

**No. 125. An act relating to public safety.**

(S.58)

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

\* \* \* Big 12 Juvenile Offenses \* \* \*

Sec. 1. 33 V.S.A. § 5201 is amended to read:

§ 5201. COMMENCEMENT OF DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS

\* \* \*

(c)(1) Any proceeding concerning a child who is alleged to have committed an act specified in subsection 5204(a) of this title after attaining 14 years of age, but not 22 years of age, shall originate in the Criminal Division of the Superior Court, provided that jurisdiction may be transferred in accordance with this chapter and chapter 52A of this title, unless the State's Attorney files the charge directly as a youthful offender petition in the Family Division.

(2)(A) Any proceeding concerning a child who is alleged to have committed one of the following acts after attaining 14 years of age, but not 22 years of age, shall originate in the Criminal Division of the Superior Court, provided that jurisdiction may be transferred in accordance with this chapter and chapter 52A of this title, unless the State's Attorney files the charge directly as a youthful offender petition in the Family Division:

(i) a violation of a condition of release as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 7559 imposed by the Criminal Division for any of the offenses listed in subsection 5204(a) of this title; or

(ii) a violation of a condition of release as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 7559 imposed by the Criminal Division for an offense that was transferred from the Family Division pursuant to section 5204 of this title.

(B) This subdivision (2) shall not apply to a proceeding that is the subject of a final order accepting the case for youthful offender treatment pursuant to subsection 5281(d) of this title.

(3) Any proceeding concerning a child who is alleged to have committed one of the following acts after attaining 16 years of age, but not 22 years of age, shall originate in the Criminal Division of the Superior Court, provided that jurisdiction may be transferred in accordance with this chapter and chapter 52A of this title, unless the State's Attorney files the charge directly as a youthful offender petition in the Family Division:

(A) using a firearm while committing a felony in violation of 13 V.S.A. § 4005, or an attempt to commit that offense;

(B) trafficking a regulated drug in violation of 18 V.S.A. chapter 84, subchapter 1, or an attempt to commit that offense; or

(C) aggravated stalking as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1063(a)(3), or an attempt to commit that offense.

(d) Any proceeding concerning a child who is alleged to have committed any offense other than those specified in subsection 5204(a) of this title or subdivision (c)(2) or (3) of this section before attaining 19 years of age shall

originate in the Family Division of the Superior Court, provided that jurisdiction may be transferred in accordance with this chapter.

\* \* \*

Sec. 1a. 33 V.S.A. § 5203 is amended to read:

§ 5203. TRANSFER FROM OTHER COURTS

(a) If it appears to a Criminal Division of the Superior Court that the defendant was under 19 years of age at the time the offense charged was alleged to have been committed and the offense charged is an offense not specified in subsection 5204(a) or subdivision 5201(c)(2) or (3) of this title, that court shall forthwith transfer the proceeding to the Family Division of the Superior Court under the authority of this chapter, and the minor shall then be considered to be subject to this chapter as a child charged with a delinquent act.

(b) If it appears to a Criminal Division of the Superior Court that the defendant had attained 14 years of age but not 18 years of age at the time an offense specified in subsection 5204(a) or subdivision 5201(c)(2) or (3) of this title was alleged to have been committed, that court may forthwith transfer the proceeding to the Family Division of the Superior Court under the authority of this chapter, and the minor shall then be considered to be subject to this chapter as a child charged with a delinquent act.

(c) If it appears to the State's Attorney that the defendant was under 19 years of age at the time the felony offense charged was alleged to have been

committed and the felony charged is not an offense specified in subsection 5204(a) or subdivision 5201(c)(2) or (3) of this title, the State's Attorney shall file charges in the Family Division of the Superior Court, pursuant to section 5201 of this title. The Family Division may transfer the proceeding to the Criminal Division pursuant to section 5204 of this title.

\* \* \*

Sec. 2. 33 V.S.A. § 5204 is amended to read:

§ 5204. TRANSFER FROM FAMILY DIVISION OF THE SUPERIOR  
COURT

(a) After a petition has been filed alleging delinquency, upon motion of the State's Attorney and after hearing, the Family Division of the Superior Court may transfer jurisdiction of the proceeding to the Criminal Division of the Superior Court if the child had attained 16 years of age but not 19 years of age at the time the act was alleged to have occurred and the delinquent act set forth in the petition is a felony not specified in subdivisions (1)–~~(12)~~(11) of this subsection or if the child had attained 12 years of age but not 14 years of age at the time the act was alleged to have occurred, and if the delinquent act set forth in the petition was any of the following:

\* \* \*

(10) sexual assault as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 3252(a)(1) or (a)(2) or an attempt to commit that offense; or

(11) aggravated sexual assault as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 3253 and aggravated sexual assault of a child as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 3253a or an attempt to commit either of those offenses; or

~~(12) burglary into an occupied dwelling as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1201(e) or an attempt to commit that offense.~~

(b)(1) The State's Attorney of the county where the juvenile petition is pending may move in the Family Division of the Superior Court for an order transferring jurisdiction under subsection (a) of this section at any time prior to adjudication on the merits. The filing of the motion to transfer jurisdiction shall automatically stay the time for the hearing provided for in section 5225 of this title, which stay shall remain in effect until such time as the Family Division of the Superior Court may deny the motion to transfer jurisdiction.

(2)(A)(i) The Family Division of the Superior Court shall hold a hearing under subsection (c) of this section to determine whether jurisdiction should be transferred to the Criminal Division under subsection (a) of this section if the delinquent act set forth in the petition is:

(I) ~~a felony violation of 18 V.S.A. chapter 84 for selling or trafficking a regulated drug~~ [Repealed.];

(II) human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking in violation of 13 V.S.A. § 2652 or 2653;

(III) defacing a firearm's serial number in violation of 13 V.S.A. § 4024; or

(IV) straw purchasing of firearm in violation of 13 V.S.A.

§ 4025; and

(ii) the child had attained 16 years of age but not 19 years of age at the time the act was alleged to have occurred.

\* \* \*

\* \* \* Raise the Age \* \* \*

Sec. 3. 2018 Acts and Resolves No. 201, Secs. 17–19, are amended to read:

Sec. 17. [Deleted.]

Sec. 18. [Deleted.]

Sec. 19. [Deleted.]

Sec. 4. 2018 Acts and Resolves No. 201, Sec. 21, as amended by 2022 Acts and Resolves No. 160, Sec. 1, and 2023 Acts and Resolves No. 23, Sec. 12, is further amended to read:

Sec. 21. EFFECTIVE DATES

\* \* \*

(d) ~~Secs. 17–19 shall take effect on July 1, 2024.~~ [Deleted.]

Sec. 5. 2020 Acts and Resolves No. 124, Secs. 3 and 7 are amended to read:

Sec. 3. [Deleted.]

Sec. 7. [Deleted.]

Sec. 6. 2020 Acts and Resolves No. 124, Sec. 12, as amended by 2022 Acts and Resolves No. 160, Sec. 2, and 2023 Acts and Resolves No. 23, Sec. 13, is further amended to read:

Sec. 12. EFFECTIVE DATES

(a) ~~Secs. 3 (33 V.S.A. § 5103(e)) and 7 (33 V.S.A. § 5206) shall take effect on July 1, 2024. [Deleted.]~~

\* \* \*

Sec. 7. 33 V.S.A. § 5201(d) is amended to read:

(d) Any proceeding concerning a child who is alleged to have committed any offense other than those specified in subsection 5204(a) of this title or subdivision (c)(2) or (3) of this section before attaining ~~19~~ 20 years of age shall originate in the Family Division of the Superior Court, provided that jurisdiction may be transferred in accordance with this chapter.

Sec. 8. 33 V.S.A. § 5203 is amended to read:

§ 5203. TRANSFER FROM OTHER COURTS

(a) If it appears to a Criminal Division of the Superior Court that the defendant was under ~~19~~ 20 years of age at the time the offense charged was alleged to have been committed and the offense charged is an offense not specified in subsection 5204(a) or subdivision 5201(c)(2) or (3) of this title, that court shall forthwith transfer the proceeding to the Family Division of the Superior Court under the authority of this chapter, and the minor shall then be considered to be subject to this chapter as a child charged with a delinquent act.

\* \* \*

(c) If it appears to the State's Attorney that the defendant was under ~~19~~ 20 years of age at the time the felony offense charged was alleged to have been committed and the felony charged is not an offense specified in subsection 5204(a) or subdivision 5201(c)(2) or (3) of this title, the State's Attorney shall file charges in the Family Division of the Superior Court, pursuant to section 5201 of this title. The Family Division may transfer the proceeding to the Criminal Division pursuant to section 5204 of this title.

\* \* \*

Sec. 9. 33 V.S.A. § 5204 is amended to read:

§ 5204. TRANSFER FROM FAMILY DIVISION OF THE SUPERIOR  
COURT

(a) After a petition has been filed alleging delinquency, upon motion of the State's Attorney and after hearing, the Family Division of the Superior Court may transfer jurisdiction of the proceeding to the Criminal Division of the Superior Court if the child had attained 16 years of age but not ~~19~~ 20 years of age at the time the act was alleged to have occurred and the delinquent act set forth in the petition is a felony not specified in subdivisions (1)–(11) of this subsection or if the child had attained 12 years of age but not 14 years of age at the time the act was alleged to have occurred, and if the delinquent act set forth in the petition was any of the following:

\* \* \*



Sec. 10. 33 V.S.A. § 5103(c) is amended to read:

(c)(1) Except as otherwise provided by this title and by subdivision (2) of this subsection, jurisdiction over a child shall not be extended beyond the child's 18th birthday.

(2)(A) Jurisdiction over a child with a delinquency may be extended until six months beyond the child's:

(i) 19th birthday if the child was 16 or 17 years of age when ~~he or she~~ the child committed the offense; ~~or~~

(ii) 20th birthday if the child was 18 years of age when ~~he or she~~ the child committed the offense; or

(iii) 21st birthday if the child was 19 years of age when the child committed the offense.

\* \* \*

Sec. 11. 33 V.S.A. § 5206 is amended to read:

§ 5206. CITATION OF ~~16- TO 18-YEAR-OLDS~~ 19-YEAR-OLDS

(a)(1) If a child was over 16 years of age and under ~~19~~ 20 years of age at the time the offense was alleged to have been committed and the offense is not specified in subsection (b) of this section, law enforcement shall cite the child to the Family Division of the Superior Court.

\* \* \*

Sec. 12. BIMONTHLY PROGRESS REPORTS TO JOINT LEGISLATIVE  
JUSTICE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

(a) On or before the last day of every other month from July 2024 through March 2025, the Agency of Human Services shall report to the Joint Legislative Justice Oversight Committee, the Senate and House Committees on Judiciary, the House Committee on Corrections and Institutions, the House Committee on Human Services, and the Senate Committee on Health and Welfare on its progress toward implementing the requirement of Secs. 7–11 of this act that the Raise the Age initiative take effect on April 1, 2025. The progress reports required by this section shall describe progress toward implementation of the Raise the Age initiative, as measured by qualitative and quantitative data related to the following priorities:

(1) establishing a secure residential facility;

(2) expanding capacity for nonresidential treatment programs to provide community-based services;

(3) ensuring that residential treatment programs are used appropriately and to their full potential;

(4) expanding capacity for Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) contracts;

(5) expanding capacity for the provision of services to children with developmental disabilities;

(6) establishing a stabilization program for children who are experiencing a mental health crisis;

(7) enhancing long-term treatment for children;

(8) programming to help children, particularly 18- and 19-year-olds, transition from youth to adulthood;

(9) developing district-specific data and information on family services workforce development, including turnover, retention, and vacancy rates; times needed to fill open positions; training opportunities and needs; and instituting a positive culture for employees;

(10) installation of a comprehensive child welfare information system;  
and

(11) plans for and measures taken to secure funding for the goals listed in this section.

(b) Failure to meet one or more of the progress report elements listed in subsection (a) of this section shall not be a basis for extending the implementation of the Raise the Age initiative beyond April 1, 2025.

\* \* \* Drug Crimes \* \* \*

Sec. 13. 18 V.S.A. § 4201 is amended to read:

§ 4201. DEFINITIONS

\* \* \*

(29) “Regulated drug” means:

(A) a narcotic drug;

- (B) a depressant or stimulant drug, other than methamphetamine;
- (C) a hallucinogenic drug;
- (D) Ecstasy;
- (E) cannabis; ~~or~~
- (F) methamphetamine; or
- (G) xylazine.

\* \* \*

(48) “Fentanyl” means any quantity of fentanyl, including any compound, mixture, or preparation including salts, isomers, or salts of isomers containing fentanyl. “Fentanyl” also means fentanyl-related substances as defined in rules adopted by the Department of Health pursuant to section 4202 of this title.

(49) “Xylazine” means any compound, mixture, or preparation including salts, isomers, or salts of isomers containing N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-5,6-dihydro-4H-1,3-thiazin-2-amine.

Sec. 14. 18 V.S.A. § 4233a is amended to read:

§ 4233a. FENTANYL

(a) Selling or dispensing.

(1) A person knowingly and unlawfully dispensing fentanyl shall be imprisoned not more than three years or fined not more than \$75,000.00, or both. A person knowingly and unlawfully selling fentanyl shall be imprisoned not more than five years or fined not more than \$100,000.00, or both.

(2) A person knowingly and unlawfully selling or dispensing fentanyl in an amount consisting of four milligrams or more of one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances containing fentanyl shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years or fined not more than \$250,000.00, or both.

(3) A person knowingly and unlawfully selling or dispensing fentanyl in an amount consisting of 20 milligrams or more of one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances containing fentanyl shall be imprisoned not more than 20 years or fined not more than \$1,000,000.00, or both.

(4) In lieu of a charge under this subsection, but in addition to any other penalties provided by law, a person knowingly and unlawfully selling or dispensing any regulated drug containing a detectable amount of fentanyl shall be imprisoned not more than five years or fined not more than \$250,000.00, or both.

(b) Trafficking. A person knowingly and unlawfully possessing fentanyl in an amount consisting of 70 milligrams or more of one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances containing fentanyl with the intent to sell or dispense the fentanyl shall be imprisoned not more than 30 years or fined not more than \$1,000,000.00, or both. There shall be a permissive inference that a person who possesses fentanyl in an amount of 70 milligrams or more of one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances containing fentanyl intends to sell or dispense the fentanyl. The amount of possessed

fentanyl under this subsection to sustain a charge of conspiracy under 13

V.S.A. § 1404 shall be not less than 70 milligrams in the aggregate.

(c) Transportation into the State. In addition to any other penalties provided by law, a person knowingly and unlawfully transporting more than 20 milligrams of fentanyl into Vermont with the intent to sell or dispense the fentanyl shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years or fined not more than \$100,000.00, or both.

(d) As used in this section, “knowingly” means:

(1) the defendant had actual knowledge that one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances contained the regulated drug identified in the applicable section of this chapter; or

(2) the defendant:

(A) was aware that there is a high probability that one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances contained the regulated drug identified in the applicable section of this chapter; and

(B) took deliberate actions to avoid learning that one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances contained the regulated drug identified in the applicable section of this chapter.

Sec. 15. 18 V.S.A. § 4234 is amended to read:

§ 4234. DEPRESSANT, STIMULANT, AND NARCOTIC DRUGS

(a) Possession.

(1)(A) Except as provided by subdivision (B) of this subdivision (1), a person knowingly and unlawfully possessing a depressant, stimulant, or narcotic drug, other than heroin or cocaine, shall be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not more than \$2,000.00, or both.

(B) A person knowingly and unlawfully possessing 224 milligrams or less of buprenorphine shall not be punished in accordance with subdivision (A) of this subdivision (1).

(2) A person knowingly and unlawfully possessing a depressant, stimulant, or narcotic drug, other than heroin or cocaine, consisting of 100 times a benchmark unlawful dosage or its equivalent shall be imprisoned not more than five years or fined not more than \$25,000.00, or both.

(3) A person knowingly and unlawfully possessing a depressant, stimulant, or narcotic drug, other than heroin or cocaine, consisting of 1,000 times a benchmark unlawful dosage or its equivalent shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years or fined not more than \$100,000.00, or both.

(4) A person knowingly and unlawfully possessing a depressant, stimulant, or narcotic drug, other than heroin or cocaine, consisting of 10,000 times a benchmark unlawful dosage or its equivalent shall be imprisoned not more than 20 years or fined not more than \$500,000.00, or both.

(b) Selling or dispensing.

(1) A person knowingly and unlawfully dispensing a depressant, stimulant, or narcotic drug, other than fentanyl, heroin, or cocaine, shall be

imprisoned not more than three years or fined not more than \$75,000.00, or both. A person knowingly and unlawfully selling a depressant, stimulant, or narcotic drug, other than fentanyl, cocaine, or heroin, shall be imprisoned not more than five years or fined not more than \$25,000.00, or both.

(2) A person knowingly and unlawfully selling or dispensing a depressant, stimulant, or narcotic drug, other than fentanyl, heroin, or cocaine, consisting of 100 times a benchmark unlawful dosage or its equivalent shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years or fined not more than \$100,000.00, or both.

(3) A person knowingly and unlawfully selling or dispensing a depressant, stimulant, or narcotic drug, other than fentanyl, heroin, or cocaine, consisting of 1,000 times a benchmark unlawful dosage or its equivalent shall be imprisoned not more than 20 years or fined not more than \$500,000.00, or both.

(4) As used in this subsection, “knowingly” means:

(A) the defendant had actual knowledge that one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances contained the regulated drug identified in the applicable section of this chapter; or

(B) the defendant:

(i) was aware that there is a high probability that one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances contained the regulated drug identified in the applicable section of this chapter; and



(ii) took deliberate actions to avoid learning that one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances contained the regulated drug identified in the applicable section of this chapter.

(c) Possession of buprenorphine by a person under 21 years of age.

(1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, a person under 21 years of age who knowingly and unlawfully possesses 224 milligrams or less of buprenorphine commits a civil violation and shall be subject to the provisions of section 4230b of this title.

(2) A person under 16 years of age who knowingly and unlawfully possesses 224 milligrams or less of buprenorphine commits a delinquent act and shall be subject to the provisions of section 4230j of this title.

Sec. 16. 18 V.S.A. § 4233b is added to read:

§ 4233b. XYLAZINE

(a) No person shall dispense or sell xylazine except as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(b) The following are permitted activities related to xylazine:

(1) dispensing or prescribing for, or administration to, a nonhuman species a drug containing xylazine approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to section 512 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as provided in 21 U.S.C. § 360b;

(2) dispensing or prescribing for, or administration to, a nonhuman species permissible pursuant to section 512(a)(4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as provided in 21 U.S.C. § 360b(a)(4);

(3) manufacturing, distribution, or use of xylazine as an active pharmaceutical ingredient for manufacturing an animal drug approved under section 512 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as provided in 21 U.S.C. § 360b or issued an investigation use exemption pursuant to section 512(j);

(4) manufacturing, distribution, or use of a xylazine bulk chemical for pharmaceutical compounding by licensed pharmacists or veterinarians; and

(5) any other use approved or permissible under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(c) A person knowingly and unlawfully dispensing xylazine shall be imprisoned not more than three years or fined not more than \$75,000.00, or both. A person knowingly and unlawfully selling xylazine shall be imprisoned not more than five years or fined not more than \$100,000.00, or both.

(d) As used in this section, “knowingly” means:

(1) the defendant had actual knowledge that one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances contained xylazine; or

(2) the defendant:

(A) was aware that there is a high probability that one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances contained xylazine; and

(B) took deliberate actions to avoid learning that one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances contained xylazine.

Sec. 17. 18 V.S.A. § 4250 is amended to read:

§ 4250. SELLING OR DISPENSING A REGULATED DRUG WITH  
DEATH RESULTING

(a) If the death of a person results from the selling or dispensing of a regulated drug to the person in violation of this chapter, the person convicted of the violation shall be imprisoned not less than two years nor more than 20 years.

(b) This section shall apply only if the person's use of the regulated drug is the proximate cause of ~~his or her~~ the person's death. The fact that a dispensed or sold substance contains more than one regulated drug shall not be a defense under this section if the proximate cause of death is the use of the dispensed or sold substance containing more than one regulated drug.

(c)(1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, the two-year minimum term of imprisonment required by this section shall be served and may not be suspended, deferred, or served as a supervised sentence. The defendant shall not be eligible for probation, parole, furlough, or any other type of early release until the expiration of the two-year term of imprisonment.

(2) Notwithstanding subdivision (1) of this subsection, the court may impose a sentence that does not include a term of imprisonment or that

includes a term of imprisonment of less than two years if the court makes findings on the record that the sentence will serve the interests of justice.

Sec. 17a. VERMONT SENTENCING COMMISSION; PERMISSIVE  
INFERENCE

Not later than October 15, 2024, the Vermont Sentencing Commission shall make a recommendation to the General Assembly whether in 18 V.S.A. § 4250, selling or dispensing with death resulting, there should be a permissive inference that the proximate cause of death is the person's use of the regulated drug if the regulated drug contains fentanyl.

Sec. 18. 18 V.S.A. § 4252a is added to read:

§ 4252a. UNLAWFUL DRUG ACTIVITY IN A DWELLING; FLASH  
CITATION

(a) Except for good cause shown, a person cited or arrested for dispensing or selling a regulated drug in violation of this chapter shall be arraigned on the next business day after the citation or arrest if the alleged illegal activity occurred at a dwelling where the person is not a legal tenant.

(b) Unless the person is held without bail for another offense, the State's Attorney may request conditions of release. The court may include as a condition of release that the person is prohibited from coming within a fixed distance of the dwelling.

Sec. 19. 18 V.S.A. § 4254(j) is added to read:

(j) To encourage persons to seek medical assistance for someone who is experiencing an overdose, the Department of Health, in partnership with entities that provide education, outreach, and services regarding substance use disorder, shall engage in continuous efforts to publicize the immunity protections provided in this section.

\* \* \* Report \* \* \*

Sec. 20. WORKING GROUP ON TRANSFERS OF JUVENILE

PROCEEDINGS FROM THE FAMILY DIVISION TO THE  
CRIMINAL DIVISION

(a) On or before December 15, 2025, a joint report on options for creating an expedited process for transfers of juvenile proceedings from the Family Division of the Superior Court to the Criminal Division of the Superior Court shall be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Judiciary by a working group composed of the following parties:

(1) the Chief Superior Judge or designee, who shall be chair of the working group;

(2) the Defender General or designee;

(3) the Executive Director of the Department of State's Attorneys and Sheriffs or designee; and

(4) the Commissioner for Children and Families or designee.

(b) The report required by this section may be in the form of proposed legislation and shall include recommendations on the following topics:

(1) the changes in law that would be necessary if the Vermont juvenile justice system were restructured so that all cases alleging criminal violations by youths under 19 years of age started in the Family Division of the Superior Court, including alleged violations of 33 V.S.A. §§ 5204(a) and 5201(c)(2) or (3);

(2) whether cases alleging criminal violations by youths under 20 years of age should also begin in the Family Division; and

(3) statutory options for creating an expedited court process for more serious offenses that would permit transfer of proceedings from the Family Division of the Superior Court to the Criminal Division of the Superior Court without requiring the full transfer hearing process of 33 V.S.A. § 5204, including the offenses and offender age ranges that would qualify for the expedited process.

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

Sec. 21. EFFECTIVE DATES

(a) Secs. 1–6, 12–20, and this section shall take effect on July 1, 2024.

(b) Secs. 7–11 shall take effect on April 1, 2025.

Date Governor signed bill: May 29, 2024