1	S.97
2	Introduced by Senator Sears
3	Referred to Committee on Judiciary
4	Date: February 26, 2021
5	Subject: Court procedure; criminal procedure; miscellaneous amendments
6	Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill proposes to make a
7	number of miscellaneous amendments related to civil and criminal procedure
8	statutes.
9	An act relating to miscellaneous judiciary procedures
10	It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:
11	* * * Suncet Papeals and Extension * * *
12	Sec. 1. SUNSET REPEAL; COURT DIVERSION PROGRAM CHANGES
13	2017 Acts and Resolves No. 61, Sec. 7, as amended by 2020 Acts and
14	Resolves No. 134, Sec. 1 (July 1, 2020 repeal of changes to the court diversion
15	program), is repealed.
16	Sec. 2. SUNSET REPEAL; RACIAL DISPARINES IN THE CRIMINAL
17	AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSEMS ADVISORY PANEL
18	2017 Acts and Resolves No. 54, Sec. 6a, as amended by 2020 Acts and
19	Resolves No. 134, Sec. 2 (July 1, 2020 repeal of 3 v.S.A. § 100, Racial

1 2 repualed. SUNSET REPEAL; SPOUSAL MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT 3 **GUDELINES** 4 5 2017 Acts and Resolves No. 60, Sec. 3, as amended by 2018 Acts and 6 Resolves No. 203, Sc. 1 (July 1, 2021 repeal of spousal maintenance and 7 support guidelines), is repealed. 8 Sec. 4. SUNSET EXTENSION; VERMONT SENTENCING COMMISSION 9 2017 Acts and Resolves No. M2, Sec. 5, is amended to read: 10 Sec. 5. REPEAL 13 V.S.A. §§ 5451 (creation of Vermold Sentencing Commission) and 5452 11 12 (creation of Vermont Sentencing Commission, shall be repealed on July 1, 13 <del>2021</del> 2023. 14 \* \* \* Repeals \* \* \* 15 Sec. 5. 13 V.S.A. § 2579 is amended to read: 16 § 2579. CIVIL RECOVERY FOR RETAIL THEFT 17 (a) Any person over the age of 16 years or any emancipated min or who 18 commits the offense of retail theft against a retail mercantile establishment in 19 violation of section 2575 of this title shall be civilly liable to the retail 20 mercantne establishment in an amount consisting or.

1	(1) damages equal to the retail price of the marchandise if the item is not
2	returned in a merchantable condition; and
3	(2) a civil penalty of two times the retail price of the merchandise, to be
4	not less than \$25.00 and not more than \$300.00.
5	(b) The fact that an action may be brought against an individual as provided
6	in this section shall not limit the right of a retail mercantile establishment to
7	demand, in writing, that a person who is liable for damages and penalties
8	under this section remit the damages and penalties prior to the commencement
9	of any legal action.
10	(c) If the person to whom a demand is made complies with the demand, that
11	person shall incur no further civil liability for that specific act of retail theft.
12	(d) Any demand made under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of
13	this law.
14	(e) A criminal prosecution under section 2575 of this title is not a
15	prerequisite to the applicability of this section and such a criminal prosecution
16	shall not bar an action under this section. An action under this section shall not
17	bar a criminal prosecution under section 2575 of this title.
18	(f) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit or limit
19	any other cause of action that a retail mercantile establishment may have
20	against a person who unlawfully takes merchandise from a retail mercantile
21	establishment, except as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

1 2 from an attempt to reach a civil settlement or from a civil proceeding brought 3 under this section shall be inadmissible in any other court proceeding relating to such retail theft. 4 5 (h) If a retail mercantile establishment files suit to recover damages and 6 penalties pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and the mercantile 7 establishment fails to a pear at a hearing in such proceedings without excuse 8 from the court, the court shall dismiss the suit with prejudice and award costs 9 to the defendant. 10 (i) A person who knowingly use the provisions of this section to demand 11 or extract money from a person who is not legally obligated to pay a penalty shall be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not more than \$1,000.00, 12 13 or both. [Repealed.] 14 Sec. 6. 20 V.S.A. § 187 is amended to read: 15 § 187. SPECIAL EMERGENCY JUDGES 16 In the event that any district judge is unavailable to exert ise the powers and 17 discharge the duties of his or her office, the duties of the office hall be 18 discharged and the powers exercised by one of three special emergency judges 19 residing in the district served by such judge, and designated by him or h 20 within 60 days after the approval of this chapter, and thereafter immediate 21 after the date that he or she shall have been appointed and qualified as such.

DAMAGES

Such special amergancy judges shall in the order specified exercise the
powers and discharge the duties of such office in case of the unavailability of
the regular judge or persons immediately preceding them in the designation.
The designating authority shall, each year, review and shall revise, as
necessary, designations made pursuant to this chapter to insure their current
status. Forthwith after such designations are made and after a revision thereof
copies shall be filed in the offices of the governor and the county clerk. Said
emergency special judges shall discharge the duties and exercise the powers of
such office until such time as a vicancy which may exist shall be filled in
accordance with the constitution and tatutes or until the regular judge or one
preceding the designee in the order of designation becomes available to
exercise the powers and discharge the duties of his or her office. While
exercising the powers and discharging the duties of the office of a district
judge a special emergency judge shall receive the pro lata salary and
perquisites thereof. [Repealed.]
* * * Probate Fees * * *
* * *
Sec. 7. 14 V.S.A. § 1492 is amended to read:
§ 1492. ACTION FOR DEATH FROM WRONGFUL ACT; PROCEDURE;

established by 32 v.S.A. § 1434(a)(1).

(a) The action shall be brought in the name of the personal representative
of the deceased person and commenced within two years from the discovery of
the death of the person, but if the person against whom the action accrues is
out of the State, the action may be commenced within two years after the
person comes into the State. After the cause of action accrues and before the
two years have run, if the person against whom it accrues is absent from and
resides out of the State and has no known property within the State that can by
common process of law be attached, the time of his or her absence shall not be
taken as part of the time limited for the commencement of the action. If the
death of the decedent occurred under circumstances such that probable cause is
found to charge a person with homicide, the action shall be commenced within
seven years after the discovery of the death of the decedent or not more than
two years after the judgment in that criminal action has become final,
whichever occurs later.
* * *
(f) The fee for the appointment of a personal representative to bring an
action pursuant to subsection(a) of this section shall be the entry fee

1	Sec. 8 22 VS A 8 1/3/1 is amended to read:
2	§ 1 34. PROBATE CASES
3	(a) The following entry fees shall be paid to the Probate Division of the
4	Superior Court for the benefit of the State, except for subdivisions (18) and
5	(19) of this subjection, which shall be for the benefit of the county in which
6	the fee was collected:
7	(1) Estates of \$10,000.00 or less \$50.00
8	* * *
9	(34) Registration of foreign guardianship order \$90.00
10	* * *
11	* * * Judicial Bureau; Agricultural Product Identification
12	Labels Misure * * *
13	Sec. 9. 4 V.S.A. § 1102 is amended to read:
14	§ 1102. JUDICIAL BUREAU; JURISDICTION
15	(a) The Judicial Bureau is created within the Judicial Branch under the
16	supervision of the Supreme Court.
17	(b) The Judicial Bureau shall have jurisdiction of the following matters:
18	* * *
19	(7) Violations of 16 V.S.A. chapter 4 9, subchapter 9 5, relating to
20	hazing.
21	

1	(10) Violations of 6 VS A & 2065 relating to the migues of
2	ide tification labels for agricultural products produced in Vermont and
3	meeting standards of quality established by the Secretary of Agriculture, Food
4	and Markett- [Repealed.]
5	* * *
6	* * Roadside Safety Technical Correction * * *
7	Sec. 10. 23 V.S.A. § 1203 is amended to read:
8	§ 1203. ADMINISTRATION OF TESTS; RETENTION OF TEST AND
9	VIDEOTAPE
10	(a) A breath test shall be administered only by a person who has been
11	certified by the Vermont Criminal Justice Council to operate the breath testing
12	equipment being employed. In any proceeding under this subchapter, a
13	person's testimony that he or she is certified to perate the breath testing
14	equipment employed shall be prima facie evidence of that fact.
15	(b)(1) Only a physician, licensed nurse, medical technician, physician
16	assistant, medical technologist, laboratory assistant, intermediate or advanced
17	emergency medical technician, or paramedic acting at the request of a law
18	enforcement officer may, at a medical facility, police or fire department, or
19	other safe and clean location as determined by the individual withdrawing
20	blood, withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the presence of alcohol
21	of another drug. A Arry withdrawar of blood shall not be taken at roadside,

official capacity may not withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the presence of alcohol or another drug. 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 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 that is intended to be introduced in evidence is taken with a crimper device or when blood or saliva it 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

1 erson tested with an infrared breath-testing instrument shall have the option 2 3 of having a second infrared test administered immediately after receiving the results of the first test. 4 5 (d) In the case of a breath, saliva, or blood test administered using an 6 infrared breath testing instrument, the test shall be analyzed in compliance 7 with rules adopted by the Department of Public Safety. The analyses shall be 8 retained by the State. A sample is adequate if the infrared breath testing 9 instrument analyzes the sample and does not indicate the sample is deficient. Analysis An analysis of the person breath saliva or blood that is available to 10 11 that person for independent analysis shall be considered valid when performed according to methods approved by the Department of Public Safety. The 12 13 analysis performed by the State shall be considered valid when performed according to a method or methods selected by the Department of Public Safety. 14 The Department of Public Safety shall use rule making procedures to select its 15 16 method or methods. Failure of a person to provide an adequate breath or 17 saliva sample constitutes a refusal. 18 (e) [Repealed.] 19 (f) When a law enforcement officer has reason to believe that a pers in may 20 be violating or has violated section 1201 of this title, the officer may reque

the person to provide a sample of oreath for a prefiniting y screening test using

21

§ 1203) is repealed.

a davice approved by the Commissioner of Dublic Safety for this number T
person shall not have the right to consult an attorney prior to submitting to the
prelimitary breath alcohol screening test. The results of this preliminary
screening text 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 provision
of section 1202 of this title.
* * *
(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
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 court of this State sole
on the basis that the test was taken outside the State.
* * *
Sec. 11. REPEAL
2020 Acts and Resolves No. 164, Sec. 24 (administration of tests; 23 V.)

1	Sec. 12. 2020 Acts and Desalves No. 164, Sec. 23(a) is amended to read:
2	(c) Secs. 10 (implementation of Medical Cannabis Registry),
3	13 (implementation of medical cannabis dispensaries), 18 (income tax
4	deduction), 18c (legislative intent), 21 (definition of evidentiary test),
5	22 (operating vehicle under the influence of alcohol or other substance),
6	23 (consent to taking of tests to determine blood alcohol content or presence of
7	other drug), 24 (administration of tests), and 23 (independent testing of
8	evidentiary sample) shall take effect January 1, 2022.
9	Sec. 13. EFFECTIVE DATES
10	This act shall take effect on passage, except that Sec. 10 shall take effect on
11	January 1, 2022.

# \* \* \* Sunset Repeals and Extension \* \* \*

- Sec. 1. SUNSET REPEAL; COURT DIVERSION PROGRAM CHANGES
- 2017 Acts and Resolves No. 61, Sec. 7, as amended by 2020 Acts and Resolves No. 134, Sec. 1 (July 1, 2020 repeal of changes to the court diversion program), is repealed.
- Sec. 2. SUNSET REPEAL; RACIAL DISPARITIES IN THE CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS ADVISORY PANEL
- 2017 Acts and Resolves No. 54, Sec. 6a, as amended by 2020 Acts and Resolves No. 134, Sec. 2 (July 1, 2020 repeal of 3 V.S.A. § 168, Racial Disparities in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice System Advisory Panel), is repealed.
- Sec. 3. SUNSET REPEAL; SPOUSAL MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT GUIDELINES
- 2017 Acts and Resolves No. 60, Sec. 3, as amended by 2018 Acts and Resolves No. 203, Sec. 1 (July 1, 2021 repeal of spousal maintenance and support guidelines), is repealed.

Sec. 4. 2017 Acts and Resolves No. 142, Sec. 5, is amended to read:

Sec. 5. REPEAL

13 V.S.A. §§ 5451 (creation of Vermont Sentencing Commission) and 5452 (creation of Vermont Sentencing Commission) shall be repealed on July 1, 2021 2022.

## \* \* \* Repeals \* \* \*

Sec. 5. 13 V.S.A. § 2579 is amended to read:

### § 2579. CIVIL RECOVERY FOR RETAIL THEFT

- (a) Any person over the age of 16 years or any emancipated minor who commits the offense of retail theft against a retail mercantile establishment in violation of section 2575 of this title shall be civilly liable to the retail mercantile establishment in an amount consisting of:
- (1) damages equal to the retail price of the merchandise if the item is not returned in a merchantable condition; and
- (2) a civil penalty of two times the retail price of the merchandise, to be not less than \$25.00 and not more than \$300.00.
- (b) The fact that an action may be brought against an individual as provided in this section shall not limit the right of a retail mercantile establishment to demand, in writing, that a person who is liable for damages and penalties under this section remit the damages and penalties prior to the commencement of any legal action.
- (c) If the person to whom a demand is made complies with the demand, that person shall incur no further civil liability for that specific act of retail theft.
- (d) Any demand made under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of this law.
- (e) A criminal prosecution under section 2575 of this title is not a prerequisite to the applicability of this section and such a criminal prosecution shall not bar an action under this section. An action under this section shall not bar a criminal prosecution under section 2575 of this title.
- (f) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit or limit any other cause of action that a retail mercantile establishment may have against a person who unlawfully takes merchandise from a retail mercantile establishment, except as provided in subsection (c) of this section.
- (g) Any testimony or statements by the defendant or any evidence derived from an attempt to reach a civil settlement or from a civil proceeding brought

under this section shall be inadmissible in any other court proceeding relating to such retail theft.

- (h) If a retail mercantile establishment files suit to recover damages and penalties pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and the mercantile establishment fails to appear at a hearing in such proceedings without excuse from the court, the court shall dismiss the suit with prejudice and award costs to the defendant.
- (i) A person who knowingly uses the provisions of this section to demand or extract money from a person who is not legally obligated to pay a penalty shall be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not more than \$1,000.00, or both. [Repealed.]

Sec. 6. 20 V.S.A. § 187 is amended to read:

## § 187. SPECIAL EMERGENCY JUDGES

In the event that any district judge is unavailable to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of his or her office, the duties of the office shall be discharged and the powers exercised by one of three special emergency judges residing in the district served by such judge, and designated by him or her within 60 days after the approval of this chapter, and thereafter immediately after the date that he or she shall have been appointed and qualified as such. Such special emergency judges shall, in the order specified, exercise the powers and discharge the duties of such office in case of the unavailability of the regular judge or persons immediately preceding them in the designation. The designating authority shall, each year, review and shall revise, as necessary, designations made pursuant to this chapter to insure their current status. Forthwith after such designations are made and after a revision thereof copies shall be filed in the offices of the governor and the county clerk. Said emergency special judges shall discharge the duties and exercise the powers of such office until such time as a vacancy which may exist shall be filled in accordance with the constitution and statutes or until the regular judge or one preceding the designee in the order of designation becomes available to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of his or her office. While exercising the powers and discharging the duties of the office of a district judge a special emergency judge shall receive the pro rata salary and perquisites thereof. [Repealed.]

\* \* \* Probate Fees \* \* \*

\* \* \*

Sec. 7. 14 V.S.A. § 1492 is amended to read:

# § 1492. ACTION FOR DEATH FROM WRONGFUL ACT; PROCEDURE; DAMAGES

(a) The action shall be brought in the name of the personal representative of the deceased person and commenced within two years from the discovery of the death of the person, but if the person against whom the action accrues is out of the State, the action may be commenced within two years after the person comes into the State. After the cause of action accrues and before the two years have run, if the person against whom it accrues is absent from and resides out of the State and has no known property within the State that can by common process of law be attached, the time of his or her absence shall not be taken as part of the time limited for the commencement of the action. If the death of the decedent occurred under circumstances such that probable cause is found to charge a person with homicide, the action shall be commenced within seven years after the discovery of the death of the decedent or not more than two years after the judgment in that criminal action has become final, whichever occurs later.

\* \* \*

- (f) The fee for the appointment of a personal representative to bring an action pursuant to subsection(a) of this section shall be the entry fee established by 32 V.S.A. § 1434(a)(1).
- Sec. 8. 32 V.S.A. § 1434 is amended to read:
- § 1434. PROBATE CASES
- (a) The following entry fees shall be paid to the Probate Division of the Superior Court for the benefit of the State, except for subdivisions (18) and (19) of this subsection, which shall be for the benefit of the county in which the fee was collected:
  - (1) Estates of \$10,000.00 or less \$50.00

\* \* \*

(34) Registration of foreign guardianship order \$90.00

\* \* \*

\* \* \* Judicial Bureau; Agricultural Product Identification
Labels Misuse \* \* \*

Sec. 9. 4 V.S.A. § 1102 is amended to read:

§ 1102. JUDICIAL BUREAU; JURISDICTION

- (a) The Judicial Bureau is created within the Judicial Branch under the supervision of the Supreme Court.
  - (b) The Judicial Bureau shall have jurisdiction of the following matters:

\* \* \*

(7) Violations of 16 V.S.A. chapter  $4 \ \underline{9}$ , subchapter  $9 \ \underline{5}$ , relating to hazing.

\* \* \*

(19) Violations of 6 V.S.A. § 2965, relating to the misuse of identification labels for agricultural products produced in Vermont and meeting standards of quality established by the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets. [Repealed.]

\* \* \*

- \* \* \* Roadside Safety Technical Correction \* \* \*
- Sec. 10. 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 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, laboratory assistant, intermediate or advanced emergency medical technician, or paramedic acting at the request of a law enforcement officer may, at a medical facility, police or fire department, or other safe and clean location as determined by the individual withdrawing blood, withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the presence of alcohol or another drug. A Any withdrawal of blood shall not be taken at roadside, and a law enforcement officer, even if trained to withdraw blood, acting in that official capacity may not withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the presence of alcohol or another drug. 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 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 that 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 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.

\* \* \*

(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.

\* \* \*

### Sec. 11. REPEAL

2020 Acts and Resolves No. 164, Sec. 24 (administration of tests; 23 V.S.A. § 1203) is repealed.

Sec. 12. 2020 Acts and Resolves No. 164, Sec. 33(c) is amended to read:

(c) Secs. 10 (implementation of Medical Cannabis Registry), 13 (implementation of medical cannabis dispensaries), 18 (income tax deduction), 18c (legislative intent), 21 (definition of evidentiary test), 22 (operating vehicle under the influence of alcohol or other substance), 23 (consent to taking of tests to determine blood alcohol content or presence of other drug), 24 (administration of tests), and 25 (independent testing of evidentiary sample) shall take effect January 1, 2022.

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

### Sec. 13. EFFECTIVE DATES

This act shall take effect on passage, except that Sec. 10 shall take effect on January 1, 2022.