

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES OF VERMONT

REPRESENTING THE VERMONT INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS COMMUNITY SINCE 1920

Concerns with S.103

Section 8 of last year's House Proposal of Amendment to S.103 would critically undermine the integrity and credibility of Vermont's regulation of chemicals in children's products (Act 188) by eliminating key scientific and health criteria, making it easier to arbitrarily require testing and reporting on additional chemicals and to ban or otherwise restrict products in Vermont without appropriate scientific or health-based justification. Please support removing the Section 8 provisions or oppose S.103 outright, given that the Interagency Committee on Chemical Management created in the original Senate-passed bill has already been established and is currently working on reforming chemical regulation in Vermont.

Weight of scientific evidence:

Under current law, when the Commissioner of Health proposes rules to add chemicals to the scope of Act 188, 18 VSA §1776(b) requires that the Commissioner determine that additions are supported by the "weight of credible, scientific evidence" to help ensure that the Commissioner does not simply selectively cherry-pick evidence that he or she claims to be credible to add chemicals.

Section 8 of last year's House Proposal of Amendment to S.103 would remove this criterion. No evidence has been provided to back up claims that "weight" is an unworkable standard. The inclusion of "peer reviewed research" in the new proposed language is not a serious or meaningful substitute for weight and credibility, especially given controversies over peer review scandals in recent years. Addition of chemicals should be firmly based in solid science, and citing the weight of credible scientific evidence is the widely accepted standard in the scientific community.

Role of the Working Group:

Under current law, a Working Group of agency, environmental, manufacturing, and other stakeholders is responsible for recommending consideration of banning or restricting products before the Commissioner of Health initiates such rulemaking. Such decisions should be based on several considerations. Health risk is clearly a significant factor. However, considerations like economic impacts, customer needs, available feasible alternatives, and others are also important, especially if health concerns are not at critical levels.

These additional considerations are outside the core competency of the Health Department. These regulatory decisions have traditionally been made by the Legislature, which can receive input and make decisions based on the full range of considerations. Because Act 188 took the Legislature out of this role, the Working Group was intended to ensure that broader perspectives are responsible for initiating rulemaking.

Section 8 of last year's House Proposal of Amendment to S.103 would remove this role of the Working Group and authorize the Health Commissioner to ban or restrict products on his or her own rulemaking authority. Such broad regulatory discretion for a single agency, let alone with the lowered standards discussed below, would be largely unprecedented. Although the joint Legislative Committee on Administrative Rules reviews new regulations, it has little to no real input on substance or authority to block rules from taking effect, and its review of rules is not a meaningful substitute for the legislative process or the current role of the Working Group.

Exposure:

Current law establishes two key criteria for proposing rules to ban or restrict children's products containing chemicals of high concern to children: (1) whether children will be exposed to the chemical, and (2)

whether that exposure is at a level that raises health concerns. It has been claimed by supporters of the House changes in S.103 that the criterion that children will be exposed to a chemical in a product provided in 18 VSA §1776(d)(1)(A) requires an unreasonable degree of specific certainty:

(A) children will be exposed to a chemical of high concern to children in the children's product; and

However, this is not the case. In fact, the broad and flexible factors that can be used to determine exposure is explicitly outlined in 18 VSA §1776(d)(2):

(2) In determining whether children will be exposed to a chemical of high concern in a children's product, the Commissioner shall review available, credible information regarding:

(A) the market presence of the children's product in the State;

(B) the type or occurrence of exposures to the relevant chemical of high concern to children in the children's product;

(C) the household and workplace presence of the children's product; or

(D) the potential and frequency of exposure of children to the chemical of high concern to children in the children's product.

This is not the unobtainable or unreasonable standard claimed by critics, and the changes to make this criterion weaker in Section 8 of last year's House Proposal of Amendment to S.103 are not warranted.

Probability of health risks:

The second, and most important, question essential to whether a product should be banned or otherwise restricted is whether exposure to a chemical in the product actually poses a health risk. If the chemical is not present in levels that raise health concerns or exposure is so limited as to not trigger health concerns, there are not necessarily grounds to ban or restrict the product. This is currently addressed in 18 VSA §1776(d)(1)(B):

(B) there is a probability that, due to the degree of exposure or frequency of exposure of a child to a chemical of high concern to children in a children's product, exposure could cause or contribute to one or more of the adverse health impacts listed under subdivision (b)(1) of this section.

Section 8 of last year's House Proposal of Amendment to S.103 would strike this criterion entirely, so that there would not be any required consideration that a real health risk from a product exists. This seems unreasonable and inappropriate, and is a potentially dangerous precedent for any product regulation.

Oppose Section 8 House Proposal of Amendment to S.103, and Let Current Law Work

Act 188 was developed and enacted in 2014 following extensive discussion, debate, and deliberation in an attempt to craft an ambitious and unprecedented law in as balanced, fair, and credible a manner as possible. The state just passed the first chemical reporting deadline last January, and is still working through initial compliance and administrative issues ahead of further rulemaking this year. The Department of Health, which opposes the House proposed changes to Act 188 outlined above, is proposing rules to add 20 chemicals to the scope of the law. The Working Group was convened last year and is in the middle of considering whether to recommend regulation of products containing certain phthalates. This still-new law should be allowed to work as intended before fundamental changes that could critically undermine its integrity and credibility are considered.

Moreover, with the creation of the Interagency Committee on Chemical Management through executive order last summer, there is no longer any need for S.103 as it originally passed the Senate last year. The ICCM has already commenced its work, including two public meetings with its Citizen Advisory Panel.

Please support removing Section 8 of last year's House Proposal of Amendment or oppose S.103 all together.