

Senate Calendar

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 2025

SENATE CONVENES AT: 9:30 A.M.

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ACTION CALENDAR

NEW BUSINESS

Second Reading

Favorable with Recommendation of Amendment

S. 69.

An act relating to an age-appropriate design code.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Harrison for the Committee on Institutions.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended as follows:

First: In Sec. 1, 9 V.S.A. chapter 62, subchapter 6, in section 2449a, by striking out subdivision (5) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new subdivision (5) to read as follows:

(5) “Business associate” has the same meaning as in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-191 (HIPAA).

Second: In Sec. 1, 9 V.S.A. chapter 62, subchapter 6, in section 2449a, by striking out subdivision (11) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new subdivision (11) to read as follows:

(11) “Covered business” means a sole proprietorship, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, association, other legal entity, or an affiliate thereof:

(A) that conducts business in this State;

(B) that generates a majority of its annual revenue from online services;

(C) whose online products, services, or features are reasonably likely to be accessed by a minor;

(D) that collects consumers’ personal data or has consumers’ personal data collected on its behalf by a processor; and

(E) that alone or jointly with others determines the purposes and means of the processing of consumers personal data.

Third: In Sec. 1, 9 V.S.A. chapter 62, subchapter 6, by striking out section 2449b in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new section 2449b to read as follows:

§ 2449b. EXCLUSIONS

This subchapter does not apply to:

(1) a federal, state, tribal, or local government entity in the ordinary course of its operation;

(2) protected health information that a covered entity or business associate processes in accordance with, or documents that a covered entity or business associate creates for the purpose of complying with, HIPAA;

(3) information used only for public health activities and purposes described in 45 C.F.R. § 164.512;

(4) information that identifies a consumer in connection with:

(A) activities that are subject to the Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects as set forth in 45 C.F.R. Part 46;

(B) research on human subjects undertaken in accordance with good clinical practice guidelines issued by the International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use;

(C) activities that are subject to the protections provided in 21 C.F.R. Part 50 and 21 C.F.R. Part 56; or

(D) research conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in subdivisions (A)–(C) of this subdivision (4) or otherwise in accordance with State or federal law;

(5) an entity whose primary purpose is journalism as defined in 12 V.S.A. § 1615(a)(2) and that has a majority of its workforce consisting of individuals engaging in journalism;

(6) a person who controlled or processed the personal data of not more than:

(A) 25,000 consumers in the previous calendar year, excluding personal data controlled or processed solely for the purpose of completing a payment transaction; or

(B) 50,000 consumers in the previous calendar year, excluding personal data controlled or processed solely for the purpose of completing a

payment transaction and had an annual gross revenue of not more than \$1,000,000.00 in the previous calendar year; and

(7) a financial institution or data subject to Title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, Pub. L. No. 106-102, and regulations adopted to implement that act.

(Committee vote: 3-2-0)

Joint Resolution For Action

J.R.S. 16.

Joint resolution providing for a Joint Assembly to vote on the retention of seven Superior Court Judges and one Magistrate.

PENDING QUESTION: Shall the resolution be adopted?

(For text of resolution, see Senate Journal of February 28, 2025, page 176.)

Senate Resolutions For Action

S.R. 8.

Senate resolution relating to concurrently conducted electronic committee meetings.

PENDING QUESTION: Shall the resolution be adopted?

(For Text of resolution, see Senate Journal for Thursday, February 27, 2025, page 172)

S.R. 9.

Senate resolution relating to electronic participation in Senate Sessions.

PENDING QUESTION: Shall the resolution be adopted?

(For Text of resolution, see Senate Journal for Thursday, February 27, 2025, page 173)

NOTICE CALENDAR

Second Reading

Favorable

S. 50.

An act relating to increasing the size of solar net metering projects that qualify for expedited registration.

Reported favorably by Senator Williams for the Committee on Natural Resources and Energy.

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

Favorable with Recommendation of Amendment

S. 12.

An act relating to sealing criminal history records.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Hashim for the Committee on Judiciary.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 13 V.S.A. chapter 230 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 230. EXPUNGEMENT AND SEALING OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS

§ 7601. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Court” means the Criminal Division of the Superior Court.

(2) “Criminal history record” means all information documenting an individual’s contact with the criminal justice system, including data regarding identification, arrest or citation, arraignment, judicial disposition, custody, and supervision.

(3) ~~“Predicate offense” means a criminal offense that can be used to enhance a sentence levied for a later conviction and includes operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or other substance in violation of 23 V.S.A. § 1201, domestic assault in violation of section 1042 of this title, and stalking in violation of section 1062 of this title. “Predicate offense” shall not include misdemeanor possession of cannabis, a disorderly conduct offense under section 1026 of this title, or possession of a controlled substance in violation of 18 V.S.A. § 4230(a), 4231(a), 4232(a), 4233(a), 4234(a), 4234a(a), 4234b(a), 4235(b), or 4235a(a)~~ “Criminal justice purposes” means the investigation, apprehension, detention, adjudication, or correction of persons suspected, charged, or convicted of criminal offenses. “Criminal justice purposes” also includes criminal identification activities; the collection, storage, and dissemination of criminal history records; and screening for criminal justice employment.

(4) “Qualifying crime” means:

~~(A) a misdemeanor offense that is not:~~

~~(i) a listed crime as defined in subdivision 5301(7) of this title;~~

~~(ii) an offense involving sexual exploitation of children in violation of chapter 64 of this title;~~

~~(iii) an offense involving violation of a protection order in violation of section 1030 of this title;~~

~~(iv) prostitution as defined in section 2632 of this title, or prohibited conduct under section 2601a of this title; or~~

~~(v) a predicate offense;~~

~~(B) a violation of subsection 3701(a) of this title related to criminal mischief;~~

~~(C) a violation of section 2501 of this title related to grand larceny;~~

~~(D) a violation of section 1201 of this title related to burglary, excluding any burglary into an occupied dwelling, as defined in subdivision 1201(b)(2) of this title;~~

~~(E) a violation of 18 V.S.A. § 4223 related to fraud or deceit;~~

~~(F) a violation of section 1802 of this title related to uttering a forged or counterfeited instrument;~~

~~(G) a violation of 18 V.S.A. § 4230(a) related to possession and cultivation of cannabis;~~

~~(H) a violation of 18 V.S.A. § 4231(a) related to possession of cocaine;~~

~~(I) a violation of 18 V.S.A. § 4232(a) related to possession of LSD;~~

~~(J) a violation of 18 V.S.A. § 4233(a) related to possession of heroin;~~

~~(K) a violation of 18 V.S.A. § 4234(a) related to possession of depressant, stimulant, and narcotic drugs;~~

~~(L) a violation of 18 V.S.A. § 4234a(a) related to possession of methamphetamine;~~

~~(M) a violation of 18 V.S.A. § 4234b(a) related to possession of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine;~~

~~(N) a violation of 18 V.S.A. § 4235(b) related to possession of hallucinogenic drugs;~~

~~(O) a violation of 18 V.S.A. § 4235a(a) related to possession of ecstasy; or~~

~~(P) any offense for which a person has been granted an unconditional pardon from the Governor.~~

(A) all misdemeanor offenses except:

(i) a listed crime as defined in subdivision 5301(7) of this title;

(ii) a violation of chapter 64 of this title relating to sexual exploitation of children;

(iii) a violation of section 1030 of this title relating to a violation of an abuse prevention order, an order against stalking or sexual assault, or a protective order concerning contact with a child;

(iv) a violation of chapter 28 of this title related to abuse, neglect, and exploitation of a vulnerable adult;

(v) a violation of subsection 2605(b) or (c) of this title related to voyeurism;

(vi) a violation of subdivisions 352(1)–(10) of this title related to cruelty to animals;

(vii) a violation of section 5409 of this title related to failure to comply with sex offender registry requirements;

(viii) a violation of section 1455 of this title related to hate motivated crimes;

(ix) a violation of subsection 1304(a) of this title related to cruelty to a child;

(x) a violation of section 1305 of this title related to cruelty by person having custody of another;

(xi) a violation of section 1306 of this title related to mistreatment of persons with impaired cognitive function;

(xii) a violation of section 3151 of this title related to female genital mutilation;

(xiii) a violation of subsection 3258(b) of this title related to sexual exploitation of a minor;

(xiv) a violation of subdivision 4058(b)(1) of this title related to violation of an extreme risk protection order;

(xv) an offense committed in a motor vehicle as defined in 23 V.S.A. § 4 by a person who is the holder of a commercial driver's license or commercial driver's permit pursuant to 23 V.S.A. chapter 39; and

(xvi) any offense that would require registration as a sex offender pursuant to chapter 167, subchapter 3 of this title; and

(B) the following felonies:

(i) a violation of section 1201 of this title related to burglary, excluding any burglary into an occupied dwelling, unless the person was 25 years of age or younger at the time of the offense and did not carry a dangerous or deadly weapon during the commission of the offense;

(ii) designated felony property offenses as defined in subdivision (5) of this section;

(iii) offenses relating to possessing, cultivating, selling, dispensing, or transporting regulated drugs, including violations of 18 V.S.A. § 4230(a) and (b), 4231(a) and (b), 4232(a) and (b), 4233(a) and (b), 4233a(a), 4234(a) and (b), 4234a(a) and (b), 4234b(a) and (b), 4235(b) and (c), or 4235a(a) and (b); and

(iv) any offense for which a person has been granted an unconditional pardon from the Governor.

(5) “Designated felony property offense” means:

(A) section 1801 of this title related to forgery and counterfeiting;

(B) section 1802 of this title related to uttering a forged or counterfeited instrument;

(C) section 1804 of this title related to counterfeiting paper money;

(D) section 1816 of this title related to possession or use of credit card skimming devices;

(E) section 2001 of this title related to false personation;

(F) section 2002 of this title related to false pretenses or tokens;

(G) section 2029 of this title related to home improvement fraud;

(H) section 2030 of this title related to identity theft;

(I) section 2501 of this title related to grand larceny;

(J) section 2531 of this title related to embezzlement;

(K) section 2532 of this title related to embezzlement by officers or servants of an incorporated bank;

(L) section 2533 of this title related to embezzlement by a receiver or trustee;

(M) section 2561 of this title related to receiving stolen property;

(N) section 2575 of this title related to retail theft;

- (O) section 2582 of this title related to theft of services;
- (P) section 2591 of this title related to theft of rented property;
- (Q) section 2592 of this title related to failure to return a rented or leased motor vehicle;
- (R) section 3016 of this title related to false claims;
- (S) section 3701 of this title related to unlawful mischief;
- (T) section 3705 of this title related to unlawful trespass;
- (U) section 3733 of this title related to mills, dams, or bridges;
- (V) section 3761 of this title related to unauthorized removal of human remains;
- (W) section 3766 of this title related to grave markers and ornaments;
- (X) chapter 87 of this title related to computer crimes; and
- (Y) 18 V.S.A. § 4223 related to fraud or deceit in obtaining a regulated drug.

§ 7602. EXPUNGEMENT AND SEALING OF RECORD,
POSTCONVICTION; PROCEDURE

~~(a)(1) A person may file a petition with the court requesting expungement or sealing of the criminal history record related to the conviction if:~~

~~(A) the person was convicted of a qualifying crime or qualifying crimes arising out of the same incident or occurrence;~~

~~(B) the person was convicted of an offense for which the underlying conduct is no longer prohibited by law or designated as a criminal offense;~~

~~(C) pursuant to the conditions set forth in subsection (g) of this section, the person was convicted of a violation of 23 V.S.A. § 1201(a) or § 1091 related to operating under the influence of alcohol or other substance, excluding a violation of those sections resulting in serious bodily injury or death to any person other than the operator, or related to operating a school bus with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.02 or more or operating a commercial vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more; or~~

~~(D) pursuant to the conditions set forth in subsection (h) of this section, the person was convicted under 1201(c)(3)(A) of a violation of subdivision 1201(a) of this title related to burglary when the person was 25 years of age or younger, and the person did not carry a dangerous or deadly weapon during commission of the offense.~~

~~(2) The State's Attorney or Attorney General shall be the respondent in the matter.~~

~~(3) The court shall grant the petition without hearing if the petitioner and the respondent stipulate to the granting of the petition. The respondent shall file the stipulation with the court, and the court shall issue the petitioner an order of expungement and provide notice of the order in accordance with this section.~~

~~(4) This section shall not apply to an individual licensed as a commercial driver pursuant to 23 V.S.A. chapter 39 seeking to seal or expunge a record of a conviction for a felony offense committed in a motor vehicle as defined in 23 V.S.A. § 4.~~

~~(b)(1) The court shall grant the petition and order that the criminal history record be expunged pursuant to section 7606 of this title if the following conditions are met:~~

~~(A) At least five years have elapsed since the date on which the person successfully completed the terms and conditions of the sentence for the conviction, or if the person has successfully completed the terms and conditions of an indeterminate term of probation that commenced at least five years previously.~~

~~(B) The person has not been convicted of a crime arising out of a new incident or occurrence since the person was convicted for the qualifying crime.~~

~~(C) Any restitution and surcharges ordered by the court have been paid in full, provided that payment of surcharges shall not be required if the surcharges have been waived by the court pursuant to section 7282 of this title.~~

~~(D) The court finds that expungement of the criminal history record serves the interests of justice.~~

~~(2) The court shall grant the petition and order that all or part of the criminal history record be sealed pursuant to section 7607 of this title if the conditions of subdivisions (1)(A), (B), and (C) of this subsection are met and the court finds that:~~

~~(A) sealing the criminal history record better serves the interests of justice than expungement; and~~

~~(B) the person committed the qualifying crime after reaching 19 years of age.~~

~~(e)(1) The court shall grant the petition and order that the criminal history record be expunged pursuant to section 7606 of this title if the following conditions are met:~~

~~(A) At least 10 years have elapsed since the date on which the person successfully completed the terms and conditions of the sentence for the conviction.~~

~~(B) The person has not been convicted of a felony arising out of a new incident or occurrence in the last seven years.~~

~~(C) The person has not been convicted of a misdemeanor during the past five years.~~

~~(D) Any restitution and surcharges ordered by the court for any crime of which the person has been convicted has been paid in full, provided that payment of surcharges shall not be required if the surcharges have been waived by the court pursuant to section 7282 of this title.~~

~~(E) After considering the particular nature of any subsequent offense, the court finds that expungement of the criminal history record for the qualifying crime serves the interests of justice.~~

~~(2) The court shall grant the petition and order that all or part of the criminal history record be sealed pursuant to section 7607 of this title if the conditions of subdivisions (1)(A), (B), (C), and (D) of this subsection are met and the court finds that:~~

~~(A) sealing the criminal history record better serves the interests of justice than expungement; and~~

~~(B) the person committed the qualifying crime after reaching 19 years of age.~~

~~(d) For petitions filed pursuant to subdivision (a)(1)(B) of this section, unless the court finds that expungement would not be in the interests of justice, the court shall grant the petition and order that the criminal history record be expunged in accordance with section 7606 of this title if the following conditions are met:~~

~~(1) The petitioner has completed any sentence or supervision for the offense.~~

~~(2) Any restitution and surcharges ordered by the court have been paid in full, provided that payment of surcharges shall not be required if the surcharges have been waived by the court pursuant to section 7282 of this title.~~

~~(e) For petitions filed pursuant to subdivision (a)(1)(B) of this section for a conviction for possession of a regulated drug under 18 V.S.A. chapter 84, subchapter 1 in an amount that is no longer prohibited by law or for which criminal sanctions have been removed:~~

~~(1) The petitioner shall bear the burden of establishing that his or her conviction was based on possessing an amount of regulated drug that is no longer prohibited by law or for which criminal sanctions have been removed.~~

~~(2) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the amount of the regulated drug specified in the affidavit of probable cause associated with the petitioner's conviction was the amount possessed by the petitioner.~~

~~(f) Prior to granting an expungement or sealing under this section for petitions filed pursuant to subdivision 7601(4)(D) of this title, the court shall make a finding that the conduct underlying the conviction under section 1201 of this title did not constitute a burglary into an occupied dwelling, as defined in subdivision 1201(b)(2) of this title. The petitioner shall bear the burden of establishing this fact.~~

~~(g) For petitions filed pursuant to subdivision (a)(1)(C) of this section, only petitions to seal may be considered or granted by the court. This subsection shall not apply to an individual licensed as a commercial driver pursuant to 23 V.S.A. chapter 39. Unless the court finds that sealing would not be in the interests of justice, the court shall grant the petition and order that the criminal history record be sealed in accordance with section 7607 of this title if the following conditions are met:~~

~~(1) At least 10 years have elapsed since the date on which the person successfully completed the terms and conditions of the sentence for the conviction, or if the person has successfully completed the terms and conditions of an indeterminate term of probation that commenced at least 10 years previously.~~

~~(2) At the time of the filing of the petition:~~

~~(A) the person has only one conviction of a violation of 23 V.S.A. § 1201, which shall be construed in accordance with 23 V.S.A. § 1211; and~~

~~(B) the person has not been convicted of a crime arising out of a new incident or occurrence since the person was convicted of a violation of 23 V.S.A. § 1201(a).~~

~~(3) Any restitution ordered by the court has been paid in full.~~

~~(4) The court finds that sealing of the criminal history record serves the interests of justice.~~

~~(h) For petitions filed pursuant to subdivision (a)(1)(D) of this section, unless the court finds that expungement or sealing would not be in the interests of justice, the court shall grant the petition and order that the criminal history record be expunged or sealed in accordance with section 7606 or 7607 of this title if the following conditions are met:~~

~~(1) At least 15 years have elapsed since the date on which the person successfully completed the terms and conditions of the sentence for the conviction, or the person has successfully completed the terms and conditions of an indeterminate term of probation that commenced at least 15 years previously.~~

~~(2) The person has not been convicted of a crime arising out of a new incident or occurrence since the person was convicted of a violation of subdivision 1201(e)(3)(A) of this title.~~

~~(3) Any restitution ordered by the court has been paid in full.~~

~~(4) The court finds that expungement or sealing of the criminal history record serves the interests of justice.~~

(a) Petition.

(1) A person may file a petition with the court requesting expungement of a criminal history record related to a conviction if the person was convicted of an offense for which the underlying conduct is no longer prohibited by law or designated as a criminal offense.

(2) A person may file a petition with the court requesting sealing of a criminal history record related to a conviction if the person was convicted of a qualifying crime or qualifying crimes arising out of the same incident or occurrence.

(3) Whichever office prosecuted the offense resulting in the conviction, the State's Attorney or Attorney General, shall be the respondent in the matter unless the prosecuting office authorizes the other to act as the respondent.

(4) The court shall grant the petition without hearing if the petitioner and the respondent stipulate to the granting of the petition. The respondent shall file the stipulation with the court, and the court shall issue the petitioner an order of sealing and provide notice of the order in accordance with this section.

(5) This section shall not apply to an individual who is the holder of a commercial driver's license or commercial driver's permit pursuant to 23 V.S.A. chapter 39 seeking to seal a record of a conviction for a misdemeanor or felony offense committed in a motor vehicle as defined in 23 V.S.A. § 4.

(b) Offenses that are no longer prohibited by law. For petitions filed pursuant to subdivision (a)(1) of this section, the court shall grant the petition and order that the criminal history record be expunged if the following conditions are met:

(1) The petitioner has completed any sentence or supervision for the offense.

(2) Any restitution and surcharges ordered by the court have been paid in full, provided that payment of surcharges shall not be required if the surcharges have been waived by the court pursuant to section 7282 of this title.

(c) Qualifying misdemeanors. For petitions filed to seal a qualifying misdemeanor pursuant to subdivision (a)(2) of this section, the court shall grant the petition and order that the criminal history record be sealed if the following conditions are met:

(1) At least three years have elapsed since the date on which the person completed the terms and conditions of the sentence.

(2) Any restitution and surcharges ordered by the court for any crime of which the person has been convicted has been paid in full, provided that payment of surcharges shall not be required if the surcharges have been waived by the court pursuant to section 7282 of this title.

(3) The respondent has failed to show that sealing would be contrary to the interests of justice.

(d) Qualifying felony offenses. For petitions filed to seal a qualifying felony pursuant to subdivision (a)(2) of this section, the court shall grant the petition and order that the criminal history record be sealed if the following conditions are met:

(1) At least seven years have elapsed since the date on which the person completed the terms and conditions of the sentence.

(2) Any restitution and surcharges ordered by the court for any crime of which the person has been convicted has been paid in full, provided that payment of surcharges shall not be required if the surcharges have been waived by the court pursuant to section 7282 of this title.

(3) The respondent has failed to show that sealing would be contrary to the interests of justice.

(e) Qualifying DUI misdemeanor. For petitions filed to seal a qualifying DUI misdemeanor pursuant to subdivision (a)(2) of this section, the court shall grant the petition and order that the criminal history record be sealed if the following conditions are met:

(1) At least 10 years have elapsed since the date on which the person completed the terms and conditions of the sentence.

(2) Any restitution and surcharges ordered by the court for any crime of which the person has been convicted has been paid in full, provided that payment of surcharges shall not be required if the surcharges have been waived by the court pursuant to section 7282 of this title.

(3) The person is not the holder of a commercial driver's license or commercial driver's permit pursuant to 23 V.S.A. chapter 39.

(4) The respondent has failed to show that sealing would be contrary to the interests of justice.

(f) Fish and Wildlife Offenses. Sealing a criminal history record related to a fish and wildlife offense shall not void any fish and wildlife license suspension or revocation imposed pursuant to the accumulation of points related to the sealed offense. Points accumulated by a person shall remain on the person's license and, if applicable, completion of the remedial course shall be required, as set forth in 10 V.S.A. § 4502.

§ 7603. ~~EXPUNGEMENT AND SEALING OF RECORD, NO~~
CONVICTION; PROCEDURE

(a) Unless either party objects in the interests of justice, the court shall issue an order sealing the criminal history record related to the citation or arrest of a person:

(1) within 60 days after the final disposition of the case if:

(A) the court does not make a determination of probable cause at the time of arraignment; ~~or~~

(B) the charge is dismissed before trial with or without prejudice; or

(C) the defendant is acquitted of the charges; or

(2) at any time if the prosecuting attorney and the defendant stipulate that the court may grant the petition to seal the record.

(b) If a party objects to sealing ~~or expunging~~ a record pursuant to this section, the court shall schedule a hearing to determine if sealing ~~or expunging~~ the record serves the interests of justice. The defendant and the prosecuting attorney shall be the only parties in the matter.

(c), (d) [Repealed.]

~~(e) Unless either party objects in the interests of justice, the court shall issue an order expunging a criminal history record related to the citation or arrest of a person:~~

~~(1) within 60 days after the final disposition of the case if:~~

~~(A) the defendant is acquitted of the charges; or~~

~~(B) the charge is dismissed with prejudice;~~

~~(2) at any time if the prosecuting attorney and the defendant stipulate that the court may grant the petition to expunge the record. [Repealed.]~~

~~(f) Unless either party objects in the interests of justice, the court shall issue an order to expunge a record sealed pursuant to subsection (a) or (g) of this section eight years after the date on which the record was sealed. [Repealed.]~~

(g) A person may file a petition with the court requesting sealing or expungement of a criminal history record related to the citation or arrest of the person at any time. The court shall grant the petition and issue an order sealing or expunging the record if it finds that sealing or expunging the record serves the interests of justice; or if the parties stipulate to sealing or expungement of the record.

~~(h) The court may expunge any records that were sealed pursuant to this section prior to July 1, 2018 unless the State's Attorney's office that prosecuted the case objects. Thirty days prior to expunging a record pursuant to this subsection, the court shall provide to the State's Attorney's office that prosecuted the case written notice of its intent to expunge the record. [Repealed.]~~

§ 7604. NEW CHARGE

If a person is charged with a criminal offense after he or she has filed a petition for expungement pursuant to this chapter has a criminal charge pending at the time the petition for sealing or expungement is before the court, the court shall not act on the petition until disposition of the new charge.

§ 7605. DENIAL OF PETITION

If a petition for expungement or sealing is denied by the court pursuant to this chapter, no further petition shall be brought for at least two years, unless a shorter duration is authorized by the court.

§ 7606. EFFECT OF EXPUNGEMENT

(a) Order and notice. Upon finding that the requirements for expungement have been met, the court shall issue an order that shall include provisions that

its effect is to annul the record of the arrest, conviction, and sentence and that such person shall be treated in all respects as if the person had never been arrested, convicted, or sentenced for the offense. The court shall provide notice of the expungement to the respondent, Vermont Crime Information Center (VCIC), the arresting agency, the Restitution Unit of the Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services, and any other entity that may have a record related to the order to expunge. The VCIC shall provide notice of the expungement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center.

(b) Effect.

(1) Upon entry of an expungement order, the order shall be legally effective immediately and the person whose record is expunged shall be treated in all respects as if ~~he or she~~ the person had never been arrested, convicted, or sentenced for the offense.

(2) In any application for employment, license, or civil right or privilege or in an appearance as a witness in any proceeding or hearing, a person may be required to answer questions about a previous criminal history record only with respect to arrests or convictions that have not been expunged.

(3) The response to an inquiry from any person regarding an expunged record shall be that "NO CRIMINAL RECORD EXISTS."

(4) Nothing in this section shall affect any right of the person whose record has been expunged to rely on it as a bar to any subsequent proceedings for the same offense.

(c) Process.

(1) The court shall remove the expunged offense from any accessible database that it maintains.

(2) Until all charges on a docket are expunged, the case file shall remain publicly accessible.

(3) When all charges on a docket have been expunged, the case file shall be destroyed pursuant to policies established by the Court Administrator.

(d) Special index.

(1) The court shall keep a special index of cases that have been expunged together with the expungement order. The index shall list only the name of the person convicted of the offense, ~~his or her~~ the person's date of birth, the docket number, and the criminal offense that was the subject of the expungement.

(2) The special index and related documents specified in subdivision (1) of this subsection shall be confidential and shall be physically and electronically segregated in a manner that ensures confidentiality and that limits access to authorized persons.

(3) Inspection of the expungement order may be permitted only upon petition by the person who is the subject of the case. The Chief Superior Judge may permit special access to the index and the documents for research purposes pursuant to the rules for public access to court records.

(4) ~~[Repealed]. [Repealed.]~~

(5) The Court Administrator shall establish policies for implementing this subsection.

§ 7607. EFFECT OF SEALING

(a) ~~Order and notice. Upon entry of an order to seal, the order shall be legally effective immediately and the person whose record is sealed shall be treated in all respects as if the person had never been arrested, convicted, or sentenced for the offense and that its effect is to annul the record of arrest, conviction, and sentence. The court shall provide notice of the sealing to the respondent, Vermont Crime Information Center (VCIC), the arresting agency, the Restitution Unit of the Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services, and any other entity that may have a record related to the order to seal~~ send a copy of any order sealing a criminal history record to all of the parties and attorneys representing the parties, including to the prosecuting agency that prosecuted the offense, the Vermont Crime Information Center (VCIC), the arresting agency, and any other entity that may have a record subject to the sealing order. VCIC shall provide notice of the sealing order to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center. The VCIC shall provide notice of the sealing to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center.

(b) Effect.

(1) ~~Except as provided in subdivision~~ subsection (c) of this section, upon entry of a sealing order, the order shall be legally effective immediately and the person whose record is sealed shall be treated in all respects as if ~~he or she~~ the person had never been arrested, convicted, or sentenced for the offense.

(2) In any application for employment, license, or civil right or privilege or in an appearance as a witness in any proceeding or hearing, a person may be required to answer questions about a previous criminal history record only with respect to arrests or convictions that have not been sealed.

(3) The response to an inquiry from any member of the public regarding a sealed record shall be that “NO CRIMINAL RECORD EXISTS.”

(4) Nothing in this section shall affect any right of the person whose record has been sealed to rely on it as a bar to any subsequent proceeding for the same offense.

(c) Exceptions. A party seeking to use a sealed criminal history record in a court proceeding shall, prior to any use of the record in open court or in a public filing, notify the court of the party’s intent to do so. The court shall thereafter determine whether the record may be used prior its disclosure in the proceeding. This shall not apply to the use of a sealed record pursuant to subdivision (2), (3), (4), or (7) of this subsection. Use of a sealed document pursuant to an exception shall not change the effect of sealing under subsection (b) of this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or a sealing order:

(1) An entity or person that possesses a sealed record may continue to use it for any litigation or claim arising out of the same incident or occurrence or involving the same defendant.

(2)(A) A criminal justice agency as defined in 20 V.S.A. § 2056a and the Attorney General may use the criminal history record sealed in accordance with section 7602 or 7603 of this title without limitation for criminal justice purposes as defined in 20 V.S.A. § 2056a apply to access a sealed criminal history record by filing a petition, supported by a written affidavit, with the court. The court shall grant access to the record upon a finding that reasonable suspicion exists that a sealed record contains information that will aid in criminal justice purposes. The court may grant the petition ex parte or upon hearing at the court’s discretion.

(B) A defense attorney may apply to access a sealed criminal history record by filing a petition, supported by a written affidavit, with the court. The court may grant access to the sealed record upon a finding that the sealed record may be of assistance to the attorney in representing the defendant. The court may grant the petition ex parte or upon hearing at the court’s discretion.

(3) A law enforcement officer as defined in 20 V.S.A. § 2351a may access a sealed record under exigent circumstances. As used in this subdivision (3), “exigent circumstances” means a compelling need to act swiftly to prevent imminent danger to life or serious damage to property, to prevent the imminent destruction of evidence, or to prevent a suspect from fleeing. For an alleged violation of this subdivision (3), a complaint may be filed with the Vermont Criminal Justice Council. A violation of this

subdivision (3) shall be subject to the penalty provided in section 7611 of this title.

(4) A sealed record of a prior violation of 23 V.S.A. § 1201(a) shall be admissible as a predicate offense for the purpose of imposing an enhanced penalty for a subsequent violation of that section, in accordance with the provisions of 23 V.S.A. § 1210.

(5) A person or a court in possession of an order issued by a court regarding a matter that was subsequently sealed may file or cite to that decision in any subsequent proceeding. The party or court filing or citing to that decision shall ensure that information regarding the identity of the defendant in the sealed record is redacted.

(6) The Vermont Crime Information Center and Criminal Justice Information Services Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall have access to sealed criminal history records without limitation for the purpose of responding to queries to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System regarding firearms transfers and attempted transfers.

(7) The State's Attorney and Attorney General shall disclose information contained in a sealed criminal history record when required to meet discovery obligations.

(8) The person whose criminal history records have been sealed pursuant to this chapter and the person's attorney may access and use the sealed records in perpetuity.

(9) A law enforcement agency may inspect and receive copies of the sealed criminal history records of any applicant who applies to the agency to be a law enforcement officer or a current employee for the purpose of internal investigation.

(10) Persons or entities conducting research shall have access to a sealed criminal history record to carry out research pursuant to 20 V.S.A. § 2056b in perpetuity and shall not be subject to the 10-year limitation.

(11) Information and materials gathered by the Department for Children and Families during a joint investigation with law enforcement, including law enforcement affidavits and related references to such information and materials, are not case records as defined in section 7601(2) of this title, and are considered Department records that shall be maintained and may be utilized as statutorily prescribed by 33 V.S.A. chapter 49 and produced in response to a court order.

(12) Information and materials gathered by Adult Protective Services during a joint investigation with law enforcement, including law enforcement

affidavits and other investigative materials, are not case records as defined in subdivision 7601(2) of this title, and are considered records of the Department of Disabilities, Aging, and Independent Living, which shall be maintained and may be utilized as authorized by 33 V.S.A. chapter 69 and produced in response to a court order.

(d) Process.

(1) The court shall bar viewing of the sealed offense in any accessible database that it maintains.

(2) Until all charges on a docket have been sealed, the case file shall remain publicly accessible.

(3) When all charges on a docket have been sealed, the case file shall become exempt from public access.

(4) When a sealing order is issued by the court, any person or entity, except the court, that possesses criminal history records shall:

(A) bar viewing of the sealed offense in any accessible database that it maintains or remove information pertaining to the sealed records from any publicly accessible database that the person or entity maintains; and

(B) clearly label the criminal history record as “SEALED” to ensure compliance with this section.

(e) Special index.

(1) The court shall keep a special index of cases that have been sealed together with the sealing order. The index shall list only the name of the person convicted of the offense, ~~his or her~~ the person's date of birth, the docket number, and the criminal offense that was the subject of the sealing.

(2) The special index and related documents specified in subdivision (1) of this subsection shall be confidential and shall be physically and electronically segregated in a manner that ensures confidentiality and that limits access to authorized persons.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, inspection of the sealing order may be permitted only upon petition by the person who is the subject of the case. The Chief Superior Judge may permit special access to the index and the documents for research purposes pursuant to the rules for public access to court records.

~~(4) The Court Administrator shall establish policies for implementing this subsection.~~

(f) Victims Compensation Program. Upon request, the ~~Victim's~~ Victims Compensation Program shall be provided with a copy, redacted of all information identifying the offender, of the affidavit for the sole purpose of verifying the expenses in a victim's compensation application submitted pursuant to section 5353 of this title.

(g) Restitution. The sealing of a criminal record shall not affect the authority of the Restitution Unit to enforce a restitution order in the same manner as a civil judgment pursuant to subdivision 5362(c)(2) of this title.

§ 7608. VICTIMS

(a) At the time a petition is filed pursuant to this chapter, the respondent shall give notice of the petition to any victim of the offense who is known to the respondent. The victim shall have the right to offer the respondent a statement prior to any stipulation or to offer the court a statement. The disposition of the petition shall not be unnecessarily delayed pending receipt of a victim's statement. The respondent's inability to locate a victim after a reasonable effort has been made shall not be a bar to granting a petition.

(b) As used in this section, "reasonable effort" means attempting to contact the victim by first-class mail at the victim's last known address ~~and~~, by telephone at the victim's last known phone number, and by email at the victim's last known email address.

§ 7609. ~~EXPUNGEMENT OF SEALING CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS OF AN INDIVIDUAL~~ A PERSON 18-21 YEARS OF AGE

~~(a)(1) Procedure Petition. Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the record of the criminal proceedings for an individual who was 18-21 years of age at the time the individual committed a qualifying crime shall be expunged within 30 days after the date on which the individual successfully completed the terms and conditions of the sentence for the conviction of the qualifying crime, absent a finding of good cause by the court. The court shall issue an order to expunge all records and files related to the arrest, citation, investigation, charge, adjudication of guilt, criminal proceedings, and probation related to the sentence. A copy of the order shall be sent to each agency, department, or official named in the order. Thereafter, the court, law enforcement officers, agencies, and departments shall reply to any request for information that no record exists with respect to such individual. Notwithstanding this subsection, the record shall not be expunged until restitution and surcharges have been paid in full, provided that payment of surcharges shall not be required if the surcharges have been waived by the court pursuant to section 7282 of this title. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person who was 18-21 years of age at the time the person committed~~

a qualifying crime may file a petition with the court requesting sealing of the criminal history record related to the qualifying crime after 30 days have elapsed since the person completed the terms and conditions for the sentence for the qualifying crime. The court shall grant the petition and order that the criminal history record be sealed if the following conditions are met:

(A) Any restitution and surcharges ordered by the court for any crime of which the person has been convicted has been paid in full, provided that payment of surcharges shall not be required if the surcharges have been waived by the court pursuant to section 7282 of this title.

(B) The respondent has failed to show that sealing would be contrary to the interest of justice.

(2) Effect. Order, notice, and effect of sealing shall comply with the provisions of subsections 7607(a) and (b) of this title.

(b) Exceptions.

(1) A criminal history record that includes both qualifying and nonqualifying offenses shall not be eligible for expungement sealing pursuant to this section.

~~(2) The Vermont Crime Information Center shall retain a special index of sentences for sex offenses that require registration pursuant to chapter 167, subchapter 3 of this title. This index shall only list the name and date of birth of the subject of the expunged files and records, the offense for which the subject was convicted, and the docket number of the proceeding that was the subject of the expungement. The special index shall be confidential and shall be accessed only by the Director of the Vermont Crime Information Center and an individual designated for the purpose of providing information to the Department of Corrections in the preparation of a presentence investigation in accordance with 28 V.S.A. §§ 204 and 204a. [Repealed.]~~

~~(c) Petitions. An individual who was 18–21 years of age at the time the individual committed a qualifying crime may file a petition with the court requesting expungement of the criminal history record related to the qualifying crime after 30 days have elapsed since the individual completed the terms and conditions for the sentence for the qualifying crime. The court shall grant the petition and issue an order sealing or expunging the record if it finds that sealing or expunging the record serves the interests of justice. [Repealed.]~~

§ 7610. CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD SEALING SPECIAL FUND

There is established the Criminal History Record Sealing Special Fund, which shall be managed in accordance with 32 V.S.A. chapter 7, subchapter 5. Fees collected pursuant to 32 V.S.A. § 1431(e) for the filing of a petition to

seal a criminal history record of a violation of 23 V.S.A. § 1201(a) shall be deposited into and credited to this Fund. This Fund shall be available to the

Office of the Court Administrator, the Department of State's Attorneys and Sheriffs, the Department of Motor Vehicles, and the Vermont Crime Information Center to offset the administrative costs of sealing such records. Balances in the Fund at the end of the fiscal year shall be carried forward and remain in the Fund.

§ 7611. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE

A State or municipal employee or contractor or any agent of the court, including an attorney and an employee or contractor of the attorney, or a law enforcement officer as defined in 20 V.S.A. § 2351a who knowingly accesses or discloses sealed criminal history record information without authorization shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000.00. Each unauthorized disclosure shall constitute a separate civil violation.

Sec. 2. 24 V.S.A. § 2296b is added to read:

§ 2296b. EXPUNGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL VIOLATION RECORDS

(a) Expungement. Two years following the satisfaction of a judgment resulting from an adjudication of a municipal violation, the Judicial Bureau shall make an entry of "expunged" and notify the municipality of such action, provided the person has not been adjudicated for any subsequent municipal violations during that time. The data transfer to the municipality shall include the name, date of birth, ticket number, and offense. Violations of offenses adopted pursuant to chapter 117 of this title shall not be eligible for expungement under this section.

(b) Effect of expungement.

(1) Upon entry of an expungement order, the order shall be legally effective immediately and the individual whose record is expunged shall be treated in all respects as if the individual had never been adjudicated of the violation.

(2) Upon an entry of expunged, the case will be accessible only by the Clerk of the Court for the Judicial Bureau or the Clerk's designee. Adjudications that have been expunged shall not appear in the results of any Judicial Bureau database search by name, date of birth, or any other data identifying the defendant. Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, any documents or other records related to an expunged adjudication that are maintained outside the Judicial Bureau's case management system shall be destroyed.

(3) Upon receiving an inquiry from any person regarding an expunged record, the Judicial Bureau and the municipality shall respond that “NO RECORD EXISTS.”

(c) Exception for research entities. Research entities that maintain adjudication records for purposes of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating criminal justice data shall not be subject to the expungement requirements established in this section. Research entities shall abide by the policies established by the Court Administrator and shall not disclose any identifying information from the records they maintain.

(d) Policies for implementation. The Court Administrator shall establish policies for implementing this section.

(e) Application. This section shall apply to municipal violations that occur on and after July 1, 2025.

Sec. 3. 23 V.S.A. § 2303 is amended to read:

§ 2303. EXPUNGEMENT OF VIOLATION RECORDS

* * *

(e) Application. This section shall apply to motor vehicle violations that occur on and after July 1, 2021.

Sec. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2025.

(Committee vote: 4-1-0)

S. 18.

An act relating to licensure of freestanding birth centers.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Gulick for the Committee on Health and Welfare.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 18 V.S.A. chapter 53 is added to read:

CHAPTER 53. BIRTH CENTER LICENSING

§ 2351. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Birth center” means a facility the primary purposes of which are to provide midwifery care, low-risk deliveries, and newborn care immediately

after delivery, for a stay of generally less than 24 hours. The term does not include a facility that is a hospital, is part of a hospital, or is owned by a hospital; a facility that is an ambulatory surgical center; or the residence of the individual giving birth. A birth center may be located on the grounds of a hospital.

(2) “Certified nurse midwife” means a professional licensed in accordance with 26 V.S.A. chapter 28, subchapter 2.

(3) “Change of ownership” means a change in the majority or controlling interest in an established birth center to another person.

(4) “Corrective action plan” means a written strategy for correcting an issue of partial compliance, deficiency, or violation of this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

(5) “Licensed maternity care provider” means a licensed provider whose professional scope of practice, as established under Vermont law, includes preconception, prenatal, labor, birth, and postpartum care and early care of a newborn and who may be the primary attendant during the perinatal period.

(6) “Licensed midwife” means a professional licensed in accordance with 26 V.S.A. chapter 85.

(7) “Licensed provider” means an individual licensed or certified in Vermont to provide specific health care-related services within a scope of practice defined by licensing statutes and rules, and may include certified nurse midwives, licensed midwives, advanced practice registered nurses, physician assistants, naturopathic physicians with a childbirth endorsement in accordance with 26 V.S.A. §§ 4122(b) and 4125(b), doctors of nursing practice, and physicians.

§ 2352. LICENSE; PROHIBITIONS

(a) No person shall establish, maintain, or operate a birth center in this State without first obtaining a license for the birth center in accordance with this chapter.

(b) A birth center may be independently owned and operated by a licensed maternity care provider.

(c) No person shall represent itself as a “birth center” or use the term “birth center” in its title or in its advertising, publications, or other form of communication unless the person has been licensed as a birth center in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(d) A license is not transferable or assignable and shall be issued only for the premises and persons named in the application.

§ 2353. APPLICATION; FEE

(a) An application for licensure of a birth center shall be made to the Department of Health in the manner specified by the Department and shall include all information required by the Department.

(b)(1) Each application for an initial license, renewal of a license, or a change of ownership shall be accompanied by a fee of \$250.00.

(2) Fees collected under this section shall be credited to the Hospital Licensing Fees Special Fund and shall be available to the Department of Health to offset the costs of licensing birth centers.

§ 2354. LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

Upon receipt of an application for a license and the licensing fee, the Department of Health shall issue a license if it determines, after an inspection conducted by the Department or its designee, that the applicant is able to operate a birth center in accordance with rules adopted by the Department.

§ 2355. REVOCATION OF LICENSE; HEARING

The Department of Health, after notice and opportunity for hearing to the applicant or licensee, is authorized to condition, deny, suspend, or revoke a license in any case in which it finds that there has been a substantial failure to comply with the requirements established under this chapter. Such notice shall be served by registered mail or by personal service, shall set forth the reasons for the proposed action, and shall set a date not less than 60 days from the date of the mailing or service on which the applicant or licensee shall be given opportunity for a hearing. After the hearing, or upon default of the applicant or licensee, the Department shall file its findings of fact and conclusions of law. A copy of the findings and decision shall be sent by registered mail or served personally upon the applicant or licensee. The procedure governing hearings authorized by this section shall be set forth in the rules adopted pursuant to section 2359 of this chapter and shall not be subject to the contested case provisions of 3 V.S.A. chapter 25, subchapter 2.

§ 2356. APPEAL

Any applicant or licensee, or the State acting through the Attorney General, aggrieved by the decision of the Department of Health after a hearing may appeal the decision in accordance with section 128 of this title. Pursuant to section 129 of this title, an appeal pursuant to this section shall not stay the effectiveness of an order entered in accordance with section 2355 of this chapter, but any party is permitted to seek a stay order in the Superior Court in which the appeal is being heard.

§ 2357. INSPECTIONS

(a) The Department of Health or its designee shall make or cause to be made such inspections and investigations as the Department or its designee deems necessary.

(b) A birth center, including its building and grounds and, in accordance with applicable law, its records, shall be subject to inspection by the Department and its designee at all times.

(c) If a birth center is found to be out of compliance with any requirement of this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter, the Department may condition, deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the birth center's license or may ask the birth center to develop and implement a corrective action plan.

(d) If the Department finds a violation as the result of an inspection or investigation, the Department shall post a report on the Department's website summarizing the violation and any corrective action required.

§ 2358. RECORDS

(a) Information received by the Department of Health through filed reports, inspections, or as otherwise authorized by law shall:

(1) not be disclosed publicly in a manner that identifies or may lead to the identification of one or more individuals or birth centers;

(2) be exempt from public inspection and copying under the Public Records Act; and

(3) be kept confidential except as it relates to a proceeding regarding licensure of a birth center.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the summary reports of violations required to be posted on the Department's website pursuant to section 2357 of this chapter.

§ 2359. RULES

The Department of Health shall adopt rules in accordance with 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 as needed to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The rules shall be based on the national birth center standards published by the American Association of Birth Centers and shall, at a minimum, include provisions regarding:

(1) requirements for operating a birth center, including requirements for safety, sanitation, and health;

(2) obtaining, storing, and dispensing pharmaceuticals consistent with State and federal laws;

(3) requirements for notice to the Department of Health when there is a change in ownership of a birth center and any additional licensing requirements related to a change in ownership;

(4) the scope of services that may be provided at a birth center, including risk factors that preclude a patient from receiving labor and delivery services at a birth center;

(5) appropriate staffing for a birth center, including the types of licensed providers who may practice at a birth center;

(6) birth center complaint processes;

(7) birth center facility, equipment, and supply requirements, including requirements for the maintenance of safety, sanitation, and health;

(8) record retention and confidentiality;

(9) quality assurance and improvement;

(10) processes for the development, submission, approval, and implementation of corrective action plans; and

(11) a requirement for written practice guidelines and policies that include procedures for transferring a patient to a hospital if circumstances warrant.

§ 2360. NO EFFECT ON SCOPE OF SERVICES

(a) Nothing in this chapter or in rules adopted pursuant to this chapter shall be construed to expand or limit the scope of the services that a licensed midwife, certified nurse midwife, or other provider may offer at a birth center or perform in a space that is shared with or adjacent to a birth center.

(b) A birth center may serve as a location for additional services offered in shared or adjacent spaces, including outpatient gynecologic care, primary care, and education and support services, provided that any licensed provider providing services in those spaces shall only provide those services that are within the licensed provider's authorized scope of practice.

Sec. 2. 8 V.S.A. § 4099d is amended to read:

§ 4099d. MIDWIFERY COVERAGE; HOME BIRTHS

(a) A health insurance plan or health benefit plan providing maternity benefits shall also provide coverage;

(1) for services rendered by a midwife licensed pursuant to 26 V.S.A. chapter 85 or an advanced practice registered nurse licensed pursuant to 26 V.S.A. chapter 28 who is certified as a nurse midwife for services within the licensed midwife's or certified nurse midwife's scope of practice and provided in a hospital, birth center, or other health care facility or at home; and

(2) for prenatal, maternity, postpartum, and newborn services provided at a birth center licensed pursuant to 18 V.S.A. chapter 53, including birth center facility fees.

* * *

Sec. 3. 18 V.S.A. § 9435(a) is amended to read:

(a) Excluded from this subchapter are offices of physicians, dentists, or other practitioners of the healing arts, meaning the physical places that are occupied by such providers on a regular basis in which such providers perform the range of diagnostic and treatment services usually performed by such providers on an outpatient basis unless they are subject to review under subdivision 9434(a)(4) of this title. The exclusion provisions of this subsection shall also apply to birth centers licensed pursuant to chapter 53 of this title.

Sec. 4. AGENCY OF HUMAN SERVICES; MEDICAID; REQUEST FOR FEDERAL APPROVAL

The Agency of Human Services shall seek approval from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to allow Vermont Medicaid to cover prenatal, maternity, postpartum, and newborn services provided at a licensed birth center and to allow Vermont Medicaid to reimburse separately for birth center services, including birth center facility fees, and for professional services.

Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATES

(a) Sec. 1 (birth center licensing) shall take effect on January 1, 2027 or the effective date of the birth center rules adopted by the Department of Health, whichever comes first.

(b) Sec. 2 (8 V.S.A. § 4099d) shall take effect on January 1, 2027.

(c) Sec. 3 (18 V.S.A. § 9435a) shall take effect on July 1, 2025.

(d) Sec. 4 (Agency of Human Services; Medicaid; request for federal approval) shall take effect on passage and the Agency of Human Services shall submit its request for approval of Medicaid coverage of birth center services to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services on or before July 1, 2025, and the Medicaid coverage shall begin on the later of the date of approval or the effective date of the birth center rules adopted by the Department of Health.

(e) This section shall take effect on passage.

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

S. 27.

An act relating to medical debt relief and excluding medical debt from credit reports.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Cummings for the Committee on Health and Welfare.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended by striking out Sec. 3, 9 V.S.A. § 2466d, in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Sec. 3 to read as follows:

Sec. 3. 9 V.S.A. § 2466d is added to read:

§ 2466d. REPORTING OF MEDICAL DEBT INFORMATION PROHIBITED

(a) A credit reporting agency shall not report or maintain in the file on a consumer information relating to a medical debt.

(b) As used in this section:

(1) “Health care services” means services for the diagnosis, prevention, treatment, cure, or relief of a physical, dental, behavioral, or mental health condition or substance use disorder, including counseling, procedures, products, devices, and medications.

(2) “Medical debt” means debt arising from health care services, including dental services, or from health care goods, including products, devices, durable medical equipment, and prescription drugs. “Medical debt” does not include debt arising from services provided by a veterinarian; debt charged to a credit card unless the credit card is issued under an open-end or closed-end credit plan offered solely for the payment of health care services; debt charged to a home equity or general-purpose line of credit; or secured debt.

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

S. 28.

An act relating to access to certain legally protected health care services.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Lyons for the Committee on Health and Welfare.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 1 V.S.A. § 317(c) is amended to read:

(c) The following public records are exempt from public inspection and copying:

* * *

(44) Records held by the Office of Professional Regulation, Board of Medical Practice, or another public agency that issues one or more licenses, certificates, or registrations to engage in a State-regulated profession or occupation if the records contain the telephone number, email address, physical address, or mailing address, or a combination of these, of an individual who has applied for or has been granted a license, certificate, or registration to practice a profession or occupation in this State, except that the public agency shall disclose any address that the individual has designated as a public address in the record.

Sec. 2. 3 V.S.A. § 129a is amended to read:

§ 129a. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

(a) In addition to any other provision of law, the following conduct by a licensee constitutes unprofessional conduct. When that conduct is by an applicant or person who later becomes an applicant, it may constitute grounds for denial of a license or other disciplinary action. Any one of the following items or any combination of items, whether the conduct at issue was committed within or outside the State, shall constitute unprofessional conduct:

(1) Fraudulent or deceptive procurement or use of a license.

(2) Advertising, including advertising about health care services, that is intended or has a tendency to deceive or mislead.

* * *

(6) Delegating professional responsibilities, including the delivery of health care services, to a person whom the licensed professional knows, or has reason to know, is not qualified by any combination of training, experience, education, or licensing credentials to perform them, or knowingly providing professional supervision or serving as a preceptor to a person who has not been licensed or registered as required by the laws of that person's profession.

* * *

(21) Permitting one's name or license to be used by a person, group, or corporation when not actually in charge of ~~or~~ responsible for, or actively overseeing the professional services provided.

* * *

(f)(1) Health care providers. Notwithstanding subsection (e) of this section or any other law to the contrary, no health care provider who is certified, registered, or licensed in Vermont shall be subject to professional disciplinary action by a board or the Director, nor shall a board or the Director take adverse action on an application for certification, registration, or licensure of a qualified health care provider, based solely on:

* * *

(2) Definitions. As used in this subsection:

* * *

(B) “Health care services” means services for the diagnosis, prevention, treatment, cure, or relief of a physical or mental health condition, including counseling, procedures, products, devices, and medications.

* * *

Sec. 3. 9 V.S.A. chapter 63, subchapter 11 is amended to read:

Subchapter 11. ~~Pregnancy Services Centers~~ Health Care Services

§ 2491. FINDINGS; LEGISLATIVE INTENT

~~(a) Findings.~~ The General Assembly finds that:

~~(1) Centers that seek to counsel clients against abortion, often referred to as crisis pregnancy centers or limited-services pregnancy centers, have become common across the country, including in Vermont. Accurate information about the services that a limited-services pregnancy center performs, in addition to forthright acknowledgement of its limitations, is essential to enable individuals in this State to make informed decisions about their care. This includes individuals being informed of whether they are receiving services from a licensed and qualified health care provider at a limited-services pregnancy center, as this allows individuals to determine if they need to seek medical care elsewhere in order to continue or terminate a pregnancy.~~

~~(2) Although some limited-services pregnancy centers openly acknowledge in their advertising, on their websites, and at their facilities that they neither provide abortions nor refer clients to other providers of abortion services, others provide confusing and misleading information to pregnant individuals contemplating abortion by leading those individuals to believe that their facilities offer abortion services and unbiased counseling. Some limited-services pregnancy centers have promoted patently false or biased medical claims about abortion, pregnancy, contraception, and reproductive health care providers.~~

~~(3) False and misleading advertising by centers that do not offer or refer clients for abortion is of special concern to the State because of the time-sensitive and constitutionally protected nature of the decision to continue or terminate a pregnancy. When a pregnant individual is misled into believing that a center offers services that it does not in fact offer or receives false or misleading information regarding health care options, the individual loses time crucial to the decision whether to terminate a pregnancy and may lose the option to choose a particular method or to terminate a pregnancy at all.~~

(4) Telling the truth is how trained health care providers demonstrate respect for patients, foster trust, promote self-determination, and cultivate an environment where best practices in shared decision-making can flourish. Without veracity in information and communication, it is difficult for individuals to make informed, voluntary choices that are essential to one's sense of personal agency and autonomy.

~~(5)~~(2) Advertising strategies and educational information about health care options that lack transparency, use misleading or ambiguous terminology, misrepresent or obfuscate services provided, or provide factually inaccurate information are a form of manipulation that disrespects individuals, undermines trust, broadens health disparity, and can result in patient harm.

~~(b) Intent.~~

~~(1) It is the intent of the General Assembly to ensure that the public is provided with accurate, factual information about the types of health care services that are available to pregnant individuals in this State. The General Assembly respects the constitutionally protected right of each individual to personal reproductive autonomy, which includes the right to receive clear, honest, and nonmisleading information about the individual's options and to make informed, voluntary choices after considering all relevant information.~~

~~(2) The General Assembly respects the right of limited-services pregnancy centers to counsel individuals against abortion, and nothing in this subchapter should be construed to regulate, limit, or curtail such advocacy.~~

§ 2492. DEFINITIONS DEFINITION

As used in this subchapter:

(1) "Abortion" means any medical treatment intended to induce the termination of, or to terminate, a clinically diagnosable pregnancy except for the purpose of producing a live birth.

(2) "Client" means an individual who is inquiring about or seeking services at a pregnancy services center.

~~(3) “Emergency contraception” means any drug approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as a contraceptive method for use after sexual intercourse, whether provided over the counter or by prescription.~~

~~(4) “Health information” means any oral or written information in any form or medium that relates to health insurance or the past, present, or future physical or mental health or condition of a client.~~

~~(5) “Limited-services pregnancy center” means a pregnancy services center that does not directly provide, or provide referrals to clients for, abortions or emergency contraception.~~

~~(6) “Pregnancy services center” means a facility, including a mobile facility, where the primary purpose is to provide services to individuals who are or may be pregnant and that either offers obstetric ultrasounds, obstetric sonograms, or prenatal care to pregnant individuals or has the appearance of a medical facility. A pregnancy services center has the appearance of a medical facility if two or more of the following factors are present:~~

~~(A) The center offers pregnancy testing or pregnancy diagnosis, or both.~~

~~(B) The center has staff or volunteers who wear medical attire or uniforms.~~

~~(C) The center contains one or more examination tables.~~

~~(D) The center contains a private or semiprivate room or area containing medical supplies or medical instruments.~~

~~(E) The center has staff or volunteers who collect health information from clients.~~

~~(F) The center is located on the same premises as a State-licensed medical facility or provider or shares facility space with a State-licensed medical provider.~~

~~(7) “Premises” means land and improvements or appurtenances or any part thereof “health care services” means services for the diagnosis, prevention, treatment, cure, or relief of a physical, dental, behavioral, or mental health condition or substance use disorder, including counseling, procedures, products, devices, and medications.~~

§ 2493. UNFAIR AND DECEPTIVE ACT

(a) It is an unfair and deceptive act and practice in commerce and a violation of section 2453 of this title for any ~~limited-services pregnancy center~~ person to disseminate or cause to be disseminated to the public any advertising

about the health care services or proposed services performed at ~~that center~~ in this State that is untrue or clearly designed to mislead the public about the nature of the services provided. Advertising includes representations made directly to consumers; marketing practices; communication in any print medium, such as newspapers, magazines, mailers, or handouts; and any broadcast medium, such as television or radio, telephone marketing, or advertising over the Internet internet such as through websites and web ads advertisements, and social media. For purposes of this chapter, advertising ~~or the provision of services by a limited-services pregnancy center~~ about health care services is an act in commerce.

~~(b) Health care providers certified, registered, or licensed under Title 26 of the Vermont Statutes Annotated who are employed by, contracted to provide services for or on behalf of, or volunteer to provide services at a limited-services pregnancy center shall be responsible for conducting and providing health care services, information, and counseling at the center. The failure of a health care professional certified, registered, or licensed under Title 26 of the Vermont Statutes Annotated to conduct or to ensure that health care services, information, and counseling at the limited-services pregnancy services center are conducted in accordance with State law and professional standards of practice may constitute unprofessional conduct under 3 V.S.A. § 129a and 26 V.S.A. § 1354. [Repealed.]~~

(c) The Attorney General has the same authority to make rules, conduct civil investigations, and bring civil actions with respect to violations of ~~subsection (a) of this section~~ as provided under subchapter 1 of this chapter. Sec. 4. 18 V.S.A. § 4999 is amended to read:

§ 4999. DEFINITIONS

As used in this part:

* * *

(2) “Licensed health care professional,” ~~as used in 18 V.S.A. chapter 107,~~ means a physician, a physician assistant, ~~a naturopathic physieian,~~ or an advanced practice registered nurse. As used in chapter 107 of this part only, the term also includes a naturopathic physician.

* * *

Sec. 5. 18 V.S.A. § 5200 is amended to read:

§ 5200. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

* * *

(4) “Licensed health care professional” means a physician, a physician assistant, a naturopathic physician, or an advanced practice registered nurse.

(5) “Natural organic reduction” has the same meaning as in section 5302 of this title.

Sec. 6. 18 V.S.A. § 5222 is amended to read:

§ 5222. REPORTS

(a)(1) The following fetal deaths shall be reported by the hospital, ~~physician~~ licensed health care professional, or funeral director directly to the Commissioner within seven days after delivery on forms prescribed by the Department:

(1)(A) All fetal deaths of 20 or more weeks of gestation or, if gestational age is unknown, of 400 or more grams, 15 or more ounces, fetal weight shall be reported.

(2)(B) All therapeutic or induced abortions, as legally authorized to be performed, of any length gestation or weight shall be reported.

(3)(2) Spontaneous abortions and ectopic pregnancies of less than 20 weeks gestation are not required to be reported.

(b) The ~~physician~~ licensed health care professional who treats a woman as a result of a miscarriage or abortion shall report the fetal death if it is not known to be previously reported under subsection (a) of this section. If there is evidence of violence or other unusual or suspicious circumstances, the medical examiner shall be immediately notified, and ~~he or she~~ the medical examiner shall complete at least the medical items on the report. If a funeral director is to be involved, the ~~physician~~ licensed health care professional may delegate to the funeral director the responsibility for completing items other than those of a medical nature. Similarly, the ~~physician~~ licensed health care professional may delegate the responsibility for completion of nonmedical items to appropriate personnel having access to records containing the information.

(c) If a fetal death occurs on a moving conveyance, the place of occurrence shall be given as the town or city where removal from the vehicle took place.

(d) ~~Fetal death reports~~ Reports made pursuant to this section are for statistical purposes only and are not public records. They shall be kept confidential; shall not be disclosed or discoverable in any civil, criminal, administrative, or other proceeding; and shall be destroyed after five two years.

Sec. 7. 26 V.S.A. § 1354 is amended to read:

§ 1354. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

(a) Prohibited conduct. The Board shall find that any one of the following, or any combination of the following, whether the conduct at issue was committed within or outside the State, constitutes unprofessional conduct:

* * *

(2) all advertising ~~of~~ about health care services or a medical business that is intended or has a tendency to mislead or deceive the public or impose upon credulous or ignorant persons and so be harmful or injurious to public morals or safety;

* * *

(21) permitting one's name or license to be used by a person, group, or corporation when not actually in charge of, ~~or~~ responsible for, or actively overseeing the treatment given or other health care services provided;

* * *

(29) delegation of professional responsibilities, including delivery of any health care services, to a person whom the licensed professional knows, or has reason to know, is not qualified by any combination of training, experience, education, or licensing credentials to perform them;

* * *

(33)(A) providing, prescribing, dispensing, or furnishing medical services or prescription medication or prescription-only devices to a person in response to any communication transmitted or received by computer or other electronic means, when the licensee fails to take the following actions to establish and maintain a proper physician-patient relationship:

(i) a reasonable effort to verify that the person requesting medication is in fact the patient, and is in fact who the person claims to be;

(ii) establishment of documented diagnosis through the use of accepted medical practices; and

(iii) maintenance of a current medical record;

(B) for the purposes of this subdivision (33), an electronic, ~~on-line~~ online, or telephonic evaluation by questionnaire is inadequate for the initial evaluation of the patient, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (C)(iv) of this subdivision (33);

(C) the following would not be in violation of this subdivision (33) if transmitted or received by computer or other electronic means:

(i) initial admission orders for newly hospitalized patients;

(ii) prescribing for a patient of another physician for whom the prescriber has taken the call;

(iii) prescribing for a patient examined by a licensed advanced practice registered nurse, physician assistant, or other advanced practitioner authorized by law and supported by the physician;

(iv) in furtherance of 18 V.S.A. chapter 223, prescribing medication for an individual to terminate the individual's pregnancy based on an adaptive questionnaire that allows the licensee to obtain additional medical history and ask follow-up questions as needed;

(v) continuing medication on a short-term basis for a new patient, prior to the patient's first appointment; or

~~(v)~~(vi) emergency situations where life or health of the patient is in imminent danger;

* * *

(b) Failure to practice competently. The Board may also find that failure to practice competently by reason of any cause on a single occasion or on multiple occasions constitutes unprofessional conduct. Failure to practice competently includes, as determined by the Board:

(1) performance of unsafe or unacceptable patient care; or

(2) failure to conform to the essential standards of acceptable and prevailing practice.

(c) Burden of proof. The burden of proof in a disciplinary action shall be on the State to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the person has engaged in unprofessional conduct.

~~(d)~~(1) Health care providers. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, no health care provider who is certified, registered, or licensed in Vermont shall be subject to professional disciplinary action by the Board, nor shall the Board take adverse action on an application for certification, registration, or licensure of a qualified health care provider, based solely on:

~~(A)~~(1) the health care provider providing or assisting in the provision of legally protected health care activity; or

~~(B)~~(2) a criminal, civil, or disciplinary action in another state against the health care provider that is based solely on the provider providing or assisting in the provision of legally protected health care activity.

~~(2)~~(e) Definitions. As used in this ~~subsection~~ section:

(A)(1) “Health care provider” means a person who provides professional health care services to an individual during that individual’s medical care, treatment, or confinement.

~~(B)~~(2) “Health care services” means services for the diagnosis, prevention, treatment, cure, or relief of a physical or mental health condition, including counseling, procedures, products, devices, and medications.

~~(C)~~(3) “Legally protected health care activity” has the same meaning as in 1 V.S.A. § 150.

Sec. 8. 26 V.S.A. § 1615 is amended to read:

§ 1615. ADVANCED PRACTICE REGISTERED NURSES;
REGULATORY AUTHORITY; UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

(a) In addition to the provisions of 3 V.S.A. § 129a and section 1582 of this chapter, the Board may deny an application for licensure, renewal, or reinstatement or may revoke, suspend, or otherwise discipline an advanced practice registered nurse upon due notice and opportunity for hearing if the person engages in the following conduct:

* * *

(6) ~~Providing~~ Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section, providing, prescribing, dispensing, or furnishing medical services or prescription medication or prescription-only devices to a person in response to any communication transmitted or received by computer or other electronic means when the licensee fails to take the following actions to establish and maintain a proper provider-patient relationship:

(A) a reasonable effort to verify that the person requesting medication is in fact the patient and is in fact who the person claims to be;

(B) establishment of documented diagnosis through the use of accepted medical practices; and

(C) maintenance of a current medical record.

* * *

(b)(1) For the purposes of subdivision (a)(6) of this section, an electronic, online, or telephonic evaluation by questionnaire is inadequate for the initial

evaluation of the patient, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (2)(D) of this subsection.

(2) The following would not be in violation of subdivision (a)(6) of this section:

(A) initial admission orders for newly hospitalized patients;

(B) prescribing for a patient of another provider for whom the prescriber has taken call;

(C) prescribing for a patient examined by a licensed APRN, physician assistant, or other practitioner authorized by law and supported by the APRN;

(D) in furtherance of 18 V.S.A. chapter 223, prescribing medication for an individual to terminate the individual's pregnancy based on an adaptive questionnaire that allows the licensee to obtain additional medical history and ask follow-up questions as needed;

(E) continuing medication on a short-term basis for a new patient prior to the patient's first appointment; or

~~(E)~~(F) emergency situations where the life or health of the patient is in imminent danger.

Sec. 9. 26 V.S.A. § 1658 is amended to read:

§ 1658. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

(a) The following conduct and the conduct described in section 1354 of this title by a certified anesthesiologist assistant constitutes unprofessional conduct. When that conduct is by an applicant or person who later becomes an applicant, it may constitute grounds for denial of certification:

* * *

(17) delegating professional responsibilities to a person whom the certified professional knows, or has reason to know, is not qualified by any combination of training, experience, education, or licensing credentials to perform;

* * *

Sec. 10. 26 V.S.A. § 1736 is amended to read:

§ 1736. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

(a) The following conduct and the conduct described in section 1354 of this title by a licensed physician assistant shall constitute unprofessional

conduct; when that conduct is by an applicant or person who later becomes an applicant, it may constitute grounds for denial of licensure:

* * *

(2) occupational advertising or advertising about health care services that is intended or has a tendency to mislead or deceive the public;

(3) exercising undue influence on or taking improper advantage of a person using the individual's services, or promoting the sale of professional goods or services in a manner that exploits a person for the financial gain of the practitioner or of a third party;

(4) failing to comply with provisions of federal or state statutes or rules governing the profession;

(5) conviction of a crime related to the profession; and

(6) conduct that evidences unfitness to practice in the profession.

* * *

(d) As used in this section, "health care services" means services for the diagnosis, prevention, treatment, cure, or relief of a physical or mental health condition, including counseling, procedures, products, devices, and medications.

Sec. 11. 26 V.S.A. § 2024 is added to read:

§ 2024. CONFIDENTIALITY OF PRESCRIBER INFORMATION ON
MEDICATIONS FOR LEGALLY PROTECTED HEALTH CARE
ACTIVITY

(a) As used in this section, "gender-affirming health care services" and "reproductive health care services" have the same meanings as in 1 V.S.A. § 150.

(b) Upon the request of a prescribing practitioner and to the extent not expressly prohibited under federal law, a pharmacist shall not list the practitioner's name on a fulfilled prescription for medication for gender-affirming health care services or reproductive health care services but shall instead list the name of the facility at which the practitioner is employed or is a contract employee.

(c) Nothing in this chapter or the rules governing the pharmacy profession shall be construed to require a pharmacist to list the prescribing practitioner's name on a fulfilled prescription for medication for gender-affirming health care services or reproductive health care services.

Sec. 12. 26 V.S.A. § 2858 is amended to read:

§ 2858. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

(a) The following conduct and the conduct described in section 1354 of this title by a certified radiologist assistant constitutes unprofessional conduct. When that conduct is by an applicant or person who later becomes an applicant, it may constitute grounds for denial of certification:

* * *

(17) delegating professional responsibilities to a person whom the certified professional knows or has reason to know is not qualified by any combination of training, experience, education, or licensing credentials to perform;

* * *

Sec. 13. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

(Committee vote: 4-1-0)

S. 60.

An act relating to establishing the Farm Security Special Fund to provide grants for farm losses due to weather conditions.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Major for the Committee on Agriculture.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. FINDINGS

The General Assembly finds that:

(1) In 2023 and 2024, Vermont experienced extreme flooding and other climate-fueled disasters that devastated farms and other working lands businesses across the State.

(2) Many existing State and federal programs that are designed to support farms are difficult to access, are administratively burdensome, and currently do not meet the needs of Vermont farmers in a holistic way.

(3) In particular, because federal crop insurance programs are not designed to serve the needs of smaller scale or more diversified farming operations, many Vermont farmers are not covered by crop insurance.

(4) The State should establish a permanent funding support program to:

(A) maintain the viability of farms in Vermont in order to ensure food security, climate resilience, rural economic vitality, and environmental health;

(B) continuously invest in farms in a way that makes them more resilient to current and future challenges; and

(C) provide a source of relief funds permanently available to farmers impacted by climate emergencies and extreme weather.

Sec. 2. 6 V.S.A. chapter 207 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 207. PROMOTION AND, MARKETING, AND SUPPORT OF
VERMONT FARMS, FOODS, AND PRODUCTS

* * *

Subchapter 4. Farm Security Special Fund

§ 4631. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

(1) “Eligible weather condition” means any of the following weather conditions that are found to be closely correlated with agricultural income losses:

(A) high winds;

(B) excessive moisture, intense precipitation, or flooding;

(C) extreme heat;

(D) abnormal freeze conditions;

(E) widespread fire event;

(F) hail;

(G) drought; or

(H) any other severe weather or growing conditions impacting agricultural income, as determined by the Review Board.

(2) “Farm” means a parcel or parcels of land owned, leased, or managed by a person and devoted primarily to farming and that is subject to regulation under the Required Agricultural Practices.

(3) “Farm Security Special Fund Review Board” or “Review Board” means the Board established under section 4634 of this title.

(4) “Farming” has the same meaning as in section 2.16 of the Required Agricultural Practices.

§ 4632. FARM SECURITY SPECIAL FUND

(a) There is established the Farm Security Special Fund to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets and that shall be managed in accordance with 32 V.S.A. chapter 7, subchapter 5. The Fund shall consist of:

(1) funds appropriated by the General Assembly;

(2) funds from public and private sources that the Secretary accepts for the Fund; and

(3) funds from federal government aid for State support of farmers suffering income loss due to weather conditions.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets shall ensure language accessibility of the Fund through procurement and provision of interpretation and translation services.

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

§ 4633. FARM SECURITY SPECIAL FUND; GRANTS

(a) The Secretary, after consultation with the Review Board, shall award grants from the Farm Security Special Fund to farms that have incurred financial losses or expenses due to an eligible weather condition.

(1) Grants from the fund shall be in an amount that reimburses a farm for up to 50 percent of uninsured or otherwise uncovered losses due to eligible weather conditions, up to a maximum award of \$150,000.00 total per year per qualified applicant farm.

(2) The Secretary shall establish criteria for the amount of an award based on the annual net income of the farm in relation to the median net income of all farms in Vermont.

(3) The Secretary may verify the occurrence of an eligible weather condition claimed under this section through a site visit or through use of available data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, from other federal or State certified weather data sources, or from other public or private weather or satellite data or models.

(4) Losses reimbursable by a grant under this section include:

(A) wages or compensation;

(B) replacement of lost income from destroyed crops or impacted livestock;

(C) debt payments or other ongoing expenses;
(D) costs of replanting;
(E) livestock feed replacement costs;
(F) infrastructure or equipment repair and replacement;
(G) repair of farm roads and roads necessary to access farms; or
(H) other losses as determined by the Secretary after consultation with the Review Board.

(b) The Secretary shall develop a streamlined application for awards under this section that shall include:

- (1) a brief description of the damage that occurred;
- (2) attestation of an eligible weather condition or event;
- (3) an estimate of losses; and
- (4) a year-end report of farm income and expenses from Schedule F of U.S. Internal Revenue Form 1040.

(c) An application for an award under this section may be made at any time, and the Fund may only close the application process upon award of all appropriated funds for the relevant fiscal year.

(d) Applications for an award under this section shall be processed in the order received, but an application shall not be ready for evaluation until the Secretary determines that the application is administratively complete and includes all documentation required by the Secretary.

(e) All administratively complete applications shall be evaluated by the Review Board. Within 15 days following receipt of an administratively complete application, the Review Board by majority vote shall recommend to the Secretary whether to issue a grant to the applicant. If the Review Board recommends an award under this section, the Secretary shall issue the award within 15 days following the date of the Review Board's recommendation.

§ 4634. FARM SECURITY SPECIAL FUND REVIEW BOARD

(a) Creation. There is created the Farm Security Special Fund Review Board, which for administrative purposes shall be attached to the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets.

(b) Organization of Board. The Board shall be composed of:

- (1) the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets or designee, who shall serve as chair;

(2) the State Chief Recovery Officer or designee;

(3) representatives of three agricultural organizations who can demonstrate expertise in dealing with all sizes and types of farms in Vermont, whether through granting funds, offering technical assistance or advocacy and have a proven track record of working with farmers, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets; and

(4) two farmers who have received relief funding, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets.

(c) Member terms. The members designated in subdivision (b)(3) of this section shall be appointed to initial terms of two years. Thereafter, each appointed member shall serve a term of three years or until the member's earlier resignation or removal. The members designated in subdivision (b)(4) of this section shall be appointed to initial terms of one year. Thereafter, each appointed member shall serve a term of three years or until the member's earlier resignation or removal. A vacancy shall be filled by the appointing authority for the remainder of the unexpired term. An appointed member shall not serve more than three consecutive three-year terms.

(d) Powers.

(1) The Review Board shall review applications for assistance under this section, assess the accuracy and validity of the applications, and recommend to the Secretary applicants who should receive assistance under this section.

(2) The Board annually shall report to the House Committee on Agriculture, Food Resiliency, and Forestry and the Senate Committee on Agriculture the total documented Vermont farm financial losses from eligible weather conditions averaged over the previous three calendar years.

(3) In order to ensure that the Fund is meeting the needs of Vermont's agricultural community, the Review Board annually shall review the application process, eligibility criteria, distribution, and accessibility of the Fund. The Review Board annually shall recommend to the House Committee on Agriculture, Food Resiliency, and Forestry and the Senate Committee on Agriculture ways to improve the effectiveness of the Fund.

(e) Officers; committees. The Board may elect officers, establish one or more committees or subcommittees, and adopt such procedural rules as it shall determine necessary and appropriate to perform its work.

(f) Quorum; meetings; voting. A majority of the sitting members shall constitute a quorum, and action taken by the Board may be authorized by a majority of the members present and voting at any regular or special meeting

at which a quorum is present. The Board may meet as an advisory body under 1 V.S.A. chapter 5, subchapter 2.

(g) Compensation. Private sector members shall be entitled to per diem compensation authorized under 32 V.S.A. § 1010(b) for each day spent in the performance of their duties, and each member shall be reimbursed from the Fund for the member's actual and necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the member's duties.

Sec. 3. APPROPRIATION

In addition to other funds appropriated to the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets in fiscal year 2026, the sum of \$7,500,000.00 is appropriated to the Agency from the General Fund in fiscal year 2026 for the purpose of implementing the Farm Security Special Fund established under 6 V.S.A. chapter 207, subchapter 4.

Sec. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

Proposed Amendment to the Vermont Constitution

Pursuant to Rule 83 of the Senate Rules, notice is hereby given that proposed amendment to the Constitution, set forth below, will be read the third time and acted upon, on the seventh legislative day commencing March 11, 2025. At that time, the following question shall be presented: "Shall the Senate concur in the proposal and request the concurrence of the House?"

PROPOSAL 3

(First day on Notice Calendar pursuant to Rule 83)

Subject: Declaration of Rights; right to collectively bargain

PENDING ACTION: Third reading of the proposal (second biennium)

PROPOSAL 3

Sec. 1. PURPOSE

This proposal would amend the Constitution of the State of Vermont to provide that the citizens of the State have a right to collectively bargain.

Sec. 2. Article 23 of Chapter I of the Vermont Constitution is added to read:

Article 23. [Right to collectively bargain]

That employees have a right to organize or join a labor organization for the purpose of collectively bargaining with their employer through an exclusive representative of their choosing for the purpose of negotiating wages, hours,

and working conditions and to protect their economic welfare and safety in the workplace. Therefore, no law shall be adopted that interferes with, negates, or diminishes the right of employees to collectively bargain with respect to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment and workplace safety, or that prohibits the application or execution of an agreement between an employer and a labor organization representing the employer's employees that requires membership in the labor organization as a condition of employment.

Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE

The amendment set forth in this proposal shall become a part of the Constitution of the State of Vermont on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November 2026 when ratified and adopted by the people of this State in accordance with the provisions of 17 V.S.A. chapter 32.

CONFIRMATION

The following appointment will be considered by the Senate, as a group, under suspension of the Rules, as moved by the President *pro tempore*, for confirmation together and without debate, by consent thereby given by the Senate. However, upon request of any senator, any appointment may be singled out and acted upon separately by the Senate, with consideration given to the report of the Committee to which the appointment was referred, and with full debate; and further, all appointments for the positions of Secretaries of Agencies, Commissioners of Departments, Judges, Magistrates, and members of the Public Utility Commission, underlined below, shall be fully and separately acted upon.

Andrew Collier of Westford - Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles - By Senator Brennan for the Committee on Transportation (February 19, 2025)

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

CROSSOVER DATES

The Joint Rules Committee established the following crossover deadlines:

(1) All **Senate/House** bills must be reported out of the last committee of reference (including the Committees on Appropriations and Finance/Ways and Means, except as provided below in (2) and the exceptions listed below) on or before **Friday, March 14, 2025**, and filed with the Secretary/Clerk so they may be placed on the Calendar for Notice the next legislative day – Committee bills must be voted out of Committee by **Friday, March 14, 2025**.

(2) All **Senate/House** bills referred pursuant to Senate Rule 31 or House Rule 35(a) to the Committees on Appropriations and Finance/Ways and Means must be reported out by the last of those committees on or before **Friday, March 21, 2025**, and filed with the Secretary/Clerk so they may be placed on the Calendar for Notice the next legislative day.

Note: The Senate will not act on bills that do not meet these crossover deadlines, without the consent of the Senate Rules Committee.

Exceptions to the foregoing deadlines include the major money bills (the General Appropriations bill (“The Big Bill”), the Transportation Capital bill, the Capital Construction bill and the Fee/Revenue bills)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

The 2025-2026 Biennium is the Third Reading of a proposal of amendment. They were read the second time during the 2023-2024 Biennium.

The proposal is on the Notice Calendar for six (6) days and will be up for action for Third Reading on the seventh day.

Each proposal is acted upon separately. Senate Rule 83.

At Third Reading:

1. The vote on any constitutional proposal is by roll call. Senate Rule 83.
2. The questions is: “Shall the Senate concur in Proposal 3, and request the concurrence of the House? Senate Rule 83.
3. For this question to pass, 16 members of the Senate must vote in the affirmative. The Vermont Constitution requires an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Senate. Vermont Constitution §72.

There are no amendments at Third Reading of a constitutional amendment.