

1 TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

2 The Committee on Judiciary to which was referred Senate Bill No. 197
3 entitled “An act relating to liability for toxic substance exposures or releases”
4 respectfully reports that it has considered the same and recommends that the
5 House propose to the Senate that the bill be amended by striking out all after
6 the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

7 Sec. 1. 12 V.S.A. chapter 219 is added to read:

8 CHAPTER 219. MEDICAL MONITORING DAMAGES

9 § 7201. DEFINITIONS

10 As used in this chapter:

11 (1) “Disease” means any disease, ailment, or adverse physiological or
12 chemical change linked with exposure to a toxic substance.

13 (2) “Exposure” means ingestion, inhalation, contact with the skin or
14 eyes, or any other physical contact.

15 (3) “Facility” means all contiguous land, structures, other
16 appurtenances, and improvements on the land where toxic substances are
17 manufactured, processed, used, or stored. A facility may consist of several
18 treatment, storage, or disposal operational units. A facility shall not include
19 land, structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land owned by
20 a municipality.

21 (4) “Farming” shall have the same meaning as in 10 V.S.A. § 6001.

1 (5) “Large user of toxic substances” means, at the time of the release,
2 the owner or operator of a facility that employs 10 or more employees, has a
3 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code, and manufactures, processes, or
4 otherwise uses, exclusive of sales or distribution, more than 1,000 pounds of
5 one or more, or a combination of, toxic substances per year.

6 (6) “Medical monitoring damages” means the cost of medical tests or
7 procedures and related expenses incurred for the purpose of detecting latent
8 disease resulting from exposure.

9 (7) “Pesticide” shall have the same meaning as in 6 V.S.A. § 1101.

10 (8) “Release” means any intentional or unintentional, permitted or
11 unpermitted, act or omission that allows a toxic substance to enter the air, land,
12 surface water, or groundwater.

13 (9)(A) “Toxic substance” means any substance, mixture, or compound
14 that has the capacity to produce personal injury or illness to humans through
15 ingestion, inhalation, or absorption through any body surface and that satisfies
16 one or more of the following:

17 (i) the substance, mixture, or compound is listed on the U.S.
18 Environmental Protection Agency Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to
19 the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act, Comprehensive
20 Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, and Section 112(r)
21 of the Clean Air Act;

1 (ii) the substance, mixture, or compound is defined as a
2 “hazardous material” under 10 V.S.A. § 6602 or under rules adopted under
3 10 V.S.A. chapter 159;

4 (iii) testing has produced evidence, recognized by the National
5 Institute for Occupational Safety and Health or the U.S. Environmental
6 Protection Agency, that the substance, mixture, or compound poses acute or
7 chronic health hazards;

8 (iv) the Department of Health has issued a public health advisory
9 for the substance, mixture, or compound; or

10 (v) the Secretary of Natural Resources has designated the
11 substance, mixture, or compound as a hazardous waste under 10 V.S.A.
12 chapter 159; or

13 (vi) the substance, when released, can be shown by expert
14 testimony to pose a potential threat to human health or the environment.

15 (B) “Toxic substance” shall not mean:

16 (i) a pesticide when applied consistent with good practice
17 conducted in conformity with federal, State, and local laws, rules, and
18 regulations and according to manufacturer’s instructions; or

19 (ii) manure or nutrients applied to land by a person engaged in
20 farming according to the requirements of 6 V.S.A. chapter 215.

21 § 7202. MEDICAL MONITORING DAMAGES FOR EXPOSURE TO

1 TOXIC SUBSTANCES

2 (a) A person with or without a present injury or disease shall have a cause
3 of action for medical monitoring damages against a large user of toxic
4 substances who released a substance, mixture, or compound that meets the
5 definition of toxic substance under section 7201 of this title and all of the
6 following are demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence:

7 (1) The person was exposed to the toxic substance at greater than
8 normal background concentration levels;

9 (2) The exposure was the result of tortious conduct by the large user of
10 toxic substances who released the toxic substance, including conduct that
11 constitutes negligence, battery, strict liability, trespass, or nuisance;

12 (3) As a proximate result of the exposure, the person has a greater risk
13 than the general public of contracting a latent disease. A person does not need
14 to prove that the latent disease is certain or likely to develop as a result of the
15 exposure.

16 (4) Diagnostic testing is reasonably necessary. Testing is reasonably
17 necessary if a physician would prescribe testing for the purpose of detecting or
18 monitoring the latent disease.

19 (5) Medical tests or procedures exist to detect the latent disease.

20 (b) A court shall place the award of medical monitoring damages into a
21 court-supervised program administered by a medical professional.

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Representative _____

FOR THE COMMITTEE