

1 TO THE HONORABLE SENATE:

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

7 Sec. 1. FINDINGS

8 The General Assembly finds that:

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

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

19 (3) Since 1994, Executive Order 12898 has required federal agencies to
20 make achieving environmental justice part of their mission by identifying and
21 addressing disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental

1 effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and
2 populations with low incomes in the United States.

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

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

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

16 (7) The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention states that
17 systemic health and social inequities disproportionately increases the risk of
18 racial and ethnic minority groups becoming infected by and dying from
19 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) On January 27, 2021, President Biden signed Executive Order
4 14008, “Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad,” that created a
5 government-wide “Justice40 Initiative” that aims to deliver 40 percent of the
6 overall benefits of federal investments related to climate, natural disasters,
7 environment, clean energy, clean transportation, housing, water and
8 wastewater infrastructure, and legacy pollution reduction to “disadvantaged
9 communities” that have been historically marginalized and overburdened by
10 pollution and underinvestment.

11 (19) According to American Community Survey data from 2016–2019,
12 at least 51 percent of census block groups in Vermont (or 52 percent of
13 Vermont’s population) meet the Justice40 Initiative federal guidelines of a
14 disadvantaged community.

15 (20) Lack of a clear environmental justice policy has resulted in a
16 piecemeal approach to understanding and addressing environmental justice in
17 Vermont and creates a barrier to establishing clear definitions, metrics, and
18 strategies to ensure meaningful engagement and more equitable distribution of
19 environmental benefits and burdens.

20 (21) It is the State of Vermont’s responsibility to pursue environmental
21 justice for its residents and to ensure that its agencies do not contribute to

1 unfair distribution of environmental benefits to or environmental burdens on
2 low-income, limited-English proficient, and BIPOC communities.

3 Sec. 2. 3 V.S.A. chapter 72 is added to read:

4 CHAPTER 72. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

5 § 6001. DEFINITIONS

6 As used in this chapter:

7 (1) “Environmental benefits” means the assets and services that enhance
8 the capability of communities and individuals to function and flourish in
9 society, such as access to a healthy environment and clean natural resources,
10 including air, water, land, green spaces, constructed playgrounds, and other
11 outdoor recreational facilities and venues; affordable clean renewable energy
12 sources; public transportation; fulfilling and dignified green jobs; healthy
13 homes and buildings; health care; nutritious food; Indigenous food and cultural
14 resources; environmental enforcement, and training and funding disbursed or
15 administered by governmental agencies.

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

19 Examples of environmental burdens include climate change; air and water
20 pollution; improper sewage disposal; improper handling of solid wastes and
21 other noxious substances; excessive noise; activities that limit access to green

1 spaces, nutritious food, Indigenous food or cultural resources, or constructed
2 outdoor playgrounds and other recreational facilities and venues; inadequate
3 remediation of pollution; reduction of groundwater levels; increased flooding
4 or stormwater flows; home and building health hazards, including lead paint,
5 lead plumbing, asbestos, and mold; and damage to inland waterways and
6 waterbodies, wetlands, forests, green spaces, or constructed playgrounds or
7 other outdoor recreational facilities and venues from private, industrial,
8 commercial, and government operations or other activity that contaminates or
9 alters the quality of the environment and poses a risk to public health.

10 (3) “Environmental justice” means all individuals are afforded equitable
11 access to and distribution of environmental benefits; equitable distribution of
12 environmental burdens; fair and equitable treatment and meaningful
13 participation in decision-making processes; and the development,
14 implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and
15 policies. Environmental justice recognizes the particular needs of individuals
16 of every race, color, income, class, ability status, gender identity, sexual
17 orientation, national origin, ethnicity or ancestry, religious belief, or English
18 language proficiency level. Environmental justice redresses structural and
19 institutional racism, colonialism, and other systems of oppression that result in
20 the marginalization, degradation, disinvestment, and neglect of Black,
21 Indigenous, and Persons of Color. Environmental justice requires prioritizing

1 resources for community revitalization, ecological restoration, resilience
2 planning, and a just recovery to communities most impacted by environmental
3 burdens and natural disasters.

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

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

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

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

12 (5) “Limited English proficiency” means that a household does not have
13 an adult who speaks English “very well” as defined by the U.S. Census
14 Bureau.

15 (6) “Meaningful participation” means that all individuals have the
16 opportunity to participate in energy, climate change, and environmental
17 decision making, including needs assessments, planning, implementation,
18 permitting, compliance and enforcement, and evaluation. Meaningful
19 participation also integrates diverse knowledge systems, histories, traditions,
20 languages, and cultures of Indigenous communities in decision-making
21 processes. It requires that communities are enabled and administratively

1 assisted to participate fully through education and training. Meaningful
2 participation requires the State to operate in a transparent manner with regard
3 to opportunities for community input and also encourages the development of
4 environmental, energy, and climate change stewardship.

5 § 6002. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE STATE POLICY

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

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

1 Commission; the Natural Resources Board; and the Departments of Health, of
2 Public Safety, and of Public Service.

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

14 (d) Every State agency shall submit annual summaries to the
15 Environmental Justice Advisory Council established pursuant to subdivision
16 6004(a)(1)(A) of this title, detailing all complaints alleging environmental
17 justice issues or Title VI violations and any agency action taken to resolve such
18 complaints. Agencies shall consider the recommendations of the Advisory
19 Council pursuant to subdivision 6004(c)(2)(E) of this title and substantively
20 respond in writing if an agency chooses not to implement any of the
21 recommendations, within 90 days after receipt of the recommendations.

1 (e) The Agency of Natural Resources, in consultation with the
2 Environmental Justice Advisory Council and the Interagency Environmental
3 Justice Committee, shall review the definition of “environmental justice
4 population” at least every five years and recommend revisions to the General
5 Assembly to ensure the definition achieves the Environmental Justice State
6 Policy.

7 (f) On or before July 1, 2023, the Agency of Natural Resources, in
8 consultation with the Interagency Environmental Justice Committee and the
9 Environmental Justice Advisory Council, shall issue guidance on how the
10 agencies, departments, and bodies listed in subsection (b) of this section shall
11 determine which investments provide environmental benefits to environmental
12 justice populations. A draft version of the guidance shall be released for a 60-
13 day public comment period before being finalized.

14 (g)(1) On or before January 15, 2024, all agencies, departments, and bodies
15 listed in subsection (b) of this section shall, in accordance with the Agency of
16 Natural Resources’s guidance document developed pursuant to subsection (f)
17 of this section, review the past three years and generate baseline spending
18 reports that include:

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

1 (B) the percentage of overall environmental benefits from those
2 investments provided to environmental justice populations.

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

5 (h) On or before July 1, 2024, the agencies, departments, and bodies listed
6 in subsection (b) of this section shall direct investments to environmental
7 justice populations with a goal that at least 55 percent of the overall benefits
8 from those investments go to environmental justice populations.

9 (i)(1) On or before July 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, all agencies,
10 departments, and bodies listed in subsection (b) of this section shall issue
11 annual spending reports that include:

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

15 (B) the percentage of overall environmental benefits from those
16 investments provided to environmental justice populations.

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

19 (j) On or before December 15, 2025, the Agency of Natural Resources shall
20 submit a report to the General Assembly describing whether the baseline
21 spending reports completed pursuant to subsection (g) of this section indicate if

1 any municipalities or portions of municipalities are routinely underserved with
2 respect to environmental benefits, taking into consideration whether those
3 areas receive, averaged across three years, a significantly lower percentage of
4 environmental benefits from State investments as compared to other
5 municipalities or portions of municipalities in the State. This report shall
6 include a recommendation as to whether a statutory definition of “underserved
7 community” and any other revisions to this chapter are necessary to best carry
8 out the Environmental Justice State Policy.

9 § 6003. RULEMAKING

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

13 (1) define cumulative environmental burdens;

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

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

20 (b) On or before July 1, 2025 and as appropriate thereafter, the Agencies of
21 Natural Resources, of Transportation, of Commerce and Community

1 Development, of Agriculture, Food and Markets, and of Education; the Public
2 Utility Commission; the Natural Resources Board; and the Departments of
3 Health, of Public Safety, and of Public Service, in consultation with the
4 Environmental Justice Advisory Council, shall adopt or amend policies and
5 procedures, plans, guidance, and rules, where applicable, to implement this
6 chapter.

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

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

19 § 6004. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ADVISORY COUNCIL AND

20 INTERAGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMITTEE

21 (a) Advisory Council and Interagency Committee.

1 (1) There is created:

2 (A) the Environmental Justice Advisory Council (Advisory Council)
3 to provide independent advice and recommendations to State agencies and the
4 General Assembly on matters relating to environmental justice, including the
5 integration of environmental justice principles into State programs, policies,
6 regulations, legislation, and activities; and

7 (B) the Interagency Environmental Justice Committee (Interagency
8 Committee) to guide and coordinate State agency implementation of the
9 Environmental Justice State Policy and provide recommendations to the
10 General Assembly for amending the definitions and protections set forth in this
11 chapter.

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

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

18 (b) Meetings. The Advisory Council and Interagency Committee shall
19 each meet at least nine times per year, with at least four meetings occurring
20 jointly.

1 (c) Duties.

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

3 (A) consider and recommend to the General Assembly, on or before
4 December 1, 2023, amendments to the terminology, thresholds, and criteria of
5 the definition of environmental justice populations, including whether to
6 include populations more likely to be at higher risk for poor health outcomes in
7 response to environmental burdens; and

8 (B) examine existing data and studies on environmental justice and
9 consult with State, federal, and local agencies and affected communities
10 regarding the impact of current statutes, regulations, and policies on the
11 achievement of environmental justice.

12 (2) The Advisory Council shall:

13 (A) advise State agencies on environmental justice issues and on how
14 to incorporate environmental justice into agency procedures and decision
15 making as required under subsection 6002(b) of this title and evaluate the
16 potential for environmental burdens or disproportionate impacts on
17 environmental justice populations as a result of State actions and the potential
18 for environmental benefits to environmental justice populations;

19 (B) advise State agencies in the development of community
20 engagement plans;

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

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

8 (E) receive and review annual State agency summaries of complaints
9 alleging environmental justice issues, including Title VI complaints, and
10 suggest options or alternatives to State agencies for the resolution of systemic
11 issues raised in or by the complaints; and

12 (F) have the ability to accept funds from the federal government, a
13 political subdivision of the State, an individual, a foundation, or a corporation
14 and may use the funds for purposes that are consistent with this chapter,
15 including reimbursing members for their time.

16 (3) The Interagency Committee shall:

17 (A) consult with the Agency of Natural Resources in the
18 development of the guidance document required by in subsection 6002(f) of
19 this title on how to determine which investments provide environmental
20 benefits to environmental justice populations; and

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

6 (d) Membership.

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

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

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

18 (C) two representatives who reside in a census block group that is
19 designated as an environmental justice population, one appointed by the
20 Committee on Committees and one appointed by the Speaker of the House;

1 (D) two representatives of social justice organizations, one appointed
2 by the Committee on Committees and one appointed by the Speaker of the
3 House;

4 (E) two representatives of organizations working on food security
5 issues, one appointed by the Committee on Committees and one appointed by
6 the Speaker of the House;

7 (F) two representatives of mobile home park issues, one appointed by
8 the Committee on Committees and one appointed by the Speaker of the House;

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

12 (H) two representatives of immigrant communities in Vermont, one
13 appointed by the Committee on Committees and one appointed by the Speaker
14 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 12 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 Secretary of Education or designee;

10 (G) the Commissioner of Health or designee;

11 (H) the Director of Emergency Management or designee;

12 (I) the Commissioner of Public Service or designee;

13 (J) the Chair of Public Utility Commission or designee;

14 (K) the Chair of the Natural Resources Board or designee; and

15 (L) the Director of Racial Equity or designee.

16 (3) The Advisory Council and the Interagency Committee may each
17 elect two co-chairs and may hold public hearings.

18 (4) After initial appointments, all appointed members of the Advisory
19 Council shall serve six-year terms and serve until a successor is appointed.

20 The initial terms shall be staggered so that a third of the appointed members

21 shall serve a two-year term, another third of the appointed members shall serve

1 a four-year term, and the remaining members shall be appointed to a six-year
2 term.

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

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

7 (7) Members of the Advisory Council who are neither State nor
8 municipal employees shall be entitled to per diem compensation and
9 reimbursement of expenses as permitted under 32 V.S.A. § 1010. Members
10 may accept funds from the federal government, a political subdivision of the
11 State, or a 501(c)(3) charitable organization and may expend funds for
12 purposes that are consistent with this chapter. Any Council member who
13 receives funds pursuant to this subdivision shall report to the Secretary of
14 Natural Resources and disclose the source of the funds, the amount received,
15 and the general purpose for which they were used. The Secretary shall post
16 this disclosure information on its website or on the Advisory Council's own
17 website if such a website exists.

18 § 6005. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MAPPING TOOL

19 (a) In consultation with the Environmental Justice Advisory Council and
20 the Interagency Environmental Justice Committee, the Agency of Natural
21 Resources shall determine indices and criteria to be included in a State

1 mapping tool to depict environmental justice populations and measure
2 environmental burdens at the smallest geographic level practicable. The
3 Agency of Natural Resources shall maintain the mapping tool.

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

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

11 Sec. 3. ANNUAL REPORT

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

17 Sec. 4. APPROPRIATION; POSITIONS

18 (a) There is appropriated the sum of \$3,000,000.00 in fiscal year 2023 from
19 the General Fund. This sum shall be used to carry out the requirements of this
20 act by hiring the staff described in subsection (b) of this section, for the cost of

1 developing the mapping tool required in 3 V.S.A. § 6005 and the per diem
2 payments described in 3 V.S.A. § 6004.

3 (b) The following positions are created for the purpose performing the
4 environmental justice work required by this act:

5 (1) 10 permanent exempt positions at the Agency of Natural Resources,
6 including two permanent exempt analysts to support the development of the
7 mapping tool;

8 (2) six permanent exempt positions at the Natural Resources Board;

9 (3) 1.5 permanent exempt positions at the Agency of Commerce and
10 Community Development; and

11 (4) 2.5 permanent exempt positions at the Department of Public Service.

12 Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

13 This act shall take effect on passage.

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18 (Committee vote: _____)

19

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Senator _____

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FOR THE COMMITTEE