

# House Calendar

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Tuesday, February 25, 2020

50th DAY OF THE ADJOURNED SESSION

House Convenes at 10:00 A.M.

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**ACTION CALENDAR**

**Action Postponed Until February 25, 2020**

**Favorable with Amendment**

**S. 240**

An act relating to recruiting new remote workers and new relocating workers

**Rep. O'Sullivan of Burlington**, for the Committee on Commerce and Economic Development, recommends that the House propose to the Senate that the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 2019 Acts and Resolves No. 80, Sec. 20 is amended to read:

Sec. 20. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

The \$2,000,000.00 appropriated from the General Fund for economic development initiatives in Sec. C.100(30) of H.542 (2019) shall be allocated pursuant to this section.

(1) \$1,725,000.00 is allocated to the Agency of Commerce and Community Development as follows:

(A)(i) \$450,000.00 for economic development marketing:

(I) \$225,000 for economic development marketing pursuant to its authority in 3 V.S.A. § 2476(c) to execute the State's core Economic Development Marketing Plan through paid, owned, and earned media, utilizing technology, data, and analysis tools; and

(II) \$225,000.00 to identify, recruit, and provide relocation assistance to workers, including:

(aa) identifying target audiences;

(bb) targeting through digital and social media; and

(cc) implementing strategies that convert visitors to residents and awarding grants for regional partnerships to help recruitment efforts at the local and regional levels.

(ii) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the Agency shall have the discretion to reallocate not more than \$225,000.00 of the funding allocated in this subdivision (1)(A) to provide additional incentives under the

New Worker Relocation Incentive Program created in this act, the New Remote Worker Grant Program created in 2018 Acts and Resolves No. 197, Sec. 1, as amended by 2019 Acts and Resolves No. 80, Sec. 15, or both.

\* \* \*

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

**(Committee vote: 10-0-1 )**

**(For text see Senate Journal January 22, 2020, page 83 )**

**Rep. Myers of Essex**, for the Committee on Appropriations, recommends the bill ought to pass when amended as recommended by the Committee on Commerce and Economic Development.

**(Committee Vote: 8-3-0)**

**Governors Veto**

**S. 23**

An act relating to increasing the minimum wage.

**Text of Communication from Governor**

The text of the communication to the Senate from His Excellency, the Governor, whereby he vetoed and returned unsigned **Senate Bill No. 23** to the Senate is as follows:

“February 10, 2020

The Honorable John Bloomer, Jr.  
Secretary of the Senate  
115 State House  
Montpelier, VT 05633-5401  
Dear Mr. Bloomer:

Pursuant to Chapter II, Section 11 of the Vermont Constitution, I am returning S.23, *An act relating to increasing the minimum wage*, without my signature because of my objections described herein:

It’s critical to recognize that we share the goal of Vermonters making more money. I also believe Vermonters should keep more of what they earn, which is why I can’t support policies that increase the costs of living.

My objection to a mandated increase to the minimum wage is based on three primary concerns:

1. Fiscal analysis projects job losses, decreases to employee hours, and

increased costs of goods and services, which will offset the intended positive benefits for workers;

2. These harmful impacts will be felt more significantly in rural parts of the state, worsening economic inequity between counties; and
3. There will be an overall negative impact on economic growth.

These concerns are reinforced by data and analysis from regions where mandated increases have taken effect, and – importantly – by the Vermont Legislature’s Joint Fiscal Office, which predicted, if implemented, this bill could cause job losses, reduced hours, and higher prices.

Based on our own experience with mandated minimum wage increases in recent years, Vermont data shows that increases to hourly rates do not guarantee an increase to weekly or annual earnings for Vermont workers.

The Legislature’s economist, Tom Kavet, also reported a mandated increase would have a more harmful economic impact in our more rural regions.

From workforce declines to overall economic recovery – or lack thereof – most of the state has simply not kept pace with Northwestern Vermont, particularly Chittenden County. A statewide mandated wage increase would exacerbate this regional economic inequity.

For example, a local mom and pop store in Monkton, Albany or Richford, already struggling to stay open, is far less able to absorb an increase than a retailer with a higher volume of sales in the Burlington area. That means workers in these areas are more likely to be impacted by the predicted job losses or reduced hours, and small, locally owned businesses will feel an even greater burden. We must ask ourselves what our struggling communities might look like with more empty storefronts.

Even New York recognized its own regional inequity when raising the minimum wage, carving out four discrete regions, which account for the different economic circumstances in different parts of the state. We must recognize we have two Vermonts with distinct economies.

Finally, I’m concerned with the overall economic impact to the state. The Legislature’s JFO predicts a negative economic impact, specifically through a slight reduction in Vermont’s Gross Domestic Product.

Vermont has one of the highest minimum wage rates in the country – which already increases annually – and yet employers across the state struggle to fill positions. If the minimum wage was directly correlated to economic prosperity and workforce growth, Vermont would have a stronger economy and a larger workforce than New Hampshire.

Despite S.23's good intentions, the reality is there are too many unintended consequences and we cannot grow the economy or make Vermont more affordable by arbitrarily forcing wage increases. I believe this legislation would end up hurting the very people it aims to help.

Based on the outstanding objections outlined above, I cannot support this legislation and must return it without my signature pursuant to Chapter II, Section 11 of the Vermont Constitution.

Sincerely,  
/s/Philip B. Scott  
Governor

PBS/kp”

**ACTION CALENDAR**  
**Favorable with Amendment**

**H. 557**

An act relating to municipal regulation of livestock running at large

**Rep. Hooper of Burlington**, for the Committee on Government Operations, recommends the bill be amended as follows:

Sec. 1, 24 V.S.A. § 2291, in subdivision (29), immediately following the first sentence, by striking out the sentence “An ordinance adopted pursuant to this subdivision may provide for the impounding of livestock.”

**( Committee Vote: 11-0-0)**

**NOTICE CALENDAR**  
**Favorable with Amendment**

**H. 254**

An act relating to adequate shelter for livestock

**Rep. Norris of Shoreham**, for the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 13 V.S.A. § 351 is amended to read:

§ 351. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Animal" means all living sentient creatures, not human beings.
- (2) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets.
- (3) "Horse" means the entire family of ~~equidae~~ Equidae.

\* \* \*

(7) "Necessary medical attention" shall include medical or surgical treatment for ~~illness~~, injury, disease, excessive parasitism, dehydration, malnutrition, pain, or ~~malformed or overgrown hoof~~ impaired locomotive function.

(8) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, or corporation, or authorized agent or representative of a person, partnership, or corporation.

(9) "Sanitation" means the maintenance of clean conditions for indoor and outdoor enclosures to minimize health hazards, including periodic cleanings to remove excretions or other waste materials, dirt, and trash.

\* \* \*

(11) "Livestock" means cattle, bison, horses, sheep, goats, swine, ~~cervidae~~ Cervidae, ratites, and camelids.

\* \* \*

(13) "Livestock and poultry husbandry practices" means the raising, management, and using of animals to provide humans with food, fiber, or transportation in a manner consistent with:

(A) husbandry practices recommended for the species by fully accredited agricultural colleges and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service;

(B) husbandry practices modified for the species to conform to the Vermont environment and terrain; and

(C) husbandry practices that minimize pain and suffering.

\* \* \*

(15) "Living space" means any cage, crate, or other structure used to confine an animal that serves as its principal, primary housing and that provides protection from the elements. Living space does not include a structure, such as a doghouse, in which an animal is not confined, or a cage, crate, or other structure in which the animal is temporarily confined.

(16) "Adequate food" means food that is not spoiled or contaminated and is of sufficient ~~quantity and quality~~ nutritional content to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the animal and the

environment in which it is kept. An animal shall be fed or have food available at least once each day, unless a licensed veterinarian instructs otherwise, or withholding food is in accordance with accepted veterinary practices or livestock and poultry husbandry practices.

(17) “Adequate water” means potable water that is either accessible to the animal at all times or is provided at suitable intervals for the species and in sufficient quantity for the health of the animal. In no event shall the interval when water is not provided exceed 24 hours. Snow or ice is not an adequate water source unless provided in accordance with livestock and poultry husbandry practices.

~~(18) “Adequate shelter” means shelter which protects the animal from injury and environmental hazards. [Repealed.]~~

(19) “Enclosure” means any structure, fence, device, or other barrier used to restrict an animal or animals to a limited amount of space.

(20) “Livestock guardian dog” means a purpose-bred dog that is:

(A) specifically trained to live with livestock without causing them harm while repelling predators;

(B) being used to live with and guard livestock; and

(C) acclimated to local weather conditions.

(21) “Sexual conduct” means:

(A) any act between a person and animal that involves contact between the mouth, sex organ, or anus of a person and the mouth, sex organ, or anus of an animal; or

(B) without a bona fide veterinary or animal husbandry purpose, the insertion, however slight, of any part of a person’s body or of any instrument, apparatus, or other object into the vaginal or anal opening of an animal.

(22) “Adequate constructed shelter” means a well-drained and structurally sound building with a waterproof roof that is of sufficient size to provide a windbreak and protection from exposure to prevailing winds, rain, hail, sleet, snow, and sun and that provides enough space to accommodate at one time all livestock and animals comfortably. The building opening size and height shall, at a minimum, allow six inches of clearance above the largest animal’s ears when the animal is standing in a normal position and the clearance shall be maintained at that level even with manure and litter buildup.

(23) “Adequate natural shelter” means a natural structure or formation, which may include a stand of trees that:



(A) is a well-drained area of sufficient size to provide a windbreak and protection from exposure to prevailing winds, rain, hail, sleet, sun, and snow; and

(B) provides enough space to accommodate at one time all livestock or animals maintained out-of-doors in the area.

(24) "Adequate ventilation" means that ventilation in an enclosed or confined area shall be sufficient to control excessive ambient temperatures and humidity and to prevent the accumulation of toxic gases, such as ammonia.

Sec. 2. 13 V.S.A. § 365 is amended to read:

§ 365. SHELTER OF ANIMALS

(a) Adequate shelter. All livestock and animals that are to be predominantly maintained in an outdoor area shall be provided with adequate natural shelter or adequate constructed shelter to prevent direct exposure to the elements.

(b) Shelter for livestock.

~~(1) Adequate natural shelter, or a three-sided, roofed building with exposure out of the prevailing wind and of sufficient size to adequately accommodate all livestock maintained in an outdoor area shall be provided. The building opening size and height shall, at a minimum, extend one foot above the withers of the largest animal housed and shall be maintained at that level even with manure and litter build-up. Livestock animals confined in enclosed areas shall be provided with adequate ventilation and shall have access to adequate exercise. Equines housed within a designated space continually, without access to a paddock, turn out, or other exercise area shall be provided the opportunity for periodic exercise, either through free choice or through a forced work program, to maintain normal muscle tone and mass for the age, size, and condition of the animal or in accordance with accepted agricultural or veterinary practices. Nothing in this section shall control dairy herd housing facilities, either loose housing, comfort tie-stall, or stanchion ties lockups, or other housing under control of the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets. This section subdivision shall not apply to any accepted housing or grazing practices for any livestock industry.~~

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection, livestock may be temporarily confined in a space sufficient for them to stand and turn about freely, provided that they are exercised in accordance with livestock and poultry husbandry practices, and are provided sufficient food, water, shelter, and proper ventilation.

(3) A leash, rope, or chain used to restrict a livestock animal shall be

affixed in a manner that prevents the livestock animal from becoming entangled or injured and shall permit the livestock animal access to adequate shelter, adequate food, and adequate water. This subdivision shall not apply to a livestock animal that is in transit or in the immediate control of a person.

\* \* \*

### Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2020.

**( Committee Vote: 8-0-0)**

### H. 555

An act relating to rulemaking on food concessions, lotteries, raffles, or games of chance on lands and buildings within the jurisdiction of the Department of Buildings and General Services

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

Sec. 1. 29 V.S.A. § 152 is amended to read:

#### § 152. DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER

(a) The Commissioner of Buildings and General Services, in addition to the duties expressly set forth elsewhere by law, shall have the authority to:

\* \* \*

(d) The Commissioner of Buildings and General Services shall adopt rules to permit nonprofit organizations to sell food concessions on State-owned lands that are under his or her jurisdiction, provided that any net sales revenue is used to support local community-based activities.

### Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

and that after passage the title of the bill be amended to read: “An act relating to the authority of nonprofits to sell food concessions on State-owned lands within the jurisdiction of the Department of Buildings and General Services”

**( Committee Vote: 10-0-1)**

### H. 783

An act relating to recovery residences

**Rep. Killacky of South Burlington**, for the Committee on General;

Housing; and Military Affairs, recommends the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. LEGISLATIVE INTENT

It is the intent of the General Assembly that any exceptions made to existing landlord and tenant relationships in this act are limited solely to recovery residences operating pursuant to this act. These exceptions are intended to enable the expansion of recovery residences throughout the State and ensure their accessibility to individuals recovering from a substance use disorder.

Sec. 2. 18 V.S.A. § 4812 is added to read:

§ 4812. RECOVERY RESIDENCES

(a) Definition.

(1) As used in this section, “recovery residence” means a shared living residence supporting persons recovering from a substance use disorder that:

(A) Provides residents with peer support, an environment that prohibits the use of alcohol and the illegal use of prescription drugs or other illegal substances, and provides assistance accessing support services and community resources available to persons recovering from substance use disorder; and

(B) Is certified by an organization that is a Vermont affiliate of the National Alliance for Recovery Residences and adheres to the national standards established by the Alliance or its successor in interest. If there is no successor in interest, the Department of Health shall designate a certifying organization to uphold appropriate standards for recovery housing.

(2) As used in this section, “the illegal use of prescription drugs” refers to the use of prescription drugs by a person who does not hold a valid prescription for that drug or in an amount that exceeds the dosing instructions.

(b) Voluntary arrangement. The decision to live in a recovery residence shall be voluntary and shall not be required or mandated by any private or public entity or individual.

(c) Terms of residency; compliance.

(1) Landlord and tenant relationship. A recovery residence and a resident have a landlord and tenant relationship that is subject to 9 V.S.A. chapter 137, except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (3)–(4) of this subsection.

(2) Residential rental agreement.

(A) A recovery residence and a resident shall execute a written rental agreement that includes:

(i) the policies and procedures governing the tenancy;

(ii) a statement that the recovery residence and the resident will comply with the policies and procedures;

(iii) the consequences of noncompliance;

(iv) the identification of a verified location where the resident may be housed in the event of temporary removal;

(v) payment requirements;

(vi) notice requirements and procedure for terminating the tenancy;

(vii) the contact information for a resident's probation or parole officer, if the resident is on furlough or parole from the Department of Corrections; and

(viii) any other provisions to which the parties agree.

(B) The parties may amend a rental agreement in a written record signed by the parties.

(C) A resident may have a support person present when negotiating and executing a rental agreement or amendment.

(3) Temporary removal.

(A) A recovery residence shall adopt policies and procedures that govern the temporary removal of a resident who uses alcohol or illegal substances, engages in the illegal use of prescription drugs, or engages in violent, sexually harassing, or threatening behavior, consistent with the following:

(i) A recovery residence shall:

(I) provide written notice of the reason for temporary removal and of the actions the resident must take to avoid temporary removal or to be readmitted after temporary removal;

(II) design and implement harm reduction strategies for a resident who is temporarily removed, which may include providing naloxone to the resident upon temporary removal or other strategies more appropriate to the resident's recovery needs; and

(III) take action that is consistent with the resident's most recent reoccurrence agreement to the extent possible.

(ii) A recovery residence shall not temporarily remove a resident based solely on the resident's use of medication in conjunction with medication-assisted treatment, as defined in section 4750 of this title.

(B) Notwithstanding 9 V.S.A. §§ 4463 and 4464, a recovery residence that complies with the policies and procedures adopted pursuant to this subdivision (c)(3) may temporarily deny a resident access to the recovery residence and to his or her property within the residence.

(4) Termination of tenancy.

(A) A recovery residence shall adopt policies and procedures that govern the termination of tenancy of a resident who violates one or more provisions of the rental agreement, consistent with the following:

(i) A recovery residence shall:

(I) provide written notice of its intent to terminate the tenancy that includes the reason for termination and the actions the resident must take to avoid removal;

(II) design and implement harm reduction strategies for a resident whose tenancy is terminated, which may include providing naloxone to the resident upon removal or other strategies more appropriate to the resident's recovery needs; and

(III) adopt a review process under which:

(aa) a person other than the original decision maker or a subordinate of the original decision maker, which may include a Vermont affiliate of the National Alliance for Recovery Residences, reviews the decision to terminate the tenancy;

(bb) the resident has a meaningful opportunity to present evidence why the resident should not be removed; and

(cc) the resident receives prompt written notice of a final decision.

(ii) A recovery residence shall not:

(I) terminate a tenancy because a resident uses alcohol or illegal substances, or engages in the illegal use of prescription drugs, unless:

(aa) the resident fails to take the actions required to avoid temporary removal or to be readmitted after temporary removal; and

(bb) the recovery residence has contemporary drug test results verified by a laboratory approved by the State; or

(II) terminate a tenancy based solely on the resident's use of medication in conjunction with medication-assisted treatment, as defined in section 4750 of this title.

(B) Notwithstanding 9 V.S.A. §§ 4467 and 4468, a recovery residence that complies with the policies and procedures adopted pursuant to this subdivision (c)(5) may terminate the tenancy of a resident pursuant to the notice requirements and procedure for terminating the tenancy provided in the rental agreement.

(d) Drug testing. A recovery residence shall adopt policies and procedures that govern drug testing of residents and shall apply the policies and testing procedures fairly among residents.

(e) Future services. A recovery residence shall not deny future services to a resident who has been either temporarily removed from a recovery residence or whose tenancy has been terminated, based solely on the resident's use of alcohol or illegal substances or the illegal use of prescription drugs.

Sec. 3. 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 licensing or registration, serving not more than eight persons who have a disability as defined in 9 V.S.A. § 4501, and a recovery residence as defined in 18 V.S.A. § 4812, serving not more than eight persons, shall be considered by right to constitute a permitted single-family residential use of property. 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.

\* \* \*

#### Sec. 4. REPORT; RECOVERY RESIDENCE; FURLOUGH

On or before January 1, 2021 and annually thereafter through January 1, 2024, the Department of Corrections shall submit a report to the House Committees on General, Housing, and Military Affairs, on Corrections and Institutions, and on Human Services and to the Senate Committees on

Economic Development, on Health and Welfare, and on Judiciary containing the number of individuals on furlough who reside in recovery residences as defined in 18 V.S.A. § 4812 and the number of individuals who have violated the conditions of their furlough and were removed from their recovery residence and returned to prison.

Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2020.

**( Committee Vote: 8-1-2)**

#### **H. 926**

An act relating to changes to Act 250.

**(Rep. Dolan of Waitsfield** will speak for the Committee on Natural Resources; Fish; and Wildlife.)

**Rep. Ancel of Calais**, for the Committee on Ways and Means, recommends the bill ought to pass when amended as follows:

First: In Sec. 3, 10 V.S.A. § 6083a(a)(1), by striking out “~~\$6.65~~ \$9.65” and inserting in lieu thereof “\$6.65”

Second: In Sec. 3, 10 V.S.A. § 6083a(a)(4), by striking out “~~\$0.02~~ \$0.03” and inserting in lieu thereof “\$0.02”

Third: In Sec. 3, by striking out 10 V.S.A. § 6094, assessment of costs, in its entirety.

**(Committee Vote 6-5-0)**

#### **S. 54**

An act relating to the regulation of cannabis

**Rep. Copeland Hanzas of Bradford**, for the Committee on Government Operations, recommends that the House propose to the Senate that the bill be amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

\* \* \* Title Redesignation \* \* \*

Sec. 1. Title 7 of the V.S.A. is redesignated to read:

7. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, CANNABIS, AND TOBACCO

\* \* \* Cannabis Generally; Cannabis Control Board \* \* \*

Sec. 2. 7 V.S.A. chapter 31 is added to read:

CHAPTER 31. CANNABIS

Subchapter 1. General Provisions

§ 831. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Board” means the Cannabis Control Board.

(2)(A) “Cannabis” means all parts of the plant Cannabis sativa L., except as provided by subdivision (B) of this subdivision (2), whether growing or harvested, and includes:

(i) the seeds of the plant;

(ii) the resin extracted from any part of the plant; and

(iii) any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds, or resin.

(B) “Cannabis” does not include:

(i) the mature stalks of the plant and fiber produced from the stalks;

(ii) oil or cake made from the seeds of the plant;

(iii) any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the mature stalks, fiber, oil, or cake;

(iv) the sterilized seed of the plant that is incapable of germination; or

(v) hemp or hemp products, as defined in 6 V.S.A. § 562.

(3) “Cannabis product” means concentrated cannabis and a product that is composed of cannabis and other ingredients and is intended for use or consumption, including an edible product, ointment, and tincture. Cannabis product shall include a vaporizer cartridge containing cannabis oil that is intended for use with a battery-powered device.

(4) “Chair” means the chair of the Cannabis Control Board.

(5) “Criminal history record” shall have the same meaning as in 20 V.S.A. § 2056a(a).

(6) “Public place” means any street, alley, park, sidewalk, public building other than individual dwellings, any place of public accommodation as defined in 9 V.S.A. § 4501, and any place where the use or possession of a lighted tobacco product, tobacco product, or tobacco substitute is prohibited by law pursuant to 18 VSA chapter 37.



§ 832. CANNABIS POSSESSED UNLAWFULLY SUBJECT TO SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE

Cannabis possessed unlawfully in violation of this title may be seized by law enforcement and is subject to forfeiture.

§ 833. CONSUMPTION OF CANNABIS IN A PUBLIC PLACE

No person shall consume cannabis in a public place unless specifically authorized by law. Violations shall be punished in accordance with 18 V.S.A. § 4230a.

Subchapter 2. Cannabis Control Board

§ 841. CANNABIS CONTROL BOARD; DUTIES; MEMBERS

(a) Creation. There is created within the Executive Branch an independent commission named the Cannabis Control Board for the purpose of safely, equitably, and effectively implementing and administering the laws enabling access to adult-use cannabis in Vermont.

(b) Duties. The duties of the Board shall be:

(1) rulemaking in accordance with this chapter, chapter 33 of this title, and 3 V.S.A. chapter 25;

(2) administration of a program for licensed cannabis establishments, which shall include compliance and enforcement; and

(3) submission of an annual budget to the Governor.

(c) Membership.

(1) The Board shall consist of five members who shall be appointed as follows:

(A) one member to serve as chair who shall be appointed by the Governor;

(B) one member who shall be appointed by the Senate Committee on Committees;

(C) one member who shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House;

(D) one member who shall be appointed by the Treasurer; and

(E) one member who shall be appointed by the Attorney General.

(2) Board members shall serve for a term of three years or until a successor is appointed and shall be eligible for reappointment, provided that no

member may serve more than nine years.

(3) A vacancy created before the expiration of a term shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the unexpired portion of the term. A member appointed to fill a vacancy created before the expiration of a term shall not be deemed to have served a term for the purpose of subdivision (2) of this subsection.

(4) A member may be removed only for cause by the remaining members of the Commission in accordance with the Vermont Administrative Procedure Act.

(d)(1) Conflicts of interest. No Board member shall, during his or her term or terms on the Board, be an officer of, director of, organizer of, employee of, consultant to, or attorney for any person subject to regulation by the Board.

(2) No Board member shall participate in creating or applying any law, rule, or policy or in making any other determination if the Board member, individually or as a fiduciary, or the Board member's spouse, parent, or child wherever residing or any other member of the Board member's family residing in his or her household has an economic interest in the matter before the Board or has any more than a de minimus interest that could be substantially affected by the proceeding.

(3) No Board member shall, during his or her term or terms on the Board, solicit, engage in negotiations for, or otherwise discuss future employment or a future business relationship of any kind with any person subject to supervision or regulation by the Board.

(4) No Board member may appear before the Board or any other State agency on behalf of a person subject to supervision or regulation by the Board for a period of one year following his or her last day as a member of the Cannabis Control Board.

(e) Salaries. The Chair and all members of the Board shall be full-time State employees and shall be exempt from the State classified system. The Chair shall receive compensation equal to two-thirds that of a Superior Court Judge and other members shall receive compensation equal to one-half that of a Superior Court Judge.

(f) Executive Director. The Board shall appoint an Executive Director who shall be an attorney with experience in legislative or regulatory matters. The Director shall be a full-time State employee, shall be exempt from the State classified system, and shall serve at the pleasure of the Board. The Director shall be responsible for:

(1) supervising and administering the operation and implementation of

this chapter and the rules adopted by the Board as directed by the Board;

(2) assisting the Board in its duties and administering the licensing requirements of this chapter;

(3) acting as Secretary to the Board, but as a nonvoting member of the Board;

(4) employing such staff as may be required to carry out the functions of the Board; and

(5) preparing an annual budget for submission to the Board.

(g) Consultant. The Board is authorized to hire a consultant as needed to assist with its duties under this section.

(h) Advisory committee.

(1) There is an advisory committee established within the Board that shall be comprised of members with expertise and knowledge relevant to the Board's mission. The advisory committee shall include, at a minimum:

(A) one member with an expertise in public health appointed by the Governor;

(B) one member with an expertise in agriculture, horticulture, or plant science appointed by the Governor;

(C) one member with an expertise in laboratory science or toxicology appointed by the Governor;

(D) one member with an expertise in systemic social justice and equity issues appointed by the Speaker of the House;

(E) one member with an expertise in women and minority-owned business ownership appointed by the Speaker of the House;

(F) one member with an expertise in substance misuse prevention appointed by the Senate Committee on Committees;

(G) one member with an expertise in the cannabis industry appointed by the Senate Committee on Committees;

(H) one member with an expertise in business management or regulatory compliance appointed by the Treasurer;

(I) one member with an expertise in municipal issues appointed by the Treasurer;

(J) one member with an expertise in public safety appointed by the Attorney General; and

(K) one member with an expertise in criminal justice reform appointed by the Attorney General.

(2) Initial appointments to the advisory committee as provided in subdivision (1) of this subsection (h) shall be made on or before December 1, 2019.

(3) The Board may appoint members to the advisory committee in addition to those identified in subdivision (1) of this subsection (h) and this subsection shall not be construed to limit the Board in any way regarding whom it may consult with in an effort to execute its duties.

(4) The Board may establish subcommittees within the advisory committee to accomplish its work.

#### § 842. AUTHORITY FOR CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS

The Board shall establish a user agreement with the Vermont Crime Information Center in accordance with 20 V.S.A. chapter 117 for the purpose of obtaining Vermont criminal history records, out-of-state criminal history records, and criminal history records from the Federal Bureau of Investigation as required by chapter 33 of this title.

#### § 843. CANNABIS REGULATION FUND

(a) There is established the Cannabis Regulation Fund, which shall be managed in accordance with 32 V.S.A. chapter 7, subchapter 5. The Fund shall be maintained by the Cannabis Control Board.

(b) The Fund shall be composed of all application fees, annual license fees, renewal fees, advertising review fees, and civil penalties collected by the Board pursuant to chapter 33 of this title.

(c) Monies from the fund shall only be appropriated for the purposes of implementation, administration, and enforcement of this chapter and chapter 33 of this title.

#### § 844. FEES

(a) The Board shall have the authority to charge and collect fees as provided by this chapter and chapter 33 of this title.

(b) Fees shall be deposited in the Cannabis Regulation Fund.

#### § 845. APPEALS

(a)(1) A party aggrieved by a final decision of the Board may, within 30 days of the decision, appeal that decision by filing a notice of appeal with the Executive Director who shall assign the case to an appellate officer.

(2)(A) The review shall be conducted on the basis of the record created before the Board.

(B) In cases of alleged irregularities in procedure before the Board, not shown in the record, proof on that issue may be taken by the appellate officer.

(b) The appellate officer shall not substitute his or her judgment for that of the Board as to the weight of the evidence on questions of fact. The appellate officer may affirm the decision, or may reverse and remand the matter with recommendations if substantial rights of the appellant have been prejudiced because the Board's finding, inferences, conclusions, or decisions are:

(1) in violation of constitutional or statutory provisions;

(2) in excess of the statutory authority of the Board;

(3) made upon unlawful procedure;

(4) affected by other error of law;

(5) clearly erroneous in view of the evidence on the record as a whole;

(6) arbitrary or capricious; or

(7) characterized by abuse of discretion or clearly unwarranted exercise of discretion.

(c) A party aggrieved by a decision of the appellate officer may appeal to the Supreme Court, which shall review the matter on the basis of the records created before the Board.

(d) The Board shall have the authority to contract for the services of an appellate officer.

### Sec. 3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CANNABIS CONTROL BOARD

(a) The Cannabis Control Board, created in Sec. 2 of this act, is established on July 1, 2019.

(b) Members of the Board shall be appointed on or before September 1, 2019 and terms of members shall officially begin on such date.

(c)(1) In order to stagger the terms of the members of the Board, the initial terms of those members shall be as follows:

(A) the Governor shall appoint the Chair for a three-year term;

(B) the Senate Committee on Committees shall appoint one member for a two-year term;

(C) the Speaker of the House shall appoint one member for a two-

year term;

(D) the Treasurer shall appoint one member for a one-year term; and

(E) the Attorney General shall appoint one member for a one-year term.

(2) After the expiration of the initial terms set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection, Board member terms shall be as set forth in 7 V.S.A. § 841.

#### Sec. 4. IMPLEMENTATION OF RULEMAKING BY THE CANNABIS CONTROL BOARD

On or before March 1, 2020 the Cannabis Control Board shall initiate rulemaking for cannabis establishments pursuant to chapter 33 of this title as provided in Sec. 7 of this act.

#### Sec. 5. CANNABIS CONTROL BOARD REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY; PROPOSAL FOR POSITIONS, FEES, AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2021 AND 2022; LAND USE, ENVIRONMENTAL, ENERGY, AND EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS OR STANDARDS; OUTREACH, TRAINING, AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS; ONLINE ORDERING AND DELIVERY; ADDITIONAL TYPES OF LICENSES

(a) On or before January 15, 2020, the Executive Director of the Cannabis Control Board shall provide recommendations to the General Assembly on the following:

(1) Resources necessary for implementation of this act for fiscal years 2021 and 2022, including positions and funding. The Board shall consider utilization of current expertise and resources within State government and cooperation with other State departments and agencies where there may be an overlap in duties.

(2) Fees to be charged and collected in accordance with the Board's authority pursuant to 7 V.S.A. § 844. The recommendations shall be accompanied by information justifying the recommended rate as required by 32 V.S.A. § 605(d). The fees submitted in accordance with this subdivision are projected, at a minimum, to equal the cost of application and license fees for marijuana establishments in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that are collected by the Cannabis Control Commission. The Board may recommend fees that are lower or higher provided they are designed to provide sufficient funding to meet the duties of the Cannabis Control Board as provided in 7

V.S.A. § 841(b).

(A) Application fees, initial annual license fees, and annual license renewal fees for each type of cannabis establishment license as provided in 7 V.S.A. § 910: cultivator, product manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, testing laboratory, and integrated. If the Board establishes tiers within a licensing category, it shall provide a fee recommendation for each tier.

(B) Fee for a cannabis establishment identification card as provided in 7 V.S.A. § 884.

(C) Fee for advertisement review for a cannabis establishment licensee as provided in 7 V.S.A. § 865.

(3) Whether monies expected to be generated by fees identified in subdivision (2) of this subsection are sufficient to support the statutory duties of the Board and whether any portion of the tax established pursuant to 32 V.S.A. § 7901 should be allocated to the Cannabis Regulation Fund to ensure these duties are met.

(4) Whether monies collected pursuant to a local option tax should be shared with municipalities that host a cannabis establishment that is not a licensed retailer or integrated licensee and, if so, a recommended formula for sharing the revenue.

(b) On or before January 15, 2020, the Executive Director of the Cannabis Control Board, after consultation with the Secretary of Natural Resource, the Chair of the Natural Resources Board, and the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets, shall recommend to the General Assembly land use or environmental regulatory requirements or standards applicable to cannabis establishments. The Executive Director may provide the recommendations based on the tier or category of cannabis establishment. The recommendations shall address:

(1) the State and local land use requirements for cannabis establishments, including if and how cannabis establishments shall be regulated under 10 V.S.A. chapter 151;

(2) whether certain cannabis establishments should be regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture as farming;

(3) the water quality requirements for cannabis establishments, including whether cannabis establishment shall be required to obtain, where applicable, direct discharge permits, indirect discharge permits, stormwater permits, groundwater withdrawal permits, or other relevant water quality permits;

(4) the solid waste and hazardous waste handling requirements for cannabis establishments, including any requirements for the management or reporting of the use of toxic substances; and

(5) any additional permitting or licensing recommendations.

(c) On or before January 15, 2020, the Executive Director of the Cannabis Control Board, after consultation with the Commissioner of Public Service and the Chair of the Public Utility Commission, shall recommend to the General Assembly energy or efficiency requirements or standards for the operation of cannabis establishments in the State. The recommendations shall include:

(1) recommended building energy standards for cannabis establishment if different from existing commercial building standards;

(2) recommended energy audits for cannabis establishments, including the recommended frequency of audits and who should perform the audits; and

(3) energy efficiency and conservation measures applicable to cannabis establishments.

(d) In making the recommendations required under subsections (b) and (c) of this section, the Executive Director of the Cannabis Control Board, shall recommend the permits, licenses, or standards that a licensed cannabis cultivator or cannabis product manufacturer shall demonstrate, as a condition of licensure, or as a condition for licensure renewal if such standards are not established prior to initial licensure.

(e) On or before March 1, 2020, the Executive Director of the Cannabis Control Board shall submit to the General Assembly the Board's recommendation whether licensed cannabis product manufacturers should be considered a food manufacturing establishment or food processor pursuant to 18 V.S.A. § 4301(7) for the purpose of licensing and regulation by the Department of Health.

(f) On or before November 15, 2020, the Executive Director of the Cannabis Control Board shall submit to the General Assembly:

(1) a proposal to work with the Department of Labor, Agency of Commerce and Community Development, and the Department of Corrections to develop outreach, training, and employment programs focused on providing economic opportunities to individuals who historically have been disproportionately impacted by cannabis prohibition.

(2) regarding the experience of other jurisdictions with regulated cannabis markets that allow licensed retail cannabis establishments to accept online ordering for in-store pick-up of items and to deliver to customers and



the advantages and disadvantages of allowing such services in Vermont; and

(3) recommendations as to whether the General Assembly should consider adding additional types of cannabis licenses including a craft cooperative license, delivery license, or special event license.

(4) recommendations as to whether cannabis and cannabis products should have a minimum amount of cannabidiol to aid in the prevention of the cannabis-induced psychosis that occurs in some users of cannabis and cannabis products.

#### Sec. 6. CANNABIS CONTROL BOARD; POSITIONS

The following new permanent positions are created in the Cannabis Control Board:

- (1) five full-time, exempt members of the Board;
- (2) one full-time, exempt Executive Director of the Board; and
- (3) one full-time, classified Administrative Assistant.

#### Sec. 6a. BUILDINGS AND GENERAL SERVICES; SPACE ALLOCATION

The Commissioner of Buildings and General Services shall allocate space for the Cannabis Control Board established in Sec. 2 of this act. This space shall be allocated on or before September 1, 2019.

#### Sec. 6b. APPROPRIATION

In fiscal year 2020, \$810,000.00 is appropriated from the Cannabis Regulation Fund to the Cannabis Control Board. This appropriation is made in anticipation of receipts in the Fund.

#### Sec. 6c. CONTINGENT CANNABIS REGULATION FUND DEFICIT OFFSET

To the extent that the Cannabis Regulation Fund has a negative balance at the close of the fiscal year 2022, proceeds in that amount from the tax established 32 V.S.A. § 7901 in fiscal year 2023 shall be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund.

#### Sec. 6d. AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS REPORT

On or before November 15, 2023, the Auditor of Accounts shall report to the General Assembly regarding the organizational structure and membership of the Cannabis Control Board and whether the structure continues to be the most efficient for carrying out the statutory duties of the Board.

\* \* \* Cannabis Establishments \* \* \*

Sec. 7. 7 V.S.A. chapter 33 is added to read:

CHAPTER 33. CANNABIS ESTABLISHMENTS

Subchapter 1. General Provisions

§ 861. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Advertise” means the publication or dissemination of an advertisement.

(2) “Advertisement” means any written or verbal statement, illustration, or depiction that is calculated to induce sales of cannabis or cannabis products, including any written, printed, graphic, or other material, billboard, sign, or other outdoor display, other periodical literature, publication, or in a radio or television broadcast, the Internet, or in any other media. The term does not include:

(A) any label affixed to any cannabis or cannabis product, or any individual covering, carton, or other wrapper of that container that constitutes a part of the labeling under provisions of these standards;

(B) any editorial or other reading material, such as a news release, in any periodical or publication or newspaper for the publication of which no money or valuable consideration is paid or promised, directly or indirectly, by any cannabis establishment, and which is not written by or at the direction of the licensee;

(C) any educational, instructional, or otherwise noncommercial material that is not intended to induce sales and that does not propose an economic transaction, but which merely provides information to the public in an unbiased manner; or

(D) a sign attached to the premises of a cannabis establishment that merely identifies the location of the cannabis establishment.

(3) “Affiliate” means a person that directly or indirectly owns or controls, is owned or controlled by, or is under common ownership or control with another person.

(4) “Applicant” means a person that applies for a license to operate a cannabis establishment pursuant to this chapter.

(5) “Board” means the Cannabis Control Board.

(6) “Cannabis” shall have the same meaning as provided in section 831 of this title.

(7) “Cannabis cultivator” or “cultivator” means a person licensed by the Board to engage in the cultivation of cannabis in accordance with this chapter.

(8) “Cannabis establishment” means a cannabis cultivator, wholesaler, product manufacturer, retailer, or testing laboratory licensed by the Board to engage in commercial cannabis activity in accordance with this chapter.

(9) “Cannabis product” shall have the same meaning as provided in section 831 of this title.

(10) “Cannabis product manufacturer” or “product manufacturer” means a person licensed by the Board to manufacture cannabis products in accordance with this chapter.

(11) “Cannabis retailer” or “retailer” means a person licensed by the Board to sell cannabis and cannabis products to adults 21 years of age and older for off-site consumption in accordance with this chapter.

(12) “Cannabis testing laboratory” or “testing laboratory” means a person licensed by the Board to test cannabis and cannabis products in accordance with this chapter.

(13) “Cannabis wholesaler” or “wholesaler” means a person licensed by the Board to purchase, process, transport, and sell cannabis and cannabis products in accordance with this chapter.

(14) “Chair” means the Chair of the Cannabis Control Board.

(15) "Child-resistant packaging" means packaging that is designed or constructed to be significantly difficult for children under five years of age to open or obtain a toxic or harmful amount of the substance in the container within a reasonable time and not difficult for normal adults to use properly, but does not mean packaging that all children under five years of age cannot open or obtain a toxic or harmful amount of the substance in the container within a reasonable time.

(16) “Controls,” “is controlled by,” and “under common control” mean the power to direct, or cause the direction or management and policies of a person, whether through the direct or beneficial ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise. A person who directly or beneficially owns 10 percent or more equity interest, or the equivalent thereof, of another person shall be deemed to control the person.

(17) “Dispensary” means a business organization licensed pursuant to 18 V.S.A. chapter 86.

(18) “Enclosed, locked facility” means a building, room, greenhouse,

outdoor fenced-in area, or other location that is enclosed on all sides and prevents cannabis from easily being viewed by the public. The facility shall be equipped with locks or other security devices that permit access only by:

(A) Employees, agents, or owners of the cultivator, all of whom shall be 21 years of age or older.

(B) Government employees performing their official duties.

(C) Contractors performing labor that does not include cannabis cultivation, packaging, or processing. Contractors shall be accompanied by an employee, agent, or owner of the cultivator when they are in areas where cannabis is being grown, processed, packaged, or stored.

(D) Registered employees of other cultivators, members of the media, elected officials, and other individuals 21 years of age or older visiting the facility, provided they are accompanied by an employee, agent, or owner of the cultivator.

(19) “Integrated licensee” means a person licensed by the Board to engage in the activities of a cultivator, wholesaler, product manufacturer, retailer, and testing laboratory in accordance with this chapter.

(20) “Municipality” means a town, city, or incorporated village.

(21) “Person” shall include any natural person; corporation; municipality; the State of Vermont or any department, agency, or subdivision of the State; and any partnership, unincorporated association, or other legal entity.

(22) “Plant canopy” means the square footage dedicated to live plant production and does not include areas such as office space or areas used for the storage of fertilizers, pesticides, or other products.

(23) “Principal” means an individual vested with the authority to conduct, manage, or supervise the business affairs of a person, and may include the president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, manager, or similar executive officer of a business; a director of a corporation, nonprofit corporation, or mutual benefit enterprise; a member of a nonprofit corporation, cooperative, or member-managed limited liability company; and a partner of a partnership.

## § 862. NOT APPLICABLE TO HEMP OR MEDICAL USE OF

### CANNABIS

This chapter applies to the regulation of cannabis establishments by the Board and shall not apply to activities regulated by 6 V.S.A. chapter 34 (hemp)

or 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 (therapeutic use of cannabis).

§ 863. REGULATION BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(a)(1) Prior to a cannabis retailer operating within a municipality, the municipality shall affirmatively permit the operation of such retailers by majority vote of those present and voting by Australian ballot at an annual or special meeting warned for that purpose.

(2) A vote to permit the operation of a licensed cannabis retailer within the municipality shall remain in effect until rescinded by majority vote of those present and voting by Australian ballot at a subsequent annual or special meeting warned for that purpose. A rescission of the permission to operate a licensed cannabis retailer within the municipality under this subdivision shall not apply to a licensed cannabis retailer that is operating within the municipality at the time of the vote.

(b) A municipality that hosts a cannabis establishment may establish a cannabis control commission composed of commissioners who may be members of the municipal legislative body. The local cannabis control commission may issue and administer local control licenses under this subsection for cannabis establishments within the municipality. The commissioners may condition the issuance of a local control license upon compliance with any bylaw adopted pursuant to 24 V.S.A. § 4414 or ordinances regulating signs or public nuisances adopted pursuant to 24 V.S.A. § 2291. The commission may suspend or revoke a local control license for a violation of any condition placed upon the license. The Board shall adopt rules relating to a municipality's issuance of a local control license in accordance with this subsection and the local commissioners shall administer the rules furnished to them by the Board as necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(c) Prior to issuing a license to a cannabis establishment under this chapter, the Board shall ensure that the applicant has obtained a local control license from the municipality, if required.

(d) A municipality shall not:

(1) prohibit the operation of a cannabis establishment within the municipality through an ordinance adopted pursuant to 24 V.S.A. § 2291 or a bylaw adopted pursuant to 24 V.S.A. § 4414;

(2) condition the operation of a cannabis establishment, or the issuance or renewal of a municipal permit to operate a cannabis establishment, on any basis other than the conditions in subsection (b) of this section; and

(3) exceed the authority granted to it by law to regulate a cannabis

establishment.

§ 864. ADVERTISING

(a) “Advertise” and “advertisement” have the same meaning as in section 831 of this title.

(b) A cannabis establishment advertisement shall not contain any statement or illustration that:

(1) is deceptive, false or misleading;

(2) promotes overconsumption;

(3) represents that the use of cannabis has curative effects;

(4) offers a prize, award, or inducement for purchasing cannabis or a cannabis product, except that price discounts are allowed;

(5) offers free samples of cannabis or cannabis products;

(6) depicts a person under 21 years of age consuming cannabis or cannabis products; or

(7) is designed to be or has the effect of being particularly appealing to persons under 21 years of age.

(c) Cannabis establishments shall not advertise their products via any medium unless the licensee can show that not more than 15 percent of the audience is reasonably expected to be under 21 years of age.

(d) All advertisements shall contain the following warnings:

(1) For use only by adults 21 years of age or older. Keep out of the reach of children.

(2) Cannabis has intoxicating effects and may impair concentration, coordination, and judgment.

(3) Cannabis should not be used by women who are pregnant or breastfeeding.

(4) Use of cannabis may cause dependence in some individuals.

(e) All advertisements shall be submitted to the Board on a form or in a format prescribed by the Board, prior to the dissemination of the advertisement. The Board shall:

(1) require a specific disclosure be made in the advertisement in a clear and conspicuous manner if the Board determines that the advertisement would be false or misleading without such a disclosure; or

(2) make recommendations with respect to changes that are necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare or consistent with dispensing information for the product under review.

(f) The Board may charge and collect fees for review of advertisements.

#### § 865. EDUCATION

(a) A licensee shall complete an enforcement seminar every three years conducted by the Board. A license shall not be renewed unless the records of the Board show that the licensee has complied with the terms of this subsection.

(b) A licensee shall ensure that each employee involved in the sale of cannabis or cannabis products completes a training program approved by the Board prior to selling cannabis or cannabis products and at least once every 24 months thereafter. A licensee shall keep a written record of the type and date of training for each employee, which shall be signed by each employee. A licensee may comply with this requirement by conducting its own training program on its premises, using information and materials furnished by the Board. A licensee who fails to comply with the requirements of this section shall be subject to a suspension of not less than one day of the license issued under this chapter.

#### § 866. YOUTH

(a) A cannabis establishment licensed pursuant to this chapter shall not dispense or sell cannabis to a person under 21 years of age or employ a person under 21 years of age. The Board may assess civil penalties against or suspend or revoke the license of a cannabis establishment that dispenses or sells cannabis or cannabis products to a person under 21 years of age.

(b) A cannabis establishment shall not permit a person under 21 years of age to enter a building or enclosure on the premises where cannabis is located. This subsection shall not apply to a registered patient visiting a dispensary even if that dispensary is located in a building that is located on the same premises of a cannabis establishment.

(c) In accordance with section 864 of this title, advertising by a cannabis establishment shall not depict a person under 21 years of age consuming cannabis or cannabis products or be designed to be or has the effect of being particularly appealing to persons under 21 years of age. Cannabis establishments shall not advertise their products via any medium unless the licensee can show that not more than 15 percent of the audience is reasonably expected to be under 21 years of age. All advertising shall contain a warning that cannabis and cannabis products are for use only by adults 21 years of age

or older and shall be kept out of the reach of children.

(d) The Board shall adopt rules in accordance with section 881 of this title to:

(1) prohibit cannabis products or the packaging of such products that are designed to make the product more appealing to persons under 21 years of age;

(2) prohibit the packaging of cannabis that is designed to make the product more appealing to persons under 21 years of age;

(3) require that cannabis products sold by licensed retailers and integrated licensees are contained in child-resistant packaging; and

(4) require that cannabis and cannabis products sold by licensed retailers and integrated licensees are packaged with labels that clearly indicate that the contents of the package contains cannabis and should be kept away from persons under 21 years of age.

#### § 867. STANDARD SYMBOL FOR CANNABIS

The Board shall create a standard symbol that shall be used on all cannabis and cannabis products sold by a licensed cannabis retailer to indicate that the contents of a package contains cannabis.

#### § 868. PROHIBITED PRODUCTS

(a) The following are prohibited products and may not be cultivated, produced or sold pursuant to a license issued under this chapter:

(1) cannabis flower with greater than 30 percent tetrahydrocannabinol;

(2) solid concentrate cannabis products with greater than 60 percent tetrahydrocannabinol;

(3) oil cannabis products except for those that are sold prepackaged for use with battery-powered devices; and

(4) cannabis products that contain delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol and nicotine or alcoholic beverages.

### Subchapter 2. Administration

#### § 881. RULEMAKING; CANNABIS ESTABLISHMENTS

(a) The Board shall adopt rules to implement and administer this chapter in accordance with subdivisions (1)–(7) of this subsection.

(1) Rules concerning any cannabis establishment shall include:

(A) the form and content of license and renewal applications;



(B) qualifications for licensure that are directly and demonstrably related to the operation of a cannabis establishment, including:

(i) a requirement to submit an operating plan, which shall include information concerning:

(I) the type of business organization; the identity of its controlling owners and principals; and the identity of the controlling owners and principals of its affiliates; and

(II) the sources, amount, and nature of its capital, assets, and financing; the identity of its financiers; and the identity of the controlling owners and principals of its financiers;

(ii) a requirement to file an amendment to its operating plan in the event of a significant change in organization, operation, or financing; and

(iii) the requirement for a fingerprint-based criminal history record check and regulatory record check pursuant to section 883 of this title;

(C) oversight requirements, including provisions to ensure that a licensed establishment complies with State and federal regulatory requirements governing insurance, securities, workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, and occupational health and safety;

(D) inspection requirements;

(E) records to be kept by licensees and the required availability of the records;

(F) employment and training requirements;

(G) security requirements, including any appropriate lighting, physical security, video, and alarm requirements;

(H) restrictions on advertising, marketing, and signage;

(I) health and safety requirements;

(J) regulation of additives to cannabis and cannabis products, including those that are toxic or designed to make the product more addictive, more appealing to persons under 21 years of age, or to mislead consumers;

(K) procedures for seed-to-sale traceability of cannabis, including any requirements for tracking software;

(L) regulation of the storage and transportation of cannabis;

(M) sanitary requirements;

(N) procedures for the renewal of a license, which shall allow

renewal applications to be submitted up to 90 days prior to the expiration of the cannabis establishment's license;

(O) procedures for suspension and revocation of a license;

(P) requirements for banking and financial transactions, including provisions to ensure that the Board, the Department of Financial Regulation, and financial institutions have access to relevant information concerning licensed establishments to comply with State and federal regulatory requirements;

(Q) disclosure or eligibility requirements for a financier, its owners and principals, and its affiliates, which may include:

(i) requirements to disclose information to a licensed establishment, the Board, or the Department of Financial Regulation;

(ii) a minimum age requirement and a requirement to conduct a background check for natural persons;

(iii) requirements to ensure that a financier complies with applicable State and federal laws governing financial institutions, licensed lenders, and other financial service providers; and

(iv) any other requirements, conditions, or limitations on the type or amount of loans or capital investments made by a financier or its affiliates, which the Board, in consultation with the Department of Financial Regulation, determines is necessary to protect the public health, safety, and general welfare; and

(R) policies and procedures for conducting outreach and promoting participation in the regulated cannabis market by diverse groups of individuals, including those who have been disproportionately harmed by cannabis prohibition.

(2)(A) Rules concerning cultivators shall include:

(i) creation of a tiered system of licensing based on the plant canopy size of the cultivation operation or plant count for breeding stock;

(ii) restrictions on the use by cultivators of pesticides that are injurious to human health;

(iii) standards for both the indoor and outdoor cultivation of cannabis, including environmental protection requirements;

(iv) procedures and standards for testing cannabis for contaminants, potency, and quality assurance and control;

(v) labeling requirements for products sold to retailers that include appropriate warnings concerning the potential risks of consuming cannabis, the need to keep the product away from persons under 21 years of age, that cannabis should not be used by women who are pregnant or breastfeeding, and that use of cannabis may cause dependence in some individuals;

(vi) regulation of visits to the establishments, including the number of visitors allowed at any one time and record keeping concerning visitors; and

(vii) facility inspection requirements and procedures.

(B) The Board shall consider the different needs and risks of small cultivators when adopting rules and shall make an exception or accommodation to such rules for cultivators of this size where appropriate.

(3) Rules concerning product manufacturers shall include:

(A) requirements that a single package of a cannabis product shall not contain more than 100 milligrams of THC, except in the case of:

(i) cannabis products that are not consumable, including topical preparations; and

(ii) cannabis products sold to a dispensary pursuant to 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 and regulations issued pursuant to that chapter;

(B) requirements that cannabis products are labeled in a manner that states the number of servings of tetrahydrocannabinol in the product, measured in servings of a maximum of 5 milligrams per serving, except:

(i) cannabis products that are not consumable, including topical preparations; and

(ii) cannabis products sold to a dispensary pursuant to 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 and regulations issued pursuant to that chapter;

(C) requirements that cannabis products are labeled with a date the product was manufactured, the date the product is best used by, and the ingredients contained in the product;

(D) requirements that cannabis products are labeled with information on the length of time it typically takes for products to take effect and appropriate warnings concerning the potential risks of consuming cannabis, the need to keep the product away from persons under 21 years of age, and that cannabis should not be used by women who are pregnant or breastfeeding, and that use of cannabis may cause dependence in some individuals;

(E) requirements that a cannabis product is clearly identifiable with a standard symbol adopted by the Board indicating that it contains cannabis;

(F) procedures and standards for testing cannabis products for contaminants, potency, and quality assurance and control;

(G) requirements for opaque, child-resistant packaging; and

(H) a prohibition on:

(i) products or packaging that are designed to make the product more appealing to persons under 21 years of age; and

(ii) the inclusion of nicotine or alcoholic beverages in a cannabis product.

(4) Rules concerning wholesalers shall include any provisions the Board has not addressed in subdivision (a)(1) of this section that are appropriate for safe regulation of wholesalers in accordance with this chapter.

(5) Rules concerning retailers shall include:

(A) requirements for proper verification of age of customers;

(B) restrictions that cannabis shall be stored behind a counter or other barrier to ensure a customer does not have direct access to the cannabis;

(C) requirements that if the retailer sells hemp or hemp products, the hemp and hemp products are clearly labeled as such and displayed separately from cannabis and cannabis products;

(D) requirements for opaque, child-resistant packaging of cannabis and cannabis products at point of sale to customer; and

(E) facility inspection requirements and procedures.

(6) Rules concerning testing laboratories shall include:

(A) procedures and standards for testing cannabis and cannabis products for contaminants, potency, and quality assurance and control;

(B) reporting requirements, including requirements for chain-of-custody record keeping; and

(C) procedures for destruction of all cannabis and cannabis products samples.

(7) Rules concerning integrated licensees shall include the provisions provided in subdivisions (a)(1)–(6) of this section and any additional provisions the Board deems appropriate for safe regulation of integrated licensees in accordance with this chapter.

(b) The Board shall consult with other State agencies and departments as necessary in the development and adoption of rules where there is shared expertise and duties.

#### § 882. SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF LICENSES; CIVIL

##### PENALTIES

(a) The Board shall have the authority to suspend or revoke a cannabis establishment license for violations of this chapter in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

(b) The Board shall have authority to issue civil citations for violations of this chapter in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. Any proposed rule under this section shall include the full, minimum, and waiver penalty amounts for each violation.

#### § 883. CRIMINAL BACKGROUND RECORD CHECKS; APPLICANTS

(a) The Board shall obtain from the Vermont Crime Information Center a copy of a license applicant's fingerprint-based Vermont criminal history records, out-of-state criminal history records, and criminal history records from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(b) The Board shall adopt rules that set forth standards for determining whether an applicant should be denied a cannabis establishment license because of his or her criminal history record based on factors that demonstrate whether the applicant presently poses a threat to public safety or the proper functioning of the regulated market. Nonviolent drug offenses shall not automatically disqualify an applicant.

#### § 884. CANNABIS ESTABLISHMENT IDENTIFICATION CARD

(a) Every owner, principal, and employee of a cannabis establishment shall obtain an identification card issued by the Board.

(b)(1) Prior to issuing the identification card, the Board shall obtain from the Vermont Crime Information Center a copy of the person's Vermont fingerprint-based criminal history records, out-of-state criminal history records, and criminal history records from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(2) The Board shall adopt rules that set forth standards for determining whether a person should be denied a cannabis establishment identification card because of his or her criminal history record based on factors that demonstrate whether the applicant presently poses a threat to public safety or the proper functioning of the regulated market. Nonviolent drug offenses shall not automatically disqualify an applicant.

(c) Once an identification card application has been submitted, a person may serve as an employee of a cannabis establishment pending the background check, provided the person is supervised in his or her duties by someone who is a cardholder. The Board shall issue a temporary permit to the person for this purpose, which shall expire upon the issuance of the identification card or disqualification of the person in accordance with this section.

(d) An identification card shall expire one year after its issuance or upon the expiration of the cannabis establishment's license, whichever occurs first.

### Subchapter 3. Licenses

#### § 901. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) Except as otherwise permitted by law, a person shall not engage in the cultivation, preparation, processing, packaging, transportation, testing, or sale of cannabis or cannabis products without obtaining a license from the Board.

(b) All licenses shall be valid for one year and expire at midnight on the eve of the anniversary of the date the license was issued. A licensee may apply to renew the license annually.

(c) Applications for licenses and renewals shall be submitted on forms provided by the Board and shall be accompanied by the fees provided for in section 909 of this title.

(d)(1) There shall be six types of licenses available:

- (A) a cultivator license;
- (B) a wholesaler license;
- (C) a product manufacturer license;
- (D) a retailer license;
- (E) a testing laboratory license; and
- (F) integrated license.

(2)(A) The Board shall develop tiers for:

(i) cultivator licenses based on the plant canopy size of the cultivation operation or plant count for breeding stock.

(ii) retailer licenses.

(B) The Board may develop tiers for other types of licenses.

(3)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (3)(B) of this subsection (d), an applicant and its affiliates may obtain a maximum of one type of each type of license as provided in subdivision (d)(1)(A)–(E) of this title. Each license

shall permit only one location of the establishment.

(B) An applicant and its affiliates that are a dispensary registered pursuant to 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 may obtain one integrated license provided in subdivision (d)(1)(F) of this title or a maximum of one of each type of license provided in subdivision (d)(1)(A)–(E) of this title. An integrated licensee may not hold a separate cultivator, wholesaler, product manufacturer, retailer, or testing laboratory license. An integrated license shall permit only one location for each of the types of activities permitted by the license: cultivation, wholesale operations, product manufacturing, retail sales, and testing.

(e) A dispensary that obtains a retailer license or an integrated license pursuant to this chapter shall maintain the dispensary and retail operations in a manner that protects patient and caregiver privacy in accordance with rules adopted by the Board.

(f) Each licensee shall obtain and maintain commercial general liability insurance in accordance with rules adopted by the Board. Failure to provide proof of insurance to the Board, as required, may result in revocation of the license.

(g) All licenses may be renewed according to procedures adopted through rulemaking by the Board.

(h)(1) The following records shall be exempt from public inspection and copying under the Public Records Act and shall be confidential:

(A) any record in an application for a license relating to security, public safety, transportation, or trade secrets, including information provided in an operating plan pursuant to subdivision 881(a)(1)(B) of this title; and

(B) any licensee record relating to security, public safety, transportation, trade secrets, or employees.

(2) Notwithstanding 1 V.S.A. § 317(e), the Public Records Act exemption created in this subsection shall continue in effect and shall not be repealed through operation of 1 V.S.A. § 317(e).

## § 902. LICENSE QUALIFICATIONS AND APPLICATION PROCESS

(a) An applicant, principal of an applicant, and person who owns or controls an applicant, who is a natural person:

(1) shall be 21 years of age or older; and

(2) shall consent to the release of his or her criminal and administrative history records.

(b) As part of the application process, each applicant shall submit, in a

format prescribed by the Board, an operating plan. The Board shall adopt rules regarding the required components of an application for each type of license.

(c) The Board shall obtain a fingerprint-based Vermont criminal history record, an out-of-state criminal history record, a criminal history record from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and any regulatory records relating to the operation of a business in this State or any other jurisdiction for each of the following who is a natural person:

- (1) the applicant;
- (2) each proposed principal;
- (3) each individual who would control the business.

(d) An applicant who is denied a license may appeal the Board's determination in accordance with section 845 of this title.

#### § 903. PRIORITIES; BUSINESS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

(a) The Board shall issue licenses pursuant to this chapter as determined according to a system of priorities adopted by rule by the Board. The system of priorities shall require consideration of criteria, including:

(1) whether the applicants have an existing medical cannabis dispensary license in good standing;

(2) whether the applicants would foster social justice and equity in the cannabis industry by being a minority or women-owned business;

(3) whether the applicants propose specific plans to recruit, hire, and implement a development ladder for minorities, women, or individuals who have historically been disproportionately impacted by cannabis prohibition;

(4) whether applicants propose specific plans to pay employees a living wage and offer benefits;

(5) whether the project incorporates principles of environmental resiliency or sustainability, including energy efficiency; and

(6) the geographic distribution of cannabis establishments based on population and market needs.

(b) The Agency of Commerce and Community Development, in collaboration with the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets, shall provide business and technical assistance to Vermont applicants with priority for services based on criteria adopted by the Board in accordance with subsection (a) of this section.



§ 904. CULTIVATOR LICENSE

(a) A cultivator licensed under this chapter may cultivate, process, package, label, transport, test, and sell cannabis to a licensed wholesaler, product manufacturer, retailer, integrated licensee, and dispensary.

(b) Cultivation of cannabis shall occur only in an enclosed, locked facility.

(c) Representative samples of each lot or batch of cannabis intended for human consumption shall be tested for safety and potency in accordance with rules adopted by the Board.

(d) Each cultivator shall create packaging for its cannabis.

(1) Packaging shall include:

(A) The name and registration number of the cultivator.

(B) The strain and variety of cannabis contained.

(C) The potency of the cannabis represented by the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol in milligrams total and per serving

(D) A “produced on” date reflecting the date that the cultivator finished producing the cannabis.

(E) Appropriate warnings as prescribed by the Board in rule.

(F) Any additional requirements contained in rules adopted by the Board in accordance with this chapter. Rules shall take into consideration that different labeling requirements may be appropriate depending on whether the cannabis is sold to a wholesaler, product manufacturer, or retailer.

(2) Packaging shall not be designed to appeal to persons under 21 years of age.

(e)(1) Only unadulterated cannabis shall be offered for sale. If, upon inspection, the Board finds any violative pesticide residue or other contaminants of concern, the Board shall order the cannabis, either individually or in blocks, to be:

(A) put on stop-sale;

(B) treated in a particular manner; or

(C) destroyed according to the Board’s instructions.

(2) Cannabis ordered destroyed or placed on stop-sale shall be clearly separable from salable cannabis. Any order shall be confirmed in writing within seven days. The order shall include the reason for action, a description of the cannabis affected, and any recommended treatment.

(3) A person may appeal an order issued pursuant to this section within 15 days after receiving the order. The appeal shall be made in writing to in accordance with section 845 of this title and shall clearly identify the cannabis affected and the basis for the appeal.

#### § 904a. SMALL CULTIVATORS

(a) It is the intent of the General Assembly to move as much of the illegal cannabis market as possible into the regulated market for the purposes of consumer protection and public safety. It is also the intent of the General Assembly to encourage participation in the regulated cannabis market by small, local farmers. In furtherance of these goals, the Board shall consider policies to promote small cultivators. As used in this section, “small cultivator” means a cultivator of not more than 500 square feet.

(b) During the initial application period for cultivator licenses, the Board shall prioritize licenses for small cultivators.

(c) In accordance with subdivision 881(a)(2)(B) of this chapter, the Board shall consider the different needs and risks of small cultivators when adopting rules and shall make an exception or accommodation to such rules for cultivators of this size where appropriate.

(d) Upon licensing, a small cultivator may sell cannabis to a licensed dispensary at any time, for sale to patients and caregivers pursuant to the dispensary license or to the public pursuant to an integrated license, including the time period before retail sales are permitted for licensed cannabis retailers.

#### § 905. WHOLESALER LICENSE

A wholesaler licensed under this chapter may:

(1) purchase cannabis from a licensed cultivator and integrated licensee, and cannabis products from a licensed product manufacturer, integrated licensee, and dispensary;

(2) transport, process, package, and sell cannabis and cannabis products to a licensed product manufacturer, retailer, integrated licensee, and dispensary.

#### § 906. PRODUCT MANUFACTURER LICENSE

A product manufacturer licensed under this chapter may:

(1) purchase cannabis from a licensed cultivator, wholesalers, or integrated licensee, and cannabis products from a licensed wholesaler, product manufacturer, integrated licensee, and dispensary;

(2) use cannabis and cannabis products to produce cannabis products; and

(3) transport, process, package, and sell cannabis products to a licensed wholesaler, product manufacturer, retailer, integrated licensee, and dispensary.

#### § 907. RETAILER LICENSE

(a) A retailer licensed under this chapter may:

(1) purchase cannabis from a licensed cultivator, wholesaler, or integrated licensee, and cannabis products from a licensed wholesaler, product manufacturer, integrated licensee, and dispensary; and

(2) transport, possess, and sell cannabis and cannabis products to the public for consumption off the registered premises.

(b) In a single transaction, a retailer may provide one ounce of cannabis or the equivalent in cannabis products, or a combination thereof, to a person 21 years of age or older upon verification of a valid government-issued photograph identification card.

(c)(1) Packaging shall include:

(A) The strain and variety of cannabis contained.

(B) The potency of the cannabis represented by the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol in milligrams total and per serving.

(C) A “produced on” date reflecting the date that the cultivator finished producing the cannabis.

(D) Appropriate warnings as prescribed by the Board in rule.

(E) Any additional requirements contained in rules adopted by the Board in accordance with this chapter.

(2) Packaging shall not be designed to appeal to persons under 21 years of age.

(d) A retailer shall display a safety information flyer or flyers developed or approved by the Board and supplied to the retailer free of charge. The flyer or flyers shall contain information concerning the methods for administering cannabis, the amount of time it may take for cannabis products to take effect, the risks of driving under the influence of cannabis, the potential risks of cannabis use, the symptoms of problematic usage, and how to receive help for cannabis abuse.

(e) Internet ordering and delivery of cannabis to customers are prohibited.

#### § 908. TESTING LABORATORY LICENSE

(a) A testing laboratory licensed under this chapter may acquire, possess, analyze, test, and transport cannabis and cannabis products obtained from a licensed cannabis establishment, dispensary, or a member of the public.

(b) Testing may address the following:

- (1) residual solvents;
- (2) poisons or toxins;
- (3) harmful chemicals;
- (4) dangerous molds, mildew, or filth;
- (5) harmful microbials, such as E. coli or salmonella;
- (6) pesticides; and
- (7) tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol potency.

(c) A testing laboratory shall have a written procedural manual made available to employees to follow meeting the minimum standards set forth in rules detailing the performance of all methods employed by the facility used to test the analytes it reports.

(d) In accordance with rules adopted pursuant to this chapter, a testing laboratory shall establish a protocol for recording the chain of custody of all cannabis samples.

(e) A testing laboratory shall establish, monitor, and document the ongoing review of a quality assurance program that is sufficient to identify problems in the laboratory systems when they occur.

(f) A cannabis establishment that is subject to testing requirements under this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter shall have its cannabis or cannabis products tested by an independent licensed testing laboratory and not a licensed testing laboratory owned or controlled by the license holder of the cannabis establishment.

#### § 909. INTEGRATED LICENSE

(a) An integrated license shall allow the licensee to engage in the activities of a cultivator, wholesaler, product manufacturer, retailer, and testing laboratory as provided in sections 904–908 of this title.

(b) An integrated license is only available to an applicant and its affiliates that hold a dispensary registration pursuant 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 on July 1, 2020. There shall be nor more than five total integrated licenses, one for each registered dispensary. Upon compliance with all application procedures and requirements, the Board shall issue an integrated license to the applicant. The

licensee shall have the right to renew the license in accordance with rules adopted by the Board.

#### § 910. FEES

(a) The Board shall charge and collect license application fees, initial annual license fees, and annual license renewal fees for each type of cannabis establishment license under this chapter. Fees shall be due and payable at the time of license application, annual license, or renewal.

(b) Fees shall be deposited in the Cannabis Regulation Fund.

### Sec. 8. IMPLEMENTATION OF LICENSING CANNABIS

#### ESTABLISHMENTS

(a)(1) The cannabis plant, cannabis product, and useable cannabis possession limits for a registered dispensary set forth in 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 shall no longer apply on and after September 1, 2020. A dispensary shall be permitted to cultivate cannabis and manufacture cannabis products for the purpose of transferring or selling them to an integrated licensee on or after January 15, 2021 and engaging in the activities permitted by 7 V.S.A. chapter 33.

(2) On or before January 15, 2021, the Board shall begin accepting applications for integrated licenses.

(3) On or before February 15, 2021, the Board shall begin issuing integrated licenses to qualified applicants. An integrated licensee may begin selling cannabis and cannabis products transferred or purchased from a dispensary immediately.

(b)(1) On or before January 15, 2021, the Board shall begin accepting applications for cultivator licenses. During this initial application period, the Board shall give priority to applications for small cultivator licenses. The initial application period shall remain open for 30 days. The Board may reopen the application process for any period of time at its discretion.

(2) On or before February 15, 2021, the Board shall begin issuing cultivator licenses to qualified applicants. Upon licensing, cultivators shall be permitted to sell cannabis to an integrated licensee and a dispensary licensed pursuant to 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 prior to other types of cannabis establishment licensees beginning operations.

(c)(1) On or before February 15, 2021, the Board shall begin accepting applications for testing laboratory licenses. The initial application period shall remain open for 30 days. The Board may reopen the application process for any period of time at its discretion.

(2) On or before April 1, 2021, the Board shall begin issuing testing laboratory licenses to qualified applicants.

(d)(1) On or before April 1, 2021, the Board shall begin accepting applications for product manufacturer licenses and wholesaler licenses. The initial application period shall remain open for 30 days. The Board may reopen the application process for any period of time at its discretion.

(2) On or before May 15, 2021, the Board shall begin issuing product manufacturer and wholesaler licenses to qualified applicants.

(c)(1) On or before June 1, 2021, the Board shall begin accepting applications for retailer licenses. The initial application period shall remain open for 30 days. The Board may reopen the application process for any period of time at its discretion.

(2) On or before July 15, 2021, the Board shall begin issuing retailer licenses to qualified applicants and sales of cannabis and cannabis products by licensed retailers to the public shall be allowed immediately.

\* \* \* Medical Cannabis Registry \* \* \*

Sec. 9. [Deleted.]

Sec. 10. [Deleted.]

Sec. 11. [Deleted.]

\* \* \* Medical Cannabis Dispensaries \* \* \*

Sec. 12. [Deleted.]

Sec. 13. [Deleted.]

\* \* \* Creation of Excise and Local Option Tax \* \* \*

Sec. 14. 32 V.S.A. chapter 207 is added to read:

CHAPTER 207. CANNABIS TAXES

§ 7900. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Cannabis” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 831.

(2) “Cannabis cultivator” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 861.

(3) “Cannabis product” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 831.

(4) “Cannabis product manufacturer” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 831.

(5) “Cannabis retailer” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 861.

(6) “Cannabis wholesaler” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 861.

(7) “Integrated licensee” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 861.

(8) “Retail sale” or “sold at retail” means any sale, lease, or rental for any purpose other than for resale by a cannabis retailer or integrated licensee.

(9) “Sales price” has the same meaning as in section 9701 of this title.

#### § 7901. CANNABIS EXCISE TAX

(a) There is imposed a cannabis excise tax equal to 16 percent of the sales price of each retail sale in this State of cannabis and cannabis products, including food or beverages.

(b) The tax imposed by this section shall be paid by the purchaser to the retailer or integrated licensee. Each retailer or integrated licensee shall collect from the purchaser the full amount of the tax payable on each taxable sale.

(c) The tax imposed by this section is separate from and in addition to the cannabis local option tax authorized under section 7902 of this title. The tax imposed by this section shall not be part of the sales price to which the cannabis local option tax applies. The cannabis excise tax shall be separately itemized from the cannabis local option tax on the receipt provided to the purchaser.

(d) The following sales shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this section:

(1) sales under any circumstances in which the State is without power to impose the tax;

(2) sales made by any dispensary as authorized under 18 V.S.A. chapter 86, provided that the cannabis or cannabis product is sold only to registered qualifying patients directly or through their registered caregivers; and

(3) sales from a cannabis cultivator, cannabis product manufacturer, cannabis wholesaler, or integrated licensee to a cannabis product manufacturer, cannabis retailer, cannabis wholesaler, or integrated licensee.

#### § 7902. CANNABIS LOCAL OPTION TAX

(a) Notwithstanding 24 V.S.A. § 138, any municipality may collect a cannabis local option tax of two percent of the sales price on each retail sale in the municipality of cannabis and cannabis products, including food and beverages.

(b) The cannabis local option tax may be adopted by a municipality that:

(1) does not currently prohibit the retail sale of cannabis and cannabis products within the municipality; and

(2) provided notice of the imposition and the amount to the Department of Taxes at least 90 days prior to the first day of the tax quarter when the cannabis local option tax will be collected.

(c) The tax imposed by this section shall be paid by the purchaser to the retailer or integrated licensee. Each retailer or integrated licensee shall collect from the purchaser the full amount of the tax payable on each taxable sale.

(d) The tax imposed by this section is separate from and in addition to the cannabis excise tax authorized under section 7901 of this title. The tax imposed by this section shall not be part of the sales price to which the cannabis excise tax applies. The cannabis local option tax shall be separately itemized from the cannabis excise tax on the receipt provided to the purchaser.

(e) The following sales shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this section:

(1) sales under any circumstances in which the State is without power to impose the tax;

(2) sales made by any dispensary as authorized under 18 V.S.A. chapter 86, provided that the cannabis or cannabis product is sold only to registered qualifying patients directly or through their registered caregivers; and

(3) sales from a cannabis cultivator, cannabis product manufacturer, cannabis wholesaler, or integrated licensee to a cannabis product manufacturer, cannabis retailer, cannabis wholesaler, or integrated licensee.

(f) Any tax imposed under the authority of this section shall be collected and administered by the Department of Taxes, in accordance with State law governing the cannabis excise and cannabis local option taxes imposed under chapter 207 of this title, and provided to the municipality in which they were collected on a quarterly basis after reduction for the costs of administration and collection. A tax imposed under this section shall be collected using a destination basis for taxation. A per-return fee of \$5.96 shall be assessed to compensate the Department for the costs of administration and collection, which shall be paid by the municipality. The fee shall be subject to the provisions of section 605 of this title.

(g) As used in this section, “municipality” means a city, town, or incorporated village.

(h) Nothing in this section shall affect the validity of any existing provision



of law or municipal charter authorizing a municipality to impose a local option tax on anything not subject to the cannabis local option tax.

#### § 7903. LIABILITY FOR TAXES

(a) Any tax collected in accordance with this chapter shall be deemed to be held by the retailer or integrated licensee in trust for the State of Vermont. Any tax collected under this chapter shall be accounted for separately so as clearly to indicate the amount of tax collected and that the same are the property of the State of Vermont.

(b) Every retailer or integrated licensee required to collect and remit tax under this chapter to the Commissioner shall be personally and individually liable for the amount of such tax together with such interest and penalty as has accrued under the provisions of section 3202 of this title. If the retailer or integrated licensee is a corporation or other entity, the personal liability shall extend to any officer or agent of the corporation or entity who as an officer or agent of the same has the authority to collect and remit tax to the Commissioner of Taxes as required in this chapter.

(c) A retailer or integrated licensee shall have the same rights in collecting tax from his or her purchaser or regarding nonpayment of tax by the purchaser as if the tax or taxes were a part of the purchase price of cannabis or cannabis products and payable at the same time; provided, however, if the retailer or integrated licensee required to collect tax has failed to remit any portion of the tax or taxes to the Commissioner of Taxes, the Commissioner of Taxes shall be notified of any action or proceeding brought by the retailer or integrated licensee to collect tax and shall have the right to intervene in such action or proceeding.

(d) A retailer or integrated licensee required to collect tax may also refund or credit to the purchaser any tax erroneously, illegally, or unconstitutionally collected. No cause of action that may exist under State law shall accrue against the retailer or integrated licensee for tax collected unless the purchaser has provided written notice to a retailer or integrated licensee and the retailer or integrated licensee has had 60 days to respond.

#### § 7904. RETURNS; RECORDS

(a) Any retailer or integrated licensee required to collect tax imposed by this chapter shall, on or before the 25th day of every month, return to the Department of Taxes, under oath of a person with legal authority to bind the retailer or integrated licensee, a statement containing its name and place of business, the total amount of sales subject to the cannabis excise tax and cannabis local option tax, if applicable, made in the preceding month, and any

information required by the Department of Taxes, along with the total tax due. The Commissioner of Taxes may require that returns be submitted electronically and may prohibit the remittance in cash of taxes collected.

(b) Every retailer and integrated licensee shall maintain, for not less than three years, accurate records showing all transactions subject to tax liability under this chapter. The records are subject to inspection by the Department of Taxes at all reasonable times during normal business hours.

#### § 7905. BUNDLED TRANSACTIONS

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, a retail sale of a bundled transaction that includes cannabis or a cannabis product is subject to the cannabis excise tax and cannabis local option tax, where applicable, imposed by this chapter on the entire selling price of the bundled transaction. If there is a conflict with the bundling transaction provisions applicable to another tax type, this section shall apply.

(b) If the selling price is attributable to products that are taxable and products that are not taxable under this chapter, the portion of the price attributable to the products that are nontaxable are subject to the tax imposed by this chapter unless the retailer or integrated licensee can identify by reasonable and verifiable standards the portion that is not subject to tax from its books and records that are kept in the regular course of business, and any discounts applied to the bundle must be attributed to the products that are nontaxable under this chapter.

(c) As used in this section, “bundled transaction” means:

(1) the retail sale of two or more products where the products are otherwise distinct and identifiable, are sold for one nonitemized price, and at least one of the products is or contains cannabis; or

(2) cannabis or a cannabis product that is provided free of charge with the required purchase of another product.

#### § 7906. LICENSE

(a) Any retailer or integrated licensee required to collect tax imposed by this chapter must apply for and receive a cannabis retail tax license from the Commissioner for each place of business within the State where he or she sells cannabis or cannabis products prior to commencing business. The Commissioner shall issue without charge a license, or licenses, empowering the retailer or integrated licensee to collect the cannabis excise tax and cannabis local option tax, where applicable, provided that a retailer or integrated licensee’s application is properly submitted and the retailer or integrated licensee is otherwise in compliance with applicable laws, rules, and

provisions.

(b) Each cannabis retail tax license shall state the place of business to which it is applicable and be prominently displayed in the place of business. The licenses shall be nonassignable and nontransferable and shall be surrendered to the Commissioner immediately upon the registrant ceasing to do business in the place named. A cannabis retail tax license shall be separate and in addition to any licenses required by sections 9271 (meals and rooms tax) and 9707 (sales and use tax) of this title.

(c) The Cannabis Control Board may require the Commissioner of Taxes to suspend or revoke the tax licenses issued under this section for any retailer or integrated licensee that fails to comply with 7 V.S.A. chapter 33 or any rules adopted by the Board.

#### § 7907. ADMINISTRATION OF CANNABIS TAXES

(a) The Commissioner of Taxes shall administer and enforce this chapter and the tax. The Commissioner may adopt rules pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 to carry out such administration and enforcement.

(b) To the extent not inconsistent with this chapter, the provisions for the assessment, collection, enforcement, and appeals of the sales and use tax in chapter 233 of this title shall apply to the taxes imposed by this chapter.

#### § 7908. STATUTORY PURPOSES

(a) The statutory purpose of the exemptions for cannabis and cannabis products sold by any dispensary as authorized under 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 in subdivisions 7901(d)(2) and 7902(e)(2) of this title is to lower the cost of medical products in order to support the health and welfare of Vermont residents.

(b) The statutory purpose of the exemption for nonretail sales in 7901(d)(3) and 7902(e)(3) of this title is to avoid taxation when purchased cannabis or cannabis product is intended to be incorporated into a new cannabis product.

#### § 7909. ADDITIONAL TAXES DO NOT APPLY

The cannabis excise tax and cannabis local option tax are the only taxes that apply to a retail sale of cannabis or cannabis product in this State.

Sec. 14a. 32 V.S.A. § 3102(d)(3) is amended to read:

(3) to any person who inquires, provided that the information is limited to whether a person is registered to collect Vermont income withholding, sales and use, ~~or meals and rooms,~~ or cannabis excise tax; whether a person is in good standing with respect to the payment of these taxes; whether a person is

authorized to buy or sell property free of tax; or whether a person holds a valid license under chapter 205 or 239 of this title or 10 V.S.A. § 1942;

\* \* \* Sales Tax Exemption \* \* \*

Sec. 15. 32 V.S.A. § 9701(31) is amended to read:

(31) “Food and food ingredients” means substances, whether in liquid, concentrated, solid, frozen, dried, or dehydrated form, that are sold for ingestion or chewing by humans and are consumed for their taste or nutritional value. “Food and food ingredients” does not include alcoholic beverages, tobacco, cannabis and cannabis products as defined under 7 V.S.A. § 831, or soft drinks.

Sec. 16. 32 V.S.A. § 9741(53) is added to read:

(53) Cannabis and cannabis products as defined under 7 V.S.A. § 831.

\* \* \* Tax Expenditure \* \* \*

Sec. 17. 32 V.S.A. § 9706(mm) is added to read:

(mm) The statutory purpose of the exemption for cannabis and cannabis products as defined under 7 V.S.A. § 831 in subdivision 9741(53) of this title is to lower the cost of medical products sold by any dispensary as authorized under 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 in order to support the health and welfare of Vermont residents and avoid having both the sales tax and the cannabis excise and cannabis local option taxes apply to cannabis and cannabis products that are not sold as a medical product.

\* \* \* Meals and Rooms Tax \* \* \*

Sec. 17a. 32 V.S.A. § 9202(10) is amended to read:

(10) “Taxable meal” means:

\* \* \*

(D) “Taxable meal” shall not include:

(i) Food or beverage, other than that taxable under subdivision (10)(C) of this section, that is a grocery-type item furnished for take-out: whole pies or cakes, loaves of bread; single-serving bakery items sold in quantities of three or more; delicatessen and nonprepackaged candy sales by weight or measure, except party platters; whole uncooked pizzas; pint or larger closed containers of ice cream or frozen confection; eight ounce or larger containers of salad dressings or sauces; maple syrup; quart or larger containers of cider or milk.

\* \* \*

(iii) Cannabis or cannabis products as defined under 7 V.S.A. § 831.

Sec. 17b. 32 V.S.A. § 9201(n) is added to read:

(n) The statutory purpose for the exemption for cannabis and cannabis products as defined under 7 V.S.A. § 831 in subdivision 9202(10)(D)(iii) of this title is to avoid having both the meals and rooms tax and the cannabis excise tax apply to edible cannabis products.

\* \* \* Income Tax Deduction \* \* \*

Sec. 18. 32 V.S.A. § 5811 is amended to read:

§ 5811. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply throughout this chapter unless the context requires otherwise:

\* \* \*

(18) “Vermont net income” means, for any taxable year and for any corporate taxpayer:

(A) the taxable income of the taxpayer for that taxable year under the laws of the United States, without regard to 26 U.S.C. § 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, and excluding income which under the laws of the United States is exempt from taxation by the states:

\* \* \*

(ii) decreased by:

(I) the “gross-up of dividends” required by the federal Internal Revenue Code to be taken into taxable income in connection with the taxpayer’s election of the foreign tax credit; ~~and~~

(II) the amount of income which results from the required reduction in salaries and wages expense for corporations claiming the Targeted Job or WIN credits; and

(III) any federal deduction that the taxpayer would have been allowed for the cultivation, testing, processing, or sale of cannabis or cannabis products as authorized under 7 V.S.A. chapter 33 or 18 V.S.A. chapter 86, but for 26 U.S.C. § 280E.

\* \* \*

(21) “Taxable income” means, in the case of an individual, federal adjusted gross income determined without regard to 26 U.S.C. § 168(k) and:

\* \* \*

(C) Decreased by the following exemptions and deductions:

\* \* \*

(iii) an additional deduction of \$1,000.00 for each federal deduction under 26 U.S.C. § 63(f) that the taxpayer qualified for and received; ~~and~~

(iv) the dollar amounts of the personal exemption allowed under subdivision (i) of this subdivision (21)(C), the standard deduction allowed under subdivision (ii) of this subdivision (21)(C), and the additional deduction allowed under subdivision (iii) of this subdivision (21)(C) shall be adjusted annually for inflation by the Commissioner of Taxes beginning with taxable year 2018 by using the Consumer Price Index and the same methodology as used for adjustments under 26 U.S.C. § 1(f)(3); provided, however, that as used in this subdivision, “consumer price index” means the last Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the U.S. Department of Labor; and

(v) any federal deduction that the taxpayer would have been allowed for the cultivation, testing, processing, or sale of cannabis or cannabis products as authorized under 7 V.S.A. chapter 33 or 18 V.S.A. chapter 86, but for 26 U.S.C. § 280E.

\* \* \*

\* \* \* Substance Misuse Prevention Fund \* \* \*

Sec. 18a. 18 V.S.A. chapter 94 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 94. ~~DIVISION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE~~  
PROGRAMS SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER

\* \* \*

§ 4810. SUBSTANCE MISUSE PREVENTION FUND

(a) The Substance Misuse Prevention Fund is established pursuant to 32 V.S.A. chapter 7, subchapter 5 for the purpose of funding substance misuse prevention programming and for necessary costs incurred in administering the Fund. The Fund shall be administered by the Commissioner of Health or designee.

(b) The Fund shall consist of revenues derived from any funds that may be dedicated by the General Assembly.

(c) All balances remaining at the end of any fiscal year shall be carried forward and remain in the Fund.

(d) The Commissioner of Finance and Management may draw warrants for disbursements from this Fund in anticipation of receipts.

Sec. 18b. 18 V.S.A. § 4810 is amended to read:

§ 4810. SUBSTANCE MISUSE PREVENTION FUND

(a) The Substance Misuse Prevention Fund is established pursuant to 32 V.S.A. chapter 7, subchapter 5 for the purpose of funding substance misuse prevention programming and for necessary costs incurred in administering the Fund. The Fund shall be administered by the Commissioner of Health or designee.

(b) The Fund shall consist of revenues derived from:

(1) 30 percent of the revenues raised by the cannabis excise tax imposed by 32 V.S.A. § 7901, but not more than \$6 million per fiscal year; and

(2) any other funds that may be dedicated by the General Assembly.

(c) All balances remaining at the end of any fiscal year shall be carried forward and remain in the Fund.

(d) The Commissioner of Finance and Management may draw warrants for disbursements from this Fund in anticipation of receipts.

\* \* \* Impaired Driving \* \* \*

Sec. 18c. 20 V.S.A. § 2358(f) is added to read:

(f) The criteria for all minimum training standards under this section shall include Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement training as approved by the Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council. On or before December 31, 2020, law enforcement officers shall receive a minimum of 16 hours of training as required by this subsection.

Sec. 18d. 23 V.S.A. § 1200 is amended to read:

§ 1200. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

\* \* \*

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

\* \* \*

Sec. 18e. 23 V.S.A. § 1201 is amended to read:

§ 1201. OPERATING VEHICLE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF  
ALCOHOL OR OTHER SUBSTANCE; CRIMINAL REFUSAL;  
ENHANCED PENALTY FOR BAC OF 0.16 OR MORE

(a) A person shall not operate, attempt to operate, or be in actual physical control of any vehicle on a highway:

(1) when the person's alcohol concentration is:

(A) 0.08 or more; or

(B) 0.02 or more if the person is operating a school bus as defined in subdivision 4(34) of this title; or

(C) 0.04 or more if the person is operating a commercial vehicle as defined in subdivision 4103(4) of this title; or

(2) when the person is under the influence of alcohol; or

(3) when the person is under the influence of any other drug or under the combined influence of alcohol and any other drug; ~~or~~

~~(4) when the person's alcohol concentration is 0.04 or more if the person is operating a commercial motor vehicle as defined in subdivision 4103(4) of this title.~~

(b) A person who has previously been convicted of a violation of this section shall not operate, attempt to operate, or be in actual physical control of any vehicle on a highway and refuse a law enforcement officer's reasonable request under the circumstances for an evidentiary test where the officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person was in violation of subsection (a) of this section.

(c) A person shall not operate, attempt to operate, or be in actual physical control of any vehicle on a highway and be involved in an accident or collision resulting in serious bodily injury or death to another and refuse a law enforcement officer's reasonable request under the circumstances for an evidentiary test where the officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person has any amount of alcohol or drugs in the his or her system.

\* \* \*

(i) Evidence of the results of a standardized field sobriety test conducted by a law enforcement officer trained in Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement or a certified Drug Recognition Expert's systematic evaluation of observable signs and symptoms of a person charged with a violation of this section shall be presumptively admissible at trial to demonstrate whether or



not the person was operating under the influence in violation of this section.

Sec. 18f. 23 V.S.A. § 1202 is amended to read:

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

(a)(1) Implied consent. Every person who operates, attempts to operate, or is in actual physical control of any vehicle on a highway in this State is deemed to have given consent to an evidentiary test of that person's breath for the purpose of determining the person's alcohol concentration or the presence of other drug in the blood. The test shall be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer.

(2) Blood test. If breath testing equipment is not reasonably available or if the officer has reason to believe that the person is unable to give a sufficient sample of breath for testing or if the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is under the influence of a drug other than alcohol, the person is deemed to have given consent to the taking of an evidentiary sample of blood. If in the officer's opinion the person is incapable of decision or unconscious or dead, it is deemed that the person's consent is given and a sample of blood shall be taken. A blood test sought pursuant to this subdivision (2) shall be obtained pursuant to subsection (f) of this section.

(3) Saliva test. If the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is under the influence of a drug other than alcohol, or under the combined influence of alcohol and a drug, the person is deemed to have given consent to providing of an evidentiary sample of saliva. A saliva test sought pursuant to this subdivision (3) shall be obtained pursuant to subsection (f) of this section. Any saliva test administered under this section shall be used only for the limited purpose of detecting the presence of a drug in the person's body, and shall not be used to extract DNA information.

(4) Evidentiary test. The evidentiary test shall be required of a person when a law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person was operating, attempting to operate, or in actual physical control of a vehicle in violation of section 1201 of this title.

(4)(5) Fatal collision or incident resulting in serious bodily injury. The evidentiary test shall also be required if the person is the surviving operator of a motor vehicle involved in a fatal incident or collision or an incident or collision resulting in serious bodily injury and the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person has any amount of alcohol or other drug in his or her system.

(b) A refusal to take a breath test may be introduced as evidence in a

criminal proceeding.

(c) A person who is requested by a law enforcement officer to submit to an evidentiary test or tests has a right as limited in this subsection to consult an attorney before deciding whether or not to submit to such a test or tests. The person must decide whether or not to submit to the evidentiary test or tests within a reasonable time and not later than 30 minutes after the time of the initial attempt to contact the attorney. The person must make a decision about whether to submit to the test or tests at the expiration of the 30 minutes, regardless of whether a consultation took place.

(d) At the time a test is requested, the person shall be informed of the following statutory information:

(1) Vermont law authorizes a law enforcement officer to request a test to determine whether the person is under the influence of alcohol or other drug.

(2) If the officer's request is reasonable and testing is refused, the person's license or privilege to operate will be suspended for at least six months.

(3) If a test is taken and the results indicate that the person is under the influence of alcohol or other drug, the person will be subject to criminal charges and the person's license or privilege to operate will be suspended for at least 90 days.

(4) A person who is requested by a law enforcement officer to submit to an evidentiary test or tests has the limited right to consult an attorney before deciding whether or not to submit to such a test or tests. The person must decide whether or not to submit to the evidentiary test or tests within a reasonable time and no later than 30 minutes from the time of the initial attempt to contact the attorney, regardless of whether a consultation took place. The person also has the right to have additional tests made by someone of the person's own choosing at the person's own expense. The person shall also be informed of the location of one or more facilities available for drawing blood.

(5) A person who is requested by a law enforcement officer to submit to an evidentiary test administered with an infrared breath-testing instrument may elect to have a second infrared test administered immediately after receiving the results of the first test.

(6) If the person refuses to take an evidentiary test, the refusal may be offered into evidence against the person at trial, whether or not a search warrant is sought. The person may be charged with the crime of criminal refusal if the person:

(A) has previously been convicted of a violation of section 1201 of

this title; or

(B) is involved in an accident or collision resulting in serious bodily injury or death to another, in which case the court may issue a search warrant and order the person to submit to a blood test, the results of which may be offered into evidence against the person at trial.

\* \* \*

(f)(1) If a blood test is sought from a person pursuant to subdivision (a)(2) of this section, or if a person who has been involved in an accident or collision resulting in serious bodily injury or death to another refuses an evidentiary test, a law enforcement officer may apply for a search warrant pursuant to Rule 41 of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure to obtain a sample of blood for an evidentiary test. If Pursuant to subsection (d)(6) of this section, if a blood sample is obtained by search warrant, the fact of the refusal may still be introduced in evidence, in addition to the results of the evidentiary test. Once a law enforcement official begins the application process for a search warrant, the law enforcement official is not obligated to discontinue the process even if the person later agrees to provide an evidentiary ~~breath~~ sample. The limitation created by Rule 41(g) of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure regarding blood specimens shall not apply to search warrants authorized by this section.

(2) If an evidentiary saliva test is sought from a person pursuant to subdivision (a)(3) of this section, a law enforcement officer may apply for a search warrant pursuant Rule 41 of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure to obtain a sample of saliva for the evidentiary test. Pursuant to subdivision (d)(6) of this section, if a saliva sample is obtained by search warrant, the fact of the refusal may still be introduced in evidence, in addition to the results of the evidentiary test.

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

Sec. 18g. 23 V.S.A. § 1203 is amended to read:

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

(a) A breath test shall be administered only by a person who has been certified by the Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council to operate the breath testing equipment being employed. In any proceeding under this subchapter, a person's testimony that he or she is certified to operate the breath testing equipment employed shall be prima facie evidence of that fact.

(b)(1) Only a physician, licensed nurse, medical technician, physician assistant, medical technologist, ~~or laboratory assistant, intermediate or advanced emergency medical technician, or paramedic~~ acting at the request of a law enforcement officer may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the presence of alcohol or ~~other another~~ drug. ~~This limitation does~~ Any withdrawal of blood shall not be taken at roadside. These limitations do not apply to the taking of a breath sample. A medical facility or business may not charge more than \$75.00 for services rendered when an individual is brought to a facility for the sole purpose of an evidentiary blood sample or when an emergency medical technician or paramedic draws an evidentiary blood sample.

(2) A saliva sample may be obtained by a person authorized by the Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council to collect a saliva sample for the purpose of evidentiary testing to determine the presence of a drug. Any saliva sample obtained pursuant to this section shall not be taken at roadside.

(c) ~~When a breath test which is intended to be introduced in evidence is taken with a crimper device or when~~ blood or saliva is withdrawn at an officer's request, a sufficient amount of breath saliva or blood, as the case may be, shall be taken to enable the person to have made an independent analysis of the sample, and shall be held for at least 45 days from the date the sample was taken. At any time during that period the person may direct that the sample be sent to an independent laboratory of the person's choosing for an independent analysis. The Department of Public Safety shall adopt rules providing for the security of the sample. At no time shall the defendant or any agent of the defendant have access to the sample. A preserved sample of breath shall not be required when an infrared breath-testing instrument is used. A person tested with an infrared breath-testing instrument shall have the option of having a second infrared test administered immediately after receiving the results of the first test.

(d) In the case of a breath, saliva, or blood test ~~administered using an infrared breath testing instrument~~, the test shall be analyzed in compliance with rules adopted by the Department of Public Safety. The analyses shall be retained by the State. A sample is adequate if the infrared breath testing instrument analyzes the sample and does not indicate the sample is deficient. ~~Analysis~~ An analysis of the person's breath saliva or blood ~~which that~~ is available to that person for independent analysis shall be considered valid when performed according to methods approved by the Department of Public Safety. The analysis performed by the State shall be considered valid when performed according to a method or methods selected by the Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety shall use rule making

procedures to select its method or methods. Failure of a person to provide an adequate breath or saliva sample constitutes a refusal.

(e) [Repealed.]

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

(g) The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner shall report in writing to the Department of Motor Vehicles the death of any person as the result of an accident involving a vehicle and the circumstances of such accident within five days of such death.

(h) A Vermont law enforcement officer shall have a right to request a breath, saliva or blood sample in an adjoining state or country under this section unless prohibited by the law of the other state or country. If the law in an adjoining state or country does not prohibit an officer acting under this section from taking a breath, saliva, or blood sample in its jurisdiction, evidence of such sample shall not be excluded in the courts of this State solely on the basis that the test was taken outside the State.

(i) The Commissioner of Public Safety shall adopt emergency rules relating to the operation, maintenance, and use of preliminary alcohol screening devices for use by law enforcement officers in enforcing the provisions of this title. The ~~commissioner~~ Commissioner shall consider relevant standards of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in adopting such rules. Any preliminary alcohol screening device authorized for use under this title shall be on the qualified products list of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

\* \* \*

Sec. 18h. 23 V.S.A. § 1203a(b) is amended to read:

(b) Arrangements for a blood test shall be made by the person submitting to the evidentiary breath or saliva test, by the person's attorney, or by some other person acting on the person's behalf unless the person is detained in

custody after administration of the evidentiary test and upon completion of processing, in which case the law enforcement officer having custody of the person shall make arrangements for administration of the blood test upon demand but at the person's own expense.

Sec. 18i. 23 V.S.A. § 1204 is amended to read:

§ 1204. PERMISSIVE INFERENCES

\* \* \*

(b) The foregoing provisions shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question whether the person was under the influence of alcohol or under the combined influence of alcohol and another drug, nor shall they be construed as requiring that evidence of the amount of alcohol or drug in the person's blood, breath, urine, or saliva must be presented.

Sec. 18j. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY; DRUG RECOGNITION  
EXPERTS; REPORT

On or before January 15, 2020, the Department of Public Safety shall report to the House and Senate Committees on Judiciary and on Government Operations on how to:

(1) achieve geographic equity in Drug Recognition Expert availability to conduct roadside evaluations of drivers suspected of violating 23 V.S.A. § 1201 across Vermont; and

(2) whether to expand the availability of the Drug Recognition Expert program beyond law enforcement officers to other public safety officials to the extent authorized by the national qualification standards of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Sec. 18k. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY; NATIONAL HIGHWAY  
TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION APPROVED SALIVA  
TESTING DEVICE; REPORT

Upon the National Traffic Highway Safety Association identifying a threshold level of concentration of a psychoactive metabolite of cannabis in a person's bloodstream to establish impairment and approving a chemical testing device for roadside use capable of demonstrating such a threshold level of concentration of such psychoactive metabolite of cannabis in a person's system, the Department of Public Safety shall report to the House and Senate Committees on Judiciary and on Government Operations on a proposal to

implement the use of such a device to evaluate individuals suspected of operating under the influence of marijuana in violation of 23 V.S.A. § 1201.

\* \* \* Safety Belts \* \* \*

Sec. 18l. 23 V.S.A. § 1259 is amended to read:

§ 1259. SAFETY BELTS; PERSONS AGE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER

\* \* \*

~~(e) This section may be enforced only if a law enforcement officer has detained the operator of a motor vehicle for another suspected traffic violation. An operator shall not be subject to the penalty established in this section unless the operator is required to pay a penalty for the primary violation. [Repealed.]~~

(f) The penalty for violation of this section shall be as follows:

- (1) ~~\$25.00~~ \$0.00 for a first violation;
- (2) ~~\$50.00~~ \$25.00 for a second violation;
- (3) \$50.00 for a third violation; and
- (4) \$100.00 for ~~third~~ fourth and subsequent violations.

Sec. 18m. REPORTING BY THE VERMONT CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
TRAINING COUNCIL

The Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council, in consultation with law enforcement agencies, shall submit a written report to the House and Senate Committees on Transportation and on Judiciary on or before the 15th day of January in 2022, 2023, and 2024 containing, for the prior State fiscal year:

(1) the total number of traffic stops broken out by race of the driver involved in the traffic stop; and

(2) the following information for all traffic stops involving safety belts not worn by persons 18 years of age or over:

(A) the age, gender, and race of the driver involved in the traffic stop;

(B) the reason for the traffic stop;

(C) the type of search conducted, if any;

(D) the evidence located, if any;

(E) the outcome of the traffic stop, including whether:

(i) a written warning was issued,

(ii) a citation for a civil ticket was issued;

(iii) a citation or arrest for a misdemeanor or a felony occurred; or

(iv) no subsequent action was taken;

(F) summary data broken out by age, gender, race, and outcome of the traffic stop where the reason for the stop was the primary enforcement of a person 18 years of age or over not wearing a safety belt; and

(G) summary data broken out by age, gender, race, and outcome of the traffic stop where the reason for the stop was for any reason other than the primary enforcement of a person 18 years of age or over not wearing a safety belt.

\* \* \* Miscellaneous Cannabis Provisions \* \* \*

Sec. 18n. 6 V.S.A. § 567 is amended to read:

§ 567. AGENCY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND MARKETS; TESTING

(a) The Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets shall establish a cannabis quality control program for the following purposes:

(1) to develop potency and contaminant testing protocols for hemp, and hemp-infused products, cannabis, and cannabis products as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 831;

(2) to verify cannabinoid label guarantees of hemp, and hemp-infused products, cannabis, and cannabis products as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 831;

(3) to test for pesticides, solvents, heavy metals, mycotoxins, and bacterial and fungal contaminants in hemp, and hemp-infused products, cannabis, and cannabis products as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 831; and

(4) to certify testing laboratories that can offer the services in subdivisions (2) and (3) of this section.

(b) For purposes of this section, a laboratory operating under a dispensary registration pursuant to 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 that offers the services in subdivisions (2) and (3) of subsection (a) of this section on July 1, 2019 shall be deemed certified by the Agency.

(c) The cost of a test of a product produced at a registered dispensary shall be paid by the Department of Public Safety.

Sec. 19. 18 V.S.A. § 4230a(a)(2)(A) is amended to read:

(2)(A) A person shall not consume ~~marijuana~~ cannabis in a public place. "Public place" means ~~any street, alley, park, sidewalk, public building other than individual dwellings, any place of public accommodation as defined in 9~~



~~V.S.A. § 4501, and any place where the use or possession of a lighted tobacco product, tobacco product, or tobacco substitute as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 1001 is prohibited by law has the same meaning as provided by 7 V.S.A. § 831.~~

Sec. 20. 18 V.S.A. § 4230 is amended to read:

§ 4230. MARIJUANA CANNABIS

\* \* \*

(b) Selling or dispensing.

(1) A person knowingly and unlawfully selling ~~marijuana~~ cannabis or hashish shall be imprisoned not more than two years or fined not more than \$10,000.00, or both.

(2) A person knowingly and unlawfully selling or dispensing more than one ounce of ~~marijuana~~ cannabis or five grams or more of hashish shall be imprisoned not more than five years or fined not more than \$100,000.00, or both.

(3) A person knowingly and unlawfully selling or dispensing one pound or more of ~~marijuana~~ cannabis or 2.8 ounces or more of hashish shall be imprisoned not more than 15 years or fined not more than \$500,000.00, or both.

(4) A person 21 years of age or older may dispense one ounce or less of cannabis or five grams or less of hashish to another person who is 21 years of age or older provided that the dispensing is not advertised or promoted to the public.

Sec. 20a. 18 V.S.A. § 4474n is added to read:

§ 4474n. USE OF U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-  
APPROVED DRUGS CONTAINING ONE OR MORE  
CANNABINOIDS

(a) Upon approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of one or more prescription drugs containing one or more cannabinoids, the following activities shall be lawful in Vermont:

(1) the clinically appropriate prescription for a patient of an FDA-approved prescription drug containing one or more cannabinoids by a health care provider licensed to prescribe medications in this State and acting within his or her authorized scope of practice;

(2) the dispensing, pursuant to a valid prescription, of an FDA-approved prescription drug containing one or more cannabinoids to a patient or a

patient's authorized representative by a pharmacist or by another health care provider licensed to dispense medications in this State and acting within his or her authorized scope of practice;

(3) the possession and transportation of an FDA-approved prescription drug containing one or more cannabinoids by a patient to whom a valid prescription was issued or by the patient's authorized representative;

(4) the possession and transportation of an FDA-approved prescription drug containing one or more cannabinoids by a licensed pharmacy or wholesaler in order to facilitate the appropriate dispensing and use of the drug; and

(5) the use of an FDA-approved prescription drug containing one or more cannabinoids by a patient to whom a valid prescription was issued, provided the patient uses the drug only for legitimate medical purposes in conformity with instructions from the prescriber and dispenser.

(b) Upon approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration of one or more prescription drugs containing one or more cannabinoids, the Department of Health shall amend its rules to conform to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section.

#### Sec. 20b. REPEAL

2017 Act and Resolves No. 62, Sec. 8 (use of U.S. Food and Drug Administration-approved drugs containing cannabidiol) is repealed.

#### Sec. 21. STATUTORY REVISION AUTHORITY

When preparing the Vermont Statutes Annotated for publication, the Office of Legislative Council shall replace "marijuana" with "cannabis" throughout the statutes as needed for consistency with this act, as long as the revisions have no other effect on the meaning of the affected statutes.

\* \* \* Effective Dates \* \* \*

#### Sec. 22. EFFECTIVE DATES

(a) This section and Secs. 18c (Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement training), 18j (drug recognition experts report), 18n (Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets; testing), 20 (cannabis dispensing), 20a (F.D.A.-approved drugs containing one or more cannabinoids), 20b (repeal of F.D.A.-approved drugs containing cannabidiol), and 21 (statutory revision authority) shall take effect on passage.

(b) Secs. 1 (Title 7 redesignation), 2 (cannabis chapter), 3 (implementation

of the Cannabis Control Board), 4 (implementation of rulemaking by the Cannabis Control Board, 5 (Cannabis Control Board; fees), 6 (creation of Board positions), 6a (space allocation), 6b (appropriation), 7 (cannabis establishments chapter), 8 (implementation of licensing of cannabis establishments), 18a (Substance Misuse Prevention Fund), 18i (permissive inference), 18k (National Highway Traffic safety Administration-approved saliva testing device), and 19 (public place definition) shall take effect July 1, 2019.

(c) Secs. 14 (creation of excise and local option tax), 14a (tax license disclosure), 15 (sales tax exemption), 16 (tax exemption), 17 (tax expenditure), 17a (meals and rooms tax), 17b (meals and rooms tax expenditure), and 18 (income tax deduction), 18b (Substance Misuse Prevention Fund), 18d (definition of evidentiary test), 18e (operating vehicle under the influence of alcohol or other substance), 18f (consent to taking of tests to determine blood alcohol content or presence of other drug), 18g (administration of tests), and 18h (independent testing of evidentiary sample) shall take effect January 1, 2021.

(d) Secs. 6c and 6d shall take effect on July 1, 2021.

**(Committee vote: 10-1-0 )**

**(For text see Senate Journal February 28, 2019 )**

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

\* \* \* Title Redesignation \* \* \*

Sec. 1. Title 7 of the V.S.A. is redesignated to read:

7. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, CANNABIS, AND TOBACCO

\* \* \* Cannabis Generally; Cannabis Control Board \* \* \*

Sec. 2. 7 V.S.A. chapter 31 is added to read:

CHAPTER 31. CANNABIS

Subchapter 1. General Provisions

§ 831. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Board” means the Cannabis Control Board.

(2)(A) “Cannabis” means all parts of the plant Cannabis sativa L.,

except as provided by subdivision (B) of this subdivision (2), whether growing or harvested, and includes:

(i) the seeds of the plant;

(ii) the resin extracted from any part of the plant; and

(iii) any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds, or resin.

(B) “Cannabis” does not include:

(i) the mature stalks of the plant and fiber produced from the stalks;

(ii) oil or cake made from the seeds of the plant;

(iii) any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the mature stalks, fiber, oil, or cake;

(iv) the sterilized seed of the plant that is incapable of germination; or

(v) hemp or hemp products, as defined in 6 V.S.A. § 562.

(3) “Cannabis product” means concentrated cannabis and a product that is composed of cannabis and other ingredients and is intended for use or consumption, including an edible product, ointment, and tincture. Cannabis product shall include a vaporizer cartridge containing cannabis oil that is intended for use with a battery-powered device.

(4) “Chair” means the chair of the Cannabis Control Board.

(5) “Criminal history record” shall have the same meaning as in 20 V.S.A. § 2056a(a).

(6) “Public place” means any street, alley, park, sidewalk, public building other than individual dwellings, any place of public accommodation as defined in 9 V.S.A. § 4501, and any place where the use or possession of a lighted tobacco product, tobacco product, or tobacco substitute is prohibited by law pursuant to 18 V.S.A. chapter 37.

#### § 832. CANNABIS POSSESSED UNLAWFULLY SUBJECT TO SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE

Cannabis possessed unlawfully in violation of this title may be seized by law enforcement and is subject to forfeiture.

#### § 833. CONSUMPTION OF CANNABIS IN A PUBLIC PLACE

No person shall consume cannabis in a public place unless specifically authorized by law. Violations shall be punished in accordance with 18 V.S.A. § 4230a.

## Subchapter 2. Cannabis Control Board

### § 841. CANNABIS CONTROL BOARD; APPOINTMENT

(a) When a vacancy occurs on the Cannabis Control Board, the Governor shall make a public announcement about the vacancy. The Governor shall submit at least 10 names of potential nominees to the Cannabis Control Board Nominating Committee for review.

(b) The Committee shall review the candidates to determine which candidates are well-qualified for appointment to the Board and shall recommend those candidates to the Governor.

(c) The Governor shall appoint a chair and four members of the Board from the list of well-qualified candidates sent to the Governor by the Committee.

(d) The names of candidates shall be confidential.

### § 842. CANNABIS CONTROL BOARD NOMINATING COMMITTEE

(a) Creation. The Cannabis Control Board Nominating Committee is created for the purpose of assessing the qualifications of applicants for appointment to the Cannabis Control Board in accordance with section 841 of this title.

(b) Members. The Committee shall consist of seven members who shall be selected as follows:

(1) The Governor shall appoint three members from the Executive Branch.

(2) The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint two members from the House of Representatives.

(3) The Senate Committee on Committees shall appoint two members from the Senate.

(c) Duties. When the Governor submits the names of candidates for appointment to the Cannabis Control Board in accordance with section 841 of this title, the Committee shall review candidates to determine which candidates are well-qualified for the Board and submit those names to the Governor.

(d) Terms. The members of the Committee shall serve for terms of two years. The appointments shall be between June 1 and July 1 of each even-

numbered year, except to fill a vacancy. Members shall serve until their successors are appointed. Members shall serve not more than three consecutive terms in any capacity. A legislative member who is appointed as a member of the Committee shall retain the position for the term for which he or she was appointed to the Committee even if the member is subsequently not reelected to the General Assembly during the member's term on the Committee.

(e) Chair. The members shall elect their own chair.

(f) Quorum. A quorum of the Committee shall consist of four members.

(g) Staff and services. The Committee is authorized to use the staff and services of appropriate State agencies and departments as necessary to conduct investigations of applicants.

(h) Confidentiality. Except as provided in subsection (i) of this section, proceedings of the Committee, including the names of candidates considered by the Committee and information about any candidate submitted by the Governor, shall be confidential. The provisions of 1 V.S.A. 317(e) (expiration of Public Records Act exemptions) shall not apply to the exemptions or confidentiality provisions in this subsection.

(i) Public information. The following shall be public:

(1) operating procedures of the Committee;

(2) standard application forms and any other forms used by the Committee, provided they do not contain personal information about a candidate or confidential proceedings;

(3) all proceedings of the Committee prior to the Board's receipt of the first candidate's completed application; and

(4) at the time the Committee sends the names of the candidates to the Governor, the total number of applicants for the vacancies and the total number of candidates sent to the Governor.

(j) Reimbursement. Legislative members of the Committee shall be entitled to per diem compensation and reimbursement for expenses in accordance with 2 V.S.A. § 406. Compensation and reimbursement shall be paid from the legislative appropriation.

#### § 843. CANNABIS CONTROL BOARD; DUTIES; MEMBERS

(a) Creation. There is created within the Executive Branch an independent commission named the Cannabis Control Board for the purpose of safely, equitably, and effectively implementing and administering the laws enabling

access to adult-use cannabis in Vermont.

(b) Duties. The duties of the Board shall be:

(1) rulemaking in accordance with this chapter, chapter 33 of this title, and 3 V.S.A. chapter 25;

(2) administration of a program for licensed cannabis establishments, which shall include compliance and enforcement; and

(3) submission of an annual budget to the Governor.

(c) Membership.

(1) The Board shall be composed of a chair and four members appointed by the Governor in accordance with sections 841 and 842 of this title.

(2) All Board members shall serve for a term of three years or until a successor is appointed and shall be eligible for reappointment, provided that no member may serve more than three terms.

(3) A vacancy created before the expiration of a term shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the unexpired portion of the term. A member appointed to fill a vacancy created before the expiration of a term shall not be deemed to have served a term for the purpose of subdivision (2) of this subsection.

(4) A member may be removed only for cause by the remaining members of the Commission in accordance with the Vermont Administrative Procedure Act.

(d)(1) Conflicts of interest. No Board member shall, during his or her term or terms on the Board, be an officer of, director of, organizer of, employee of, consultant to, or attorney for any person subject to regulation by the Board.

(2) No Board member shall participate in creating or applying any law, rule, or policy or in making any other determination if the Board member, individually or as a fiduciary, or the Board member's spouse, parent, or child wherever residing or any other member of the Board member's family residing in his or her household has an economic interest in the matter before the Board or has any more than a de minimus interest that could be substantially affected by the proceeding.

(3) No Board member shall, during his or her term or terms on the Board, solicit, engage in negotiations for, or otherwise discuss future employment or a future business relationship of any kind with any person subject to supervision or regulation by the Board.

(4) No Board member may appear before the Board or any other State agency on behalf of a person subject to supervision or regulation by the Board for a period of one year following his or her last day as a member of the Cannabis Control Board.

(e) Salaries. The Chair and all members of the Board shall be full-time State employees and shall be exempt from the State classified system. The Chair shall receive compensation equal to two-thirds that of a Superior Court Judge and other members shall receive compensation equal to one-half that of a Superior Court Judge.

(f) Executive Director. The Board shall appoint an Executive Director who shall be an attorney with experience in legislative or regulatory matters. The Director shall be a full-time State employee, shall be exempt from the State classified system, and shall serve at the pleasure of the Board. The Director shall be responsible for:

(1) supervising and administering the operation and implementation of this chapter and the rules adopted by the Board as directed by the Board;

(2) assisting the Board in its duties and administering the licensing requirements of this chapter;

(3) acting as Secretary to the Board, but as a nonvoting member of the Board;

(4) employing such staff as may be required to carry out the functions of the Board; and

(5) preparing an annual budget for submission to the Board.

(g) Consultant. The Board is authorized to hire a consultant as needed to assist with its duties under this section.

(h) Advisory committee.

(1) There is an advisory committee established within the Board that shall be comprised of members with expertise and knowledge relevant to the Board's mission. The advisory committee shall be composed of the following 12 members:

(A) one member with an expertise in public health appointed by the Governor;

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets or designee;

(C) one member with an expertise in laboratory science or toxicology appointed by the Governor;



(D) one member with an expertise in systemic social justice and equity issues appointed by the Speaker of the House;

(E) one member with an expertise in women and minority-owned business ownership appointed by the Speaker of the House;

(F) one member with an expertise in substance misuse prevention appointed by the Senate Committee on Committees;

(G) one member with an expertise in the cannabis industry appointed by the Senate Committee on Committees;

(H) one member with an expertise in business management or regulatory compliance appointed by the Treasurer;

(I) one member with an expertise in municipal issues appointed by the Treasurer;

(J) one member with an expertise in public safety appointed by the Attorney General;

(K) one member with an expertise in criminal justice reform appointed by the Attorney General; and

(L) the Secretary of Natural Resources or designee.

(2) Initial appointments to the advisory committee as provided in subdivision (1) of this subsection (h) shall be made on or before December 1, 2020.

(3) The Board may establish subcommittees within the advisory committee to accomplish its work.

(4) Members of the Advisory Committee who are not otherwise compensated by the member's employer for attendance at meetings shall be entitled to per diem compensation and reimbursement of expenses as permitted under 32 V.S.A. § 1010 for not more than six meetings annually. These payments shall be made from the Cannabis Regulation Fund.

#### § 844. AUTHORITY FOR CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS

The Board shall establish a user agreement with the Vermont Crime Information Center in accordance with 20 V.S.A. chapter 117 for the purpose of obtaining Vermont criminal history records, out-of-state criminal history records, and criminal history records from the Federal Bureau of Investigation as required by chapter 33 of this title.

#### § 845. CANNABIS REGULATION FUND

(a) There is established the Cannabis Regulation Fund, which shall be

managed in accordance with 32 V.S.A. chapter 7, subchapter 5. The Fund shall be maintained by the Cannabis Control Board.

(b) The Fund shall be composed of all application fees, annual license fees, renewal fees, advertising review fees, and civil penalties collected by the Board pursuant to chapter 33 of this title.

(c) Monies from the fund shall only be appropriated for the purposes of implementation, administration, and enforcement of this chapter and chapter 33 of this title.

#### § 846. FEES

(a) The Board shall have the authority to charge and collect fees as provided by this chapter and chapter 33 of this title.

(b) Fees shall be deposited in the Cannabis Regulation Fund.

#### § 847. APPEALS

(a)(1) A party aggrieved by a final decision of the Board may, within 30 days of the decision, appeal that decision by filing a notice of appeal with the Executive Director who shall assign the case to an appellate officer.

(2)(A) The review shall be conducted on the basis of the record created before the Board.

(B) In cases of alleged irregularities in procedure before the Board, not shown in the record, proof on that issue may be taken by the appellate officer.

(b) The appellate officer shall not substitute his or her judgment for that of the Board as to the weight of the evidence on questions of fact. The appellate officer may affirm the decision, or may reverse and remand the matter with recommendations if substantial rights of the appellant have been prejudiced because the Board's finding, inferences, conclusions, or decisions are:

(1) in violation of constitutional or statutory provisions;

(2) in excess of the statutory authority of the Board;

(3) made upon unlawful procedure;

(4) affected by other error of law;

(5) clearly erroneous in view of the evidence on the record as a whole;

(6) arbitrary or capricious; or

(7) characterized by abuse of discretion or clearly unwarranted exercise of discretion.

(c) A party aggrieved by a decision of the appellate officer may appeal to the Supreme Court, which shall review the matter on the basis of the records created before the Board.

(d) The Board shall have the authority to contract for the services of an appellate officer.

### Sec. 3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CANNABIS CONTROL BOARD

(a) The Cannabis Control Board, created in Sec. 2 of this act, is established on June 1, 2020.

(b) Members of the Board shall be appointed on or before September 1, 2020 and terms of members shall officially begin on such date.

(c)(1) In order to stagger the terms of the members of the Board, the initial terms of those members shall be as follows:

(A) the Chair shall serve for a three-year term;

(B) two members shall serve for a two-year term; and

(C) two members shall serve for a one-year term.

(2) After the expiration of the initial terms set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection, Board member terms shall be as set forth in 7 V.S.A. § 843.

### Sec. 4. IMPLEMENTATION OF RULEMAKING BY THE CANNABIS CONTROL BOARD

On or before March 1, 2021 the Cannabis Control Board shall initiate rulemaking for cannabis establishments pursuant to chapter 33 of this title as provided in Sec. 7 of this act.

### Sec. 5. CANNABIS CONTROL BOARD REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY; PROPOSAL FOR POSITIONS, FEES, AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2022 AND 2023; LAND USE, ENVIRONMENTAL, ENERGY, AND EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS OR STANDARDS; OUTREACH, TRAINING, AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS; ONLINE ORDERING AND DELIVERY; ADDITIONAL TYPES OF LICENSES

(a) On or before January 15, 2021, the Executive Director of the Cannabis Control Board shall provide recommendations to the General Assembly on the following:

(1) Resources necessary for implementation of this act for fiscal years 2022 and 2023, including positions and funding. The Board shall consider utilization of current expertise and resources within State government and cooperation with other State departments and agencies where there may be an overlap in duties.

(2) Fees to be charged and collected in accordance with the Board's authority pursuant to 7 V.S.A. § 847. The recommendations shall be accompanied by information justifying the recommended rate as required by 32 V.S.A. § 605(d). The fees submitted in accordance with this subdivision are projected, at a minimum, to equal the cost of application and license fees for marijuana establishments in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that are collected by the Cannabis Control Commission. The Board may recommend fees that are lower or higher, provided they are designed to provide sufficient funding to meet the duties of the Cannabis Control Board as provided in 7 V.S.A. § 843.

(A) Application fees, initial annual license fees, and annual license renewal fees for each type of cannabis establishment license as provided in 7 V.S.A. § 910: cultivator, product manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, testing laboratory, and integrated. If the Board establishes tiers within a licensing category, it shall provide a fee recommendation for each tier.

(B) Fee for a cannabis establishment identification card as provided in 7 V.S.A. § 884.

(C) Fee for advertisement review for a cannabis establishment licensee as provided in 7 V.S.A. § 865.

(3) Whether monies expected to be generated by fees identified in subdivision (2) of this subsection are sufficient to support the statutory duties of the Board and whether any portion of the tax established pursuant to 32 V.S.A. § 7901 should be allocated to the Cannabis Regulation Fund to ensure these duties are met.

(4) Whether monies collected pursuant to a local option tax should be shared with municipalities that host a cannabis establishment that is not a licensed retailer or integrated licensee and, if so, a recommended formula for sharing the revenue.

(b) On or before January 15, 2021, the Executive Director of the Cannabis Control Board, after consultation with the Secretary of Natural Resources, the Chair of the Natural Resources Board, and the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets, shall recommend to the General Assembly exemptions, specific criteria, or additional requirements under applicable State or local

environmental or land use law for cannabis establishments in the State. The recommendations shall address whether additional groundwater quality requirements or regulations are required for the cultivation of cannabis in order to protect the groundwater resources of the State from overuse. The Executive Director may provide the recommendations based on a tier, type, or category of cannabis cultivation or cannabis establishment.

(c) On or before January 15, 2021, the Executive Director of the Cannabis Control Board, after consultation with the Commissioner of Public Service and the Chair of the Public Utility Commission, shall recommend to the General Assembly energy or efficiency requirements or standards for the operation of cannabis establishments in the State. The recommendations shall include:

(1) recommended building energy standards for cannabis establishments if different from existing commercial building standards;

(2) recommended energy audits for cannabis establishments, including the recommended frequency of audits and who should perform the audits; and

(3) energy efficiency and conservation measures applicable to cannabis establishments.

(d) In making the recommendations required under subsections (b) and (c) of this section, the Executive Director of the Cannabis Control Board shall recommend the permits, licenses, or standards that a licensed cannabis cultivator or cannabis product manufacturer shall demonstrate, as a condition of licensure, or as a condition for licensure renewal if such standards are not established prior to initial licensure.

(e) On or before March 1, 2021, the Executive Director of the Cannabis Control Board shall submit to the General Assembly the Board's recommendation whether licensed cannabis product manufacturers should be considered a food manufacturing establishment or food processor pursuant to 18 V.S.A. § 4301(7) for the purpose of licensing and regulation by the Department of Health.

(f) On or before November 15, 2021, the Executive Director of the Cannabis Control Board shall submit to the General Assembly:

(1) a proposal to work with the Department of Labor, Agency of Commerce and Community Development, the Department of Corrections, and the Director of Racial Equity to develop outreach, training, and employment programs focused on providing economic opportunities to individuals who historically have been disproportionately impacted by cannabis prohibition;

(2) a summary of the experience of other jurisdictions with regulated cannabis markets that allow licensed retail cannabis establishments to accept

online ordering for in-store pick-up of items and to deliver to customers and the advantages and disadvantages of allowing such services in Vermont;

(3) recommendations as to whether the General Assembly should consider adding additional types of cannabis licenses, including a craft cooperative license, delivery license, or special event license;

(4) recommendations as to whether cannabis and cannabis products should have a minimum amount of cannabidiol to aid in the prevention of the cannabis-induced psychosis that occurs in some users of cannabis and cannabis products; and

(5) recommendations regarding the display and sale of cannabis-related paraphernalia that is sold by persons who are not licensed as a cannabis establishment or a dispensary.

#### Sec. 6. CANNABIS CONTROL BOARD; POSITIONS

The following new permanent positions are created in the Cannabis Control Board:

- (1) five full-time, exempt members of the Board;
- (2) one full-time, exempt Executive Director of the Board; and
- (3) one full-time, classified Administrative Assistant.

#### Sec. 6a. BUILDINGS AND GENERAL SERVICES; SPACE ALLOCATION

The Commissioner of Buildings and General Services shall allocate space for the Cannabis Control Board established in Sec. 2 of this act. This space shall be allocated on or before September 1, 2020.

#### Sec. 6b. APPROPRIATION

In fiscal year 2021, \$810,000.00 is appropriated from the Cannabis Regulation Fund to the Cannabis Control Board. This appropriation is made in anticipation of receipts in the Fund.

#### Sec. 6c. CONTINGENT CANNABIS REGULATION FUND DEFICIT OFFSET

To the extent that the Cannabis Regulation Fund has a negative balance at the close of the fiscal year 2022, proceeds in that amount from the tax established in 32 V.S.A. § 7901 in fiscal year 2023 shall be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund.

#### Sec. 6d. AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS REPORT

On or before November 15, 2023, the Auditor of Accounts shall report to

the General Assembly regarding the organizational structure and membership of the Cannabis Control Board and whether the structure continues to be the most efficient for carrying out the statutory duties of the Board.

\* \* \* Cannabis Establishments \* \* \*

Sec. 7. 7 V.S.A. chapter 33 is added to read:

## CHAPTER 33. CANNABIS ESTABLISHMENTS

### Subchapter 1. General Provisions

#### § 861. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Advertise” means the publication or dissemination of an advertisement.

(2) “Advertisement” means any written or verbal statement, illustration, or depiction that is calculated to induce sales of cannabis or cannabis products, including any written, printed, graphic, or other material, billboard, sign, or other outdoor display, other periodical literature, publication, or in a radio or television broadcast, the Internet, or in any other media. The term does not include:

(A) any label affixed to any cannabis or cannabis product, or any individual covering, carton, or other wrapper of that container that constitutes a part of the labeling under provisions of these standards;

(B) any editorial or other reading material, such as a news release, in any periodical or publication or newspaper for the publication of which no money or valuable consideration is paid or promised, directly or indirectly, by any cannabis establishment, and that is not written by or at the direction of the licensee;

(C) any educational, instructional, or otherwise noncommercial material that is not intended to induce sales and that does not propose an economic transaction, but that merely provides information to the public in an unbiased manner; or

(D) a sign attached to the premises of a cannabis establishment that merely identifies the location of the cannabis establishment.

(3) “Affiliate” means a person that directly or indirectly owns or controls, is owned or controlled by, or is under common ownership or control with another person.

(4) “Applicant” means a person that applies for a license to operate a

cannabis establishment pursuant to this chapter.

(5) “Board” means the Cannabis Control Board.

(6) “Cannabis” shall have the same meaning as provided in section 831 of this title.

(7) “Cannabis cultivator” or “cultivator” means a person licensed by the Board to engage in the cultivation of cannabis in accordance with this chapter.

(8) “Cannabis establishment” means a cannabis cultivator, wholesaler, product manufacturer, retailer, or testing laboratory licensed by the Board to engage in commercial cannabis activity in accordance with this chapter.

(9) “Cannabis product” shall have the same meaning as provided in section 831 of this title.

(10) “Cannabis product manufacturer” or “product manufacturer” means a person licensed by the Board to manufacture cannabis products in accordance with this chapter.

(11) “Cannabis retailer” or “retailer” means a person licensed by the Board to sell cannabis and cannabis products to adults 21 years of age and older for off-site consumption in accordance with this chapter.

(12) “Cannabis testing laboratory” or “testing laboratory” means a person licensed by the Board to test cannabis and cannabis products in accordance with this chapter.

(13) “Cannabis wholesaler” or “wholesaler” means a person licensed by the Board to purchase, process, transport, and sell cannabis and cannabis products in accordance with this chapter.

(14) “Chair” means the Chair of the Cannabis Control Board.

(15) “Characterizing flavor” means a taste or aroma, other than the taste or aroma of cannabis, imparted either prior to or during consumption of a cannabis product. The term includes tastes or aromas relating to any fruit, chocolate, vanilla, honey, maple, candy, cocoa, dessert, alcoholic beverage, mint, menthol, wintergreen, herb or spice, or other food or drink, or to any conceptual flavor that imparts a taste or aroma that is distinguishable from cannabis flavor but may not relate to any particular known flavor.

(16) “Child-resistant packaging” means packaging that is designed or constructed to be significantly difficult for children under five years of age to open or obtain a toxic or harmful amount of the substance in the container within a reasonable time and not difficult for normal adults to use properly, but does not mean packaging that all children under five years of age cannot open



or obtain a toxic or harmful amount of the substance in the container within a reasonable time.

(17) “Controls,” “is controlled by,” and “under common control” mean the power to direct, or cause the direction or management and policies of a person, whether through the direct or beneficial ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise. A person who directly or beneficially owns 10 percent or more equity interest, or the equivalent thereof, of another person shall be deemed to control the person.

(18) “Dispensary” means a business organization licensed pursuant to 18 V.S.A. chapter 86.

(19) “Enclosed, locked facility” means a building, room, greenhouse, outdoor fenced-in area, or other location that is enclosed on all sides and prevents cannabis from easily being viewed by the public. The facility shall be equipped with locks or other security devices that permit access only by:

(A) Employees, agents, or owners of the cultivator, all of whom shall be 21 years of age or older.

(B) Government employees performing their official duties.

(C) Contractors performing labor that does not include cannabis cultivation, packaging, or processing. Contractors shall be accompanied by an employee, agent, or owner of the cultivator when they are in areas where cannabis is being grown, processed, packaged, or stored.

(D) Registered employees of other cultivators, members of the media, elected officials, and other individuals 21 years of age or older visiting the facility, provided they are accompanied by an employee, agent, or owner of the cultivator.

(20) “Flavored oil cannabis product” means any oil cannabis product that contains an additive to give it a characterizing flavor.

(21) “Integrated licensee” means a person licensed by the Board to engage in the activities of a cultivator, wholesaler, product manufacturer, retailer, and testing laboratory in accordance with this chapter.

(22) “Municipality” means a town, city, or incorporated village.

(23) “Person” shall include any natural person; corporation; municipality; the State of Vermont or any department, agency, or subdivision of the State; and any partnership, unincorporated association, or other legal entity.

(24) “Plant canopy” means the square footage dedicated to live plant

production and does not include areas such as office space or areas used for the storage of fertilizers, pesticides, or other products.

(25) “Principal” means an individual vested with the authority to conduct, manage, or supervise the business affairs of a person, and may include the president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, manager, or similar executive officer of a business; a director of a corporation, nonprofit corporation, or mutual benefit enterprise; a member of a nonprofit corporation, cooperative, or member-managed limited liability company; and a partner of a partnership.

(26) “Small cultivator” means a cultivator with a plant canopy or space for cultivating plants for breeding stock of not more than 500 square feet.

#### § 862. NOT APPLICABLE TO HEMP OR THERAPEUTIC USE OF CANNABIS

This chapter applies to the regulation of cannabis establishments by the Board and shall not apply to activities regulated by 6 V.S.A. chapter 34 (hemp) or 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 (therapeutic use of cannabis).

#### § 863. REGULATION BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(a)(1) Prior to a cannabis retailer operating within a municipality, the municipality shall affirmatively permit the operation of such retailers by majority vote of those present and voting by Australian ballot at an annual or special meeting warned for that purpose.

(2) A vote to permit the operation of a licensed cannabis retailer within the municipality shall remain in effect until rescinded by majority vote of those present and voting by Australian ballot at a subsequent annual or special meeting warned for that purpose. A rescission of the permission to operate a licensed cannabis retailer within the municipality under this subdivision shall not apply to a licensed cannabis retailer that is operating within the municipality at the time of the vote.

(b) A municipality that hosts a cannabis establishment may establish a cannabis control commission composed of commissioners who may be members of the municipal legislative body. The local cannabis control commission may issue and administer local control licenses under this subsection for cannabis establishments within the municipality. The commissioners may condition the issuance of a local control license upon compliance with any bylaw adopted pursuant to 24 V.S.A. § 4414 or ordinances regulating signs or public nuisances adopted pursuant to 24 V.S.A. § 2291. The commission may suspend or revoke a local control license for a violation of any condition placed upon the license. The Board shall adopt

rules relating to a municipality's issuance of a local control license in accordance with this subsection and the local commissioners shall administer the rules furnished to them by the Board as necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(c) Prior to issuing a license to a cannabis establishment under this chapter, the Board shall ensure that the applicant has obtained a local control license from the municipality, if required.

(d) A municipality shall not:

(1) prohibit the operation of a cannabis establishment within the municipality through an ordinance adopted pursuant to 24 V.S.A. § 2291 or a bylaw adopted pursuant to 24 V.S.A. § 4414;

(2) condition the operation of a cannabis establishment, or the issuance or renewal of a municipal permit to operate a cannabis establishment, on any basis other than the conditions in subsection (b) of this section; and

(3) exceed the authority granted to it by law to regulate a cannabis establishment.

#### § 864. ADVERTISING

(a) "Advertise" and "advertisement" have the same meaning as in section 831 of this title.

(b) A cannabis establishment advertisement shall not contain any statement or illustration that:

(1) is deceptive, false or misleading;

(2) promotes overconsumption;

(3) represents that the use of cannabis has curative effects;

(4) offers a prize, award, or inducement for purchasing cannabis or a cannabis product, except that price discounts are allowed;

(5) offers free samples of cannabis or cannabis products;

(6) depicts a person under 21 years of age consuming cannabis or cannabis products; or

(7) is designed to be or has the effect of being particularly appealing to persons under 21 years of age.

(c) Cannabis establishments shall not advertise their products via any medium unless the licensee can show that not more than 15 percent of the audience is reasonably expected to be under 21 years of age.

(d) All advertisements shall contain health warnings adopted by rule by the Board in consultation with the Department of Health.

(e) All advertisements shall be submitted to the Board on a form or in a format prescribed by the Board, prior to the dissemination of the advertisement. The Board may:

(1) require a specific disclosure be made in the advertisement in a clear and conspicuous manner if the Board determines that the advertisement would be false or misleading without such a disclosure; or

(2) require changes that are necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare or consistent with dispensing information for the product under review.

(f) The Board may charge and collect fees for review of advertisements.

#### § 865. EDUCATION

(a) A licensee shall complete an enforcement seminar every three years conducted by the Board. A license shall not be renewed unless the records of the Board show that the licensee has complied with the terms of this subsection.

(b) A licensee shall ensure that each employee involved in the sale of cannabis or cannabis products to the public completes a training program approved by the Board prior to selling cannabis or cannabis products and at least once every 24 months thereafter. The training shall include information about the health effects of the use of cannabis and cannabis products. A licensee shall keep a written record of the type and date of training for each employee, which shall be signed by each employee. A licensee may comply with this requirement by conducting its own training program on its premises, using information and materials furnished by the Board. A licensee who fails to comply with the requirements of this section shall be subject to a suspension of not less than one day of the license issued under this chapter.

#### § 866. YOUTH

(a) A cannabis establishment licensed pursuant to this chapter shall not dispense or sell cannabis to a person under 21 years of age or employ a person under 21 years of age. The Board may assess civil penalties against or suspend or revoke the license of a cannabis establishment that dispenses or sells cannabis or cannabis products to a person under 21 years of age.

(b) A cannabis establishment shall not permit a person under 21 years of age to enter a building or enclosure on the premises where cannabis is located. This subsection shall not apply to a registered patient visiting a dispensary

even if that dispensary is located in a building that is located on the same premises of a cannabis establishment.

(c) In accordance with section 864 of this title, advertising by a cannabis establishment shall not depict a person under 21 years of age consuming cannabis or cannabis products or be designed to be or has the effect of being particularly appealing to persons under 21 years of age. Cannabis establishments shall not advertise their products via any medium unless the licensee can show that not more than 15 percent of the audience is reasonably expected to be under 21 years of age.

(d) The Board, in consultation with the Department of Health, shall adopt rules in accordance with section 881 of this title to:

(1) prohibit cannabis products or the packaging of such products that are designed to make the product more appealing to persons under 21 years of age;

(2) prohibit the packaging of cannabis that is designed to make the product more appealing to persons under 21 years of age;

(3) require that cannabis products sold by licensed retailers and integrated licensees are contained in child-resistant packaging; and

(4) require that cannabis and cannabis products sold by licensed retailers and integrated licensees are packaged with labels that clearly indicate that the contents of the package contain cannabis and should be kept away from persons under 21 years of age.

#### § 867. STANDARD SYMBOL FOR CANNABIS

The Board shall create a standard symbol that shall be used on all cannabis and cannabis products sold by a licensed cannabis retailer to indicate that the contents of a package contain cannabis.

#### § 868. PROHIBITED PRODUCTS

(a) The following are prohibited products and may not be cultivated, produced or sold pursuant to a license issued under this chapter:

(1) cannabis flower with greater than 30 percent tetrahydrocannabinol;

(2) solid concentrate cannabis products with greater than 60 percent tetrahydrocannabinol;

(3) oil cannabis products except for those that are sold prepackaged for use with battery-powered devices;

(4) flavored oil cannabis products sold prepackaged for use with battery-powered devices and any cannabis flower that contains characterizing

flavor that is not naturally occurring in the cannabis;

(5) cannabis products that contain delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol and nicotine or alcoholic beverages; and

(6) any cannabis or cannabis products that are designed to make the product more appealing to persons under 21 years of age.

#### § 869. CULTIVATION OF CANNABIS; ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND

##### USE STANDARDS

(a) A cannabis establishment shall not be regulated as “farming” under the Required Agricultural Practices, 6 V.S.A. chapter 215, or other State law, and cannabis produced from cultivation shall not be considered an agricultural product or agricultural crop for the purposes of 32 V.S.A. chapter 124, 32 V.S.A. § 9741, or other relevant State law.

(b) The cultivation, processing, and manufacturing of cannabis regulated under this chapter shall comply with all applicable State, federal, and local environmental, energy, or public health law, unless otherwise provided under this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter.

(c) A cannabis establishment regulated under this chapter shall be subject to regulation under 24 V.S.A. chapter 117 as authorized by this chapter.

(d)(1) The cultivation, processing, and manufacturing of cannabis regulated under this chapter shall comply with the following sections of the Required Agricultural Practices:

(A) section 6, regarding conditions, restriction, and operating standards;

(B) section 8, regarding groundwater quality and groundwater quality investigations; and

(C) section 12, regarding subsurface tile drainage.

(2) Application of or compliance with the Required Agricultural Practices under subdivision (1) of this subsection shall not be construed to provide a presumption of compliance with or exemption to any applicable State, federal, and local environmental, energy, public health, or land use law required under subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

#### Subchapter 2. Administration

#### § 881. RULEMAKING; CANNABIS ESTABLISHMENTS

(a) The Board shall adopt rules to implement and administer this chapter in accordance with subdivisions (1)–(7) of this subsection.

- (1) Rules concerning any cannabis establishment shall include:
- (A) the form and content of license and renewal applications;
  - (B) qualifications for licensure that are directly and demonstrably related to the operation of a cannabis establishment, including:
    - (i) a requirement to submit an operating plan, which shall include information concerning:
      - (I) the type of business organization; the identity of its controlling owners and principals; and the identity of the controlling owners and principals of its affiliates; and
      - (II) the sources, amount, and nature of its capital, assets, and financing; the identity of its financiers; and the identity of the controlling owners and principals of its financiers;
    - (ii) a requirement to file an amendment to its operating plan in the event of a significant change in organization, operation, or financing; and
    - (iii) the requirement for a fingerprint-based criminal history record check and regulatory record check pursuant to section 883 of this title;
  - (C) oversight requirements, including provisions to ensure that a licensed establishment complies with State and federal regulatory requirements governing insurance, securities, workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, and occupational health and safety;
  - (D) inspection requirements;
  - (E) records to be kept by licensees and the required availability of the records;
  - (F) employment and training requirements;
  - (G) security requirements, including any appropriate lighting, physical security, video, and alarm requirements;
  - (H) restrictions on advertising, marketing, and signage;
  - (I) health and safety requirements;
  - (J) regulation of additives to cannabis and cannabis products, including those that are toxic or designed to make the product more addictive, more appealing to persons under 21 years of age, or to mislead consumers;
  - (K) procedures for seed-to-sale traceability of cannabis, including any requirements for tracking software;
  - (L) regulation of the storage and transportation of cannabis;

(M) sanitary requirements;

(N) procedures for the renewal of a license, which shall allow renewal applications to be submitted up to 90 days prior to the expiration of the cannabis establishment's license;

(O) procedures for suspension and revocation of a license;

(P) requirements for banking and financial transactions, including provisions to ensure that the Board, the Department of Financial Regulation, and financial institutions have access to relevant information concerning licensed establishments to comply with State and federal regulatory requirements;

(Q) disclosure or eligibility requirements for a financier, its owners and principals, and its affiliates, which may include:

(i) requirements to disclose information to a licensed establishment, the Board, or the Department of Financial Regulation;

(ii) a minimum age requirement and a requirement to conduct a background check for natural persons;

(iii) requirements to ensure that a financier complies with applicable State and federal laws governing financial institutions, licensed lenders, and other financial service providers; and

(iv) any other requirements, conditions, or limitations on the type or amount of loans or capital investments made by a financier or its affiliates, which the Board, in consultation with the Department of Financial Regulation, determines is necessary to protect the public health, safety, and general welfare; and

(R) policies and procedures for conducting outreach and promoting participation in the regulated cannabis market by diverse groups of individuals, including those who have been disproportionately harmed by cannabis prohibition.

(2)(A) Rules concerning cultivators shall include:

(i) creation of a tiered system of licensing based on the plant canopy size of the cultivation operation or plant count for breeding stock;

(ii) pesticides or classes of pesticides that may not be used by cultivators;

(iii) standards for indoor cultivation of cannabis;

(iv) procedures and standards for testing cannabis for



contaminants, potency, and quality assurance and control;

(v) labeling requirements for cannabis sold to retailers and integrated licensee that include health warnings developed in consultation with the Department of Health;

(vi) regulation of visits to the establishments, including the number of visitors allowed at any one time and record keeping concerning visitors; and

(vii) facility inspection requirements and procedures.

(B) The Board shall consider the different needs and risks of small cultivators when adopting rules and shall make an exception or accommodation to such rules for cultivators of this size where appropriate.

(3) Rules concerning product manufacturers shall include:

(A) requirements that a single package of a cannabis product shall not contain more than 100 milligrams of THC, except in the case of:

(i) cannabis products that are not consumable, including topical preparations; and

(ii) cannabis products sold to a dispensary pursuant to 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 and regulations issued pursuant to that chapter;

(B) requirements that cannabis products are labeled in a manner that states the number of servings of tetrahydrocannabinol in the product, measured in servings of a maximum of five milligrams per serving, except:

(i) cannabis products that are not consumable, including topical preparations; and

(ii) cannabis products sold to a dispensary pursuant to 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 and regulations issued pursuant to that chapter;

(C) requirements that cannabis products are labeled with a date the product was manufactured, the date the product is best used by, the ingredients contained in the product, information on the length of time it typically takes for products to take effect, and health warnings developed in consultation with the Department of Health;

(D) requirements that a cannabis product is clearly identifiable with a standard symbol adopted by the Board indicating that it contains cannabis;

(E) procedures and standards for testing cannabis products for contaminants, potency, and quality assurance and control;

(F) requirements for opaque, child-resistant packaging; and

(G) a prohibition on:

(i) products or packaging that are designed to make the product more appealing to persons under 21 years of age; and

(ii) the inclusion of nicotine or alcoholic beverages in a cannabis product.

(4) Rules concerning wholesalers shall include any provisions the Board has not addressed in subdivision (a)(1) of this section that are appropriate for safe regulation of wholesalers in accordance with this chapter.

(5) Rules concerning retailers shall include:

(A) requirements for proper verification of age of customers;

(B) restrictions that cannabis shall be stored behind a counter or other barrier to ensure a customer does not have direct access to the cannabis;

(C) requirements that if the retailer sells hemp or hemp products, the hemp and hemp products are clearly labeled as such and displayed separately from cannabis and cannabis products;

(D) requirements for opaque, child-resistant packaging of cannabis and cannabis products at point of sale to customer; and

(E) facility inspection requirements and procedures.

(6) Rules concerning testing laboratories shall include:

(A) procedures and standards for testing cannabis and cannabis products for contaminants, potency, and quality assurance and control;

(B) reporting requirements, including requirements for chain-of-custody record keeping; and

(C) procedures for destruction of all cannabis and cannabis products samples.

(7) Rules concerning integrated licensees shall include the provisions provided in subdivisions (a)(1)–(6) of this section and any additional provisions the Board deems appropriate for safe regulation of integrated licensees in accordance with this chapter.

(b) The Board shall consult with other State agencies and departments as necessary in the development and adoption of rules where there is shared expertise and duties.

## § 882. SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF LICENSES; CIVIL

### PENALTIES

(a) The Board shall have the authority to suspend or revoke a cannabis establishment license for violations of this chapter in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

(b) The Board shall have authority to issue civil citations for violations of this chapter in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. Any proposed rule under this section shall include the full, minimum, and waiver penalty amounts for each violation.

#### § 883. CRIMINAL BACKGROUND RECORD CHECKS; APPLICANTS

(a) The Board shall obtain from the Vermont Crime Information Center a copy of a license applicant's fingerprint-based Vermont criminal history records, out-of-state criminal history records, and criminal history records from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(b) The Board shall adopt rules that set forth standards for determining whether an applicant should be denied a cannabis establishment license because of his or her criminal history record based on factors that demonstrate whether the applicant presently poses a threat to public safety or the proper functioning of the regulated market. Nonviolent drug offenses shall not automatically disqualify an applicant.

#### § 884. CANNABIS ESTABLISHMENT IDENTIFICATION CARD

(a) Every owner, principal, and employee of a cannabis establishment shall obtain an identification card issued by the Board.

(b)(1) Prior to issuing the identification card, the Board shall obtain from the Vermont Crime Information Center a copy of the person's Vermont fingerprint-based criminal history records, out-of-state criminal history records, and criminal history records from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(2) The Board shall adopt rules that set forth standards for determining whether a person should be denied a cannabis establishment identification card because of his or her criminal history record based on factors that demonstrate whether the applicant presently poses a threat to public safety or the proper functioning of the regulated market. Nonviolent drug offenses shall not automatically disqualify an applicant.

(c) Once an identification card application has been submitted, a person may serve as an employee of a cannabis establishment pending the background check, provided the person is supervised in his or her duties by someone who is a cardholder. The Board shall issue a temporary permit to the person for this purpose, which shall expire upon the issuance of the identification card or disqualification of the person in accordance with this section.

(d) An identification card shall expire one year after its issuance or upon the expiration of the cannabis establishment's license, whichever occurs first.

### Subchapter 3. Licenses

#### § 901. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) Except as otherwise permitted by law, a person shall not engage in the cultivation, preparation, processing, packaging, transportation, testing, or sale of cannabis or cannabis products without obtaining a license from the Board.

(b) All licenses shall be valid for one year and expire at midnight on the eve of the anniversary of the date the license was issued. A licensee may apply to renew the license annually.

(c) Applications for licenses and renewals shall be submitted on forms provided by the Board and shall be accompanied by the fees provided for in section 909 of this title.

(d)(1) There shall be six types of licenses available:

- (A) a cultivator license;
- (B) a wholesaler license;
- (C) a product manufacturer license;
- (D) a retailer license;
- (E) a testing laboratory license; and
- (F) an integrated license.

(2)(A) The Board shall develop tiers for:

(i) cultivator licenses based on the plant canopy size of the cultivation operation or plant count for breeding stock.

(ii) retailer licenses.

(B) The Board may develop tiers for other types of licenses.

(3)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (3)(B) of this subsection (d), an applicant and its affiliates may obtain a maximum of one type of each type of license as provided in subdivision (d)(1)(A)–(E) of this title. Each license shall permit only one location of the establishment.

(B) An applicant and its affiliates that are a dispensary registered pursuant to 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 may obtain one integrated license provided in subdivision (d)(1)(F) of this title or a maximum of one of each type of license provided in subdivision (d)(1)(A)–(E) of this title. An integrated licensee may not hold a separate cultivator, wholesaler, product manufacturer, retailer, or

testing laboratory license. An integrated license shall permit only one location for each of the types of activities permitted by the license: cultivation, wholesale operations, product manufacturing, retail sales, and testing.

(e) A dispensary that obtains a retailer license or an integrated license pursuant to this chapter shall maintain the dispensary and retail operations in a manner that protects patient and caregiver privacy in accordance with rules adopted by the Board.

(f) Each licensee shall obtain and maintain commercial general liability insurance in accordance with rules adopted by the Board. Failure to provide proof of insurance to the Board, as required, may result in revocation of the license.

(g) All licenses may be renewed according to procedures adopted through rulemaking by the Board.

(h)(1) The following records shall be exempt from public inspection and copying under the Public Records Act and shall be confidential:

(A) any record in an application for a license relating to security, public safety, transportation, or trade secrets, including information provided in an operating plan pursuant to subdivision 881(a)(1)(B) of this title; and

(B) any licensee record relating to security, public safety, transportation, trade secrets, or employees.

(2) Notwithstanding 1 V.S.A. § 317(e), the Public Records Act exemption created in this subsection shall continue in effect and shall not be repealed through operation of 1 V.S.A. § 317(e).

## § 902. LICENSE QUALIFICATIONS AND APPLICATION PROCESS

(a) An applicant, principal of an applicant, and person who owns or controls an applicant, who is a natural person:

(1) shall be 21 years of age or older; and

(2) shall consent to the release of his or her criminal and administrative history records.

(b) As part of the application process, each applicant shall submit, in a format prescribed by the Board, an operating plan. The Board shall adopt rules regarding the required components of an application for each type of license.

(c) The Board shall obtain a fingerprint-based Vermont criminal history record, an out-of-state criminal history record, a criminal history record from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and any regulatory records relating to the

operation of a business in this State or any other jurisdiction for each of the following who is a natural person:

- (1) the applicant;
- (2) each proposed principal; and
- (3) each individual who would control the business.

(d) An applicant who is denied a license may appeal the Board's determination in accordance with section 847 of this title.

#### § 903. PRIORITIES; BUSINESS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

(a) The Board shall issue licenses pursuant to this chapter as determined according to a system of priorities adopted by rule by the Board. The system of priorities shall require consideration of criteria, including:

(1) whether the applicants have an existing medical cannabis dispensary license in good standing;

(2) whether the applicants would foster social justice and equity in the cannabis industry by being a minority or women-owned business;

(3) whether the applicants propose specific plans to recruit, hire, and implement a development ladder for minorities, women, or individuals who have historically been disproportionately impacted by cannabis prohibition;

(4) whether applicants propose specific plans to pay employees a living wage and offer benefits;

(5) whether the project incorporates principles of environmental resiliency or sustainability, including energy efficiency; and

(6) the geographic distribution of cannabis establishments based on population and market needs.

(b) The Agency of Commerce and Community Development, in collaboration with the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets, shall provide business and technical assistance to Vermont applicants with priority for services based on criteria adopted by the Board in accordance with subsection (a) of this section.

#### § 904. CULTIVATOR LICENSE

(a) A cultivator licensed under this chapter may cultivate, process, package, label, transport, test, and sell cannabis to a licensed wholesaler, product manufacturer, retailer, integrated licensee, and dispensary.

(b) Cultivation of cannabis shall occur only in an enclosed, locked facility.

(c) Representative samples of each lot or batch of cannabis intended for human consumption shall be tested for safety and potency in accordance with rules adopted by the Board.

(d) Each cultivator shall create packaging for its cannabis.

(1) Packaging shall include:

(A) The name and registration number of the cultivator.

(B) The strain and variety of cannabis contained.

(C) The potency of the cannabis represented by the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol in milligrams total and per serving.

(D) A “produced on” date reflecting the date that the cultivator finished producing the cannabis.

(E) Appropriate warnings as prescribed by the Board in rule.

(F) Any additional requirements contained in rules adopted by the Board in accordance with this chapter. Rules shall take into consideration that different labeling requirements may be appropriate depending on whether the cannabis is sold to a wholesaler, product manufacturer, or retailer.

(2) Packaging shall not be designed to appeal to persons under 21 years of age.

(e)(1) Only unadulterated cannabis shall be offered for sale. If, upon inspection, the Board finds any violative pesticide residue or other contaminants of concern, the Board shall order the cannabis, either individually or in blocks, to be:

(A) put on stop-sale;

(B) treated in a particular manner; or

(C) destroyed according to the Board’s instructions.

(2) Cannabis ordered destroyed or placed on stop-sale shall be clearly separable from salable cannabis. Any order shall be confirmed in writing within seven days. The order shall include the reason for action, a description of the cannabis affected, and any recommended treatment.

(3) A person may appeal an order issued pursuant to this section within 15 days after receiving the order. The appeal shall be made in writing and in accordance with section 847 of this title and shall clearly identify the cannabis affected and the basis for the appeal.

§ 904a. SMALL CULTIVATORS

(a) It is the intent of the General Assembly to move as much of the illegal cannabis market as possible into the regulated market for the purposes of consumer protection and public safety. It is also the intent of the General Assembly to encourage participation in the regulated cannabis market by small, local farmers. In furtherance of these goals, the Board shall consider policies to promote small cultivators as defined in section 861 of this title.

(b) The application for small cultivator licenses shall be prioritized over larger cultivation licenses during the initial application period.

(c) In accordance with subdivision 881(a)(2)(B) of this chapter, the Board shall consider the different needs and risks of small cultivators when adopting rules and shall make an exception or accommodation to such rules for cultivators of this size where appropriate.

(d) Upon licensing, a small cultivator may sell cannabis to a licensed dispensary at any time, for sale to patients and caregivers pursuant to the dispensary license or to the public pursuant to an integrated license, including the time period before retail sales are permitted for licensed cannabis retailers.

#### § 905. WHOLESALER LICENSE

A wholesaler licensed under this chapter may:

(1) purchase cannabis from a licensed cultivator and integrated licensee, and cannabis products from a licensed product manufacturer, integrated licensee, and dispensary; and

(2) transport, process, package, and sell cannabis and cannabis products to a licensed product manufacturer, retailer, integrated licensee, and dispensary.

#### § 906. PRODUCT MANUFACTURER LICENSE

A product manufacturer licensed under this chapter may:

(1) purchase cannabis from a licensed cultivator, wholesalers, or integrated licensee, and cannabis products from a licensed wholesaler, product manufacturer, integrated licensee, and dispensary;

(2) use cannabis and cannabis products to produce cannabis products; and

(3) transport, process, package, and sell cannabis products to a licensed wholesaler, product manufacturer, retailer, integrated licensee, and dispensary.

#### § 907. RETAILER LICENSE

(a) A retailer licensed under this chapter may:



(1) purchase cannabis from a licensed cultivator, wholesaler, or integrated licensee, and cannabis products from a licensed wholesaler, product manufacturer, integrated licensee, and dispensary; and

(2) transport, possess, and sell cannabis and cannabis products to the public for consumption off the registered premises.

(b) In a single transaction, a retailer may provide one ounce of cannabis or the equivalent in cannabis products, or a combination thereof, to a person 21 years of age or older upon verification of a valid government-issued photograph identification card.

(c)(1) Packaging shall include:

(A) the strain and variety of cannabis contained;

(B) the potency of the cannabis represented by the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol in milligrams total and per serving;

(C) a “produced on” date reflecting the date that the cultivator finished producing the cannabis;

(D) appropriate warnings as prescribed by the Board in rule; and

(E) any additional requirements contained in rules adopted by the Board in accordance with this chapter.

(2) Packaging shall not be designed to appeal to persons under 21 years of age.

(d) A retailer shall display a safety information flyer at the point of purchase and offer a customer a copy of the flyer with each purchase. A retailer shall inform the customer that if the customer elects not to receive the flyer, the information contained in the flyer is available on the website for the Board. The flyer shall be developed by the Board in consultation with the Department of Health, posted on the Board’s website, and supplied to the retailer free of charge. At a minimum, the flyer or flyers shall contain information concerning the methods for administering cannabis, the amount of time it may take for cannabis products to take effect, the risks of driving under the influence of cannabis, the potential health risks of cannabis use, the symptoms of problematic usage, how to receive help for cannabis abuse, and a warning that cannabis possession is illegal under federal law.

(e) Internet ordering and delivery of cannabis to customers are prohibited.

#### § 908. TESTING LABORATORY LICENSE

(a) A testing laboratory licensed under this chapter may acquire, possess, analyze, test, and transport cannabis and cannabis products obtained from a

licensed cannabis establishment, dispensary, or a member of the public.

(b) Testing may address the following:

- (1) residual solvents;
- (2) poisons or toxins;
- (3) harmful chemicals;
- (4) dangerous molds, mildew, or filth;
- (5) harmful microbials, such as E. coli or salmonella;
- (6) pesticides; and
- (7) tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol potency.

(c) A testing laboratory shall have a written procedural manual made available to employees to follow meeting the minimum standards set forth in rules detailing the performance of all methods employed by the facility used to test the analytes it reports.

(d) In accordance with rules adopted pursuant to this chapter, a testing laboratory shall establish a protocol for recording the chain of custody of all cannabis samples.

(e) A testing laboratory shall establish, monitor, and document the ongoing review of a quality assurance program that is sufficient to identify problems in the laboratory systems when they occur.

(f) A cannabis establishment that is subject to testing requirements under this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter shall have its cannabis or cannabis products tested by an independent licensed testing laboratory and not a licensed testing laboratory owned or controlled by the license holder of the cannabis establishment.

#### § 909. INTEGRATED LICENSE

(a) An integrated license shall allow the licensee to engage in the activities of a cultivator, wholesaler, product manufacturer, retailer, and testing laboratory as provided in sections 904–908 of this title.

(b) An integrated license is only available to an applicant and its affiliates that hold a dispensary registration pursuant 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 on July 1, 2021. There shall be nor more than five total integrated licenses, one for each registered dispensary. Upon compliance with all application procedures and requirements, the Board shall issue an integrated license to the applicant. The licensee shall have the right to renew the license in accordance with rules adopted by the Board.

§ 910. FEES

(a) The Board shall charge and collect license application fees, initial annual license fees, and annual license renewal fees for each type of cannabis establishment license under this chapter. Fees shall be due and payable at the time of license application, annual license, or renewal.

(b) Fees shall be deposited in the Cannabis Regulation Fund.

Sec. 8. IMPLEMENTATION OF LICENSING CANNABIS

ESTABLISHMENTS

(a)(1) The cannabis plant, cannabis product, and useable cannabis possession limits for a registered dispensary set forth in 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 shall no longer apply on and after September 1, 2021. A dispensary shall be permitted to cultivate cannabis and manufacture cannabis products for the purpose of transferring or selling such products to an integrated licensee on or after January 15, 2022 and engaging in the activities permitted by 7 V.S.A. chapter 33.

(2) On or before January 15, 2022, the Board shall begin accepting applications for integrated licenses.

(3) On or before February 15, 2022, the Board shall begin issuing integrated licenses to qualified applicants. An integrated licensee may begin selling cannabis and cannabis products transferred or purchased from a dispensary immediately.

(b)(1) On or before January 15, 2022, the Board shall begin accepting applications for small cultivator licenses and testing laboratories. The initial application period shall remain open for 30 days. The Board may reopen the application process for any period of time at its discretion.

(2) On or before February 15, 2022, the Board shall begin issuing small cultivator and testing laboratories licenses to qualified applicants. Upon licensing, small cultivators shall be permitted to sell cannabis to an integrated licensee and a dispensary licensed pursuant to 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 prior to other types of cannabis establishment licensees beginning operations.

(c)(1) On or before February 15, 2022, the Board shall begin accepting applications for all cultivator licenses. The initial application period shall remain open for 30 days. The Board may reopen the application process for any period of time at its discretion.

(2) On or before April 1, 2022, the Board shall begin issuing all cultivator licenses to qualified applicants.

(d)(1) On or before April 1, 2022, the Board shall begin accepting applications for product manufacturer licenses and wholesaler licenses. The initial application period shall remain open for 30 days. The Board may reopen the application process for any period of time at its discretion.

(2) On or before May 15, 2022, the Board shall begin issuing product manufacturer and wholesaler licenses to qualified applicants.

(e)(1) On or before June 1, 2022, the Board shall begin accepting applications for retailer licenses. The initial application period shall remain open for 30 days. The Board may reopen the application process for any period of time at its discretion.

(2) On or before July 15, 2022, the Board shall begin issuing retailer licenses to qualified applicants and sales of cannabis and cannabis products by licensed retailers to the public shall be allowed immediately.

\* \* \* Medical Cannabis Registry \* \* \*

Sec. 9. [Deleted.]

Sec. 10. [Deleted.]

Sec. 11. [Deleted.]

\* \* \* Medical Cannabis Dispensaries \* \* \*

Sec. 12. [Deleted.]

Sec. 13. [Deleted.]

\* \* \* Creation of Excise and Local Option Tax \* \* \*

Sec. 14. 32 V.S.A. chapter 207 is added to read:

#### CHAPTER 207. CANNABIS TAXES

##### § 7900. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Cannabis” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 831.

(2) “Cannabis cultivator” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 861.

(3) “Cannabis product” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 831.

(4) “Cannabis product manufacturer” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 831.

(5) “Cannabis retailer” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 861.

(6) “Cannabis wholesaler” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 861.

(7) “Integrated licensee” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 861.

(8) “Retail sale” or “sold at retail” means any sale, lease, or rental for any purpose other than for resale by a cannabis retailer or integrated licensee.

(9) “Sales price” has the same meaning as in section 9701 of this title.

#### § 7901. CANNABIS EXCISE TAX

(a) There is imposed a cannabis excise tax equal to 16 percent of the sales price of each retail sale in this State of cannabis and cannabis products, including food or beverages.

(b) The tax imposed by this section shall be paid by the purchaser to the retailer or integrated licensee. Each retailer or integrated licensee shall collect from the purchaser the full amount of the tax payable on each taxable sale.

(c) The tax imposed by this section is separate from and in addition to the cannabis local option tax authorized under section 7902 of this title. The tax imposed by this section shall not be part of the sales price to which the cannabis local option tax applies. The cannabis excise tax shall be separately itemized from the cannabis local option tax on the receipt provided to the purchaser.

(d) The following sales shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this section:

(1) sales under any circumstances in which the State is without power to impose the tax;

(2) sales made by any dispensary as authorized under 18 V.S.A. chapter 86, provided that the cannabis or cannabis product is sold only to registered qualifying patients directly or through their registered caregivers; and

(3) sales from a cannabis cultivator, cannabis product manufacturer, cannabis wholesaler, or integrated licensee to a cannabis product manufacturer, cannabis retailer, cannabis wholesaler, or integrated licensee.

#### § 7902. CANNABIS LOCAL OPTION TAX

(a) Notwithstanding 24 V.S.A. § 138, any municipality may collect a cannabis local option tax of two percent of the sales price on each retail sale in the municipality of cannabis and cannabis products, including food and beverages.

(b) The cannabis local option tax may be adopted by a municipality that:

(1) does not currently prohibit the retail sale of cannabis and cannabis

products within the municipality; and

(2) provided notice of the imposition and the amount to the Department of Taxes at least 90 days prior to the first day of the tax quarter when the cannabis local option tax will be collected.

(c) The tax imposed by this section shall be paid by the purchaser to the retailer or integrated licensee. Each retailer or integrated licensee shall collect from the purchaser the full amount of the tax payable on each taxable sale.

(d) The tax imposed by this section is separate from and in addition to the cannabis excise tax authorized under section 7901 of this title. The tax imposed by this section shall not be part of the sales price to which the cannabis excise tax applies. The cannabis local option tax shall be separately itemized from the cannabis excise tax on the receipt provided to the purchaser.

(e) The following sales shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this section:

(1) sales under any circumstances in which the State is without power to impose the tax;

(2) sales made by any dispensary as authorized under 18 V.S.A. chapter 86, provided that the cannabis or cannabis product is sold only to registered qualifying patients directly or through their registered caregivers; and

(3) sales from a cannabis cultivator, cannabis product manufacturer, cannabis wholesaler, or integrated licensee to a cannabis product manufacturer, cannabis retailer, cannabis wholesaler, or integrated licensee.

(f) Any tax imposed under the authority of this section shall be collected and administered by the Department of Taxes, in accordance with State law governing the cannabis excise and cannabis local option taxes imposed under chapter 207 of this title, and provided to the municipality in which they were collected on a quarterly basis after reduction for the costs of administration and collection. A tax imposed under this section shall be collected using a destination basis for taxation. A per-return fee of \$5.96 shall be assessed to compensate the Department for the costs of administration and collection, which shall be paid by the municipality. The fee shall be subject to the provisions of section 605 of this title.

(g) As used in this section, "municipality" means a city, town, or incorporated village.

(h) Nothing in this section shall affect the validity of any existing provision of law or municipal charter authorizing a municipality to impose a local option tax on anything not subject to the cannabis local option tax.

### § 7903. LIABILITY FOR TAXES

(a) Any tax collected in accordance with this chapter shall be deemed to be held by the retailer or integrated licensee in trust for the State of Vermont. Any tax collected under this chapter shall be accounted for separately so as clearly to indicate the amount of tax collected and that the same are the property of the State of Vermont.

(b) Every retailer or integrated licensee required to collect and remit tax under this chapter to the Commissioner shall be personally and individually liable for the amount of such tax together with such interest and penalty as has accrued under the provisions of section 3202 of this title. If the retailer or integrated licensee is a corporation or other entity, the personal liability shall extend to any officer or agent of the corporation or entity who as an officer or agent of the same has the authority to collect and remit tax to the Commissioner of Taxes as required in this chapter.

(c) A retailer or integrated licensee shall have the same rights in collecting tax from his or her purchaser or regarding nonpayment of tax by the purchaser as if the tax or taxes were a part of the purchase price of cannabis or cannabis products and payable at the same time; provided, however, if the retailer or integrated licensee required to collect tax has failed to remit any portion of the tax or taxes to the Commissioner of Taxes, the Commissioner of Taxes shall be notified of any action or proceeding brought by the retailer or integrated licensee to collect tax and shall have the right to intervene in such action or proceeding.

(d) A retailer or integrated licensee required to collect tax may also refund or credit to the purchaser any tax erroneously, illegally, or unconstitutionally collected. No cause of action that may exist under State law shall accrue against the retailer or integrated licensee for tax collected unless the purchaser has provided written notice to a retailer or integrated licensee and the retailer or integrated licensee has had 60 days to respond.

### § 7904. RETURNS; RECORDS

(a) Any retailer or integrated licensee required to collect tax imposed by this chapter shall, on or before the 25th day of every month, return to the Department of Taxes, under oath of a person with legal authority to bind the retailer or integrated licensee, a statement containing its name and place of business, the total amount of sales subject to the cannabis excise tax and cannabis local option tax, if applicable, made in the preceding month, and any information required by the Department of Taxes, along with the total tax due. The Commissioner of Taxes may require that returns be submitted electronically and may prohibit the remittance in cash of taxes collected.

(b) Every retailer and integrated licensee shall maintain, for not less than three years, accurate records showing all transactions subject to tax liability under this chapter. The records are subject to inspection by the Department of Taxes at all reasonable times during normal business hours.

#### § 7905. BUNDLED TRANSACTIONS

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, a retail sale of a bundled transaction that includes cannabis or a cannabis product is subject to the cannabis excise tax and cannabis local option tax, where applicable, imposed by this chapter on the entire selling price of the bundled transaction. If there is a conflict with the bundling transaction provisions applicable to another tax type, this section shall apply.

(b) If the selling price is attributable to products that are taxable and products that are not taxable under this chapter, the portion of the price attributable to the products that are nontaxable are subject to the tax imposed by this chapter unless the retailer or integrated licensee can identify by reasonable and verifiable standards the portion that is not subject to tax from its books and records that are kept in the regular course of business, and any discounts applied to the bundle must be attributed to the products that are nontaxable under this chapter.

(c) As used in this section, “bundled transaction” means:

(1) the retail sale of two or more products where the products are otherwise distinct and identifiable, are sold for one nonitemized price, and at least one of the products is or contains cannabis; or

(2) cannabis or a cannabis product that is provided free of charge with the required purchase of another product.

#### § 7906. LICENSE

(a) Any retailer or integrated licensee required to collect tax imposed by this chapter must apply for and receive a cannabis retail tax license from the Commissioner for each place of business within the State where he or she sells cannabis or cannabis products prior to commencing business. The Commissioner shall issue without charge a license, or licenses, empowering the retailer or integrated licensee to collect the cannabis excise tax and cannabis local option tax, where applicable, provided that a retailer or integrated licensee’s application is properly submitted and the retailer or integrated licensee is otherwise in compliance with applicable laws, rules, and provisions.

(b) Each cannabis retail tax license shall state the place of business to which it is applicable and be prominently displayed in the place of business.



The licenses shall be nonassignable and nontransferable and shall be surrendered to the Commissioner immediately upon the registrant ceasing to do business in the place named. A cannabis retail tax license shall be separate and in addition to any licenses required by sections 9271 (meals and rooms tax) and 9707 (sales and use tax) of this title.

(c) The Cannabis Control Board may require the Commissioner of Taxes to suspend or revoke the tax licenses issued under this section for any retailer or integrated licensee that fails to comply with 7 V.S.A. chapter 33 or any rules adopted by the Board.

#### § 7907. ADMINISTRATION OF CANNABIS TAXES

(a) The Commissioner of Taxes shall administer and enforce this chapter and the tax. The Commissioner may adopt rules pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 to carry out such administration and enforcement.

(b) To the extent not inconsistent with this chapter, the provisions for the assessment, collection, enforcement, and appeals of the sales and use tax in chapter 233 of this title shall apply to the taxes imposed by this chapter.

#### § 7908. STATUTORY PURPOSES

(a) The statutory purpose of the exemptions for cannabis and cannabis products sold by any dispensary as authorized under 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 in subdivisions 7901(d)(2) and 7902(e)(2) of this title is to lower the cost of medical products in order to support the health and welfare of Vermont residents.

(b) The statutory purpose of the exemption for nonretail sales in 7901(d)(3) and 7902(e)(3) of this title is to avoid taxation when purchased cannabis or cannabis product is intended to be incorporated into a new cannabis product.

#### § 7909. ADDITIONAL TAXES DO NOT APPLY

The cannabis excise tax and cannabis local option tax are the only taxes that apply to a retail sale of cannabis or cannabis product in this State.

Sec. 14a. 32 V.S.A. § 3102(d)(3) is amended to read:

(3) to any person who inquires, provided that the information is limited to whether a person is registered to collect Vermont income withholding, sales and use, ~~or meals and rooms,~~ or cannabis excise tax; whether a person is in good standing with respect to the payment of these taxes; whether a person is authorized to buy or sell property free of tax; or whether a person holds a valid license under chapter 205 or 239 of this title or 10 V.S.A. § 1942;

\* \* \* Sales Tax Exemption \* \* \*

Sec. 15. 32 V.S.A. § 9701(31) is amended to read:

(31) “Food and food ingredients” means substances, whether in liquid, concentrated, solid, frozen, dried, or dehydrated form, that are sold for ingestion or chewing by humans and are consumed for their taste or nutritional value. “Food and food ingredients” does not include alcoholic beverages, tobacco, cannabis and cannabis products as defined under 7 V.S.A. § 831, or soft drinks.

Sec. 16. 32 V.S.A. § 9741(53) is added to read:

(53) Cannabis and cannabis products as defined under 7 V.S.A. § 831.

\* \* \* Tax Expenditure \* \* \*

Sec. 17. 32 V.S.A. § 9706(mm) is added to read:

(mm) The statutory purpose of the exemption for cannabis and cannabis products as defined under 7 V.S.A. § 831 in subdivision 9741(53) of this title is to lower the cost of medical products sold by any dispensary as authorized under 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 in order to support the health and welfare of Vermont residents and avoid having both the sales tax and the cannabis excise and cannabis local option taxes apply to cannabis and cannabis products that are not sold as a medical product.

\* \* \* Meals and Rooms Tax \* \* \*

Sec. 17a. 32 V.S.A. § 9202(10) is amended to read:

(10) “Taxable meal” means:

\* \* \*

(D) “Taxable meal” shall not include:

(i) Food or beverage, other than that taxable under subdivision (10)(C) of this section, that is a grocery-type item furnished for take-out: whole pies or cakes, loaves of bread; single-serving bakery items sold in quantities of three or more; delicatessen and nonprepackaged candy sales by weight or measure, except party platters; whole uncooked pizzas; pint or larger closed containers of ice cream or frozen confection; eight ounce or larger containers of salad dressings or sauces; maple syrup; quart or larger containers of cider or milk.

\* \* \*

(iii) Cannabis or cannabis products as defined under 7 V.S.A. § 831.

Sec. 17b. 32 V.S.A. § 9201(n) is added to read:

(n) The statutory purpose for the exemption for cannabis and cannabis products as defined under 7 V.S.A. § 831 in subdivision 9202(10)(D)(iii) of this title is to avoid having both the meals and rooms tax and the cannabis excise tax apply to edible cannabis products.

\* \* \* Income Tax Deduction \* \* \*

Sec. 18. 32 V.S.A. § 5811 is amended to read:

§ 5811. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply throughout this chapter unless the context requires otherwise:

\* \* \*

(18) “Vermont net income” means, for any taxable year and for any corporate taxpayer:

(A) the taxable income of the taxpayer for that taxable year under the laws of the United States, without regard to 26 U.S.C. § 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, and excluding income which under the laws of the United States is exempt from taxation by the states:

\* \* \*

(ii) decreased by:

(I) the “gross-up of dividends” required by the federal Internal Revenue Code to be taken into taxable income in connection with the taxpayer’s election of the foreign tax credit; and

(II) the amount of income which results from the required reduction in salaries and wages expense for corporations claiming the Targeted Job or WIN credits; and

(III) any federal deduction that the taxpayer would have been allowed for the cultivation, testing, processing, or sale of cannabis or cannabis products as authorized under 7 V.S.A. chapter 33 or 18 V.S.A. chapter 86, but for 26 U.S.C. § 280E.

\* \* \*

(21) “Taxable income” means, in the case of an individual, federal adjusted gross income determined without regard to 26 U.S.C. § 168(k) and:

\* \* \*

(C) Decreased by the following exemptions and deductions:

\* \* \*

(iii) an additional deduction of \$1,000.00 for each federal deduction under 26 U.S.C. § 63(f) that the taxpayer qualified for and received; and

(iv) the dollar amounts of the personal exemption allowed under subdivision (i) of this subdivision (21)(C), the standard deduction allowed under subdivision (ii) of this subdivision (21)(C), and the additional deduction allowed under subdivision (iii) of this subdivision (21)(C) shall be adjusted annually for inflation by the Commissioner of Taxes beginning with taxable year 2018 by using the Consumer Price Index and the same methodology as used for adjustments under 26 U.S.C. § 1(f)(3); provided, however, that as used in this subdivision, "consumer price index" means the last Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the U.S. Department of Labor; and

(v) any federal deduction that the taxpayer would have been allowed for the cultivation, testing, processing, or sale of cannabis or cannabis products as authorized under 7 V.S.A. chapter 33 or 18 V.S.A. chapter 86, but for 26 U.S.C. § 280E.

\* \* \*

\* \* \* Substance Misuse Prevention Fund \* \* \*

Sec. 18a. 18 V.S.A. chapter 94 is amended to read:

~~CHAPTER 94. DIVISION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS~~ SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER

\* \* \*

§ 4810. SUBSTANCE MISUSE PREVENTION FUND

(a) The Substance Misuse Prevention Fund is established pursuant to 32 V.S.A. chapter 7, subchapter 5 for the purpose of funding substance misuse prevention programming and for necessary costs incurred in administering the Fund. The Fund shall be administered by the Commissioner of Health or designee.

(b) The Fund shall consist of revenues derived from any funds that may be dedicated by the General Assembly.

(c) All balances remaining at the end of any fiscal year shall be carried forward and remain in the Fund.

(d) The Commissioner of Finance and Management may draw warrants for disbursements from this Fund in anticipation of receipts.

Sec. 18b. 18 V.S.A. § 4810 is amended to read:

§ 4810. SUBSTANCE MISUSE PREVENTION FUND

(a) The Substance Misuse Prevention Fund is established pursuant to 32 V.S.A. chapter 7, subchapter 5 for the purpose of funding substance misuse prevention programming and for necessary costs incurred in administering the Fund. The Fund shall be administered by the Commissioner of Health or designee.

(b) The Fund shall consist of revenues derived from:

(1) 30 percent of the revenues raised by the cannabis excise tax imposed by 32 V.S.A. § 7901, but not more than \$6 million per fiscal year; and

(2) any other funds that may be dedicated by the General Assembly.

(c) All balances remaining at the end of any fiscal year shall be carried forward and remain in the Fund.

(d) The Commissioner of Finance and Management may draw warrants for disbursements from this Fund in anticipation of receipts.

\* \* \* Impaired Driving \* \* \*

Sec. 18c. 20 V.S.A. § 2358(f) is added to read:

(f) The criteria for all minimum training standards under this section shall include Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement training as approved by the Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council. On or before December 31, 2021, law enforcement officers shall receive a minimum of 16 hours of training as required by this subsection.

Sec. 18d. 23 V.S.A. § 1200 is amended to read:

§ 1200. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

\* \* \*

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

\* \* \*

Sec. 18e. 23 V.S.A. § 1201 is amended to read:

§ 1201. OPERATING VEHICLE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF

ALCOHOL OR OTHER SUBSTANCE; CRIMINAL REFUSAL;

ENHANCED PENALTY FOR BAC OF 0.16 OR MORE

(a) A person shall not operate, attempt to operate, or be in actual physical control of any vehicle on a highway:

(1) when the person's alcohol concentration is:

(A) 0.08 or more;<sup>2</sup> or

(B) 0.02 or more if the person is operating a school bus as defined in subdivision 4(34) of this title; or

(C) 0.04 or more if the person is operating a commercial vehicle as defined in subdivision 4103(4) of this title; or

(2) when the person is under the influence of alcohol; or

(3) when the person is under the influence of any other drug or under the combined influence of alcohol and any other drug; ~~or~~

~~(4) when the person's alcohol concentration is 0.04 or more if the person is operating a commercial motor vehicle as defined in subdivision 4103(4) of this title.~~

(b) A person who has previously been convicted of a violation of this section shall not operate, attempt to operate, or be in actual physical control of any vehicle on a highway and refuse a law enforcement officer's reasonable request under the circumstances for an evidentiary test where the officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person was in violation of subsection (a) of this section.

(c) A person shall not operate, attempt to operate, or be in actual physical control of any vehicle on a highway and be involved in an accident or collision resulting in serious bodily injury or death to another and refuse a law enforcement officer's reasonable request under the circumstances for an evidentiary test where the officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person has any amount of alcohol or drugs in the his or her system.

\* \* \*

(i) Evidence of the results of a standardized field sobriety test conducted by a law enforcement officer trained in Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement or a certified Drug Recognition Expert's systematic evaluation of observable signs and symptoms of a person charged with a violation of this section shall be presumptively admissible at trial to demonstrate whether or not the person was operating under the influence in violation of this section.

Sec. 18f. 23 V.S.A. § 1202 is amended to read:

§ 1202. CONSENT TO TAKING OF TESTS TO DETERMINE BLOOD

## ALCOHOL CONTENT OR PRESENCE OF OTHER DRUG

(a)(1) Implied consent. Every person who operates, attempts to operate, or is in actual physical control of any vehicle on a highway in this State is deemed to have given consent to an evidentiary test of that person's breath for the purpose of determining the person's alcohol concentration or the presence of other drug in the blood. The test shall be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer.

(2) Blood test. If breath testing equipment is not reasonably available or if the officer has reason to believe that the person is unable to give a sufficient sample of breath for testing or if the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is under the influence of a drug other than alcohol, the person is deemed to have given consent to the taking of an evidentiary sample of blood. If in the officer's opinion the person is incapable of decision or unconscious or dead, it is deemed that the person's consent is given and a sample of blood shall be taken. A blood test sought pursuant to this subdivision (2) shall be obtained pursuant to subsection (f) of this section.

(3) Saliva test. If the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is under the influence of a drug other than alcohol, or under the combined influence of alcohol and a drug, the person is deemed to have given consent to providing of an evidentiary sample of saliva. A saliva test sought pursuant to this subdivision (3) shall be obtained pursuant to subsection (f) of this section. Any saliva test administered under this section shall be used only for the limited purpose of detecting the presence of a drug in the person's body and shall not be used to extract DNA information.

(4) Evidentiary test. The evidentiary test shall be required of a person when a law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person was operating, attempting to operate, or in actual physical control of a vehicle in violation of section 1201 of this title.

(4)(5) Fatal collision or incident resulting in serious bodily injury. The evidentiary test shall also be required if the person is the surviving operator of a motor vehicle involved in a fatal incident or collision or an incident or collision resulting in serious bodily injury and the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person has any amount of alcohol or other drug in his or her system.

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

(c) A person who is requested by a law enforcement officer to submit to an evidentiary test or tests has a right as limited in this subsection to consult an

attorney before deciding whether or not to submit to such a test or tests. The person must decide whether or not to submit to the evidentiary test or tests within a reasonable time and not later than 30 minutes after the time of the initial attempt to contact the attorney. The person must make a decision about whether to submit to the test or tests at the expiration of the 30 minutes, regardless of whether a consultation took place.

(d) At the time a test is requested, the person shall be informed of the following statutory information:

(1) Vermont law authorizes a law enforcement officer to request a test to determine whether the person is under the influence of alcohol or other drug.

(2) If the officer's request is reasonable and testing is refused, the person's license or privilege to operate will be suspended for at least six months.

(3) If a test is taken and the results indicate that the person is under the influence of alcohol or other drug, the person will be subject to criminal charges and the person's license or privilege to operate will be suspended for at least 90 days.

(4) A person who is requested by a law enforcement officer to submit to an evidentiary test or tests has the limited right to consult an attorney before deciding whether or not to submit to such a test or tests. The person must decide whether or not to submit to the evidentiary test or tests within a reasonable time and no later than 30 minutes from the time of the initial attempt to contact the attorney, regardless of whether a consultation took place. The person also has the right to have additional tests made by someone of the person's own choosing at the person's own expense. The person shall also be informed of the location of one or more facilities available for drawing blood.

(5) A person who is requested by a law enforcement officer to submit to an evidentiary test administered with an infrared breath-testing instrument may elect to have a second infrared test administered immediately after receiving the results of the first test.

(6) If the person refuses to take an evidentiary test, the refusal may be offered into evidence against the person at trial, whether or not a search warrant is sought. The person may be charged with the crime of criminal refusal if the person:

(A) has previously been convicted of a violation of section 1201 of this title; or

(B) is involved in an accident or collision resulting in serious bodily injury or death to another, in which case the court may issue a search warrant



and order the person to submit to a blood test, the results of which may be offered into evidence against the person at trial.

\* \* \*

(f)(1) If a blood test is sought from a person pursuant to subdivision (a)(2) of this section, or if a person who has been involved in an accident or collision resulting in serious bodily injury or death to another refuses an evidentiary test, a law enforcement officer may apply for a search warrant pursuant to Rule 41 of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure to obtain a sample of blood for an evidentiary test. If Pursuant to subdivision (d)(6) of this section, if a blood sample is obtained by search warrant, the fact of the refusal may still be introduced in evidence, in addition to the results of the evidentiary test. Once a law enforcement official begins the application process for a search warrant, the law enforcement official is not obligated to discontinue the process even if the person later agrees to provide an evidentiary ~~breath~~ sample. The limitation created by Rule 41(g) of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure regarding blood specimens shall not apply to search warrants authorized by this section.

(2) If an evidentiary saliva test is sought from a person pursuant to subdivision (a)(3) of this section, a law enforcement officer may apply for a search warrant pursuant Rule 41 of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure to obtain a sample of saliva for the evidentiary test. Pursuant to subdivision (d)(6) of this section, if a saliva sample is obtained by search warrant, the fact of the refusal may still be introduced in evidence, in addition to the results of the evidentiary test.

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

Sec. 18g. 23 V.S.A. § 1203 is amended to read:

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

(a) A breath test shall be administered only by a person who has been certified by the Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council to operate the breath testing equipment being employed. In any proceeding under this subchapter, a person's testimony that he or she is certified to operate the breath testing equipment employed shall be prima facie evidence of that fact.

(b)(1) Only a physician, licensed nurse, medical technician, physician assistant, medical technologist, ~~or~~ laboratory assistant, intermediate or advanced emergency medical technician, or paramedic acting at the request of

a law enforcement officer may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the presence of alcohol or ~~other another~~ drug. ~~This limitation does~~ Any withdrawal of blood shall not be taken at roadside. These limitations do not apply to the taking of a breath sample. A medical facility or business may not charge more than \$75.00 for services rendered when an individual is brought to a facility for the sole purpose of an evidentiary blood sample or when an emergency medical technician or paramedic draws an evidentiary blood sample.

(2) A saliva sample may be obtained by a person authorized by the Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council to collect a saliva sample for the purpose of evidentiary testing to determine the presence of a drug. Any saliva sample obtained pursuant to this section shall not be taken at roadside.

(c) ~~When a breath test which is intended to be introduced in evidence is taken with a crimper device or when~~ blood or saliva is withdrawn at an officer's request, a sufficient amount of breath saliva or blood, as the case may be, shall be taken to enable the person to have made an independent analysis of the sample, and shall be held for at least 45 days from the date the sample was taken. At any time during that period the person may direct that the sample be sent to an independent laboratory of the person's choosing for an independent analysis. The Department of Public Safety shall adopt rules providing for the security of the sample. At no time shall the defendant or any agent of the defendant have access to the sample. A preserved sample of breath shall not be required when an infrared breath-testing instrument is used. A person tested with an infrared breath-testing instrument shall have the option of having a second infrared test administered immediately after receiving the results of the first test.

(d) In the case of a breath, saliva, or blood test ~~administered using an infrared breath testing instrument,~~ the test shall be analyzed in compliance with rules adopted by the Department of Public Safety. The analyses shall be retained by the State. A sample is adequate if the infrared breath testing instrument analyzes the sample and does not indicate the sample is deficient. ~~Analysis~~ An analysis of the person's breath saliva or blood ~~which that~~ is available to that person for independent analysis shall be considered valid when performed according to methods approved by the Department of Public Safety. The analysis performed by the State shall be considered valid when performed according to a method or methods selected by the Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety shall use rule making procedures to select its method or methods. Failure of a person to provide an adequate breath or saliva sample constitutes a refusal.

(e) [Repealed.]

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

(g) The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner shall report in writing to the Department of Motor Vehicles the death of any person as the result of an accident involving a vehicle and the circumstances of such accident within five days of such death.

(h) A Vermont law enforcement officer shall have a right to request a breath, saliva or blood sample in an adjoining state or country under this section unless prohibited by the law of the other state or country. If the law in an adjoining state or country does not prohibit an officer acting under this section from taking a breath, saliva, or blood sample in its jurisdiction, evidence of such sample shall not be excluded in the courts of this State solely on the basis that the test was taken outside the State.

(i) The Commissioner of Public Safety shall adopt emergency rules relating to the operation, maintenance, and use of preliminary alcohol screening devices for use by law enforcement officers in enforcing the provisions of this title. The ~~commissioner~~ Commissioner shall consider relevant standards of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in adopting such rules. Any preliminary alcohol screening device authorized for use under this title shall be on the qualified products list of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

\* \* \*

Sec. 18h. 23 V.S.A. § 1203a(b) is amended to read:

(b) Arrangements for a blood test shall be made by the person submitting to the evidentiary breath or saliva test, by the person's attorney, or by some other person acting on the person's behalf unless the person is detained in custody after administration of the evidentiary test and upon completion of processing, in which case the law enforcement officer having custody of the person shall make arrangements for administration of the blood test upon demand but at the person's own expense.

Sec. 18i. 23 V.S.A. § 1204 is amended to read:

§ 1204. PERMISSIVE INFERENCES

\* \* \*

(b) The foregoing provisions shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question whether the person was under the influence of alcohol or under the combined influence of alcohol and another drug, nor shall they be construed as requiring that evidence of the amount of alcohol or drug in the person's blood, breath, urine, or saliva must be presented.

Sec. 18j. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY; DRUG RECOGNITION  
EXPERTS; REPORT

On or before January 15, 2021, the Department of Public Safety shall report to the House and Senate Committees on Judiciary and on Government Operations on how to:

(1) achieve geographic equity in Drug Recognition Expert availability to conduct roadside evaluations of drivers suspected of violating 23 V.S.A. § 1201 across Vermont; and

(2) whether to expand the availability of the Drug Recognition Expert program beyond law enforcement officers to other public safety officials to the extent authorized by the national qualification standards of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Sec. 18k. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY; NATIONAL HIGHWAY  
TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION APPROVED SALIVA  
TESTING DEVICE; REPORT

Upon the National Traffic Highway Safety Association identifying a threshold level of concentration of a psychoactive metabolite of cannabis in a person's bloodstream to establish impairment and approving a chemical testing device for roadside use capable of demonstrating such a threshold level of concentration of such psychoactive metabolite of cannabis in a person's system, the Department of Public Safety shall report to the House and Senate Committees on Judiciary and on Government Operations on a proposal to implement the use of such a device to evaluate individuals suspected of operating under the influence of marijuana in violation of 23 V.S.A. § 1201.

\* \* \* Safety Belts \* \* \*

Sec. 18l. 23 V.S.A. § 1259 is amended to read:

§ 1259. SAFETY BELTS; PERSONS AGE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER

\* \* \*

~~(e) This section may be enforced only if a law enforcement officer has detained the operator of a motor vehicle for another suspected traffic violation. An operator shall not be subject to the penalty established in this section unless the operator is required to pay a penalty for the primary violation. [Repealed.]~~

(f) The penalty for violation of this section shall be as follows:

- (1) ~~\$25.00~~ \$0.00 for a first violation;
- (2) ~~\$50.00~~ \$25.00 for a second violation;
- (3) \$50.00 for a third violation; and
- (4) \$100.00 for ~~third~~ fourth and subsequent violations.

Sec. 18m. REPORTING BY THE VERMONT CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
TRAINING COUNCIL

The Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council, in consultation with law enforcement agencies, shall submit a written report to the House and Senate Committees on Transportation and on Judiciary on or before the 15th day of January in 2022, 2023, and 2024 containing, for the prior State fiscal year:

(1) the total number of traffic stops broken out by race of the driver involved in the traffic stop; and

(2) the following information for all traffic stops involving safety belts not worn by persons 18 years of age or over:

(A) the age, gender, and race of the driver involved in the traffic stop;

(B) the reason for the traffic stop;

(C) the type of search conducted, if any;

(D) the evidence located, if any;

(E) the outcome of the traffic stop, including whether:

(i) a written warning was issued,

(ii) a citation for a civil ticket was issued;

(iii) a citation or arrest for a misdemeanor or a felony occurred; or

(iv) no subsequent action was taken;

(F) summary data broken out by age, gender, race, and outcome of the traffic stop where the reason for the stop was the primary enforcement of a person 18 years of age or over not wearing a safety belt; and

(G) summary data broken out by age, gender, race, and outcome of the traffic stop where the reason for the stop was for any reason other than the primary enforcement of a person 18 years of age or over not wearing a safety belt.

\* \* \* Miscellaneous Cannabis Provisions \* \* \*

Sec. 18n. 6 V.S.A. § 567 is amended to read:

§ 567. AGENCY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND MARKETS; TESTING

(a) The Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets shall establish a cannabis quality control program for the following purposes:

(1) to develop potency and contaminant testing protocols for hemp, and hemp-infused products, cannabis, and cannabis products as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 831;

(2) to verify cannabinoid label guarantees of hemp, and hemp-infused products, cannabis, and cannabis products as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 831;

(3) to test for pesticides, solvents, heavy metals, mycotoxins, and bacterial and fungal contaminants in hemp, and hemp-infused products, cannabis, and cannabis products as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 831; and

(4) to certify testing laboratories that can offer the services in subdivisions (2) and (3) of this section.

(b) For purposes of this section, a laboratory operating under a dispensary registration pursuant to 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 that offers the services in subdivisions (2) and (3) of subsection (a) of this section on July 1, 2020 shall be deemed certified by the Agency.

(c) The cost of a test of a product produced at a registered dispensary shall be paid by the Department of Public Safety.

Sec. 19. 18 V.S.A. § 4230a(a)(2)(A) is amended to read:

(2)(A) A person shall not consume ~~marijuana~~ cannabis in a public place. "Public place" means ~~any street, alley, park, sidewalk, public building other than individual dwellings, any place of public accommodation as defined in 9 V.S.A. § 4501, and any place where the use or possession of a lighted tobacco product, tobacco product, or tobacco substitute as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 1001 is prohibited by law~~ has the same meaning as provided by 7 V.S.A. § 831.

Sec. 20. 18 V.S.A. § 4230 is amended to read:

§ 4230. MARIJUANA CANNABIS

\* \* \*

(b) Selling or dispensing.

(1) A person knowingly and unlawfully selling marijuana cannabis or hashish shall be imprisoned not more than two years or fined not more than \$10,000.00, or both.

(2) A person knowingly and unlawfully selling or dispensing more than one ounce of marijuana cannabis or five grams or more of hashish shall be imprisoned not more than five years or fined not more than \$100,000.00, or both.

(3) A person knowingly and unlawfully selling or dispensing one pound or more of marijuana cannabis or 2.8 ounces or more of hashish shall be imprisoned not more than 15 years or fined not more than \$500,000.00, or both.

(4) A person 21 years of age or older may dispense one ounce or less of cannabis or five grams or less of hashish to another person who is 21 years of age or older provided that the dispensing is not advertised or promoted to the public.

Sec. 21. STATUTORY REVISION AUTHORITY

When preparing the Vermont Statutes Annotated for publication, the Office of Legislative Council shall replace “marijuana” with “cannabis” throughout the statutes as needed for consistency with this act, provided the revisions have no other effect on the meaning of the affected statutes.

\* \* \* Effective Dates \* \* \*

Sec. 22. EFFECTIVE DATES

(a) This section and Secs. 2 (cannabis chapter), 3 (implementation of the Cannabis Control Board), 18c (Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement training), 18j (drug recognition experts report), 18n (Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets; testing), 20 (cannabis dispensing), and 21 (statutory revision authority) shall take effect on passage.

(b) Secs. 1 (Title 7 redesignation), 4 (implementation of rulemaking by the Cannabis Control Board, 5 (Cannabis Control Board; fees), 6 (creation of Board positions), 6a (space allocation), 6b (appropriation), 7 (cannabis establishments chapter), 8 (implementation of licensing of cannabis

establishments), 18a (Substance Misuse Prevention Fund), 18i (permissive inference), 18k (National Highway Traffic safety Administration-approved saliva testing device), 18l (seat belts) and 19 (public place definition) shall take effect July 1, 2020.

(c) Secs. 14 (creation of excise and local option tax), 14a (tax license disclosure), 15 (sales tax exemption), 16 (tax exemption), 17 (tax expenditure), 17a (meals and rooms tax), 17b (meals and rooms tax expenditure), 18 (income tax deduction), 18b (Substance Misuse Prevention Fund), 18d (definition of evidentiary test), 18e (operating vehicle under the influence of alcohol or other substance), 18f (consent to taking of tests to determine blood alcohol content or presence of other drug), 18g (administration of tests), 18h (independent testing of evidentiary sample) and 18m (reporting by the Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council) shall take effect January 1, 2022.

(d) Secs. 6c and 6d shall take effect on July 1, 2022.

**(Committee vote: 11-0-0 )**

**(For text see Senate Journal February 28, 2018 )**

**Rep. Ancel of Calais**, for the Committee on Ways and Means, recommends the House propose to the Senate to amend the bill as recommended by the Committee on Government Operations and when further amended as follows:

First: In Sec. 5 (Cannabis Control Board report), in subdivision (a)(3), by striking out “32 V.S.A. § 7901” and inserting in lieu thereof “32 V.S.A. § 7902”

Second: In Sec. 6c, contingent Cannabis Regulation Fund deficit offset, by striking out “32 V.S.A. § 7901” and inserting in lieu thereof “32 V.S.A. § 7902”

Third: By striking out Secs. 14–18 and their reader assistance headings in their entireties and inserting in lieu thereof new Secs. 14–18 and reader assistance headings to read as follows:

\* \* \* Creation of Excise Tax \* \* \*

Sec. 14. 32 V.S.A. chapter 207 is added to read:

#### CHAPTER 207. CANNABIS TAXES

##### § 7901. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Cannabis” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 831.

(2) “Cannabis cultivator” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 861.



(3) “Cannabis product” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 831.

(4) “Cannabis product manufacturer” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 861.

(5) “Cannabis retailer” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 861.

(6) “Cannabis wholesaler” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 861.

(7) “Integrated licensee” has the same meaning as in 7 V.S.A. § 861.

(8) “Retail sale” or “sold at retail” means any sale for any purpose other than for resale by a cannabis retailer or integrated licensee.

(9) “Sales price” has the same meaning as in section 9701 of this title.

#### § 7902. CANNABIS EXCISE TAX

(a) There is imposed a cannabis excise tax equal to 14 percent of the sales price of each retail sale in this State of cannabis and cannabis products, including food or beverages.

(b) The tax imposed by this section shall be paid by the purchaser to the retailer or integrated licensee. Each retailer or integrated licensee shall collect from the purchaser the full amount of the tax payable on each taxable sale.

(c) The tax imposed by this section is separate from and in addition to the general sales and use tax imposed by chapter 233 of this title. The tax imposed by this section shall not be part of the sales price to which the general sales and use tax applies. The cannabis excise tax shall be separately itemized from the general sales and use tax on the receipt provided to the purchaser.

(d) The following sales shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this section:

(1) sales under any circumstances in which the State is without power to impose the tax; and

(2) sales made by any dispensary as authorized under 18 V.S.A. chapter 86, provided that the cannabis or cannabis product is sold only to registered qualifying patients directly or through their registered caregivers.

#### § 7903. LIABILITY FOR TAX

(a) Any tax collected in accordance with this chapter shall be deemed to be held by the retailer or integrated licensee in trust for the State of Vermont. Any tax collected under this chapter shall be accounted for separately so as clearly to indicate the amount of tax collected and that the same are the property of the State of Vermont.

(b) Every retailer or integrated licensee required to collect and remit the tax

under this chapter to the Commissioner shall be personally and individually liable for the amount of such tax together with such interest and penalty as has accrued under the provisions of section 3202 of this title. If the retailer or integrated licensee is a corporation or other entity, the personal liability shall extend to any officer or agent of the corporation or entity who as an officer or agent of the same has the authority to collect and remit tax to the Commissioner of Taxes as required in this chapter.

(c) A retailer or integrated licensee shall have the same rights in collecting tax from his or her purchaser or regarding nonpayment of tax by the purchaser as if the tax were a part of the purchase price of cannabis or cannabis products and payable at the same time; provided, however, if the retailer or integrated licensee required to collect tax has failed to remit any portion of the tax to the Commissioner of Taxes, the Commissioner of Taxes shall be notified of any action or proceeding brought by the retailer or integrated licensee to collect tax and shall have the right to intervene in such action or proceeding.

(d) A retailer or integrated licensee required to collect tax may also refund or credit to the purchaser any tax erroneously, illegally, or unconstitutionally collected. No cause of action that may exist under State law shall accrue against the retailer or integrated licensee for tax collected unless the purchaser has provided written notice to a retailer or integrated licensee and the retailer or integrated licensee has had 60 days to respond.

#### § 7904. RETURNS; RECORDS

(a) Any retailer or integrated licensee required to collect the tax imposed by this chapter shall, on or before the 25th day of every month, return to the Department of Taxes, under oath of a person with legal authority to bind the retailer or integrated licensee, a statement containing its name and place of business, the total amount of sales subject to the cannabis excise tax made in the preceding month, and any information required by the Department of Taxes, along with the total tax due. Retailers and integrated licensees shall not remit the tax collected to the Department of Taxes in cash absent the issuance of a waiver by the Commissioner of Taxes and the Commissioner may require that returns be submitted electronically.

(b) Every retailer and integrated licensee shall maintain, for not less than three years, accurate records showing all transactions subject to tax liability under this chapter. The records are subject to inspection by the Department of Taxes at all reasonable times during normal business hours.

#### § 7905. BUNDLED TRANSACTIONS

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, a retail sale of a

bundled transaction that includes cannabis or a cannabis product is subject to the cannabis excise tax imposed by this chapter on the entire sales price of the bundled transaction. If there is a conflict with the bundling transaction provisions applicable to another tax type, this section shall apply.

(b) If the sales price is attributable to products that are taxable and products that are not taxable under this chapter, the portion of the price attributable to the products that are nontaxable are subject to the tax imposed by this chapter unless the retailer or integrated licensee can identify by reasonable and verifiable standards the portion that is not subject to tax from its books and records that are kept in the regular course of business, and any discounts applied to the bundle must be attributed to the products that are nontaxable under this chapter.

(c) As used in this section, “bundled transaction” means:

(1) the retail sale of two or more products where the products are otherwise distinct and identifiable, are sold for one nonitemized price, and at least one of the products is or contains cannabis; or

(2) cannabis or a cannabis product that is provided free of charge with the required purchase of another product.

#### § 7906. LICENSE

(a) Any retailer or integrated licensee required to collect tax imposed by this chapter must apply for and receive a cannabis retail tax license from the Commissioner for each place of business within the State where he or she sells cannabis or cannabis products prior to commencing business. The Commissioner shall issue without charge a license, or licenses, empowering the retailer or integrated licensee to collect the cannabis excise tax, provided that a retailer or integrated licensee’s application is properly submitted and the retailer or integrated licensee is otherwise in compliance with applicable laws, rules, and provisions.

(b) Each cannabis retail tax license shall state the place of business to which it is applicable and be prominently displayed in the place of business. The licenses shall be nonassignable and nontransferable and shall be surrendered to the Commissioner immediately upon the registrant ceasing to do business in the place named. A cannabis retail tax license shall be separate from and in addition to any licenses required by sections 9271 (meals and rooms tax) and 9707 (sales and use tax) of this title.

(c) The Cannabis Control Board may require the Commissioner of Taxes to suspend or revoke the tax licenses issued under this section for any retailer or integrated licensee that fails to comply with 7 V.S.A. chapter 33 or any rules

adopted by the Board.

§ 7907. ADMINISTRATION OF THE CANNABIS EXCISE TAX

(a) The Commissioner of Taxes shall administer and enforce this chapter. The Commissioner may adopt rules pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 to carry out such administration and enforcement.

(b) To the extent not inconsistent with this chapter, the provisions for the assessment, collection, enforcement, and appeals of the sales and use tax in chapter 233 of this title shall apply to the cannabis excise tax imposed by this chapter.

§ 7908. STATUTORY PURPOSE

The statutory purpose of the exemption for cannabis and cannabis products sold by any dispensary as authorized under 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 in subdivision 7902(d)(2) of this title is to lower the cost of medical products in order to support the health and welfare of Vermont residents.

Sec. 14a. 32 V.S.A. § 3102(d)(3) is amended to read:

(3) to any person who inquires, provided that the information is limited to whether a person is registered to collect Vermont income withholding, sales and use, or meals and rooms, or cannabis excise tax; whether a person is in good standing with respect to the payment of these taxes; whether a person is authorized to buy or sell property free of tax; or whether a person holds a valid license under chapter 205 or 239 of this title or 10 V.S.A. § 1942;

\* \* \* Sales Tax Exemption \* \* \*

Sec. 15. 32 V.S.A. § 9701(31) is amended to read:

(31) “Food and food ingredients” means substances, whether in liquid, concentrated, solid, frozen, dried, or dehydrated form, that are sold for ingestion or chewing by humans and are consumed for their taste or nutritional value. “Food and food ingredients” does not include alcoholic beverages, tobacco, cannabis and cannabis products as defined under 7 V.S.A. § 831, or soft drinks.

Sec. 16. 32 V.S.A. § 9741(53) is added to read:

(53) Cannabis and cannabis products as defined under 7 V.S.A. § 831 sold by any dispensary as authorized under 18 V.S.A. chapter 86, provided that the cannabis or cannabis product is sold only to registered qualifying patients directly or through their registered caregivers.

\* \* \* Tax Expenditure; Statutory Purpose \* \* \*

Sec. 17. 32 V.S.A. § 9706(mm) is added to read:

(mm) The statutory purpose of the exemption for cannabis and cannabis products as defined under 7 V.S.A. § 831 in subdivision 9741(53) of this title is to lower the cost of medical products sold by any dispensary as authorized under 18 V.S.A. chapter 86 in order to support the health and welfare of Vermont residents.

\* \* \* Meals and Rooms Tax \* \* \*

Sec. 17a. 32 V.S.A. § 9202(10) is amended to read:

(10) “Taxable meal” means:

\* \* \*

(D) “Taxable meal” shall not include:

(i) Food or beverage, other than that taxable under subdivision (10)(C) of this section, that is a grocery-type item furnished for take-out: whole pies or cakes, loaves of bread; single-serving bakery items sold in quantities of three or more; delicatessen and nonprepackaged candy sales by weight or measure, except party platters; whole uncooked pizzas; pint or larger closed containers of ice cream or frozen confection; eight ounce or larger containers of salad dressings or sauces; maple syrup; quart or larger containers of cider or milk.

\* \* \*

(iii) Cannabis or cannabis products as defined under 7 V.S.A. § 831.

Sec. 17b. 32 V.S.A. § 9201(n) is added to read:

(n) The statutory purpose for the exemption for cannabis and cannabis products as defined under 7 V.S.A. § 831 in subdivision 9202(10)(D)(iii) of this title is to avoid having both the meals and rooms tax and the cannabis excise tax apply to edible cannabis products.

\* \* \* Income Tax Deduction \* \* \*

Sec. 18. 32 V.S.A. § 5811 is amended to read:

§ 5811. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply throughout this chapter unless the context requires otherwise:

\* \* \*

(18) “Vermont net income” means, for any taxable year and for any

corporate taxpayer:

(A) the taxable income of the taxpayer for that taxable year under the laws of the United States, without regard to 26 U.S.C. § 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, and excluding income which under the laws of the United States is exempt from taxation by the states:

\* \* \*

(ii) decreased by:

(I) the “gross-up of dividends” required by the federal Internal Revenue Code to be taken into taxable income in connection with the taxpayer’s election of the foreign tax credit; ~~and~~

(II) the amount of income ~~which~~ that results from the required reduction in salaries and wages expense for corporations claiming the Targeted Job or WIN credits; ~~and~~

(III) any federal deduction or credit that the taxpayer would have been allowed for the cultivation, testing, processing, or sale of cannabis or cannabis products as authorized under 7 V.S.A. chapter 33 or 18 V.S.A. chapter 86, but for 26 U.S.C. § 280E.

\* \* \*

(21) “Taxable income” means, in the case of an individual, federal adjusted gross income determined without regard to 26 U.S.C. § 168(k) and:

\* \* \*

(B) Decreased by the following items of income (to the extent such income is included in federal adjusted gross income):

\* \* \*

(iii) recapture of State and local income tax deductions not taken against Vermont income tax; ~~and~~

(iv) the portion of federally taxable benefits received under the federal Social Security Act that is required to be excluded under section 5830e of this chapter; and

(v) the amount of any federal deduction or credit that the taxpayer would have been allowed for the cultivation, testing, processing, or sale of cannabis or cannabis products as authorized under 7 V.S.A. chapter 33 or 18 V.S.A. chapter 86, but for 26 U.S.C. § 280E; and

\* \* \*

Fourth: In Sec. 18b (Substance Misuse Prevention Fund) by striking out “,

but not more than \$6 million per fiscal year” after “32 V.S.A. § 7901” in subdivision (b)(1) of 18 V.S.A. § 4810.

Fifth: In Sec. 22 (effective dates), in subsection (c), by striking out “(creation of excise and local option tax)” and inserting in lieu thereof “(creation of excise tax)”

**( Committee Vote: 10-1-0)**

**Rep. Lanpher of Vergennes**, for the Committee on Appropriations, recommends that the House propose to the Senate to amend the bill as recommended by the Committee on Government Operations and by the Committee on Ways and Means and when further amended as follows:

First: In Sec. 2, in 7 V.S.A. § 843(c)(1), by striking out “four” and inserting lieu thereof “two”

Second: In Sec. 3, implementation of the Cannabis Control Board, in subdivision (c)(1)(B) by striking out “two members” and inserting in lieu thereof “one member” and in subdivision (c)(1)(C) by striking out “two members” and inserting in lieu thereof “one member”

Third: In Sec. 5, Cannabis Control Board report, by striking out subdivision (a)(2) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

(2) Fees to be charged and collected in accordance with the Board’s authority pursuant to 7 V.S.A. § 847. The recommendations shall be accompanied by information justifying the recommended rate as required by 32 V.S.A. § 605(d). The fees submitted in accordance with this subdivision are projected to be sufficient to fund the duties of the Cannabis Control Board as provided in 7 V.S.A. § 843. To the extent possible, the recommend fees shall include an amount to repay over a period, not greater than 10 years, to the General Fund any application of excise taxes to the Cannabis Regulation Fund made pursuant to Sec. 6c of this act.

(A) Application fees, initial annual license fees, and annual license renewal fees for each type of cannabis establishment license as provided in 7 V.S.A. § 910: cultivator, product manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, testing laboratory, and integrated. If the Board establishes tiers within a licensing category, it shall provide a fee recommendation for each tier.

(B) Fee for a cannabis establishment identification card as provided in 7 V.S.A. § 884.

(C) Fee for advertisement review for a cannabis establishment licensee as provided in 7 V.S.A. § 865.

Fourth: In Sec. 6, Cannabis Control Board; positions, in subdivision (1), by

striking out “five” and inserting in lieu thereof “three”

Fifth: In Sec. 6b (appropriation) by striking out “\$810,000.00” and inserting in lieu thereof “\$860,000.00”

Sixth: By striking out Sec. 6c in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 6c. CONTINGENT CANNABIS REGULATION FUND DEFICIT  
OFFSET; REPAYMENT

(a) To the extent that the Cannabis Regulation Fund has a negative balance at the close of the fiscal year 2022, proceeds in that amount from the tax established in 32 V.S.A. § 7901 in fiscal year 2023 shall be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund.

(b) To the extent that a positive balance exists in the Cannabis Regulation Fund at the close of any fiscal year and any application of excise taxes to the Cannabis Regulation Fund made pursuant to subsection (a) of this section has not been fully repaid to the General Fund, the positive Cannabis Regulation Fund balance shall be transferred to the General Fund.

(c) Thirty percent of any transfers made to the General Fund pursuant to subsection (b) of this section or subdivision 5(a)(2) of Sec. 5 of this act shall be allocated to substance misuse prevention activities consistent with Sec. 18a of this act.

Seventh: By adding a Sec. 6e to read as follows:

Sec. 6e. REPEAL OF CANNABIS CONTROL BOARD

The following are repealed on July 1, 2024:

(1) 7 V.S.A. § 841 (Cannabis Control Board; appointment);

(2) 7 V.S.A. § 842 (Cannabis Control Board Nominating Committee);

and

(3) 7 V.S.A. § 843 (Cannabis Control Board; members; duties).

Eighth: By adding Secs. 17c and 17d and a corresponding reader assistance heading to read as follows:

\* \* \* Use of Sales and Use Tax Revenue \* \* \*

Sec. 17c. DEDICATED USE OF SALES AND USE TAX ON CANNABIS

Notwithstanding 16 V.S.A. § 4025(b), revenue from the sales and use tax imposed by 32 V.S.A. chapter 233 on retail sales of cannabis or cannabis products in this State shall be used to fund a grant program to start or expand



afterschool and summer learning programs, with a focus on increasing access in underserved areas of the State.

#### Sec. 17d. ANNUAL BUDGETING OF SALES AND USE TAX REVENUE

On or before November 15, 2021 and on or before each subsequent November 15, the Agency of Education shall submit to the General Assembly a plan to fund grants in furtherance of the purposes of Sec. 17c of this act. The grants shall be in an amount equal to the official forecasted revenues to be raised from the sales and use tax imposed by 32 V.S.A. chapter 233 on cannabis or cannabis products in this State. The provisions of 2 V.S.A. § 20(d) (expiration of required reports) shall not apply to the plan to be made under this subsection.

Ninth: By striking out Secs. 18a and 18b in their entireties and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

#### Sec. 18a. SUBSTANCE MISUSE PREVENTION FUNDING

Thirty percent of the revenues raised by the cannabis excise tax imposed by 32 V.S.A. § 7901 shall be used for the purpose of funding substance misuse prevention programming as recommended by the Substance Misuse Prevention Oversight and Advisory Council.

#### Sec. 18b. ANNUAL PREVENTION FUNDING RECOMMENDATION

On or before November 1, 2021, and annually thereafter, the Substance Misuse Prevention Oversight and Advisory Council shall make recommendations to the General Assembly for the use of monies in the amount consistent with the official State estimate as required under 32 V.S.A. § 305a for the revenues raised by the cannabis excise tax imposed by 32 V.S.A. § 7901 and dedicated to funding substance misuse prevention programming as provided in Sec. 18a of this act.

Tenth: In Sec. 22 (effective dates), in subsection (a), after “3 (implementation of the Cannabis Control Board),” by inserting “17d (annual budgeting of sales and use tax revenue),”

Eleventh: In Sec. 22 (effective dates), in subsection (c), after “17b (meals and rooms tax expenditure),” by inserting “17c (dedicated use of sales and use tax revenue),”

Twelfth: In Sec. 22 (effective dates), in subsection (d), by striking out “Secs. 6c and 6d” and inserting in lieu thereof “Sec. 6d” and by adding subsections (e) and (f) to read as follows:

(e) Sec. 6e (repeal of Cannabis Control Board) shall take effect on January 1, 2024.

(f) Sec. 6c (contingent Cannabis Regulation Fund deficit offset) shall take effect on July 1, 2024.

**( Committee Vote: 6-5-0)**

### **Senate Proposal of Amendment**

#### **H. 550**

An act relating to unclaimed property

The Senate proposes to the House to amend the bill as follows:

First: In Sec. 2. 27 V.S.A. § 1461(5) after the word “a” by inserting payroll card or and by striking out “other than amounts held on a payroll card, but”

Second: In Sec. 2. 27 V.S.A § 1461(11) by striking out “including” and inserting in lieu thereof other than and by striking out the word “on” and inserting in lieu thereof the word in

Third: In Sec. 2. 27 V.S.A. § 1462(a) after “years after” by inserting the later of

Fourth: In Sec. 2. 27 V.S.A. § 1462(a)(1) by striking out “the later of”

Fifth: In Sec. 2. 27 V.S.A. § 1462(a)(2)(A) by striking out “70.5” and inserting in lieu thereof 72

Sixth: In Sec. 2. 27 V.S.A. § 1469(b)(4) after “is held,” by inserting or in another account of the owner’s held by the same business association or financial organization,

Seventh: By striking out Sec. 3, effective date, in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Sec. 3 to read as follows:

Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on January 1, 2021.

(For text see House Journal February 21, 2020, page 220 )

### **For Informational Purposes**

#### **CROSSOVER DATES**

The Joint Rules Committee established the following Crossover deadlines:

(1) All Senate/House bills must be reported out of the last committee of reference (including the Committees on Appropriations and Finance/Ways and Means, except as provided below in (2) and the exceptions listed below) on or before Friday, March 13, 2020, and filed with the Secretary/Clerk so they may be placed on the Calendar for Notice the next legislative day – Committee bills

must be voted out of Committee by Friday March 13, 2020.

(2) All Senate/House bills referred pursuant to Senate Rule 31 or House Rule 35(a) to the Committees on Appropriations and Finance/Ways and Means must be reported out by the last of those committees on or before Friday, March 20, 2020, and filed with the Secretary/Clerk so they may be placed on the Calendar for Notice the next legislative day.

Note: The Senate will not act on bills that do not meet these crossover deadlines, without the consent of the Senate Rules Committee.

Exceptions to the foregoing deadlines include the major money bills (the general Appropriations bill (“The Big Bill”), the Transportation Capital bill, the Capital Construction bill and the Fee/Revenue bills.

### **Public Hearings**

#### **PUBLIC HEARING**

Held by the Senate Education Committee on the subject of a **Pupil Weighting Study, Wednesday, March 11, 2020, 4-6 P.M. in Room 11.** Clerk of the Committee: Senator Debbie Ingram; Committee Assistant: Jeannie Lowell.