
Referred to Committee on

Date:
Subject: Telecommunications; broadband Internet access service; consumer protection; net neutrality

Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill proposes to establish consumer protection and net neutrality standards applicable to Internet service providers in Vermont. The standards are enforceable under Vermont’s Consumer Protection Act. In addition, the bill further specifies that the standards apply to broadband Internet access service that is the subject of or pertains to: (1) pole attachments and cable line extensions; (2) wired and wireless facilities on or within State land and public highways and rights-of-way; (3) telecommunications facility siting; (4) grants or awards through programs supported by the Vermont Universal Service Fund; (5) government contracts, including Executive, Legislative, and Judicial contracts for Internet service; and (6) State telecommunications policy and planning.

An act relating to protecting consumers and promoting an open Internet in Vermont

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

* * * Legislative Findings * * *

Sec. 1. FINDINGS

The General Assembly finds and declares that:
(1) Our State has a compelling interest in preserving and promoting an open Internet in Vermont.

(2) As Vermont is a rural state with many geographically remote locations, broadband Internet access service is essential for supporting economic and educational opportunities, strengthening health and public safety networks, and reinforcing freedom of expression and democratic, social, and civic engagement.

(3) Indeed, the accessibility and quality of communications networks in Vermont, specifically broadband Internet access service, will critically impact our State’s future.

(4) As recognized by Congress more than 20 years ago, “[t]he Internet and other interactive computer services offer a forum for a true diversity of political discourse, unique opportunities for cultural development, and myriad avenues for intellectual activity” and “[i]ncreasingly Americans are relying on interactive media for a variety of political, educational, cultural, and entertainment services.” 47 U.S.C. § 230(a)(3) and (5).

(5) Most Vermonters do not have the ability to choose easily between Internet service providers (ISPs). This lack of a thriving competitive market, particularly in isolated locations, disadvantages the ability of consumers and businesses to protect their interests sufficiently.
(6) Without net neutrality, “ISPs will have the power to decide which websites you can access and at what speed each will load. In other words, they’ll be able to decide which companies succeed online, which voices are heard – and which are silenced.” Tim Berners-Lee, founder of the World Wide Web and Director of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), December 13, 2017.

(7) The Federal Communications Commission’s (FCC’s) recent repeal of the federal net neutrality rules pursuant to its Restoring Internet Freedom Order manifests a fundamental shift in policy.

(8) The FCC anticipates that a “light-touch” regulatory approach under Title I of the Communications Act of 1934, rather than “utility-style” regulation under Title II, will further advance the Congressional goals of promoting broadband deployment and infrastructure investment.

(9) Many analysts have questioned whether the new policy of nonregulation will in fact achieve the intended results, generally. It is unlikely it will further those results in Vermont. This is because the policy does little if anything to overcome the financial challenges of bringing broadband service to hard-to-reach locations with low population density. It is more likely, however, to result in the degraded quality of Internet service.

(10) Therefore, the State must step in and exercise its traditional role in protecting consumers from potentially unfair and anticompetitive business
practices. Doing so will provide critical protections for Vermont individuals, entrepreneurs, and small businesses that do not have the financial clout to negotiate effectively with commercial providers, some of whom may provide services and content that directly compete with Vermont companies or companies with whom Vermonters do business.

(11) The benefits of State measures designed to protect the ability of Vermonters to have unfettered access to the Internet far outweigh the benefits of allowing ISPs to manipulate Internet traffic solely for their own pecuniary gain.

(12) Consistent with the FCC’s 2015 Open Internet Order, the State should enact clear, bright-line rules that protect consumers from past and future tactics that threaten the open Internet; namely, no blocking; no throttling; and no paid prioritization. In addition, and also consistent with the 2015 Order, the State should establish a “no unreasonable interference/disadvantage” standard and require ISPs to provide enhanced disclosures to their consumers.

(13) In its most recent order, the FCC preempts states from enacting local net neutrality rules. However, it is not clear that the FCC has such preemption authority under Title I or other provisions of the Communications Act. After all, if the FCC cannot enforce its own net neutrality standards using its Title I authority, as was held in Verizon v. FCC, 740 F.3d 623 (2014), then
it stands to reason that it is similarly constrained from preempting state net

neutrality standards.

(14) In addition, the FCC’s asserted preemption is further undermined

by its own stated objective to restore the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) as

the regulatory entity with oversight and enforcement authority over broadband

Internet access service.

(15) As explained in the FCC’s Restoring Internet Freedom Order: “In

the unlikely event that ISPs engage in conduct that harms Internet openness . . .

we find that utility-style regulation is unnecessary to address such conduct.

Other legal regimes – particularly antitrust law and the FTC’s authority under

Section 5 of the FTC Act to prohibit unfair and deceptive practices – provide

protections to consumers.” Para. 140.

(16) By returning regulatory authority over broadband Internet access

service to the FTC, the FCC has divested itself of the authority to tell states

what they can and cannot do with respect to consumer protection issues.

(17) At a minimum, there is ambiguity over just how much regulatory

authority the FCC has retained. When there is ambiguity in the relevant

statutes, courts have applied the “clear statement rule” to assessing preemption

authority. Essentially, the rule prohibits a governmental agency from asserting

preemption authority unless it is supported by a clear statement from Congress.
Here, there is no affirmative grant of Congressional preemption authority under the Communications Act.

(18) Under the Communications Act, states retain jurisdiction over intrastate communications. While broadband Internet access service has long been recognized as “interstate” for jurisdictional purposes, state regulation of intrastate service is only preempted to the extent:

(A) it is impossible or impracticable to divide some aspect of a communication into separate interstate and intrastate components; and

(B) the state regulation of the intrastate component interferes with valid federal rules or policies.

(19) Both the FCC and the federal courts have grappled with the so-called “impossibility exception” with respect to state attempts to regulate intrastate information services. Often they have concluded that the intrastate and interstate components are inseparable, and therefore state regulation is preempted.

(20) Nonetheless, both the FCC and the courts have acknowledged that advances in technology make prior preemption rulings temporal in nature. This is because ISPs continue to develop advanced functional capabilities, some of which may make it easier to distinguish between the intrastate and interstate components of broadband Internet access service.
(21) In addition, consumer protection and net neutrality standards in Vermont would not directly conflict with the FCC’s policy of nonregulation. The FCC has chosen to deregulate broadband Internet access service to promote broadband investment and deployment. As previously stated, a nonregulation policy is unlikely to advance those goals in Vermont. Whereas the State standards proposed in this act will simultaneously protect consumers from unfair and anticompetitive business practices; promote innovation and Internet usage; and, consistent with the FCC’s policy objectives, likely promote broadband investment and deployment in our State.

(22) What is more, the FCC’s policy of nonregulation primarily relates to common carrier economic regulations, not traditional consumer protections. When faced with a similar issue in 2004, the FCC explained that the federal policy of nonregulation for information services “refers primarily to economic, public utility-type regulation, as opposed to generally applicable commercial consumer protection statutes, or similar generally applicable state laws…."

Vonage Preemption Order, 19 FCC Rcd. at 22417 n.78.

(23) Even under the common carrier provisions of Title II of the Communications Act, Congress specifically reserved state authority “to preserve and advance universal service, protect the public safety and welfare, ensure the continued quality of telecommunications services, and safeguard the rights of consumers.” 47 U.S.C.A. § 253(b).
(24) Vermont, more so than the FCC, is in the best position to decide for itself what the needs of its constituencies are and what policies best serve the public interest. Internet consumer protection and net neutrality standards are needed in Vermont. Any incidental burden on interstate commerce that results from the requirements of this act is far outweighed by the compelling interests the State is advancing here.

* * * Internet Consumer Protection; Net Neutrality; Certificate of Net Neutrality Compliance * * *

Sec. 2. 30 V.S.A. chapter 94 is added to read:

CHAPTER 94. INTERNET CONSUMER PROTECTION AND NET NEUTRALITY

§ 8201. PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to protect and promote the Internet as an open platform in Vermont enabling consumer choice, freedom of expression, end-user control, competition, and the freedom to innovate without permission and thereby to encourage the deployment of advanced telecommunications capability and remove barriers to infrastructure investment. It is the further purpose of this chapter to ensure that Internet service providers do not impede competition or engage in unfair or deceptive acts or practices and that they offer services on a nondiscriminatory basis.
§ 8202. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Broadband Internet access service” means a mass-market retail service by wire or radio in Vermont that provides the capability to transmit data to and receive data from all or substantially all Internet endpoints, including any capabilities that are incidental to and enable the operation of the communications service, but excluding dial-up Internet access service. The term also encompasses any service in Vermont that the Commission finds to be providing a functional equivalent of the service described in this subdivision, or that is used to evade the protections established in this chapter.

(2) “Commission” means the Vermont Public Utility Commission.

(3) “Department” means the Vermont Department of Public Service.

(4) “Edge provider” means any person in Vermont that provides any content, application, or service over the Internet and any person in Vermont that provides a device used for accessing any content, application, or service over the Internet.

(5) “Internet service provider” or “provider” means a business that provides broadband Internet access service to any person in Vermont.

(6) “Paid prioritization” means the management of an Internet service provider’s network to directly or indirectly favor some traffic over other traffic, including through the use of techniques such as traffic shaping.
prioritization, resource reservation, or other forms of preferential traffic

management, either in exchange for consideration, monetary or otherwise,

from a third party or to benefit an affiliated entity, or both.

(7) “Person” means a person as defined in 1 V.S.A. § 128.

(8) “Reasonable network management” means a practice that has a

primarily technical network management justification but does not include

other business practices and that is primarily used for and tailored to achieving

a legitimate network management purpose, taking into account the particular

network architecture and technology of the broadband Internet access service.

§ 8203. CERTIFICATE COMPLIANCE

An Internet service provider shall not provide broadband Internet access

service in Vermont without obtaining a certificate of net neutrality compliance

from the Commission under this chapter.

§ 8204. CERTIFICATE CRITERIA; PRACTICES PROHIBITED;

REQUIRED DISCLOSURES

A certificate of net neutrality compliance shall be granted to an Internet

service provider that demonstrates and the Commission finds that the Internet

service provider:

(1) Does not engage in any of the following practices:
(A) Blocking lawful content, applications, services, or nonharmful
devices, subject to reasonable network management practices as determined by
the Commission.

(B) Impairing or degrading lawful Internet traffic on the basis of
Internet content, application, or service or the use of a nonharmful device,
subject to reasonable network management practices as determined by the
Commission.

(C) Engaging in paid prioritization or providing preferential
treatment of some Internet traffic to any Internet customer.

(D) Unreasonably interfering with or unreasonably disadvantaging
either a customer’s ability to select, access, and use broadband Internet access
service or lawful Internet content, applications, services, or devices of the
customer’s choice or an edge provider’s ability to make lawful content,
applications, services, or devices available to a customer.

(E) Engaging in deceptive or misleading marketing practices that
misrepresent the treatment of Internet traffic or content to its customers.

(2) Publicly discloses accurate information regarding the network
management practices, performance, and commercial terms of its broadband
Internet access services sufficient to enable consumers to make informed
choices regarding the purchase and use of such services and to enable
entrepreneurs and other small businesses to develop, market, and maintain
Internet offerings. Such disclosure shall be made via a publicly available, easily accessible website or through transmittal to the Commission, who will make them available on a publicly available, easily accessible website.

§ 8205. COMMISSION RULES

On or before November 15, 2018, the Commission shall adopt rules that include:

(1) A process by which an Internet service provider may certify to the Commission that it is providing broadband Internet access service in accordance with the consumer protection and net neutrality standards contained in this chapter.

(2) The form and manner of making the required disclosures under subdivision 8204(2) of this title.

(3) A process for designating materials filed with the Commission as confidential if they fall within an exemption to disclosure under Vermont’s Public Records Act.

(4) Statewide consumer protection rules and guidelines that can be easily accessed by the public and that include “ground truth” testing for broadband Internet speeds to create a single objective statewide Internet speed test that permits customers to test their own broadband Internet speed and submit the results to the Commission to determine what Internet speeds
consumers are receiving and where Internet service providers may be blocking, impairing, or degrading Internet traffic or content.

(5) A complaint protocol concerning alleged violations of this chapter. The protocol shall include a process for filing, investigating, and responding to complaints in a timely manner, as well as a procedure for tracking the number and nature of complaints received and a summary of actions taken in response to each complaint, which information shall be aggregated and reported annually to the General Assembly beginning on January 1, 2019, notwithstanding 2 V.S.A. § 20(d). The protocol shall include provisions allowing the Commission or the Department, in its discretion, to request a written opinion from an outside technical organization regarding one or more issues in dispute and to allocate the reasonable expenses incurred in retaining such personnel to the provider pursuant to 30 V.S.A. § 21. A complainant shall not be required to direct a complaint to a provider prior to submitting a complaint pursuant to the complaint protocol established under this subdivision.

(6) Any other standards or procedures the Commission deems necessary to carry out the purpose of this chapter.

§ 8206. ENFORCEMENT

A violation of this section constitutes an unfair and deceptive act in trade and commerce under 9 V.S.A. § 2453. Enforcement authority under 9 V.S.A.
chapter 63 shall be in addition to the Commission’s and the Department’s
enforcement authority under this chapter and other provisions of this title.

* * * Pole Attachments; Line Extensions * * *

Sec. 3. 30 V.S.A. § 209(i) is amended to read:

(i) Pole attachments; broadband. For the purposes of Commission rules on
attachments to poles owned by companies subject to regulation under this title,
broadband service providers shall be considered “attaching entities” with
equivalent rights to attach facilities as those provided to “attaching entities” in
the rules, regardless of whether such broadband providers offer a service
subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission. The Commission shall adopt
rules in accordance with 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 to further implement this section.
The rules shall be aimed at furthering the State’s interest in ubiquitous
deployment of mobile telecommunications and broadband services within the
State. To that end, the rules shall specify that an entity seeking to attach
facilities for the purpose of providing broadband Internet access service, as
defined in subdivision 8202(5) of this title, has obtained a certificate of net
neutrality compliance under chapter 94 of this title.

Sec. 4. 30 V.S.A. § 517 is amended to read:

§ 517. LINE EXTENSIONS

(a) A company may enter into agreements under this section with
government, nonprofit, or private entities, including projects authorized or
affiliated with the Vermont Telecommunications Authority, a municipality or fire district pursuant to 20 V.S.A. § 2601, or a regional aggregation and deployment project, to satisfy cable television line extension requirements.

(b) Upon petition of a company, the Commission shall modify the line extensions that a company would otherwise be required to construct if the company agrees to undertake alternative actions, including the extension of facilities that support alternative technologies for delivering broadband to users. Copies of the petition shall be filed with the Department and the Vermont Telecommunications Authority. The Commission shall approve such alternative methods of satisfying line extension requirements after notice and opportunity for hearing if it finds the petition promotes the general good of the State. In reaching its determination, the Commission shall consider whether the company’s proposal:

(1) is consistent with the activities and initiatives of the Vermont Telecommunications Authority;

(2) is likely to provide broadband access to a greater number of unserved consumers than would the foregone cable television line extension requirements;

(3) supports the expansion of broadband services at prices and service levels comparable to those commonly available throughout the State, but not
less than the minimum technical service characteristics required by section 8077 of this title;

(4) supports broadband Internet access service consistent with the consumer protection and net neutrality standards in chapter 94 of this title;

(5) provides a fair balancing of the benefits to the public compared to benefits realized by the company; and

(5)(6) the modified line-extension obligations will not unreasonably affect the time at which customers to whom a company would otherwise be obligated to extend cable services will have access to broadband services.

(c) This section shall not apply to line extensions previously identified and planned for construction as of June 9, 2007.

(d) The Commission shall not require a company to overbuild another company, or provide cable television service to locations served by another company or to which another company is required to extend cable television service.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Commission may require the construction of cable television line extensions when a company receives a bona fide request for service from a reasonable number of verified customers or with reasonable contributions in aid of construction from customers.
(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the line extension
construction obligation for additional miles identified in Paragraph 41 of
Comcast Communication’s certificate of public good, granted by the Public
Utility Commission, of September 27, 2006, may be modified only with the
approval of the Commission.

* * * State Land; Public Highways and Rights-of-Way * * *

Sec. 5. 30 V.S.A. § 227b is amended to read:

§ 227b. WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS; STATE LAND; PUBLIC
HIGHWAYS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY

(a)(1) The Secretary of Administration is designated as the exclusive agent
for the State of Vermont to contract for the use of State-owned buildings,
structures, and land for wireless, two-way interactive telecommunications
facilities. The Secretary is granted the power to contract or grant a lease or
license of up to 25 years for such buildings, structures, and land for such
purposes. The provisions of this section shall apply to all State-owned
buildings, structures, and land, including such property owned or managed by
the Department of Buildings and General Services, the Agency of
Transportation, the Department of Public Safety, and the Agency of Natural
Resources.

(2) The Secretary is granted all powers necessary to carry out his or her
responsibilities under this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of
law, the powers granted to the Secretary under this section relating to wireless telecommunications facilities shall supersede the authority granted to any other State official or agency relating to such facilities. The powers granted by this section shall not affect the Secretary’s duty, and any duty of the facility owner, to seek and obtain any applicable gubernatorial, quasi-judicial, or legislative review, approval, or permit required by law, including as necessary permits under 10 V.S.A. chapter 151 (Act 250), local planning and zoning permits, a certificate of public good under section 248a of this title, and legislative approval under 29 V.S.A. § 166 (sale or long-term lease of State lands), 10 V.S.A. § 2606 (exchange or lease of State forests and parks), or 10 V.S.A. § 2606a (State-owned mountaintop use as communications sites). A decision by the Secretary to contract or enter into or renew a lease or license for the use of a State-owned building, structure, or land for a wireless telecommunications facility shall have no presumptive or binding effect with respect to the facility’s compliance with the standards or criteria used in determining whether to grant any such required approval or permit.

(3) The Secretary shall consult with all affected State officials and agencies concerning each proposed use of State properties for wireless telecommunications facilities to determine the compatibility of the particular building, structure, or parcel of land to accommodate such facilities, and to determine and give due consideration to the compatibility of the proposed use
with the approved long-term management plan for the property under consideration, but the approval of such officials or agencies is not required for the Secretary to exercise his or her powers under this section. In the case of lands managed by the Agency of Natural Resources, the Secretary shall determine that the use is consistent with any management plan to which the lands are subject.

(b) The Secretary of Administration shall develop a standard contract and a standard contracting procedure for the use of State-owned buildings and land for wireless telecommunications facilities. The contract and contracting procedure shall provide for:

(1) criteria and procedures for making a wireless facility development proposal;

(2) final consideration of each completed facility development proposal within 60 days of the proposal’s submission in the manner prescribed by the Secretary;

(3) appropriate public benefits as compensation for the use of State properties, including public use of increased telecommunications capacity, direct compensation, or other public benefits;

(4) in the event that a wireless telecommunications facility is abandoned, the restoration of the site to a natural state within 12 months following abandonment. For the purpose of this subdivision, “natural state”
does not require the removal of equipment and material buried more than
12 inches below natural grade if the equipment and material do not constitute
hazardous material as defined under 10 V.S.A. § 6602(16), and the Secretary
concludes that in the context of a particular site, removal of such equipment
and material is not necessary to satisfy the purposes of this subsection.

Nothing in this subdivision shall constitute authority to dispose of or bury
waste or other material in contradiction of applicable law.

(5) encouragement of competition in wireless
telecommunications, including requirements for open access for competing
providers;

(6) encouragement of the use of advanced technology,
and the collocation of facilities whenever feasible, in order that the number of
wireless telecommunications facilities can be minimized or reduced;

(7) terms and conditions requiring certification by the owners of
wireless telecommunications facilities on State-owned buildings, structures, or
land that such facilities have been installed, operated, and maintained in
accordance with applicable federal and State safety standards;

(8) the retaining of a portion of revenues accruing from the lease of
State-owned buildings, structures, or lands, as determined by the Secretary of
Administration, by departments with management responsibility for such
buildings, structures, or lands in order to cover operating and maintenance costs associated with two-way, interactive telecommunications facilities.

(9) Terms and conditions requiring Internet service providers to obtain a certificate of net neutrality compliance under chapter 94 of this title if they use wireless telecommunications facilities on State-owned buildings, structures, or land to provide broadband Internet access service, as defined in subdivision 8201(1) of this title.

(c) By January 15, 2012, and by January 15 in the next succeeding three years, the Secretary of Administration shall report to the Chairs of the House Committee on Commerce and Economic Development and the Senate Committee on Finance concerning the Secretary’s activities under this section.

(d) In the event of a conflict between the provisions of this section and any other provision of law relating to the use of State-owned buildings, structures, and land, including the provisions of 29 V.S.A. § 165; and 19 V.S.A. § 26a, the provisions of this section shall control.

(d) The Secretary of Administration, in consultation with the Commissioner of Public Service, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Vermont League of Cities and Towns, shall adopt rules requiring Internet service providers that use facilities within public highways and rights-of-way for the purpose of providing wired broadband Internet access service, as
defined in subdivision 8202(1) of this title, to obtain a certificate of net

neutrality compliance under chapter 94 of this title.

* * * Telecommunications Facility Siting; 248a * * *

Sec. 6. 30 V.S.A. § 248a is amended to read:

§ 248a. CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC GOOD FOR COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

(a) Certificate. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the applicant seeks approval for the construction or installation of telecommunications facilities that are to be interconnected with other telecommunications facilities proposed or already in existence, the applicant may obtain a certificate of public good issued by the Public Utility Commission under this section, which the Commission may grant if it finds that the facilities will promote the general good of the State consistent with subsection 202c(b) of this title.

(1) If the applicant intends to use the proposed facility for the provision of broadband Internet access service as defined in subdivision 8202(1) of this title, then the applicant may apply for a certificate of public good under this section only if the applicant has agreed to obtain and has received a certificate of net neutrality compliance under chapter 94 of this title.
(2) A single application may seek approval of one or more telecommunications facilities.

(3) An application under this section shall include a copy of each other State and local permit, certificate, or approval that has been issued for the facility under a statute, ordinance, or bylaw pertaining to the environment or land use.

* * *

Sec. 7. PURPOSE OF SEC. 6

(a) 30 V.S.A. § 248a provides an option (the Section 248a option) under which an applicant may obtain from the Public Utility Commission a certificate of public good for a telecommunications facility in lieu of obtaining a permit under 10 V.S.A. chapter 151 (Act 250) and, if applicable, local land use bylaws adopted under 24 V.S.A. chapter 117 and local ordinances adopted under 24 V.S.A. § 2291 or by municipal charter.

(b) The purpose of Sec. 6 of this act is to allow the Section 248a option to remain for a broadband service provider only if it agrees to obtain a certificate of net neutrality. In the absence of such agreement, the provider may still seek approval for a telecommunications facility under Act 250 and, if applicable, local bylaw or ordinance.
Sec. 8. 30 V.S.A. § 7511 is amended to read:

§ 7511. DISTRIBUTION GENERALLY

(a)(1) As directed by the Commissioner of Public Service, funds collected by the fiscal agent, and interest accruing thereon, shall be distributed as follows:

(A) to pay costs payable to the fiscal agent under its contract with the Commissioner;

(B) to support the Vermont telecommunications relay service in the manner provided by section 7512 of this title;

(C) to support the Vermont Lifeline program in the manner provided by section 7513 of this title;

(D) to support Enhanced 911 services in the manner provided by section 7514 of this title; and

(E) to support the Connectivity Fund established in section 7516 of this title; and

(2) for fiscal year 2016 only, any personnel or administrative costs associated with the Connectivity Initiative shall come from the Connectivity Fund, as determined by the Commissioner in consultation with the Connectivity Board.
(b) If insufficient funds exist to support all of the purposes contained in subsection (a) of this section, the Commissioner shall allocate the available funds, giving priority in the order listed in subsection (a).

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, funds to support broadband Internet access service, as defined in subdivision 8202(1) of this title, in whole or in part, shall only be distributed to Internet service providers who have obtained a certificate of net neutrality compliance under chapter 94 of this title.

* * * Government Contracts: Executive; Legislative; Judicial * * *

Sec. 9. 3 V.S.A. § 348 is added to read:

§ 348. STATE CONTRACTING; INTERNET SERVICE

The Secretary of Administration shall include in Administrative Bulletin 3.5 a requirement that State procurement contracts for broadband Internet access service, as defined in 30 V.S.A. § 8202(1), include terms and conditions requiring that the Internet service provider obtain a certificate of net neutrality compliance under 30 V.S.A. chapter 94.

Sec. 10. 22 V.S.A. § 901 is amended to read:

§ 901. DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND INNOVATION

AGENCY OF DIGITAL SERVICES
(a) The Department of Information and Innovation Agency of Digital Services, created in 3 V.S.A. § 2283b, shall have all the responsibilities assigned to it by law, including the following:

* * *

(15) To ensure that any State government contract for broadband Internet access service, as defined in 30 V.S.A. § 8202(1), contains terms and conditions requiring that the Internet service provider obtain a certificate of net neutrality compliance under 30 V.S.A. chapter 94.

(b) As used in this section, “State government” means the agencies of the Executive Branch of State government.

Sec. 11. 2 V.S.A. § 754 is added to read:

§ 754. CONTRACTS FOR INTERNET SERVICE

The Legislative Information Technology Committee shall ensure that any contract for broadband Internet access service, as defined in 30 V.S.A. § 8202(1), for the Legislative Branch include terms and conditions requiring that the Internet service provider obtain a certificate of net neutrality compliance under 30 V.S.A. chapter 94.

Sec. 12. 4 V.S.A. § 27a is added to read:

§ 27a. CONTRACTS FOR INTERNET SERVICE

Every contract to provide broadband Internet access service, as defined in 30 V.S.A. § 8202(1), for the Judicial Branch shall include terms and conditions
requiring that the Internet service provider obtain a certificate of net neutrality compliance under 30 V.S.A. chapter 94.

* * * State Telecommunications Policy and Planning * * *

Sec. 13. 30 V.S.A. § 202c is amended to read:

§ 202c. STATE TELECOMMUNICATIONS; POLICY AND PLANNING

(a) The General Assembly finds that advances in telecommunications technology and changes in federal regulatory policy are rapidly reshaping telecommunications services, thereby promising the people and businesses of the State communication and access to information, while creating new challenges for maintaining a robust, modern telecommunications network in Vermont.

(b) Therefore, to direct the benefits of improved telecommunications technology to all Vermonters, it is the purpose of this section and section 202d of this title to:

(1) strengthen the State’s role in telecommunications planning;

(2) support the universal availability of appropriate infrastructure and affordable services for transmitting voice and high-speed data;

(3) support the availability of modern mobile wireless telecommunications services along the State’s travel corridors and in the State’s communities;
(4) provide for high-quality, reliable telecommunications services for Vermont businesses and residents;

(5) provide the benefits of future advances in telecommunications technologies to Vermont residents and businesses;

(6) support competitive choice for consumers among telecommunications service providers and promote open access among competitive service providers on nondiscriminatory terms to networks over which broadband and telecommunications services are delivered;

(7) support the application of telecommunications technology to maintain and improve governmental and public services, public safety, and the economic development of the State;

(8) support deployment of broadband infrastructure that:

(A) uses the best commercially available technology;

(B) does not negatively affect the ability of Vermont to take advantage of future improvements in broadband technology or result in widespread installation of technology that becomes outmoded within a short period after installation;

(9) in the deployment of broadband infrastructure, encourage the use of existing facilities, such as existing utility poles and corridors and other structures, in preference to the construction of new facilities or the replacement of existing structures with taller structures; and
(10) support consumer protection and net neutrality standards applicable
to broadband Internet access services, as defined in subdivision 8202(1) of
this title; and

(11) support measures designed to ensure that by the end of the year
2024 every E-911 business and residential location in Vermont has
infrastructure capable of delivering Internet access with service that has a
minimum download speed of 100 Mbps and is symmetrical.

* * * Severability * * *

Sec. 14. SEVERABILITY OF PROVISIONS

The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act is
invalid, or if any application thereof to any person or circumstance is invalid,
the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given
effect without the invalid provision or application.

* * * Effective Date * * *

Sec. 15. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on November 15, 2018, except that this section and
in Sec. 2, 30 V.S.A. § 8205 shall take effect on passage so that the Public
Utility Commission can commence the rulemaking process required by that
section.