disclosed by this section shall be disclosed in writing. The information required to be disclosed pursuant to subsection (c) of this section shall be disclosed on one side of a separate document, with text no smaller than that prescribed by the Federal Trade Commission for the notice required under 15 U.S.C. ~~§ 1681c~~ § 1681g. The information required to be disclosed pursuant to subsection (c) of this section may accurately reflect changes in numerical items that change over time (such as the ~~phone~~ telephone number or address of Vermont State agencies), and remain in compliance.

(e) The Attorney General may revise this required notice by rule as appropriate from time to time so long as no new substantive rights are created therein.

Sec. 4. 9 V.S.A. § 2480h is amended to read:

§ 2480h. SECURITY FREEZE BY CREDIT REPORTING AGENCY; TIME IN EFFECT

(a)(1) ~~Any~~ A Vermont consumer may place a security freeze on his or her credit report. A credit reporting agency shall not charge a fee to ~~victims of identity theft~~ but may charge a fee of up to \$10.00 to all other Vermont consumers for placing ~~and \$5.00 for~~ or removing, removing for a specific party or parties, or removing for a specific period of time after the freeze is in place, a security freeze on a credit report.

~~(2) A consumer who has been the victim of identity theft may place a security freeze on his or her credit report by making a request in writing by certified mail to a credit reporting agency with a valid copy of a police report, investigative report, or complaint the consumer has filed with a law enforcement agency about unlawful use of his or her personal information by another person. All other Vermont consumers may place a security freeze on his or her credit report by making a request in writing by certified mail to a credit reporting agency.~~

~~(3) A security freeze shall prohibit, subject to the exceptions in subsection (l) of this section, the credit reporting agency from releasing the consumer's credit report or any information from it without the express authorization of the consumer. When a security freeze is in place, information from a consumer's credit report shall not be released to a third party without prior express authorization from the consumer.~~

~~(4) This subsection does not prevent a credit reporting agency from advising a third party that a security freeze is in effect with respect to the consumer's credit report.~~

(b) A credit reporting agency shall place a security freeze on a consumer's credit report ~~no~~ not later than five business days after receiving a written request from the consumer.

(c) The credit reporting agency shall send a written confirmation of the security freeze to the consumer within 10 business days and shall provide the consumer with a unique personal identification number or password, other than the customer's Social Security number, or another method of authentication that is equally or more secure than a PIN or password, to be used by the consumer when providing authorization for the release of his or her credit for a specific party, parties, or period of time.

(d) If the consumer wishes to allow his or her credit report to be accessed for a specific party, parties, or period of time while a freeze is in place, he or she shall contact the credit reporting agency, request that the freeze be temporarily lifted, and provide the following:

(1) ~~Proper~~ proper identification;

(2) ~~The~~ the unique personal identification number ~~or~~ or password, ~~or other method of authentication~~ provided by the credit reporting agency pursuant to subsection (c) of this section; and

(3) ~~The~~ the proper information regarding the third party, parties, or time period for which the report shall be available to users of the credit report.

(e) A credit reporting agency may develop procedures involving the use of telephone, fax, the Internet, or other electronic media to receive and process a

request from a consumer to lift temporarily ~~lift~~ a freeze on a credit report pursuant to subsection (d) of this section in an expedited manner.

(f) A credit reporting agency that receives a request from a consumer to lift temporarily a freeze on a credit report pursuant to subsection (d) of this section shall comply with the request ~~no~~ not later than three business days after receiving the request.

(g) A credit reporting agency shall remove or lift temporarily ~~lift~~ a freeze placed on a consumer's credit report only in the following cases:

(1) Upon consumer request, pursuant to subsection (d) or (j) of this section.

(2) If the consumer's credit report was frozen due to a material misrepresentation of fact by the consumer. If a credit reporting agency intends to remove a freeze upon a consumer's credit report pursuant to this subdivision, the credit reporting agency shall notify the consumer in writing prior to removing the freeze on the consumer's credit report.

(h) If a third party requests access to a credit report on which a security freeze is in effect and this request is in connection with an application for credit or any other use and the consumer does not allow his or her credit report to be accessed for that specific party or period of time, the third party may treat the application as incomplete.

(i) If a consumer requests a security freeze pursuant to this section, the credit reporting agency shall disclose to the consumer the process of placing and lifting temporarily ~~lifting~~ a security freeze and the process for allowing access to information from the consumer's credit report for a specific party, parties, or period of time while the security freeze is in place.

(j) A security freeze shall remain in place until the consumer requests that the security freeze be removed. A credit reporting agency shall remove a security freeze within three business days of receiving a request for removal from the consumer who provides both of the following:

(1) ~~Proper~~ proper identification; and

(2) ~~The~~ the unique personal identification number, ~~or~~ password, ~~or~~ other method of authentication provided by the credit reporting agency pursuant to subsection (c) of this section.

(k) A credit reporting agency shall require proper identification of the person making a request to place or remove a security freeze.

(l) The provisions of this section, including the security freeze, do not apply to the use of a consumer report by the following:

(1) A person, or the person's subsidiary, affiliate, agent, or assignee with which the consumer has or, prior to assignment, had an account, contract, or debtor-creditor relationship for the purposes of reviewing the account or collecting the financial obligation owing for the account, contract, or debt, or extending credit to a consumer with a prior or existing account, contract, or debtor-creditor relationship, subject to the requirements of section 2480e of this title. For purposes of this subdivision, "reviewing the account" includes activities related to account maintenance, monitoring, credit line increases, and account upgrades and enhancements.

(2) A subsidiary, affiliate, agent, assignee, or prospective assignee of a person to whom access has been granted under subsection (d) of this section for purposes of facilitating the extension of credit or other permissible use.

(3) Any person acting pursuant to a court order, warrant, or subpoena.

(4) The Office of Child Support when investigating a child support case pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. et seq.) and 33 V.S.A. § 4102.

(5) The Economic Services Division of the Department for Children and Families or the Department of Vermont Health Access or its agents or assignee acting to investigate welfare or Medicaid fraud.

(6) The Department of Taxes, municipal taxing authorities, or the Department of Motor Vehicles, or any of their agents or assignees, acting to investigate or collect delinquent taxes or assessments, including interest and penalties, unpaid court orders, or acting to fulfill any of their other statutory or charter responsibilities.

(7) A person's use of credit information for the purposes of prescreening as provided by the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act.

(8) Any person for the sole purpose of providing a credit file monitoring subscription service to which the consumer has subscribed.

(9) A credit reporting agency for the sole purpose of providing a consumer with a copy of his or her credit report upon the consumer's request.

(10) Any property and casualty insurance company for use in setting or adjusting a rate or underwriting for property and casualty insurance purposes.

Sec. 5. REPORTS

(a) On or before March 1, 2019, the Attorney General and Secretary of State shall submit a preliminary report concerning the implementation of this act to the House Committee on Commerce and Economic Development and the Senate Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs.

(b) On or before January 15, 2020, the Attorney General and Secretary of State shall update its preliminary report and provide additional information concerning the implementation of this act to the House Committee on Commerce and Economic Development and the Senate Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs.

(c) On or before January 15, 2019, the Attorney General shall:

(1) review and consider additional legislative and regulatory approaches to protecting the data security and privacy of Vermont consumers, including:

(A) whether to create or designate a Chief Privacy Officer and if so, the appropriate duties for, and the resources necessary to support, that position; and

(B) whether to expand the scope of regulation to businesses with direct relationships to consumers; and

(2) report its findings and recommendations to the House Committees on Commerce and Economic Development and on Energy and Technology and to the Senate Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs.

Sec. 6. ONE-STOP FREEZE NOTIFICATION

(a) The Attorney General, in consultation with industry stakeholders, shall consider one or more methods to ease the burden on consumers when placing or lifting a credit security freeze, including the right to place a freeze with a single nationwide credit reporting agency and require that agency to initiate a freeze with other agencies.

(b) On or before January 15, 2019, the Attorney General shall report his or her findings and recommendations to the House Committee on Commerce and Economic Development and the Senate Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs.

Sec. 7. EFFECTIVE DATES

(a) This section, Secs. 1 (findings and intent), 3–4 (eliminating fees for placing or removing a credit freeze), and 5–6 (reports) shall take effect on passage.

(b) Sec. 2 (data brokers) shall take effect on January 1, 2019.

(Committee vote: 4-1-0)

(No House amendments)

H. 806.

An act relating to the Southeast State Correctional Facility.

**Reported favorably with recommendation of proposal of amendment
by Senator Soucy for the Committee on Institutions.**

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. SOUTHEAST STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY; REPORT

(a) The Commissioner of Buildings and General Services shall investigate and analyze options for the future use of the Southeast State Correctional Facility and the surrounding 118.57 acres of land owned by the Department of Buildings and General Services. As part of the investigation, the Commissioner shall consult with the Secretary of Administration and any other State entities that would have a potential use for the facility or land.

(b) On or before December 15, 2018, the Commissioner of Buildings and General Services shall submit a report, which shall include an analysis and recommendations, if any, on the highest and best State use resulting from the investigation described in subsection (a) of this section to the House Committee on Corrections and Institutions, the Senate Committee on Institutions, and the Chair of the Town of Windsor Selectboard.

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

(For House amendments, see House Journal for March 2, 2018, page 578)

H. 856.

An act relating to miscellaneous amendments to municipal law.

**Reported favorably with recommendation of proposal of amendment
by Senator Clarkson for the Committee on Government Operations.**

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

* * * Municipal Elections and Appointments * * *

Sec. 1. 17 V.S.A. § 2651a is amended to read:

§ 2651a. CONSTABLES; APPOINTMENT; REMOVAL

(a)(1) A town may vote by Australian ballot at an annual meeting to

authorize the ~~selectmen~~ selectboard to appoint a first constable, and if needed a second constable, in which case at least a first constable shall be appointed.

(2) A constable so appointed may be removed by the ~~selectmen~~ selectboard for just cause after notice and hearing.

(3) When a town votes to authorize the ~~selectmen~~ selectboard to appoint constables, the ~~selectmen's~~ selectboard's authority to make such appointments shall remain in effect until the town rescinds that authority by the majority vote of the ~~legal~~ registered voters present and voting at an annual meeting, duly warned for that purpose.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) to the contrary, a vote to authorize the ~~selectmen~~ selectboard to appoint constables shall become effective only upon a two-thirds vote of those present and voting, if a written protest against the authorization is filed with the ~~legislative body~~ selectboard at least 15 days before the vote by at least five percent of the voters of the ~~municipality~~ town.

(c) The authority to authorize the selectboard to appoint the constable as provided in this section shall extend to all towns except those that have a charter that specifically provides for the election or appointment of the office of constable.

Sec. 2. 17 V.S.A. § 2651b is amended to read:

§ 2651b. ELIMINATION OF OFFICE OF AUDITOR; APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

(a)(1) A town may vote by ballot at an annual meeting to eliminate the office of town auditor.

(2)(A) If a town votes to eliminate the office of town auditor, the selectboard shall contract with a public accountant, licensed in this State, to perform an annual financial audit of all funds of the town except the funds audited pursuant to 16 V.S.A. § 323.

(B) Unless otherwise provided by law, the selectboard shall provide for all other ~~auditor~~ auditor's duties to be performed.

(3) A vote to eliminate the office of town auditor shall remain in effect until rescinded by majority vote of the ~~legal~~ registered voters present and voting, by ballot, at an annual meeting duly warned for that purpose.

(b) The term of office of any auditor in office on the date a town votes to eliminate that office shall expire on the 45th day after such vote or on the date upon which the selectboard enters into a contract with a public accountant under this section, whichever occurs first.

(c) The authority to vote to eliminate the office of town auditor as provided in this section shall extend to all towns except those towns that have a charter that specifically provides for the election or appointment of the office of town auditor.

Sec. 3. 17 V.S.A. § 2651c is amended to read:

§ 2651c. LACK OF ELECTED LISTER; APPOINTMENT OF LISTER;
ELIMINATION OF OFFICE

(a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary and except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, in the event the board of listers of a ~~municipality~~ town falls below a majority and the selectboard is unable to find a person or persons to appoint as a lister or listers under the provisions of 24 V.S.A. § 963, the selectboard may appoint an assessor to perform the duties of a lister as set forth in Title 32 V.S.A. chapter 121, ~~subchapter 2~~ until the next annual meeting.

(2) The appointed person need not be a resident of the ~~municipality~~ town and shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties and penalties as a duly elected lister for the ~~municipality~~ town.

(b)(1) A town may vote by ballot at an annual meeting to eliminate the office of lister.

(2)(A) If a town votes to eliminate the office of lister, the selectboard shall contract with or employ a professionally qualified assessor, who need not be a resident of the town.

(B) The assessor shall have the same powers, discharge the same duties, proceed in the discharge thereof in the same manner, and be subject to the same liabilities as are prescribed for listers or the board of listers under the provisions of Title 32.

(2)(3) A vote to eliminate the office of lister shall remain in effect until rescinded by majority vote of the ~~legal~~ registered voters present and voting at an annual meeting warned for that purpose.

(3)(c) The term of office of any lister in office on the date a town votes to eliminate that office shall expire on the 45th day after the vote or on the date upon which the selectboard appoints an assessor under this subsection, whichever occurs first.

(4)(d) The authority to vote to eliminate the office of lister as provided in this ~~subsection~~ section shall extend to all towns except those towns that have a charter that specifically provides for the election or appointment of the office of lister.

Sec. 4. 17 V.S.A. § 2651d is amended to read:

§ 2651d. COLLECTOR OF DELINQUENT TAXES; APPOINTMENT;
REMOVAL

(a)(1) A municipality may vote at an annual or special municipal meeting to authorize the legislative body to appoint a collector of delinquent taxes, who may be the municipal treasurer.

(2) A collector of delinquent taxes so appointed may be removed by the legislative body for just cause after notice and hearing.

(b) When a municipality votes to authorize the legislative body to appoint a collector of delinquent taxes, the legislative body's authority to make such appointment shall remain in effect until the municipality rescinds that authority by the majority vote of the ~~legal~~ registered voters present and voting at an annual or special meeting, duly warned for that purpose.

Sec. 5. 17 V.S.A. § 2651e is amended to read:

§ 2651e. MUNICIPAL CLERK; APPOINTMENT; REMOVAL

(a)(1) A municipality may vote at an annual meeting to authorize the legislative body to appoint the municipal clerk.

(2) A municipal clerk so appointed may be removed by the legislative body for just cause after notice and hearing.

(b) A vote to authorize the legislative body to appoint the municipal clerk shall remain in effect until rescinded by the majority vote of the ~~legal~~ registered voters present and voting at an annual or special meeting, duly warned for that purpose.

(c) The term of office of a municipal clerk in office on the date a municipality votes to allow the legislative body to appoint a municipal clerk shall expire 45 calendar days after the vote or on the date upon which the legislative body appoints a municipal clerk under this section, whichever occurs first, unless a petition for reconsideration or rescission is filed in accordance with section 2661 of this title.

(d) The authority to authorize the legislative body to appoint the municipal clerk as provided in this section shall extend to all municipalities except those that have a charter that specifically provides for the election or appointment of the office of municipal clerk.

Sec. 6. 17 V.S.A. § 2651f is amended to read:

§ 2651f. MUNICIPAL TREASURER; APPOINTMENT; REMOVAL

(a)(1) A municipality may vote at an annual meeting to authorize the legislative body to appoint the municipal treasurer.

(2) A treasurer so appointed may be removed by the legislative body for just cause after notice and hearing.

(b) A vote to authorize the legislative body to appoint the treasurer shall remain in effect until rescinded by the majority vote of the ~~legal~~ registered voters present and voting at an annual or special meeting, duly warned for that purpose.

(c) The term of office of a treasurer in office on the date a municipality votes to allow the legislative body to appoint a treasurer shall expire 45 calendar days after the vote or on the date upon which the legislative body appoints a treasurer under this section, whichever occurs first, unless a petition for reconsideration or rescission is filed in accordance with section 2661 of this title.

(d) The authority to authorize the legislative body to appoint the treasurer as provided in this section shall extend to all municipalities except those that have a charter that specifically provides for the election or appointment of the office of municipal treasurer.

* * * Local Incompatible Offices * * *

Sec. 7. 17 V.S.A. § 2647 is amended to read:

§ 2647. INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES

(a)(1) An auditor shall not be town clerk, town treasurer, selectboard member, first constable, collector of current or delinquent taxes, trustee of public funds, town manager, road commissioner, water commissioner, sewage system commissioner, sewage disposal commissioner, cemetery commissioner, or town district school director; nor shall a spouse of or any person assisting any of these officers in the discharge of official duties be eligible to hold office as auditor.

(2) A selectboard member or school director shall not be first constable, collector of taxes, town treasurer, assistant town treasurer, auditor, or town agent. A selectboard member shall not be lister or assessor.

(3) A cemetery commissioner or library trustee shall not be town treasurer, assistant town treasurer, or auditor.

(4) A town manager shall not hold any elective office in ~~the~~ that town or town school district.

(5) Election officers at local elections shall be disqualified as provided in section 2456 of this title.

* * *

* * * Smoking on Municipal Grounds * * *

Sec. 8. 18 V.S.A. § 1742 is amended to read:

§ 1742. RESTRICTIONS ON SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES

(a) The possession of lighted tobacco products or use of tobacco substitutes in any form is prohibited in:

(1) the common areas of all enclosed indoor places of public access and publicly owned buildings and offices;

(2) all enclosed indoor places in lodging establishments used for transient traveling or public vacationing, such as resorts, hotels, and motels, including sleeping quarters and adjoining rooms rented to guests;

(3) designated smoke-free areas of property or grounds owned by or leased to the State or a municipality; and

(4) any other area within 25 feet of State-owned buildings and offices, except that to the extent that any portion of the 25-foot zone is not on State property, smoking is prohibited only in that portion of the zone that is on State property unless the owner of the adjoining property chooses to designate his or her property smoke-free.

* * *

* * * Animal Pounds * * *

Sec. 9. 20 V.S.A. chapter 191, subchapter 2 is amended to read:

Subchapter 2. Pounds and Impounding

Article 1. General Provisions

§ 3381. MAINTENANCE OF POUNDS

(a)(1) Each organized town shall maintain as many good and sufficient pounds as it may need for the impounding of ~~beasts~~ animals liable to be impounded.

(2) The pound may be kept in an adjacent town if the adjacent town consents and the poundkeeper may be a resident of an adjacent town.

(b) Each town may regulate the operation of its pounds except as to matters regulated by ~~statute~~ law.

~~§ 3382. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO MAINTAIN POUND~~

~~If a town, for the term of six months at one time, is without such pound, it shall be fined \$30.00. [Repealed.]~~

* * *

Sec. 10. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL; CONFORMING REVISIONS;
20 V.S.A. CHAPTER 191, SUBCHAPTER 2; REPLACE “BEAST”
WITH “ANIMAL”

When preparing the Vermont Statutes Annotated for publication, the Office of Legislative Council shall replace “beast” with “animal” and “beasts” with “animals” throughout 20 V.S.A. chapter 191, subchapter 2 (pounds and impounding), provided the revisions have no other effect on the meaning of the affected statutes.

* * * Assistant Town Clerks * * *

Sec. 11. 24 V.S.A. § 1171 is amended to read:

§ 1171. DUTIES OF ASSISTANT CLERK

(a) ~~Such~~ The assistant clerk shall be sworn and is authorized to perform the recording and filing duties of the town clerk, to issue licenses and certified copies of records, and, in the absence, death, or disability of the town clerk, is further authorized to perform all other duties of ~~such the~~ the clerk.

(b) ~~If the~~ there is a vacancy in the office of town clerk ~~dies~~, the authority of the assistant town clerk to perform the duties of the town clerk shall continue until a successor is appointed by the selectboard under section 963 of this title.

* * * Municipal Managers * * *

Sec. 12. 24 V.S.A. § 1236 is amended to read:

§ 1236. POWERS AND DUTIES IN PARTICULAR

The manager shall have authority and it shall be his or her duty:

* * *

(4) To have charge and supervision of all public town buildings, and repairs thereon, and repairs of buildings of the town school district upon requisition of the school directors; and all building done undertaken by the town or town school district, unless otherwise specially voted provided for by the selectboard, shall be done under his or her charge and supervision.

* * *

(8) To supervise and expend all special appropriations of the town, as if the same were a separate department of the town, unless otherwise voted provided for by the town selectboard.

* * *

* * * Municipal Finances * * *

Sec. 13. 24 V.S.A. chapter 51 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 51. FINANCES; ACCOUNTS AND AUDITS

Subchapter 1. Taxes

* * *

§ 1533. TOWN BOARD FOR THE ABATEMENT OF TAXES

(a) The board of civil authority, with the listers and the town treasurer, shall constitute a board for the abatement of town, ~~town school district,~~ and current-use property taxes and water and sewer charges.

(b) The act of a majority of a quorum at a meeting shall be treated as the act of the board. This quorum requirement need not be met if the town treasurer, a majority of the listers, and a majority of the selectboard are present at the meeting.

* * *

§ 1535. ABATEMENT

(a) The board may abate in whole or part taxes, water charges, sewer charges, interest, or collection fees, or any combination of those, other than those arising out of a corrected classification of homestead or nonresidential property, accruing to the town in the following cases:

- (1) taxes or charges of persons who have died insolvent;
- (2) taxes or charges of persons who have ~~removed~~ moved from the State;
- (3) taxes or charges of persons who are unable to pay their taxes or charges, interest, and collection fees;
- (4) taxes in which there is manifest error or a mistake of the listers;
- (5) taxes or charges upon real or personal property lost or destroyed during the tax year;
- (6) the exemption amount available under 32 V.S.A. § 3802(11) to persons otherwise eligible for exemption who file a claim on or after May 1 but before October 1 due to the claimant's sickness or disability or other good cause as determined by the board of abatement; but that exemption amount shall be reduced by 20 percent of the total exemption for each month or portion of a month the claim is late filed;
- (7), (8) [Repealed.]

(9) taxes or charges upon a mobile home moved from the town during the tax year as a result of a change in use of the mobile home park land or parts thereof, or closure of the mobile home park in which the mobile home was sited, pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 6237.

(b) The board's abatement of an amount of tax or charge shall automatically abate any uncollected interest and fees relating to that amount.

(c) The board shall, in any case in which it abates taxes or charges, interest, or collection fees accruing to the town, or denies an application for abatement, state in detail in writing the reasons for its decision.

(d)(1) The board may order that any abatement as to an amount or amounts already paid be in the form of a refund or in the form of a credit against the tax or charge for the next ensuing tax year, or charge billing cycle and for succeeding tax years or billing cycles if required to use up the amount of the credit.

(2) Whenever a municipality votes to collect interest on overdue taxes pursuant to 32 V.S.A. § 5136, interest in a like amount shall be paid by the municipality to any person for whom an abatement has been ordered.

(3) Interest on taxes or charges paid and subsequently abated shall accrue from the date payment was due or made, whichever is later. However, abatements issued pursuant to subdivision (a)(5) of this section need not include the payment of interest.

(4) When a refund has been ordered, the board shall draw an order on the town treasurer for ~~such~~ payment of the refund.

* * *

Subchapter 3. Orders Drawn by ~~Selectboard~~ Municipal Bodies

* * *

§ 1622. TOWN ORDERS; RECORD

(a)(1) The chair of the selectboard shall keep or cause to be kept a single record of all orders drawn by the board showing the number, date, to whom payable, for what purpose, and the amount of each ~~such~~ order.

(2) All other officers authorized by law to draw orders upon the town treasurer shall keep or cause to be kept a like record.

(b) Such records shall be submitted to the town auditors annually on or before February 1.

(c) If the records of orders named in this section are made by an assistant clerk, the assistant clerk shall not be the town treasurer, or the ~~wife or husband~~

spouse of such the town treasurer, or any person acting in the capacity of clerk for the town treasurer.

§ 1623. SIGNING ORDERS

(a) The selectboard may do either of the following:

(1) Authorize one or more members of the board to examine and allow claims against the town for town expenses and draw orders for such claims to the party entitled to payment.

(A) Orders shall state definitely the purpose for which ~~they are~~ each is drawn and shall serve as full authority to the treasurer to make the payments.

(B) The selectboard shall be provided with a record of orders drawn under this subdivision (1) whenever orders are signed by less than a majority of the board; ~~or.~~

(2) Submit to the town treasurer a certified copy of those portions of the selectboard minutes, properly signed by the clerk and chair or by a majority of the board, showing to whom and for what purpose each payment is to be made by the treasurer. The certified copy of the minutes shall serve as full authority to the treasurer to make the approved payments.

(b) This section shall apply to all municipal public bodies authorized by law to draw orders on the municipal treasurer.

* * *

Subchapter. 5. Auditors and Audits

* * *

§ 1684. TRUST ASSETS; INDEBTEDNESS

The auditors shall make a detailed statement showing:

(1) ~~The~~ the condition of all trust funds in which the town is interested ~~with and~~ a list of the assets of such funds, including the account of receipts and disbursements for the preceding year;

(2) ~~What~~ what bonds of the town ~~or town school district~~ are outstanding ~~with and~~ the rate of interest and the amount thereof; and

(3) ~~What interest-bearing~~ what interest-bearing notes or orders of the town ~~or town school district~~ are outstanding ~~with and~~ the serial number, date, amount, payee, and rate of interest of each, and the total amount thereof.

* * * Penalties for Municipal Violations * * *

Sec. 14. 24 V.S.A. § 1974 is amended to read:

§ 1974. ENFORCEMENT OF CRIMINAL ORDINANCES

(a)(1) The violation of a criminal ordinance or rule adopted by a municipality under this chapter shall be a misdemeanor.

(2) The criminal ordinance or rule may provide for a fine or imprisonment, but no fine ~~may~~ shall exceed ~~\$500.00~~ \$800.00, nor may any term of imprisonment exceed one year.

(3) Each day the violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

* * *

Sec. 15. 24 V.S.A. § 2201 is amended to read:

§ 2201. THROWING, DEPOSITING, BURNING, AND DUMPING
REFUSE; PENALTY; SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT

(a)(1) Prohibition. Every person shall be responsible for proper disposal of his or her own solid waste. A person shall not throw, dump, deposit, or ~~cause,~~ or permit to be thrown, dumped, or deposited any solid waste as defined in 10 V.S.A. § 6602, refuse of whatever nature, or any noxious thing in or on lands or waters of the State outside a solid waste management facility certified by the Agency of Natural Resources.

* * *

(b) Prosecution of violations. A person who violates a provision of this section commits a civil violation and shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than ~~\$500.00~~ \$800.00.

(1) This violation shall be enforceable in the Judicial Bureau pursuant to the provisions of 4 V.S.A. chapter 29 in an action that may be brought by a municipal attorney, a solid waste management district attorney, an environmental enforcement officer employed by the Agency of Natural Resources, a grand juror, ~~or~~ a designee of the legislative body of the municipality, or ~~by~~ any duly authorized law enforcement officer.

(2) If the throwing, placing, or depositing was done from a snowmobile, vessel, or motor vehicle, except a motor bus, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the throwing, placing, or depositing was done by the operator of ~~such~~ the snowmobile, vessel, or motor vehicle.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the operation of an automobile graveyard or salvage yard as defined in section 2241 of this title, nor shall anything in this section be construed as prohibiting the installation and use of appropriate receptacles for solid waste provided by the State or towns.

* * *

Sec. 16. 24 V.S.A. § 2297a is amended to read:

§ 2297a. ENFORCEMENT OF SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE BY TOWN, CITY, OR INCORPORATED VILLAGE

(a) Solid waste order. A legislative body may issue and enforce a solid waste order in accordance with this section. A solid waste order may include a directive that the respondent take actions necessary to achieve compliance with the ordinance, to abate hazards created as a result of noncompliance, or to restore the environment to the condition existing before the violation and may include a civil penalty of not more than ~~\$500.00~~ \$800.00 for each violation and in the case of a continuing violation, not more than \$100.00 for each succeeding day. In determining the amount of civil penalty to be ordered, the legislative body shall consider the following:

- (1) the degree of actual or potential impact on public health, safety, welfare, and the environment resulting from the violation;
- (2) whether the respondent has cured the violation;
- (3) the presence of mitigating circumstances;
- (4) whether the respondent knew or had reason to know the violation existed;
- (5) the respondent's record of compliance;
- (6) the economic benefit gained from the violation;
- (7) the deterrent effect of the penalty;
- (8) the costs of enforcement;
- (9) the length of time the violation has existed.

* * *

(e) Contents of proposed order. A proposed order shall include:

* * *

(5) if applicable, a civil penalty of not more than ~~\$500.00~~ \$800.00 for each violation and in the case of a continuing violation, not more than \$100.00 for each succeeding day.

* * * Municipal Planning and Development Bylaws * * *

Sec. 17. 24 V.S.A. § 4412 is amended to read:

§ 4412. REQUIRED PROVISIONS AND PROHIBITED EFFECTS

Notwithstanding any existing bylaw, the following land development provisions shall apply in every municipality:

(1) Equal treatment of housing and required provisions for affordable housing.

* * *

(G) A residential care home or group home to be operated under ~~state~~ State licensing or registration, serving not more than eight persons who have a disability as defined in 9 V.S.A. § 4501, shall be considered by right to constitute a permitted single-family residential use of property, ~~except that no such home shall be so considered if it is located within 1,000 feet of another existing or permitted such home.~~ This subdivision (G) does not require a municipality to allow a greater number of residential care homes or group homes on a lot than the number of single-family dwellings allowed on the lot.

* * *

* * * Road Commissioner Compensation * * *

Sec. 18. 32 V.S.A. § 1225 is amended to read:

§ 1225. TOWN ROAD COMMISSIONER

The compensation of a town road commissioner shall be fixed by the selectboard, ~~shall not be less than \$2.00 per day for time actually spent, and shall be paid out of the Transportation Fund.~~

* * * Property Appraisal Appeals * * *

Sec. 19. 32 V.S.A. § 4404 is amended to read:

§ 4404. APPEALS FROM LISTERS AS TO GRAND LIST

(a) Within 14 days after the date of notice thereof, a person aggrieved by the final decision of the listers under the provisions of section 4221 of this title, may appeal in writing therefrom to the board of civil authority, by lodging his or her appeal with the town clerk, who shall record the same in the book containing the abstract of individual lists. The grounds upon which ~~such~~ the appeal is based shall therein be briefly set forth.

(b)(1) The town clerk forthwith shall call a meeting of the board to hear and determine such appeals, which shall be held at ~~such~~ a time, not later than 14 days after the last date allowed for notice of appeal, and at ~~such~~ a place within the town as that he or she shall designate.

(2) Notice of ~~such~~ the time and place shall be given by posting a warning therefor in three or more public places in ~~such~~ the town, and by mailing a copy of ~~such~~ the warning, postage prepaid, to each member of the board, the agent of the town to prosecute and defend suits, the chair of the board of listers, and to all persons so appealing.

(c)(1) ~~The Board~~ board shall meet at the time and place so designated, and on that day and from day to day thereafter shall hear and determine ~~such~~ the appeals until all questions and objections are heard and decided.

(2)(A) Each property, the appraisal of which is being appealed, shall be inspected by a committee of not less than three members of the board ~~who~~. At least one lister shall be allowed to attend the inspection. The committee shall report to the board within 30 days from the hearing on the appeal and before the final decision pertaining to the property is given.

(B) If, after notice, the appellant refuses to allow an inspection of the property or attendance of at least one lister, or both, as required under this subsection, including the interior and exterior of any structure on the property, the appeal shall be deemed withdrawn.

(3) The board shall, within 15 days from the time of the report, certify in writing its notice of decision, with reasons, in the premises, and shall file ~~such~~ the notice with the town clerk, who shall thereupon record the same in the book wherein the appeal was recorded and forthwith notify the appellant in writing of the action of ~~such~~ the board, by certified mail.

(4)(A) If the board does not substantially comply with the requirements of this subsection and if the appeal is not withdrawn by filing written notice of withdrawal with the board or deemed withdrawn as provided in this subsection, the grand list of the appellant for the year for which appeal is being made shall remain at the amount set before the appealed change was made by the listers; except, if there has been a complete reappraisal, the grand list of the appellant for the year for which appeal is being made shall be set at a value ~~which~~ that will produce a tax liability equal to the tax liability for the preceding year.

(B) The town clerk shall immediately record the same in the book wherein the appeal was recorded and forthwith notify the appellant in writing of ~~such~~ the action, by certified mail. Thereupon the appraisal so determined pursuant to this subsection shall become a part of the grand list of such person.

(d) Listers and agents to prosecute and defend suits wherein a town is interested shall not be eligible to serve as members of the board while convened to hear and determine ~~such~~ those appeals nor shall an appellant, or his or her servant, agent, or attorney be eligible to serve as a member of the ~~Board~~ board while convened to hear and determine any appeals. However, listers and agents to prosecute and defend suits wherein a town is interested shall be given the opportunity to defend the appraisals in question.

* * * State Holidays * * *

Sec. 20. 1 V.S.A. § 371 is amended to read:

§ 371. LEGAL HOLIDAYS

(a) The following shall be legal holidays:

New Year's Day, January 1;

Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday, the third Monday in January;

~~Lincoln's Birthday, February 12;~~

~~Washington's Birthday~~ Presidents' Day, the third Monday in February;

Town Meeting Day, the first Tuesday in March;

Memorial Day, the last Monday in May;

Independence Day, July 4;

Bennington Battle Day, August 16;

Labor Day, the first Monday in September;

Columbus Day, the second Monday in October;

Veterans' Day, November 11;

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November;

Christmas Day, December 25.

* * *

* * * Effective Date * * *

Sec. 21. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2018.

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

(For House amendments, see House Journal for March 14, 2018, pages 628-642)

CONFIRMATIONS

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

Andrew Hathaway of Waterbury – Member, Children and Family Council for Prevention Programs – By Senator Cummings for the Committee on Health and Welfare. (4/19/18)