

Side by Side of S.197 as Passed Senate and House Proposed Amendment

S.197 As Passed the Senate	S.197 As Proposed by House
<p align="center">* * *Strict Liability; Toxic Substance Release* * *</p> <p>Sec. 1. 10 V.S.A. chapter 159, subchapter 5 is added to read:</p> <p align="center">Subchapter 5. Strict Liability for Toxic Substance Release</p> <p>§ 6685. DEFINITIONS</p> <p>As used in this subchapter:</p> <p>(1) “Harm” means any personal injury or property damage.</p> <p>(2) “Release” means any intentional or unintentional, permitted or unpermitted, act or omission that allows a toxic substance to enter the air, land, surface water, groundwater, or any other place where the toxic substance may be located in one or more of the following amounts:</p> <p>(A) more than two gallons or pounds;</p> <p>(B) two gallons or pounds or less if the amount released poses a potential or actual threat to human health; or</p> <p>(C) for any toxic substance regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601-9675, as amended, the reportable quantity specified under 40 C.F.R. § 302.4.</p> <p>(3)(A) “Toxic substance” means any substance, mixture, or compound that has the capacity to produce personal injury or illness to humans through ingestion, inhalation, or absorption through any body surface and that satisfies one or more of the following:</p> <p>(i) the substance, mixture, or compound is listed on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act;</p> <p>(ii) the substance, mixture, or compound is defined as a “hazardous material” under 10 V.S.A. § 6602 or under rules adopted under 10 V.S.A. chapter 159;</p> <p>(iii) testing has produced evidence, recognized by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, that the substance, mixture, or compound poses acute or chronic health hazards;</p>	<p align="center">The House amended S.123 to include Strict Liability For Toxic Substance Releases</p>

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<p>(iv) the Department of Health has issued a public health advisory for the substance, mixture, or compound; or</p> <p>(v) the Secretary of Natural Resources has designated the substance, mixture, or compound as a hazardous waste under 10 V.S.A. chapter 159.</p> <p>(B) “Toxic substance” shall not mean:</p> <p>(i) a pesticide regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets; or</p> <p>(ii) ammunition or components thereof, firearms, air rifles, discharge of firearms or air rifles, or hunting or fishing equipment or components thereof.</p> <p>§ 6686. LIABILITY FOR RELEASE OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES</p> <p>(a) Any person who releases a toxic substance shall be held strictly, jointly, and severally liable for any harm resulting from the release.</p> <p>(b) Any person held liable under subsection (a) of this section shall have the right to seek contribution from any other person who caused or contributed to the release. The right to contribution under this subsection shall include the right to seek contribution from a chemical manufacturer that released a toxic substance when a court determines that the manufacturer failed to warn a person of a toxic substance’s propensity to cause the harm complained of.</p> <p>(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede or diminish in any way existing remedies available to a person or the State at common law or under statute.</p> <p>Sec. 1a. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL REGULATION; REPORT ON INSURANCE POLICY PRICING AND AVAILABILITY</p> <p>(a) The Commissioner of Financial Regulation shall monitor how the imposition of strict liability for toxic substance releases pursuant to 10 V.S.A. chapter 159, subchapter 5 affects the pricing and availability of commercial general liability insurance policies, residential homeowner’s insurance policies, and other insurance policies in the State. The Commissioner of Financial Regulation shall evaluate whether:</p> <p>(1) insurance policies in the State are more expensive or less available due to the strict liability provisions of 10 V.S.A. chapter 159, subchapter 5; and</p> <p>(2) the insurance market in the State is negatively affected in comparison to the national market solely due</p>	

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<p>to the strict liability provisions of 10 V.S.A. chapter 159, subchapter 5.</p> <p>(b) On or before January 15, 2019, and annually thereafter, the Commissioner of Financial Regulation shall report to the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Commerce and Economic Development the results of its evaluation under subsection (a) of this section.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * Medical Monitoring Damages * * *</p> <p>Sec. 2. 12 V.S.A. chapter 219 is added to read:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>CHAPTER 219. MEDICAL MONITORING DAMAGES</u></p> <p><u>§ 7201. DEFINITIONS</u></p> <p><u>As used in this chapter:</u></p> <p>(1) <u>“Disease” means any disease, ailment, or adverse physiological or chemical change linked with exposure to a toxic substance.</u></p> <p>(2) <u>“Exposure” means ingestion, inhalation, contact with the skin or eyes, or any other physical contact.</u></p> <p>(3) <u>“Medical monitoring damages” means the cost of medical tests or procedures and related expenses incurred for the purpose of detecting latent disease resulting from exposure.</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">* * * Medical Monitoring Damages * * *</p> <p>Sec. 1. 12 V.S.A. chapter 219 is added to read:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>CHAPTER 219. MEDICAL MONITORING DAMAGES</u></p> <p><u>§ 7201. DEFINITIONS</u></p> <p><u>As used in this chapter:</u></p> <p>(1) <u>“Disease” means any disease, ailment, or adverse physiological or chemical change linked with exposure to a toxic substance.</u></p> <p>(2) <u>“Exposure” means ingestion, inhalation, contact with the skin or eyes, or any other physical contact.</u></p> <p>(3) <u>“Facility” means all contiguous land, structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land where toxic substances are manufactured, processed, used, or stored. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units. A facility shall not include land, structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land owned by a municipality.</u></p> <p>(4) <u>“Farming” shall have the same meaning as in 10 V.S.A. § 6001.</u></p> <p>(5) <u>“Large user of toxic substances” means, at the time of the release, the owner or operator of a facility that employs 10 or more employees, has a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code, and manufactures, processes, or otherwise uses, exclusive of sales or distribution, more than 1,000 pounds of one or more, or a combination of, toxic substances per year.</u></p> <p>(6) <u>“Medical monitoring damages” means the cost of medical tests or procedures and related expenses incurred for the purpose of detecting latent disease resulting from exposure.</u></p> <p>(7) <u>“Pesticide” shall have the same meaning as in 6 V.S.A. § 1101.</u></p>

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<p>(4) <u>“Release” means any intentional or unintentional, permitted or unpermitted, act or omission that allows a toxic substance to enter the air, land, surface water, groundwater, or any other place where the toxic substance may be located in one or more of the following amounts:</u></p> <p>(A) <u>more than two gallons or pounds;</u></p> <p>(B) <u>two gallons or pounds or less if the amount released poses a potential or actual threat to human health; or</u></p> <p>(C) <u>for any toxic substance regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601-9675, as amended, the reportable quantity specified under 40 C.F.R. § 302.4.</u></p> <p>(5)(A) <u>“Toxic substance” means any substance, mixture, or compound that has the capacity to produce personal injury or illness to humans through ingestion, inhalation, or absorption through any body surface and that satisfies one or more of the following:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>the substance, mixture, or compound is listed on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act;</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>the substance, mixture, or compound is defined as a “hazardous material” under 10 V.S.A. § 6602 or under rules adopted under 10 V.S.A. chapter 159;</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>testing has produced evidence, recognized by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, that the substance, mixture, or compound poses acute or chronic health hazards;</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>the Department of Health has issued a public health advisory for the substance, mixture, or compound; or</u></p> <p>(v) <u>the Secretary of Natural Resources has designated the substance, mixture, or compound as a hazardous waste under 10 V.S.A. chapter 159; or</u></p> <p>(vi) <u>the substance, when released, can be shown by expert testimony to pose a potential threat to human health or the environment.</u></p>	<p>(8) <u>“Release” means any intentional or unintentional, permitted or unpermitted, act or omission that allows a toxic substance to enter the air, land, surface water, or groundwater.</u></p> <p>(9) <u>“Sport shooting range” shall have the same meaning as in section 5227 of this title.</u></p> <p>(10)(A) <u>“Toxic substance” means any substance, mixture, or compound that has the capacity to produce personal injury or illness to humans through ingestion, inhalation, or absorption through any body surface and that satisfies one or more of the following:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>the substance, mixture, or compound is listed on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act;</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>the substance, mixture, or compound is defined as a “hazardous material” under 10 V.S.A. § 6602 or under rules adopted under 10 V.S.A. chapter 159;</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>testing has produced evidence, recognized by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, that the substance, mixture, or compound poses acute or chronic health hazards;</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>the Department of Health has issued a public health advisory for the substance, mixture, or compound;</u></p> <p>(v) <u>the Secretary of Natural Resources has designated the substance, mixture, or compound as a hazardous waste under 10 V.S.A. chapter 159; or</u></p> <p>(vi) <u>the substance, when released, can be shown by expert testimony to pose a potential threat to human health or the environment.</u></p>

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<p>(B) “Toxic substance” shall not mean:</p> <p>(i) a pesticide <u>regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets; or</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>ammunition or components thereof, firearms, air rifles, discharge of firearms or air rifles, or hunting or fishing equipment or components thereof.</u></p> <p><u>§ 7202. MEDICAL MONITORING DAMAGES FOR EXPOSURE TO TOXIC SUBSTANCES</u></p> <p>(a) <u>A person with or without a present injury or disease shall have a cause of action for medical monitoring damages against a person who released a toxic substance if all of the following are demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence:</u></p> <p>(1) <u>The person was exposed to the toxic substance as a result of tortious conduct by the person who released the toxic substance, including conduct that constitutes negligence, battery, strict liability, trespass, or nuisance;</u></p> <p>(2) <u>There is a probable link between exposure to the toxic substance and a latent disease.</u></p> <p>(3) <u>The person’s exposure to the toxic substance increases the risk of developing the latent disease. A person does not need to prove that the latent disease is certain or likely to develop as a result of the exposure.</u></p> <p>(4) <u>Diagnostic testing is reasonably necessary. Testing is reasonably necessary if a physician would prescribe testing for the purpose of detecting or monitoring the latent disease.</u></p> <p>(5) <u>Medical tests or procedures exist to detect the latent disease.</u></p>	<p>(B) “Toxic substance” shall not mean:</p> <p>(i) a pesticide <u>when applied consistent with good practice conducted in conformity with federal, State, and local laws, rules, and regulations and according to manufacturer’s instructions; or</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>manure or nutrients applied to land by a person engaged in farming according to the requirements of 6 V.S.A. chapter 215.</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>lead ammunition or components thereof discharged, used, or stored at a sport shooting range implementing a lead management plan approved by the Agency of Natural Resources.</u></p> <p><u>§ 7202. MEDICAL MONITORING DAMAGES FOR EXPOSURE TO TOXIC SUBSTANCES</u></p> <p>(a) <u>A person with or without a present injury or disease shall have a cause of action for medical monitoring damages against a large user of toxic substances who released a substance, mixture, or compound that meets the definition of toxic substance under section 7201 of this title and all of the following are demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence:</u></p> <p>(1) <u>The person was exposed to the toxic substance at greater than normal background concentration levels;</u></p> <p>(2) <u>The exposure was the result of tortious conduct by the large user of toxic substances who released the toxic substance, including conduct that constitutes negligence, battery, strict liability, trespass, or nuisance;</u></p> <p>(3) <u>As a proximate result of the exposure, the person has a greater risk than the general public of contracting a latent disease. A person does not need to prove that the latent disease is certain or likely to develop as a result of the exposure.</u></p> <p>(4) <u>Diagnostic testing is reasonably necessary. Testing is reasonably necessary if a physician would prescribe testing for the purpose of detecting or monitoring the latent disease.</u></p> <p>(5) <u>Medical tests or procedures exist to detect the latent disease.</u></p>

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<p><u>(b) A court shall place the award of medical monitoring damages into a court-supervised program administered by a medical professional.</u></p> <p><u>(c) If a court places an award of medical monitoring damages into a court-supervised program pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, the court shall also award to the plaintiff reasonable attorney’s fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred.</u></p> <p><u>(d) Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to preclude the pursuit of any other civil or injunctive remedy available under statute or common law, including the right of any person to recover for damages related to the manifestation of a latent disease. The remedies in this chapter are in addition to those provided by existing statutory or common law.</u></p> <p><u>(e) This section does not preclude a court from certifying a class action for medical monitoring damages.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * Effective Date * * *</p> <p>Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE <u>This act shall take effect on July 1, 2018.</u></p>	<p><u>(b) A court shall place the award of medical monitoring damages into a court-supervised program administered by a medical professional.</u></p> <p><u>(c) If a court places an award of medical monitoring damages into a court-supervised program pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the court shall also award to the plaintiff reasonable attorney’s fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred.</u></p> <p><u>(d) Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to preclude the pursuit of any other civil or injunctive remedy available under statute or common law, including the right of any person to recover for damages related to the manifestation of a latent disease. The remedies in this chapter are in addition to those provided by existing statutory or common law.</u></p> <p><u>(e) This section does not preclude a court from certifying a class action for medical monitoring damages.</u></p> <p>Sec. 2. WEBSITE; LINKS TO LIST OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES</p> <p><u>The Commissioner of Health shall maintain on the Department of Health website a link to each of the lists of substances, mixtures, or compounds referenced in the definition of “toxic substance” under 12 V.S.A. § 7201.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * Effective Date * * *</p> <p>Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE <u>This act shall take effect on July 1, 2018.</u></p>