

1 TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

2 The Committee on Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife to which was
3 referred Senate Bill No. 148 entitled “An act relating to environmental justice
4 in Vermont” respectfully reports that it has considered the same and
5 recommends that the House propose to the Senate that the bill be amended by
6 striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the
7 following:

8 Sec. 1. FINDINGS

9 The General Assembly finds that:

10 (1) According to American Journal of Public Health studies published in
11 2014 and 2018 and affirmed by decades of research, Black, Indigenous, and
12 Persons of Color (BIPOC) and individuals with low income are
13 disproportionately exposed to environmental hazards and unsafe housing,
14 facing higher levels of air and water pollution, mold, lead, and pests.

15 (2) The cumulative impacts of environmental harms disproportionately
16 and adversely impact the health of BIPOC and communities with low income,
17 with climate change functioning as a threat multiplier. These disproportionate
18 adverse impacts are exacerbated by lack of access to affordable energy, healthy
19 food, green spaces, and other environmental benefits.

20 (3) Since 1994, Executive Order 12898 has required federal agencies to
21 make achieving environmental justice part of their mission by identifying and

1 addressing disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental
2 effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and
3 populations with low incomes in the United States.

4 (4) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
5 30 percent of Vermont towns with high town household poverty have limited
6 access to grocery stores. In addition, a study conducted at the University of
7 Vermont showed that in Vermont, BIPOC individuals were twice as likely to
8 have trouble affording fresh food and to go hungry in a month than white
9 individuals.

10 (5) Inadequate transportation impedes job access, narrowing the scope
11 of jobs available to individuals with low income and potentially impacting job
12 performance.

13 (6) In 2020, the Center for American Progress found that 76 percent of
14 BIPOC individuals in Vermont live in “nature deprived” census tracts with a
15 higher proportion of natural areas lost to human activities than the Vermont
16 median. In contrast, 27 percent of white individuals live in these areas.

17 (7) The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention states that
18 systemic health and social inequities disproportionately increases the risk of
19 racial and ethnic minority groups becoming infected by and dying from
20 COVID-19.

1 (8) According to the Vermont Department of Health, inequities in access
2 to and quality of health care, employment, and housing have contributed to
3 disproportionately high rates of COVID-19 among BIPOC Vermonters.

4 (9) An analysis by University of Vermont researchers found that mobile
5 homes are more likely than permanent structures to be located in a flood
6 hazard area. During Tropical Storm Irene, mobile parks and over 561 mobile
7 homes in Vermont were damaged or destroyed. Mobile homes make up 7.2
8 percent of all housing units in Vermont and were approximately 40 percent of
9 sites affected by Tropical Storm Irene.

10 (10) A University of Vermont study reports that BIPOC individuals
11 were seven times more likely to have gone without heat in the past year, over
12 two times more likely to have trouble affording electricity, and seven times
13 less likely to own a solar panel than white Vermonters.

14 (11) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recognized Vermont’s
15 deficiencies in addressing environmental justice concerns related to legacy
16 mining and mobile home park habitability, providing grants for these projects
17 in 1998 and 2005.

18 (12) Vermont State agencies receiving federal funds are subject to the
19 antidiscrimination requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

1 (13) In response to the documented inadequacy of state and federal
2 environmental and land use laws to protect vulnerable communities, increasing
3 numbers of states have adopted formal environmental justice laws and policies.

4 (14) At least 17 states have developed mapping tools to identify
5 environmentally overburdened communities and environmental health
6 disparities.

7 (15) The State of Vermont does not currently have a State-managed
8 mapping tool that clearly identifies environmentally overburdened
9 communities.

10 (16) The 1991 Principles of Environmental Justice adopted by The First
11 National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit demand the right
12 of all individuals to participate as equal partners at every level of decision
13 making, including needs assessment, planning, implementation, enforcement,
14 and evaluation.

15 (17) Article VII of the Vermont Constitution establishes the government
16 as a vehicle for the common benefit, protection, and security of Vermonters
17 and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single set of persons
18 who are only a part of that community. This, coupled with Article I's
19 guarantee of equal rights to enjoying life, liberty, and safety, and Article IV's
20 assurance of timely justice for all, encourages political officials to identify how

1 particular communities may be unequally burdened or receive unequal
2 protection under the law due to race, income, or geographic location.

3 (18) Lack of a clear environmental justice policy has resulted in a
4 piecemeal approach to understanding and addressing environmental justice in
5 Vermont and creates a barrier to establishing clear definitions, metrics, and
6 strategies to ensure meaningful engagement and more equitable distribution of
7 environmental benefits and burdens.

8 (19) It is the State of Vermont’s responsibility to pursue environmental
9 justice for its residents and to ensure that its agencies do not contribute to
10 unfair distribution of environmental benefits to or environmental burdens on
11 low-income, limited-English proficient, and BIPOC communities.

12 **Sec. 2. PURPOSE**

13 The purpose of this act is to identify, reduce, and eliminate
14 environmental health disparities to improve the health and wellbeing of all
15 Vermont residents.

16 Sec. 3. 3 V.S.A. chapter 72 is added to read:

17 CHAPTER 72. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

18 § 6001. DEFINITIONS

19 As used in this chapter:

20 (1) “Environmental benefits” means the assets and services that enhance
21 the capability of communities and individuals to function and flourish in

1 society. Examples of environmental benefits include access to a healthy
2 environment and clean natural resources, including air, water, land, green
3 spaces, constructed playgrounds, and other outdoor recreational facilities and
4 venues; affordable clean renewable energy sources; public transportation;
5 fulfilling and dignified green jobs; healthy homes and buildings; health care;
6 nutritious food; Indigenous food and cultural resources; environmental
7 enforcement, and training and funding disbursed or administered by
8 governmental agencies.

9 (2) “Environmental burdens” means any significant impact to clean air,
10 water, and land, including any destruction, damage, or impairment of natural
11 resources resulting from intentional or reasonably foreseeable causes.

12 Examples of environmental burdens include climate change impacts; air and
13 water pollution; improper sewage disposal; improper handling of solid wastes
14 and other noxious substances; excessive noise; activities that limit access to
15 green spaces, nutritious food, Indigenous food or cultural resources, or
16 constructed outdoor playgrounds and other recreational facilities and venues;
17 inadequate remediation of pollution; reduction of groundwater levels;
18 increased flooding or stormwater flows; home and building health hazards,
19 including lead paint, lead plumbing, asbestos, and mold; and damage to inland
20 waterways and waterbodies, wetlands, forests, green spaces, or constructed
21 playgrounds or other outdoor recreational facilities and venues from private,

1 industrial, commercial, and government operations or other activity that
2 contaminates or alters the quality of the environment and poses a risk to public
3 health.

4 (3) “Environmental justice” means all individuals are afforded equitable
5 access to and distribution of environmental benefits; equitable distribution of
6 environmental burdens; and fair and equitable treatment and meaningful
7 participation in decision-making processes, including the development,
8 implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and
9 policies. Environmental justice recognizes the particular needs of individuals
10 of every race, color, income, class, ability status, gender identity, sexual
11 orientation, national origin, ethnicity or ancestry, religious belief, or English
12 language proficiency level. Environmental justice redresses structural and
13 institutional racism, colonialism, and other systems of oppression that result in
14 the marginalization, degradation, disinvestment, and neglect of Black,
15 Indigenous, and Persons of Color. Environmental justice requires prioritizing
16 resources for community revitalization, ecological restoration, resilience
17 planning, and a just recovery to communities most affected by environmental
18 burdens and natural disasters.

19 (4) “Environmental justice focus population” means any census block
20 group in which:

1 (A) the annual median household income is not more than 80 percent
2 of the State median household income;

3 (B) Persons of Color and Indigenous Peoples comprise at least six
4 percent or more of the population; or

5 (C) at least one percent or more of households have limited English
6 proficiency.

7 (5) “Limited English proficiency” means that a household does not have
8 a member 14 years or older who speaks English “very well” as defined by the
9 U.S. Census Bureau.

10 (6) “Meaningful participation” means that all individuals have the
11 opportunity to participate in energy, climate change, and environmental
12 decision making. Examples include needs assessments, planning,
13 implementation, permitting, compliance and enforcement, and evaluation.
14 Meaningful participation also integrates diverse knowledge systems, histories,
15 traditions, languages, and cultures of Indigenous communities in decision-
16 making processes. It requires that communities are enabled and
17 administratively assisted to participate fully through education and training.
18 Meaningful participation requires the State to operate in a transparent manner
19 with regard to opportunities for community input and also encourages the
20 development of environmental, energy, and climate change stewardship.

21 § 6002. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE STATE POLICY

1 (a) It is the policy of the State of Vermont that no segment of the
2 population of the State should, because of its racial, cultural, or economic
3 makeup, bear a disproportionate share of environmental burdens or be denied
4 an equitable share of environmental benefits. It is further the policy of the
5 State of Vermont to provide the opportunity for the meaningful participation of
6 all individuals, with particular attention to environmental justice focus
7 populations, in the development, implementation, or enforcement of any law,
8 regulation, or policy.

9 (b) This policy builds on federal guidelines contained in the Executive
10 Order of 12898, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in
11 Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” and three subsequent
12 executive orders by reflecting the needs specific to Vermont. The policy
13 integrates environmental justice considerations into State agency activities and
14 programs to reduce and eliminate environmental and health impact disparities
15 experienced by some of Vermont’s communities.

16 (c) The following State agencies, departments, and bodies shall consider
17 cumulative environmental burdens, as defined by rule pursuant to subsection
18 6003(a) of this title, and access to environmental benefits when making
19 decisions about the environment, energy, climate, and public health projects;
20 facilities and infrastructure; and associated funding: the Agencies of Natural
21 Resources, of Transportation, of Commerce and Community Development, of

1 Agriculture, Food and Markets, and of Education; the Public Utility
2 Commission; the Natural Resources Board; and the Departments of Health, of
3 Public Safety, and of Public Service.

4 (d) On or before July 1, 2025, every State agency identified in subsection
5 (c) of this section shall create and adopt a community engagement plan that
6 describes how the agency will engage with environmental justice focus
7 populations as it evaluates new and existing activities and programs.
8 Community engagement plans shall align with the core principles developed
9 by the Interagency Environmental Justice Committee pursuant to subdivision
10 6004(c)(3)(B) of this title and take into consideration the recommendations of
11 the Environmental Justice Advisory Council pursuant to subdivision
12 6004(c)(2)(B) of this title. Each plan shall describe how the agency plans to
13 facilitate equitable participation and support meaningful and direct
14 involvement of environmental justice focus populations in compliance with
15 Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

16 (e) Every State agency identified in subsection (c) of this section shall
17 submit an annual summary by January 15 to the Environmental Justice
18 Advisory Council established pursuant to subdivision 6004(a)(1)(A) of this
19 title, detailing all complaints alleging environmental justice issues or Title VI
20 violations and any agency action taken to resolve such complaints. The
21 Advisory Council shall provide any recommendations concerning those reports

1 within 60 days after receipt of the complaint summaries. Agencies shall
2 consider the recommendations of the Advisory Council pursuant to subdivision
3 6004(c)(2)(E) of this title and substantively respond in writing if an agency
4 chooses not to implement any of the recommendations, within 90 days after
5 receipt of the recommendations.

6 (f) The Agency of Natural Resources, in consultation with the
7 Environmental Justice Advisory Council and the Interagency Environmental
8 Justice Committee, shall review the definition of “environmental justice focus
9 population” at least every five years and recommend revisions to the General
10 Assembly to ensure the definition achieves the Environmental Justice State
11 Policy.

12 (g) On or before **July 1, 2023**, the Agency of Natural Resources, in
13 consultation with the Interagency Environmental Justice Committee and the
14 Environmental Justice Advisory Council, shall issue guidance on how the
15 agencies, departments, and bodies listed in subsection (c) of this section shall
16 determine which investments provide environmental benefits to environmental
17 justice focus populations. A draft version of the guidance shall be released for
18 a 60-day public comment period before being finalized.

19 (h)(1) On or before **January 15, 2024**, all agencies, departments, and
20 bodies listed in subsection (c) of this section shall, in accordance with the
21 guidance document developed by the Agency of Natural Resources pursuant to

1 subsection (g) of this section, review the past three years and generate baseline
2 spending reports that include:

3 (A) where investments were made, if any, and which geographic
4 areas, at the municipal level and census block group, where practicable,
5 received environmental benefits from those investments; and

6 (B) a description and quantification of the environmental benefits as
7 an outcome of the investment.

8 (2) The agencies, departments, and bodies shall publicly post the
9 baseline spending reports on their respective websites.

10 (i) On or before **July 1, 2024**, the agencies, departments, and bodies listed
11 in subsection (c) of this section shall invest proportionately in environmental
12 justice focus populations.

13 (j)(1) On or before **July 1, 2025**, and annually thereafter, all agencies,
14 departments, and bodies listed in subsection (c) of this section shall either
15 integrate the following information into existing annual spending reports or
16 issue annual spending reports that include:

17 (A) where investments were made and which geographic areas, at the
18 municipal level and census block group, where practicable, received
19 environmental benefits from those investments; and

20 (B) the percentage of overall environmental benefits from those
21 investments provided to environmental justice focus populations.

1 (2) The agencies, departments, and bodies shall publicly post the annual
2 spending reports on their respective websites.

3 (k) On or before December 15, 2025, the Agency of Natural Resources
4 shall submit a report to the General Assembly describing whether the baseline
5 spending reports completed pursuant to subsection (h) of this section indicate if
6 any municipalities or portions of municipalities are routinely underserved with
7 respect to environmental benefits, taking into consideration whether those
8 areas receive, averaged across three years, a significantly lower percentage of
9 environmental benefits from State investments as compared to other
10 municipalities or portions of municipalities in the State. This report shall
11 include a recommendation as to whether a statutory definition of “underserved
12 community” and any other revisions to this chapter are necessary to best carry
13 out the Environmental Justice State Policy.

14 § 6003. RULEMAKING

15 (a) On or before **July 1, 2024**, the Agency of Natural Resources, in
16 consultation with the Environmental Justice Advisory Council and the
17 Interagency Environmental Justice Committee, shall adopt rules to:

18 (1) define cumulative environmental burdens;

19 (2) implement consideration of cumulative environmental burdens
20 within the Agency of Natural Resources; and

1 (3) inform how the public and the State agencies, departments, and
2 bodies specified in subsection 6002(b) of this title implement the consideration
3 of cumulative environmental burdens and use the environmental justice
4 mapping tool.

5 (b) On or before **July 1, 2025** and as appropriate thereafter, the Agencies of
6 Natural Resources, of Transportation, of Commerce and Community
7 Development, of Agriculture, Food and Markets, and of Education; the Public
8 Utility Commission; the Natural Resources Board; and the Departments of
9 Health, of Public Safety, and of Public Service, in consultation with the
10 Environmental Justice Advisory Council, shall adopt or amend policies and
11 procedures, plans, guidance, and rules, where applicable, to implement this
12 chapter.

13 (c)(1) Prior to drafting new rules required by this chapter, agencies shall
14 consult with the Environmental Justice Advisory Council to discuss the scope
15 and proposed content of rules to be developed. Agencies shall also submit
16 draft rulemaking concepts to the Advisory Council for review and comment.
17 Any proposed rule and draft Administrative Procedure Act filing forms shall
18 be provided to the Advisory Council not less than 45 days prior to submitting
19 the proposed rule or rules to the Interagency Committee on Administrative
20 Rules (ICAR).

1 (2) The Advisory Council shall vote and record individual members’
2 support or objection to any proposed rule before it is submitted to ICAR. The
3 Advisory Council shall submit the results of their vote to both ICAR and the
4 Legislative Committee on Administrative Rules (LCAR).

5 § 6004. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ADVISORY COUNCIL AND
6 INTERAGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMITTEE

7 (a) Advisory Council and Interagency Committee.

8 (1) There is created:

9 (A) the Environmental Justice Advisory Council (Advisory Council)
10 to provide independent advice and recommendations to State agencies and the
11 General Assembly on matters relating to environmental justice, including the
12 integration of environmental justice principles into State programs, policies,
13 regulations, legislation, and activities; and

14 (B) the Interagency Environmental Justice Committee (Interagency
15 Committee) to guide and coordinate State agency implementation of the
16 Environmental Justice State Policy and provide recommendations to the
17 General Assembly for amending the definitions and protections set forth in this
18 chapter.

19 (2) Appointments to the groups created in this subsection shall be made
20 on or before **December 15, 2022.**

1 (3) Both the Advisory Council and the Interagency Committee shall
2 consider and incorporate the Guiding Principles for a Just Transition developed
3 by the Just Transitions Subcommittee of the Vermont Climate Council in their
4 work.

5 (b) Meetings. The Advisory Council and Interagency Committee shall
6 hold public hearings and each meet at least nine times per year, with at least
7 four meetings occurring jointly. Meetings may be held in person, remotely, or
8 in a hybrid format to facilitate maximum participation and shall be recorded
9 and publicly posted on the Secretary’s website

10 (c) Duties.

11 (1) The Advisory Council and the Interagency Committee shall jointly:

12 (A) consider and recommend to the General Assembly, on or before
13 **December 1, 2023**, amendments to the terminology, thresholds, and criteria of
14 the definition of environmental justice focus populations, including whether to
15 include populations more likely to be at higher risk for poor health outcomes in
16 response to environmental burdens; and

17 (B) examine existing data and studies on environmental justice and
18 consult with State, federal, and local agencies and affected communities
19 regarding the impact of current statutes, regulations, and policies on the
20 achievement of environmental justice.

21 (2) The Advisory Council shall:

1 (A) advise State agencies on environmental justice issues and on how
2 to incorporate environmental justice into agency procedures and decision
3 making as required under subsection 6002(b) of this title and evaluate the
4 potential for environmental burdens or disproportionate impacts on
5 environmental justice focus populations as a result of State actions and the
6 potential for environmental benefits to environmental justice focus
7 populations;

8 (B) advise State agencies in the development of community
9 engagement plans;

10 (C) advise State agencies on the use of the environmental justice
11 mapping tool established pursuant to section 6005 of this title and on the
12 enhancement of meaningful participation, reduction of environmental burdens,
13 and equitable distribution of environmental benefits;

14 (D) review and provide feedback to the relevant State agency,
15 pursuant to subsection 6003(c) of this title, on any proposed rules for
16 implementing this chapter; and

17 (E) receive and review annual State agency summaries of complaints
18 alleging environmental justice issues, including Title VI complaints, and
19 suggest options or alternatives to State agencies for the resolution of systemic
20 issues raised in or by the complaints.

21 (3) The Interagency Committee shall:

1 (A) consult with the Agency of Natural Resources in the
2 development of the guidance document required by in subsection 6002(f) of
3 this title on how to determine which investments provide environmental
4 benefits to environmental justice focus populations; and

5 (B) on or before July 1, 2023, develop, in consultation with the
6 Agency of Natural Resources and the Environmental Justice Advisory Council,
7 a set of core principles to guide and coordinate the development of the State
8 agency community engagement plans required under subsection 6002(c) of this
9 title.

10 (d) Membership.

11 (1) Advisory Council. Each member of the Advisory Council shall be
12 well informed regarding environmental justice principles and committed to
13 achieving environmental justice in Vermont and working collaboratively with
14 other members of the Council. To the greatest extent practicable, Advisory
15 Council members shall represent diversity in race, ethnicity, age, gender, urban
16 and rural areas, and different regions of the State. The Advisory Council shall
17 consist of the following 11 members, with a goal to have more than 50 percent
18 residing in environmental justice focus populations:

19 (A) the Director of Racial Equity or designee;

20 (B) one representative of municipal government, appointed by the
21 Committee on Committees;

1 (C) one representative who resides in a census block group that is
2 designated as an environmental justice focus population, appointed by the
3 Speaker of the House;

4 (D) one representatives of social justice organizations, appointed by
5 the Committee on Committees;

6 (E) one representative of an organization working on food security
7 issues, appointed by the Speaker of the House;

8 (F) one representative of mobile home park issues, appointed by the
9 Committee on Committees;

10 (G) one representative of a State-recognized Native American Indian
11 tribe, recommended and appointed by the Vermont Commission on Native
12 American Affairs;

13 (H) one representative of immigrant communities in Vermont,
14 appointed by the Speaker of the House;

15 (I) one representative of a statewide environmental organization,
16 appointed by the Speaker of the House;

17 (J) the Executive Director of the Vermont Housing and Conservation
18 Board or designee; and

19 (K) the Chair of the Natural Resources Conservation Council or
20 designee.

1 (2) Interagency Committee. The Interagency Committee shall consist of
2 the following 9 members:

3 (A) the Secretary of Administration or designee;

4 (B) the Secretary of Natural Resources or designee;

5 (C) the Secretary of Transportation or designee;

6 (D) the Commissioner of Housing and Community Development or
7 designee;

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

9 (F) the Commissioner of Health or designee;

10 (G) the Director of Emergency Management or designee;

11 (H) the Commissioner of Public Service or designee; and

12 (I) the Director of Racial Equity or designee.

13 (3) The Advisory Council and the Interagency Committee may each
14 elect two co-chairs.

15 (4) After initial appointments, all appointed members of the Advisory
16 Council shall serve six-year terms and serve until a successor is appointed.
17 The initial terms shall be staggered so that a third of the appointed members
18 shall serve a two-year term, another third of the appointed members shall serve
19 a four-year term, and the remaining members shall be appointed to a six-year
20 term.

1 (5) Vacancies of the Advisory Council shall be appointed in the same
2 manner as original appointments.

3 (6) The Advisory Council shall have the administrative, technical, and
4 legal assistance of the Agency of Natural Resources.

5 (7) Members of the Advisory Council who are neither State nor
6 municipal employees and who are not otherwise compensated by their
7 employer shall be entitled to per diem compensation in the amount of \$200 and
8 reimbursement of expenses Members may accept funds from the federal
9 government, a political subdivision of the State, or a 501(c)(3) charitable
10 organization and may expend funds for purposes that are consistent with this
11 chapter. Any Council member who receives funds pursuant to this subdivision
12 shall report to the Secretary of Natural Resources and disclose the source of the
13 funds, the amount received, and the general purpose for which they were used.
14 The Secretary shall post this disclosure information on its website or on the
15 Advisory Council’s own website if such a website exists.

16 § 6005. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MAPPING TOOL

17 (a) In consultation with the Environmental Justice Advisory Council and
18 the Interagency Environmental Justice Committee, the Agency of Natural
19 Resources shall determine indices and criteria to be included in a State
20 mapping tool to depict environmental justice focus populations and measure

1 environmental burdens at the smallest geographic level practicable. The
2 Agency of Natural Resources shall maintain the mapping tool.

3 (b) The Agency of Natural Resources may cooperate and contract with
4 other states or private organizations when developing the mapping tool. The
5 mapping tool may incorporate federal environmental justice mapping tools,
6 such as EJSSCREEN, as well as existing State mapping tools such as the
7 Vermont Social Vulnerability Index.

8 (c) On or before **January 1, 2024**, the mapping tool shall be available for
9 use by the public as well as by the State government.

10 Sec. 4. ANNUAL REPORT

11 Beginning on **January 15, 2024**, the agencies, departments, and bodies
12 listed in 3 V.S.A. § 6002(c) shall issue and publicly post an annual report
13 summarizing all actions taken to incorporate environmental justice into the
14 Agency's or Department's policies or determinations, rulemaking, permit
15 proceedings, or project review.

16 Sec. 5. APPROPRIATIONS

17 (a) There is appropriated the sum of \$500,000.00 in fiscal year 2023 from
18 the General Fund to the Agency of Natural Resources for the cost of
19 developing the mapping tool required in 3 V.S.A. § 6005 including any
20 necessary community outreach associated with calibrating and improving the
21 mapping tool.

1 (b) There is appropriated the sum of \$275,000.00 in fiscal year 2023 from
2 the General Fund to the Agency of Natural Resources to:

3 (1) convert 0.5 position to 1 full-time Civil Rights and
4 Nondiscrimination Compliance Officer; and

5 (2) fund two new positions to assist in the **implementation** of the
6 environmental justice policy and support the Environmental Justice Advisory
7 Council. This shall fund an existing position in the Agency and a second
8 position which the Agency is authorized to repurpose from an existing vacant
9 position.

10 Sec. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE

11 This act shall take effect on passage.

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18 (Committee vote: _____)

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Representative _____

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FOR THE COMMITTEE