

Office of Professional Regulation

FY2020 ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020



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Director's Note

Vermont's first known COVID-19 case was detected in early 2020 and shaped OPR's priorities and resources for the fiscal year, as it did for the entire State and world. OPR immediately responded by temporarily modifying occupational licensing regulations and facilitating inter-agency consultation during the pandemic, including closures, re-opening, testing, and vaccination efforts. Act 91 of 2020, and subsequently Act 6 of 2021, provided OPR flexibility to waive certain requirements during a state of emergency and established emergency, temporary, and retiree license types for health care professionals wishing to re-license quickly.

In response to the pandemic, OPR quickly consulted with its Boards and Advisor groups to establish emergency guidance for several licensed health care professionals including dental examiners, nurses, pharmacists, veterinarians, and mental health professionals. OPR staff worked collaboratively with our state partners, including the Department of Health, the Agency of Commerce and Community Development, the Attorney General's Office, and State's Attorneys to manage the uncertainties and confusion around safe and authorized practice during the re-opening of services.

While occupational licensing always protects the public against legitimate health and safety concerns, this is especially true during a pandemic. The pandemic did not stop people from graduating from school or moving to Vermont and turning to OPR for a professional license. OPR's licensing team seamlessly moved to a remote work environment to continue this work. We were still able to ensure that applicants met minimum qualifications to practice competently as defined in statute and administrative rules and processed applications without delay. During the height of the pandemic, we were given authority to issue emergency temporary licenses to people who could not take an exam. This allowed people to quickly move into the marketplace despite the pandemic.

Throughout the pandemic, OPR's enforcement unit continued to screen, investigate, and prosecute complaints of unprofessional conduct. OPR quickly adopted Emergency Rules of Administrative Procedure so we could protect the public through disciplinary hearings that were held remotely. At those hearings, tribunals were assessing which safeguards are necessary, if any, to protect the public from a professional who may have committed unprofessional conduct. Consistent, thoroughly investigated, and professionally prosecuted public disciplinary actions serve notice to the regulated communities and the public that activities contrary to the public interest are not tolerated.

OPR and the State's response to the pandemic is a testament to its culture of civil service and community. OPR promotes those values within our office and through our policy initiatives. OPR is fortunate to partner with other State agencies, the General Assembly, and the communities of professionals to communicate and regulate during this extraordinary time of the COVID-19 pandemic. We look forward to continuing our important work, in a time that is perhaps little more ordinary.

Respectfully Submitted,

S. Lauren Hibbert

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Lauren Hibbert', with a long, sweeping underline.

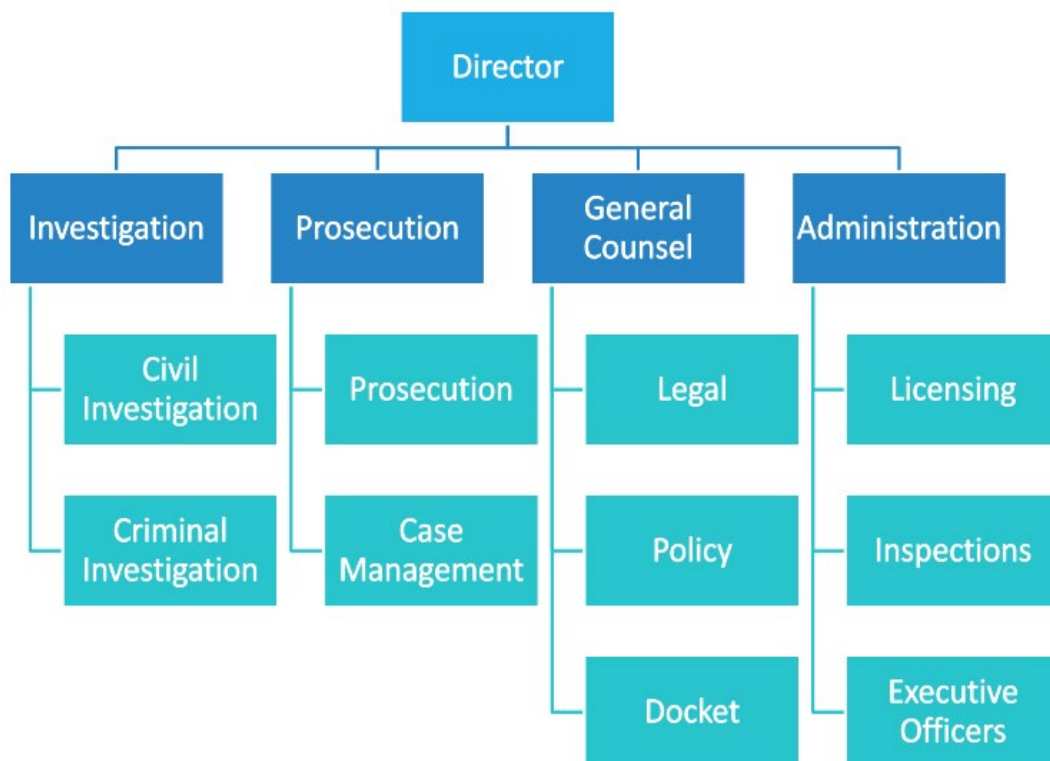
Organization

The Office of Professional Regulation, commonly known as "OPR," is a division of the Secretary of State's Office responsible for supporting the regulatory programs for 50 professions and occupations -- everything from Accountants and Acupuncturists to Tattooists and Veterinarians. Within those 50 professions and occupations, there are 167 different profession types and almost 80,000 licensees.

The Legislature created OPR as an umbrella agency to oversee both advisor and board professions where public protection is achieved through a system of licensure and enforcement. OPR provides its varied and diverse groups three distinct services:

- 1) the administrative services including initial licensure and renewal, public meetings, and regulation and statutory reform;
- 2) enforcement services including investigation and prosecutor staff necessary to receive complaints from the public and protect the public from incompetent, unethical, or otherwise unprofessional licensees in the regulated professions; and,
- 3) tribunal services which act in a quasi-judicial capacity for unprofessional conduct or pre-denial of applications.

OPR is headed by a Director who oversees a staff of 39 people including licensing specialists, administrators, an assistant director, a general counsel and staff attorney, case managers, investigators, inspectors, and prosecutors.



Regulation of a profession, occupation, or professional service assures that practitioners meet minimum standards for initial licensure or registration, continue to meet minimum competency requirements on renewal, and if there is a complaint filed practitioners are held responsible for their conduct. OPR investigates complaints filed by the public. After an investigation, a State Prosecutor reviews the investigation with a board or advisor member from the profession or occupation and will make a determination if a prosecution is required to protect the public. Disciplinary action can include sanctions such as a reprimand, restrictions on the ability to practice, a monetary penalty, or even suspension or revocation of a license, registration, certification, or commission. These actions protect the public and elevate the practitioners within any regulated group by removing incompetent, unethical, and dishonest actors.

COVID-19 Response

Vermont’s first known COVID-19 case was detected in early 2020. OPR immediately responded by temporarily modifying occupational licensing regulations and facilitating inter-agency consultation during this pandemic, including closures, re-opening, testing and vaccination efforts. Act 91 of 2020 provided OPR flexibility to waive certain requirements during a state of emergency and established emergency, temporary and retiree license types for health care professionals wishing to re-license quickly. The following sections provide examples of OPR’s actions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Emergency (EMGY) Licenses

Among the provisions of Act 91 was authority to issue 90-day emergency licenses to otherwise-qualified graduates of approved professional preparatory programs during periods when licensing examinations were shut down. In this way, using so-called EMGY licenses, the State has been able to ensure that graduating nurses, pharmacists, and other essential healthcare professionals have a clear path from graduation to practice, notwithstanding unprecedented disruption in practical and clinical examinations in the professions. EMGY licenses are summarized in the following table, each one representing a qualified Vermonter who was able to work and serve the public even when complex and decentralized examining systems ground to a halt.

Board Name	FY20 EMGY Licenses
Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors	4
Allied Mental Health Practitioners	15
Barbers & Cosmetologists	50
Dental Examiners	25
Nursing	430
Optometry	3
Pharmacy	9
Psychological Examiners	2
Real Estate Commission	6
Respiratory Care	1
Social Work	5
Veterinary Medicine	1

Emergency Dental Examiner Guidance

The COVID-19 pandemic created acute fear and uncertainty for dental health care professionals and their patients, as public health officials feared that dental aerosols could endanger providers and make dental offices loci of contagion. OPR and the Board of Dental Examiners worked with the Vermont Department of Health to communicate timely information about clinical restrictions, to identify facilities with negative-pressure facilities and other equipment appropriate to the provision of emergency dental care, and to specify best practices and effective protections in preparation for eventual re-opening. After an extraordinarily difficult period for dentistry, the field has emerged as a picture of adaptability and resilience, with ordinary preventative care back online and dental clinics operating safely, competently, and confidently.

Emergency Pharmacy Guidance

The Office's pharmacy related COVID-19 response was, and continues to be, a dynamic, evolving process due to the extensive impact of the pandemic upon pharmacies, pharmacists and pharmacy technicians.

Early response measures aimed at ensuring continuity of patient pharmaceutical care during the stay-at-home orders and minimizing face-to-face interactions and included pharmacist adjustment of prescription fill quantities (30-to-90 day switches), prescription refill extensions, and therapeutic substitutions, as well, as guidance for modifying pharmacy access, counseling practices and employee work sites. When federal officials sent mixed signals about the utility of favored drugs, improvident prescribing followed, jeopardizing the supply of drugs relied upon by Vermonters with chronic illnesses, like lupus. OPR responded by publishing an Emergency Regulatory Order—made possible by Act 91—that empowered pharmacists to employ enhanced drug utilization review to scrutinize new prescriptions for legitimacy and established clinical utility.

Much effort has been put into providing credible, helpful, pharmacy-specific resources on OPR's website for pharmacy professionals to access easily for dealing with numerous issues such as conserving personal protective equipment, emergency measures put in place by the DEA, FDA, CDC, and Vermont Department of Health's Vermont-specific COVID-19 information, among others.

Finally, in April 2020, the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) employed the Public Readiness and Emergency Preparedness (PREP) Act to authorize pharmacists to order and administer COVID-19 tests. OPR collaborated with other State agencies to prepare timely guidance for pharmacy professionals, explaining how to obtain necessary federal waivers and how to interact with public health reporting systems not previously used by pharmacies. Subsequent declarations expanded clinical services at pharmacies to include pediatric immunizations and COVID-19 vaccinations by pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, and pharmacy interns. At each step, OPR and the Board of Pharmacy connected pharmacists with resources, references, and guidance necessary to make new pandemic responses work on the ground.

Emergency Veterinary Guidance

On April 2, 2020 OPR and the Board of Veterinary Medicine published comprehensive guidance intended to see veterinary practices through approaching challenges. The guidance clarified that a veterinarian-client-patient-relationship could be formed based upon an appropriate telemedical assessment, provided for appropriate conservation of scarce personal protective equipment, and called for curbside transfer of companion animals to minimize the congregation of people in veterinary clinics.

Emergency Mental Health Guidance

As the Governor's Executive Orders developed and the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions became more clear, mental health professionals and students needed greater guidance on a number of regulatory requirements. The mental health professionals licensed by OPR include rostered non-licensed and non-certified psychotherapists, licensed clinical mental health counselors, licensed marriage and family therapists, alcohol and drug counselors (licensed, certified and assistant), social workers (master's and clinical licenses), psychologists (master's and doctoral levels of licensure), and psychoanalysts.

To be eligible for many of these licenses, applicants must complete pre-degree supervised internships and post-degree supervised practice. With COVID-19 making in-person experience impossible, students needed regulatory accommodations. Otherwise, their education would be postponed indefinitely or impede their ability to become licensed. On March 23, 2020, the Office, after consultation with the relevant professional boards, issued guidance permitting student internships and post-graduate experiential supervision regulated by Vermont-based rules to take place remotely. For some professions, for which the Vermont rules defer to an independent accreditor that sets standards for education in the profession, the OPR guidance continued to defer to these third-party accreditors' accommodations (e.g., the Council on Social Work Education for social workers). Finally, the guidance states that applicants who obtained their education during the COVID-19 state of emergency will remain eligible for licensure even if the rules return to pre-COVID standards (e.g., in-person supervised practice required) after the conclusion of the state of emergency.

After the passage of Act 90 (2020) by the General Assembly, OPR issued additional guidance for mental health professionals regarding the delineation between essential and non-essential services, the provision of telehealth, HIPAA compliance, and waiver of examination requirements. This guidance summarized the accommodations made in the emergency legislation and provided information to licensees about OPR processes and acceptable practice during the pandemic.

Impact on OPR Operations and Licensees

In March 2020, the State workforce entered into remote work due to the COVID-19 pandemic. While this was an abrupt change in how the majority of the Office conducts business, the entire staff transitioned to remote work quickly.

OPR's system for licensure and file storage is accessible online which provided a solid foundation for remote work. Once IT resources were deployed to staff who needed them, licensing and policy operations resumed as usual. Field operations were suspended from March to May 2020. During this time the Office

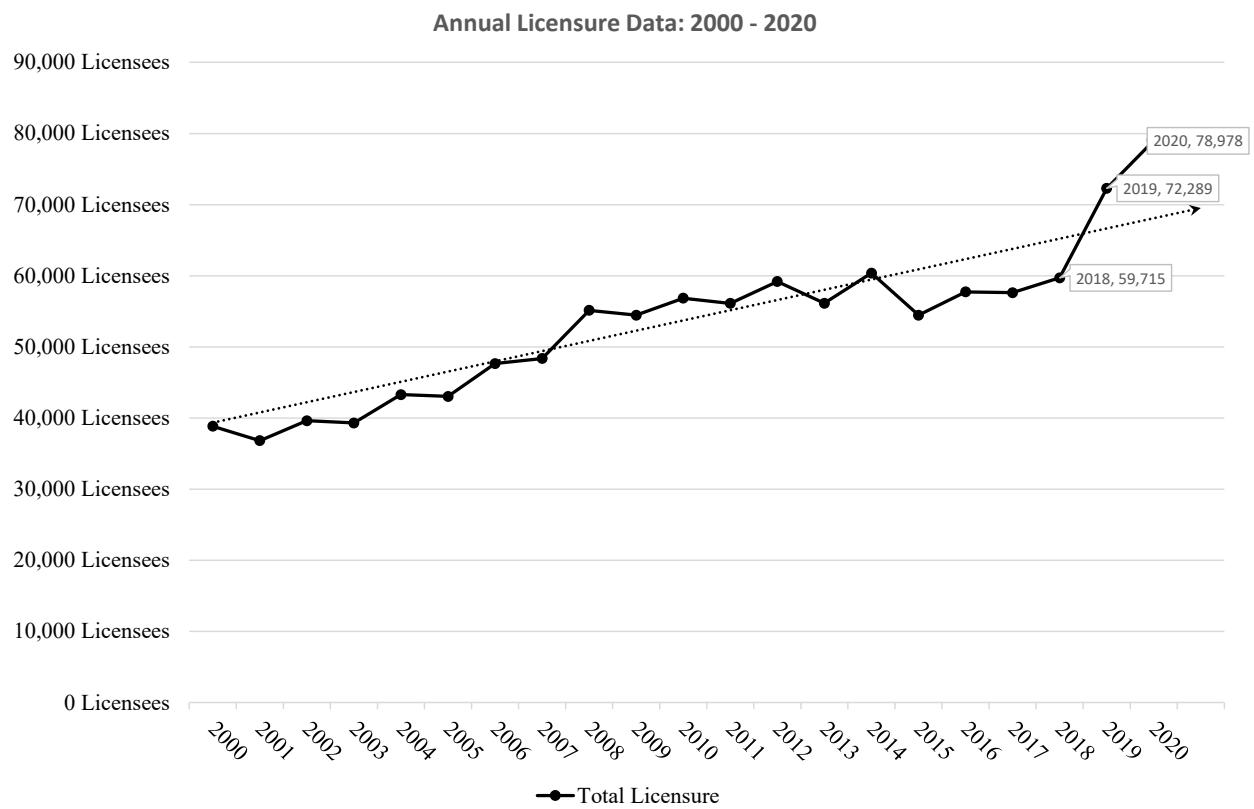
did not conduct inspections of facilities and only the most critical investigations were conducted while taking all precautions and using remote technology when possible.

Shortly after the transition to remote work, the close contact professions were mandated to close with only a few days' notice, many of which are professions regulated by OPR. This left many professionals without their livelihood and Vermonters going without these services. The reopening presenting its own set of challenges with COVID-19 guidelines, sanitizing, safety, access to personal protective equipment and testing.

The Office coordinated efforts with the Agency of Commerce and Community Development and the Department of Health to ensure information about re-opening was as clear as possible.

Licensing Trends and Policies

The following table demonstrates the rising number of licensed professionals in Vermont regulated by OPR. The number of licenses issued by OPR has increased by 32.2% from 2018. Some of this growth is attributed to the addition of professions requiring licensure or transferred to OPR. For example, notaries publics were transferred to the Office in 2019, representing approximately 11,575 additional licenses not previously regulated by OPR.



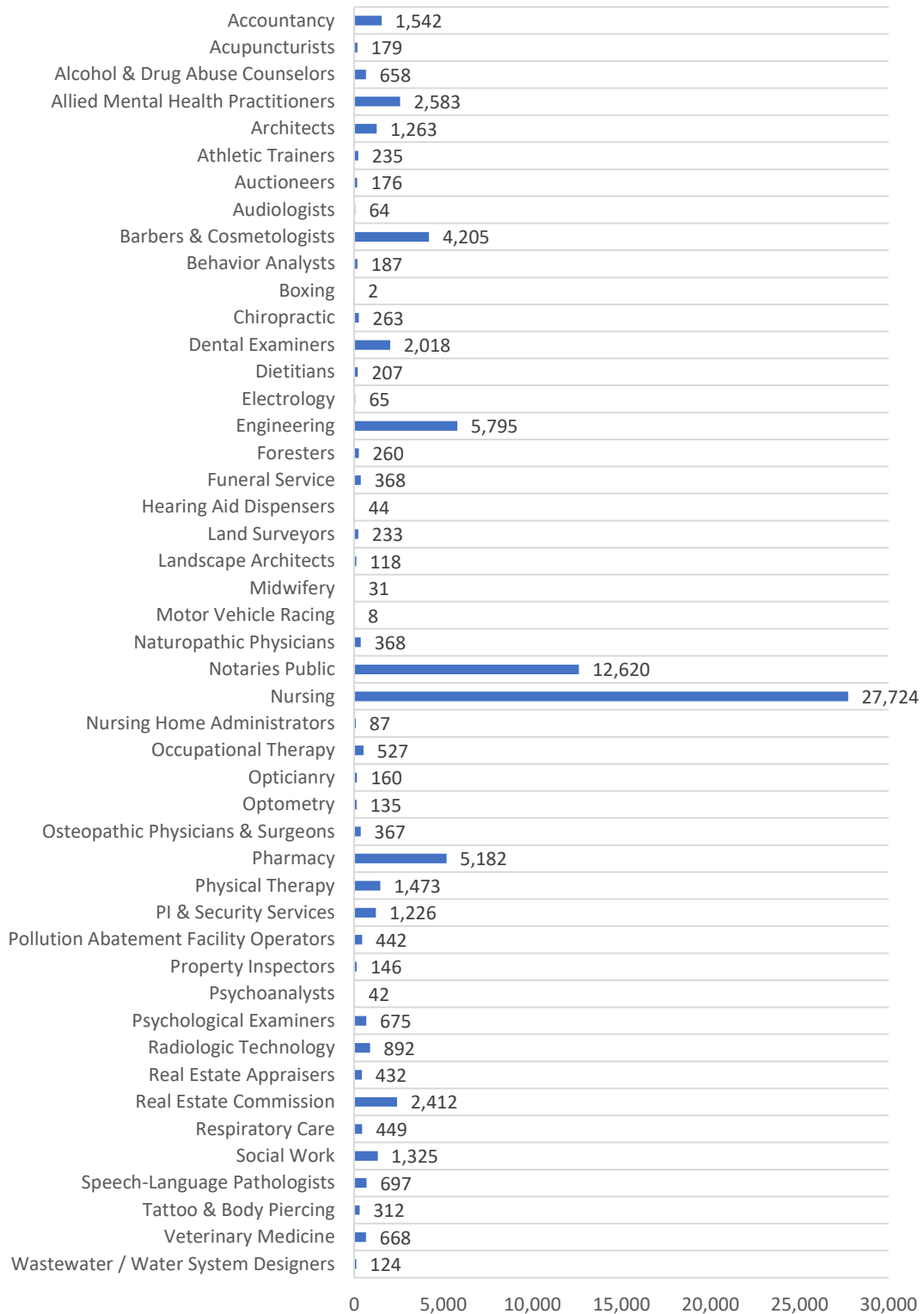
Note: Audiologists, Property Inspectors and Speech Language Pathologists added in FY15; Alcohol and Drug Counselors, Foresters and Wastewater Designers added in FY16; Pollution Abatement added in FY17; Notaries Public added in FY19

Occupational licensing has grown rapidly over the past few decades nationwide. According to a 2015 report of the U.S. Department of the Treasury Office of Economic Policy, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Department of Labor, more than one-quarter of U.S. workers require a license to do their jobs, with most of these workers licensed by the States.¹ The share of workers licensed at the State level has risen five-fold since the 1950s. Additionally, about two-thirds of this change stems from an increase in the number of professions that require a license, with the remaining growth coming from changing composition of the workforce.

OPR's mission is to protect the public from incompetent or unethical practitioners through a system of licensure. We balance this mission with the duty to ensure that licensure is not a barrier to entering a professional workforce. The Office executes its responsibilities with restraint and awareness of the negative effects excessively burdensome licensing requirements can have on freedom to enter the professions, as well as the affordability and availability of professional services. Furthermore, barriers to licensing disproportionately impact certain populations, including military families, New Americans, and persons with a criminal background. Reducing barriers to these population groups, including low-income, unemployed and displaced workers, promotes the Vermont value of empowering qualified individuals to join the workforce while increasing diversity, and has been the focus of licensing reforms in FY2020.

¹ https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/licensing_report_final_nonembargo.pdf

FY2020 Licences by Profession Type



Reducing Barriers

OPR continued its implementation of occupational licensing reforms in FY2020 under a three-year U.S. Department of Labor grant, awarded in 2018. Over the course of the year, several milestones were met and significant progress made to help reduce barriers to licensure for six specific professions: Barbers, Cosmetologists, Nail Technicians & Estheticians; Funeral Directors; Nurses; Private Investigators & Security Guards; Pharmacy Technicians; and Real Estate Brokers & Salespeople.

During the summer and fall of 2019, OPR laid the groundwork for the state to enter into the Nurse Licensure Compact by conducting extensive outreach to the nursing community. Over 70 nursing stakeholders, including but not limited to hospitals, professional associations, nursing unions, and legislators, were invited to a presentation on the Compact given by the OPR Director in July 2019. Additionally, a survey was administered to all licensed nurses (17,083 individuals) to gauge interest in the state joining the Compact. The survey had a 41 percent response rate. This outreach and analysis of survey responses culminated in a report submitted to the General Assembly with the legislative recommendation that Vermont enter into the Compact. Related legislation, S.125, was introduced during the 2020 session, however, it did not pass.

Reforms, initiated during FY 20, went into effect for funeral and barbering and cosmetology professions removing burdensome cost and time requirements for entry into the fields. An alternate path to licensure for individuals in funeral services was fully implemented following the adoption of new rules, effective September 2019. The rules provide a more affordable path to licensure as a funeral director, saving prospective licensees tens of thousands of dollars in education costs. In February of 2020, OPR issued an Interim Waiver Policy for barbers, cosmetologists, nail technicians, and estheticians, enabling licensees to enjoy many of the benefits afforded by draft rules in advance of their final adoption. These benefits include recognition of school-based testing towards licensure, freedom to practice outside a shop, greater freedom for schools to teach in ways students desire, and more flexible options for those who wish to apprentice in lieu of formal schooling.

One of the more comprehensive and lengthy reforms under the grant is the full Chapter 57 review of the administrative rules for real estate brokers and salespeople. OPR commenced this process in the fall of 2019, convening stakeholders from the real estate sector for two public meetings. Similar outreach will continue into 2020 to inform and help guide the review.

Massage Therapy, Body Workers and Touch Professionals

The discussion of whether massage therapists should be regulated in Vermont dates back to at least 2010 when OPR was first asked to conduct a sunrise study. Since that time, OPR has conducted three reviews to assess whether regulation of individuals or businesses offering massage services would address public safety concerns related to sexual misconduct and human trafficking. The 2010 and 2016 reviews

concluded that licensure was not an appropriate means to regulate massage therapy as it was not necessary for the public safety to standardize or guarantee the qualifications of massage therapists. In 2018, a massage therapist in Middlebury, Vermont was arrested after a hidden camera was found in his massage business. This individual pled guilty and was sentenced to six months in jail, a \$3,087 fine and 2.5 years of probation, during which he is not permitted to bodywork on female clients. In the 2019 session, the General Assembly directed OPR's third review resulting in the finding that requiring individuals and businesses to obtain registration prior to providing massage services will likely protect public safety by preventing repeated incidents of sexual misconduct if the initial instance of misconduct is reported. After consideration in seven legislative committees, the General Assembly enacted Act 178 to requiring massage therapists, bodyworkers, and touch professionals to be registered in order to practice in Vermont.

Second Chance Predetermination and Fast-track Endorsement

As part of the State's ongoing efforts to reduce barriers to professional licensure, the General Assembly enacted S.233 of 2020 (Act 152) authorizing OPR to implement second chance predetermination and fast-track endorsement policies.

The second chance predetermination policy establishes a process for individuals with criminal backgrounds who are pursuing a license to receive pre-approval before going down a career path. An applicant may request a binding assessment regarding whether their criminal background would disqualify them from licensure. Applicants pay a \$25 fee for a second chance determination request, and this fee is deducted from the license application fee if the applicant later applies for licensure.

Fast-track endorsement allows applicants with at least three years of practice in good standing in another U.S. jurisdiction, regardless of whether that jurisdiction has licensing requirements substantially similar to those of this State, to be licensed through endorsement in Vermont. The act allows exemptions to this requirement if three years of practice in another jurisdiction is not adequately protective of the public and conversely allows for waivers from a profession's practice requirement.

These reforms go into effect April 1, 2021.

Pharmacist Prescribing Authority

Pursuant to Act 30 of 2019, OPR evaluated the costs and benefits of incorporating prescribing authority into the scope of practice of licensed pharmacists. OPR concluded that appropriately-limited prescribing

In Vermont, we want to support the creation of economic opportunities and attract people to live and work in the State. As an agency, one effective way to do that is by continuous reexamination of occupational licensing and the administrative requirements of the licensing process. This reexamination must balance public protection and a stronger workforce. OPR through the Secretary of State's Office is committed to this reexamination and the pursuit of economic opportunities for Vermonters.

Chris Winters, Deputy Secretary of State

by pharmacists could benefit Vermonters by broadening access to care while integrating the pharmacist clinician into healthcare teams and facilitating efficient collaboration with primary-care providers. After testimony in several legislative committees, the General Assembly passed Act 178 of 2020, allowing clinical pharmacy prescribing with specific restrictions on permitted prescriptions and in six defined contexts: 1) by collaborative practice agreement; 2) pursuant to State protocol; 3) for accessory devices; 4) to substitute drugs in the same therapeutic class; 5) of over-the-counter drugs; and 6) for one-time, short-term extensions.

Clinical pharmacy prescribing protocols will include pharmacist prescribing authority for self-administered hormonal contraception, tobacco-cessation products, and opioid antagonists. Independent pharmacist prescribing allows for prescription of accessory devices (inhaler spacers, diabetic testing supplies), prescriber-authorized substitutions, over-the-counter medications, and short-term extensions of previous prescriptions for maintenance medications. The Board of Pharmacy meetings began the State Protocol review process at its January 2021 meeting, inviting commentary and input from stakeholders and members of the public.

Enforcement

The investigation team consists of five (5) full time law enforcement investigators as well as two (2) full time and one part-time civil investigators. The role of the investigation team is to conduct thorough, impartial investigations to assist the prosecution team with determining if a licensee engaged in unprofessional conduct. The majority of complaints handled by the enforcement division are regulatory (civil) in nature however some investigations are criminal and result in the arrest and prosecution of licensees in criminal court. Approximately 10% of OPR complaints have some sort of criminal conduct associated with the complaint. In 2020, ten (10) individuals, licensed by the State of Vermont, were arrested and charged with a crime resulting from an OPR investigation.

OPR Investigators often travel throughout the State of Vermont to conduct in person interviews of licensees and witnesses as well as to collect necessary documents or locate and review physical evidence. Investigators will use a variety of methods to gather any information which can be used to determine if unprofessional conduct, on the part of a licensee, occurred.

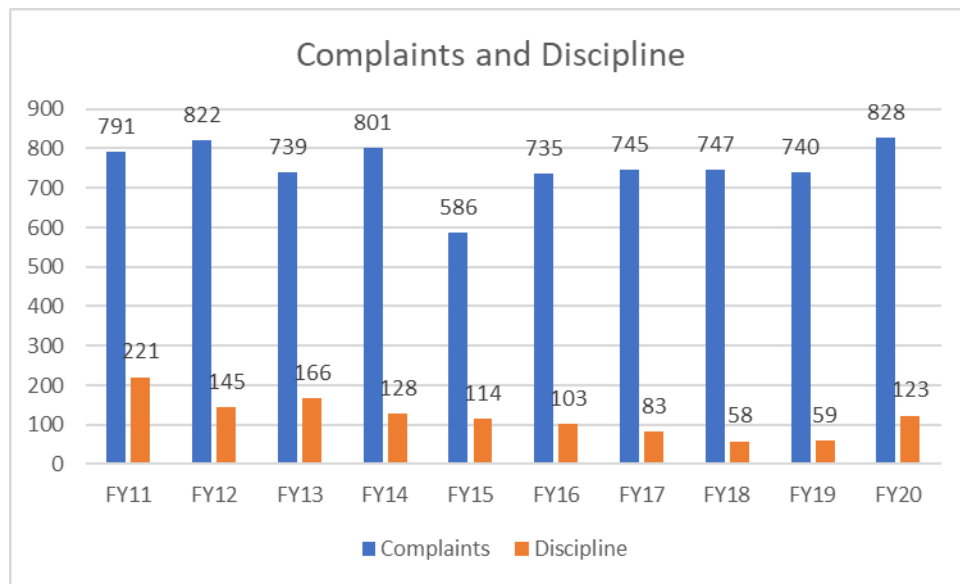
The prosecution team consists of four (4) state prosecuting attorneys, two (2) case managers, and one (1) administrative assistant. Completed investigations are reviewed by an investigative team, consisting of an investigator, a prosecutor, a case manager, and a Board Member or Advisor. If the investigation does not produce evidence that would support public charges for unprofessional conduct, the complaint is closed with no further action. Both the complainant and licensee are notified of the outcome. If the investigation does support public charges for unprofessional conduct, a state prosecutor files public unprofessional conduct charges, outlining the licensee's conduct and the unprofessional

ENFORCEMENT DIVISION PHILOSOPHY

It is the philosophy of the Enforcement Division to conduct fair and impartial investigations, gathering evidence to determine the truth of what occurred in a particular set of circumstances. It is just as important to clear a licensee who was wrongly accused of misconduct as it is to determine if misconduct occurred.

conduct statutes or rules that conduct is alleged to have violated. Evidentiary hearings are heard and decided by a Board of professionals or an Administrative Law Officer in the case of Advisor professions. Sanctions licensees face through the disciplinary process are defined by statute and range from a fine or warning all the way to revocation of a license. Appeals of final orders are first heard administratively within the Office of Professional Regulation and can then be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The purpose of the disciplinary process is to protect the public and ensure licensees are safe to practice. It is the philosophy of the Enforcement Division to conduct fair and impartial investigations, gathering evidence to determine the truth of what occurred in a particular set of circumstances. It is just as important to clear a licensee who was wrongly accused of misconduct as it is to determine if misconduct occurred.



Inspections

The Licensing Inspection Unit is primarily focused on consumer protection and enhancing the public’s safety by maximizing compliance and minimizing risk, via profession specific rules, statutes and federal regulations. Inspectors provide periodic and directed facility inspections of establishments licensed by OPR. The inspection process is tailored to individual professions and verifies compliance with applicable statutes, rules and workplace safety standards, helping to identify unsafe or unprofessional conditions before they impact the consumer or employees. This process also affords Inspectors the in-person opportunity to present relevant guidance and education to licensees and address any questions or concerns that may arise outside of the regular renewal cycle.

Post inspection, reports submitted by Inspectors for internal review also allow OPR to provide relevant information and real-time, trending data to Boards and Advisory Panels. Of note, information provided to the Board of Pharmacy by the Inspection Unit regarding pharmacist meal breaks and staffing levels in retail pharmacies led to the creation of a state-wide pharmacist survey. Dissemination of the results by

the Executive Officer of Pharmacy in October allowed OPR to directly address public concerns at a time when retail pharmacies were experiencing increased closures and corporate ownership conversions.

The yearly schedule of inspections is based on initial, annual, biennial and random cycles established by statute, administrative rule or OPR policy. In FY2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had a direct impact on the number of OPR inspections due to the restrictions placed on close contact professions and a decrease in new license applications and annual renewals. However, the suspension of field operations for the month of April, as part of the general government closure, did not impact the completion of statutorily mandated inspections by the end of the year. A complete list of inspected professions and the number of inspections conducted in FY20 is found in the appendix.

Legislative Reports and Rulemaking

The following section provides a summary of reports submitted to the General Assembly in FY2020.

Obstacles to recruitment and retention of qualified nurse educators

Pursuant to [Act 80, 2019, Sec. 8](#)

This report evaluates the appropriateness of applicable standards for nurse educators in Vermont nurse education programs. It finds that the Vermont Board of Nursing, like peer boards throughout the United States, has codified rules calling for universal master's-level preparation that are incompatible with graduate attainment within the population of registered nurses. Unrealistic regulations may have the perverse effect of diminishing program quality by eliminating selective hiring and provoking irrational allocation of program resources. We recommend that the Board manage program quality by relying less upon the direct prescription of degree requirements and more upon the robust evaluative criteria applied and assessed by national accrediting bodies.

Multi-State Nursing Licensure Compact: The Costs and Benefits for Vermont

Pursuant to 2017, No. 144 (Adj. Sess.), § 19

This reports finds that there are significant benefits to participating in licensure compacts for nurses, including interstate portability of licenses, interstate collaboration, and access to information about licensees. However, there are also costs to joining such compacts. A significant number of nurses currently licensed in Vermont will be eligible for licensure under a nursing compact, thus shifting funds away from State licensing bodies and potentially increasing costs for remaining Vermont-only licensees. There are also operational costs associated with implementing nursing compacts and adapting Vermont's regulatory

Pursuant to 3 V.S.A. § 123, OPR inspects the following facilities:

- Barber Shops
- Cosmetology Shops
- Nail Salons
- Esthetics Salons
- Electrology Shops
- Tattoo Shops
- Piercing Shops
- Funeral Homes
- Crematories
- Retail Pharmacies
- Institutional Pharmacies
- Compounding Pharmacies
- Community Based Long Term Care Pharmacies
- Investigation and Research Pharmacies
- Nuclear/Radiologic Pharmacies
- Wholesale Drug Outlets
- Real Estate Offices
- Veterinary Offices
- Motor Vehicle/Motocross Racing Venues

and disciplinary structure to the compact requirements. Participating in licensure compacts for nursing is good policy, but there are substantial costs associated with such participation.

Study of Optometric Advanced Procedures

Pursuant to Act 30, Section 13 (2019)

After consulting with stakeholders and conducting extensive and thorough research, OPR cannot conclude that optometrists are properly trained in and can safely perform the proposed advanced procedures. Further, OPR finds that there is little need for, and minimal cost savings associated with, expanding the optometric scope of practice to include advanced procedures. For these reasons, OPR recommends against expanding the optometric scope of practice to include the proposed advanced procedures.

Evaluation of Pharmacist Prescribing Authority

Pursuant to 2019 No. 30, § 15

The Office of Professional Regulation (OPR) evaluated the costs and benefits of expanding pharmacists' scope of practice to include prescribing authority. In light of stakeholder input and the known effects of pharmacist-based prescribing models in other jurisdictions, we believe appropriately-limited prescribing by pharmacists could benefit Vermonters by broadening access to care while integrating the pharmacist clinician into healthcare teams and facilitating efficient collaboration with primary-care providers.

Wholesale Importation Program for Prescription Drugs: Board of Pharmacy License Categories

Pursuant to 2019 No. 30, Sec. 15

This report concludes that, to facilitate a prescription drug importation program, the General Assembly should assign the Vermont Board of Pharmacy express, statutory authority to create two novel categories of wholesale drug distributor.

Structural Considerations in The Regulation of Professions and Occupations

Pursuant to 2019 No. 30, Sec. 7

The first half of this report identifies the nine core regulatory responsibilities of occupational licensure. It finds that these regulatory responsibilities are affected, and generally improved, by centralized administration. The second half analyzes whether specific licensing programs or aspects of them might be more efficiently or effectively administered centrally.

Addendum to the 2015-2016 Preliminary Sunrise Assessment On Massage Therapy: The Impact on Sexual Misconduct and Human Trafficking of Professional Regulation of Massage Therapy

Pursuant to 2019 No. 30

In this sunrise assessment OPR found that requiring individuals and businesses to obtain registration prior to providing massage services will likely protect public safety by preventing repeated incidents of sexual misconduct if the initial instance of misconduct is reported. The Office found that regulation of individuals or businesses providing massage services would not address the public harms presented by human trafficking. OPR strongly encouraged policymakers to define "massage services" broadly so bad actors

cannot “walk around” state oversight, and those whose licenses have been revoked are effectively removed from the marketplace.

Emergency Rules for Remote Hearings

COVID-19 required OPR to facilitate remote hearings for disciplinary matters to be held before professional boards and Administrative Law Officers (ALO). To do so, OPR adopted Emergency Rules for Remote Hearings. These Rules were developed based on a review of the Vermont Judiciary’s rules for remote hearings and practices being adopted nationally to facilitate remote hearings. The Rules establish processes for submitting exhibits and motions, methods for distributing materials to parties, and expectations for remote participation and etiquette.

The ALOs who work with OPR reviewed and commented on the Rules, as well as OPR’s enforcement, docket and administrative units. Since their adoption, the Rules have been used as a model for other Vermont agencies conducting remote hearings during the pandemic.

Notary Rules

The Rules were developed quickly but in collaboration with a broad group of stakeholders. They are a true success story of the pandemic in that notarial acts continued to be performed as needed to keep people safe, healthy, and protected, and the economy functioning. The Rules have since been extended beyond the initial 180 days permitted for emergency rules and OPR plans to seek one more extension to facilitate remote notarization until people can safely gather in the same physical space once more.

Emergency Rules for Notaries Public

At the beginning of the COVID-19 state of emergency, it became clear that emergency rules accommodating notarization through remote needs would be needed. The statutes require notaries public to perform “notarial acts” only when the person signing the underlying record “appears personally” before the notary public. 3 V.S.A. § 5364(a). “Personal appearance” is then defined in statute as the notary public and the person signing the document being “in the same physical place.” 3 V.S.A. § 5364(b). Alternatively, the “personal appearance” requirement can be satisfied if the notary public and the person signing the document “are communicating through a secure communication link using protocols and standards prescribed in rules adopted by the Secretary of State.” 3 V.S.A. § 5364(b). Prior to the COVID-19 state of emergency, the Secretary of State had not adopted rules prescribing the “protocols and standards” for a “secure communication link” through which notarial acts could be performed. Consequently, notaries public

and those signing documents needed to share the “same physical space” during the performance of the notarial act for that notarial act to comply with the law.

COVID-19 made it impossible for notaries public and document signers to meet in the same physical space. However, the need for notarization increased. People still needed probate documents (e.g., wills, powers of attorney), family paperwork (e.g., for adoptions and fostering), and business transaction documents (e.g., real estate) notarized and the demand for these documents increased because of the pandemic. In

turn, OPR needed to develop rules that would accommodate the performance of these notarial acts without requiring people to share the same “physical space.”

To do this, OPR issued Emergency Administrative Rules for Notaries Public and Remote Notarization. These Rules set “protocols and standards” for a “secure communication link” through which the notary public and the person signing the underlying document could communicate. The Rules also established requirements for location of the participating parties, the transfer of the document for signing, and record retention.

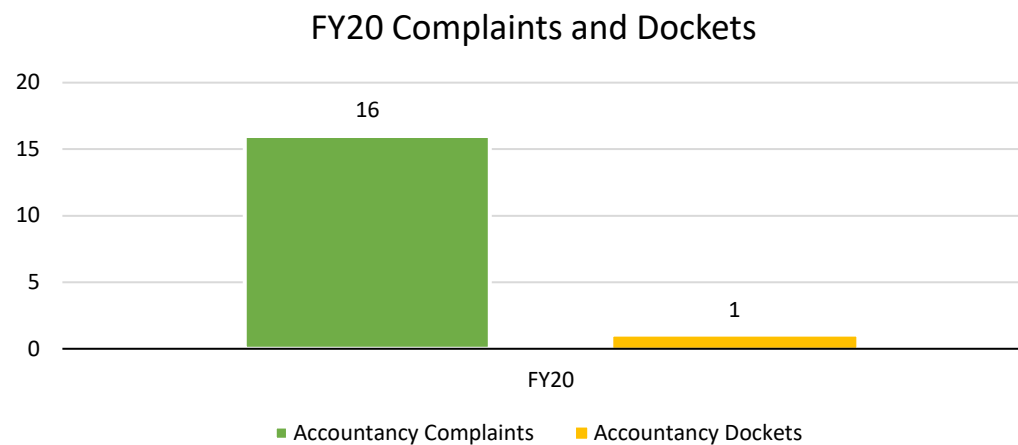
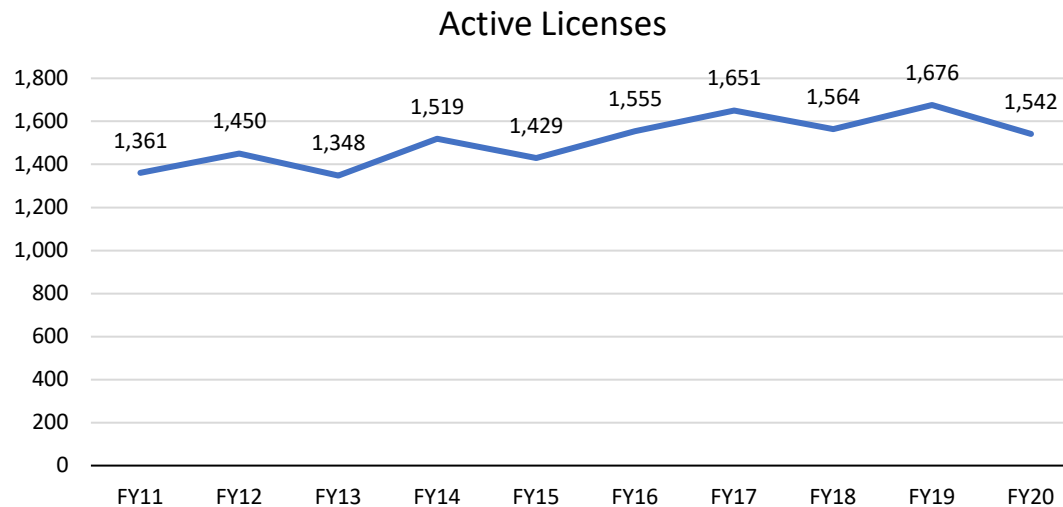
Accountancy

26 V.S.A §§ 1 - 82

FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Board of Public Accountancy. Renewals occur July of each odd year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended June 1, 2014.



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Acupuncture

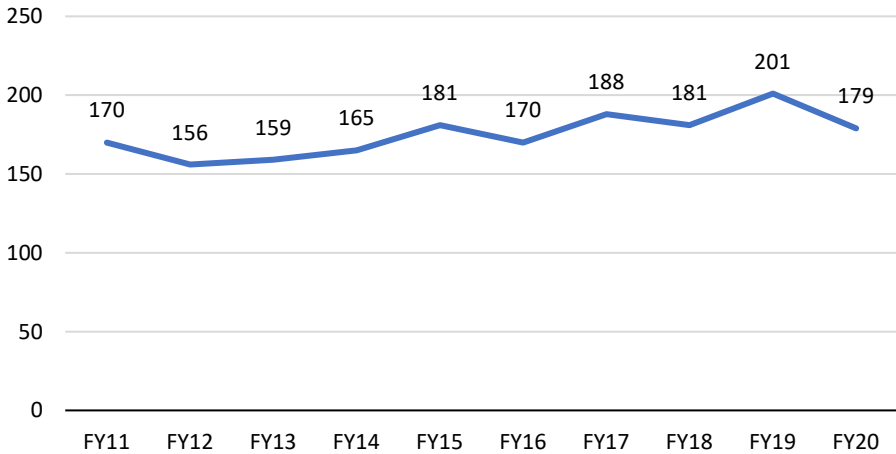
26 V.S.A §§ 3401 - 3412

FY2020 Summary

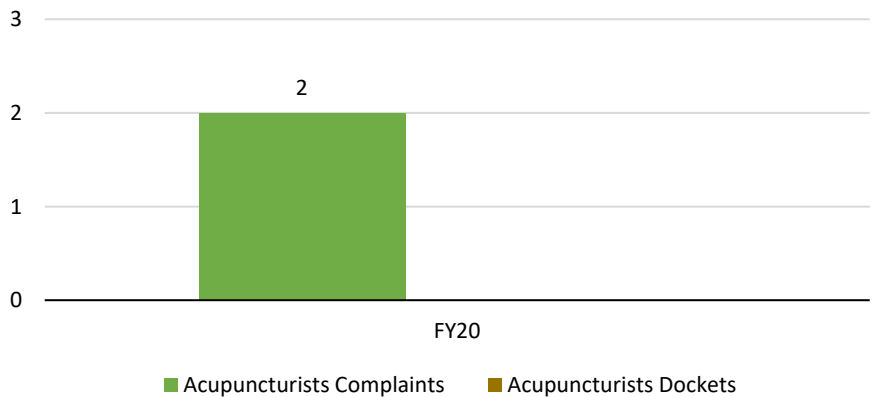
This profession is regulated by the Acupuncture Advisory Panel. Renewals occur January of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended May 24, 2003.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



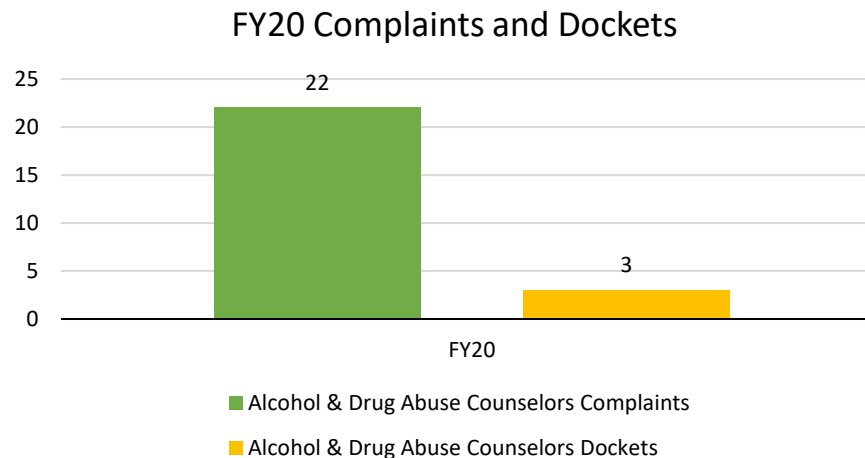
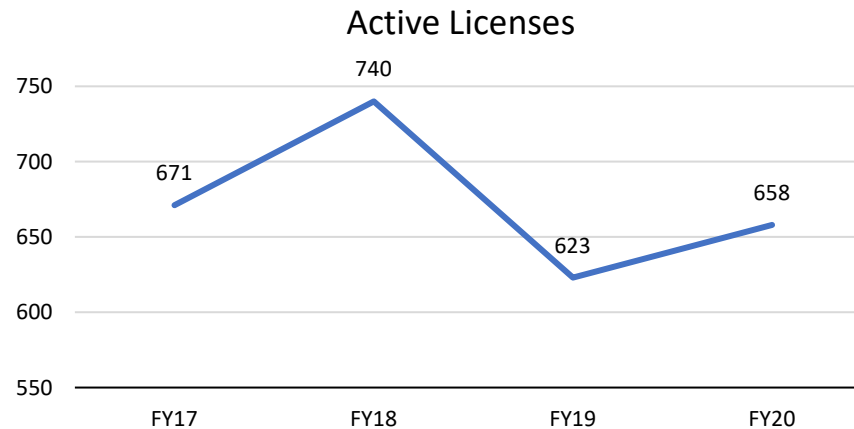
Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors

26 V.S.A §§ 3231 - 3242

FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Alcohol & Drug Abuse Advisory Panel. Renewals occur January of each odd year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

Administrative rules were last amended October 13, 2017.



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Allied Mental Health Practitioners

26 V.S.A §§ 3261 - 3274; 4031 - 4042; 4081 - 4093

FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Board of Allied Mental Health and includes Marriage & Family Therapists, Clinical Mental Health Counselors, and the Nonlicensed and Noncertified Psychotherapist roster.

Renewals for Clinical Mental Health Counselors occur January of each odd year. Renewals for Marriage & Family Therapists and Nonlicensed and Noncertified Psychotherapists occur November of each even year.

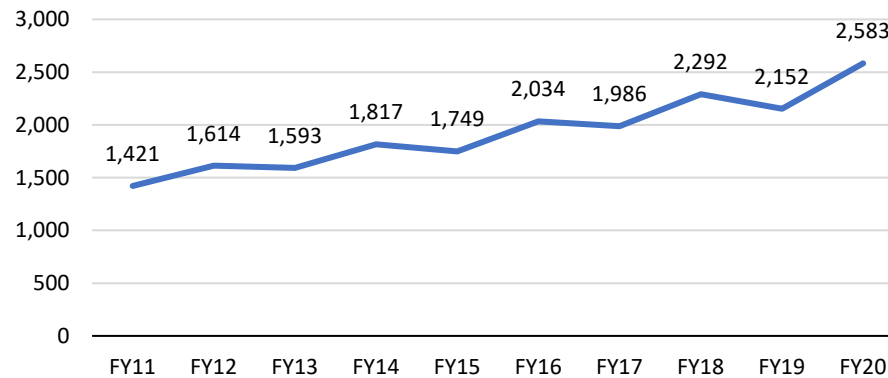
In FY2020, the application fees for Marriage & Family Therapists and Clinical Mental Health Counselors increased from \$125 to \$150 and renewal fees increased from \$150 to \$200. The initial entry fee for the Nonlicensed and Noncertified Psychotherapist roster increased from \$75 to \$80 and the roster reentry fee increased from \$90 to \$150.

Administrative Rules were last amended February 16, 2015.

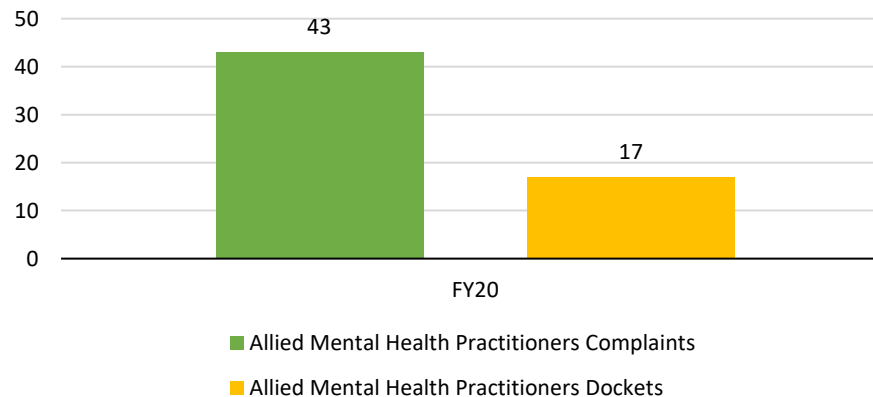
NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



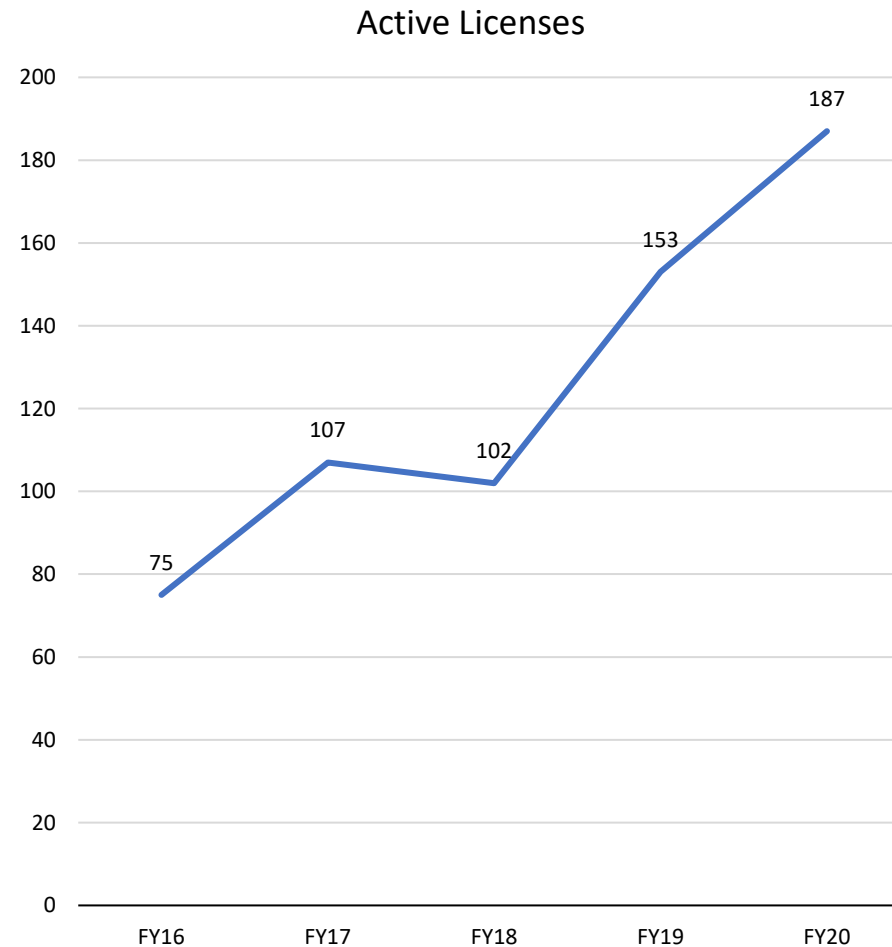
Applied Behavior Analysts

26 V.S.A §§ 4901 - 4931

FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Applied Behavior Analysts Advisory Panel. Renewals occur July of even years. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

There were no complaints filed or dockets created in FY2020 for this profession.



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Architects

26 V.S.A §§ 121 - 212

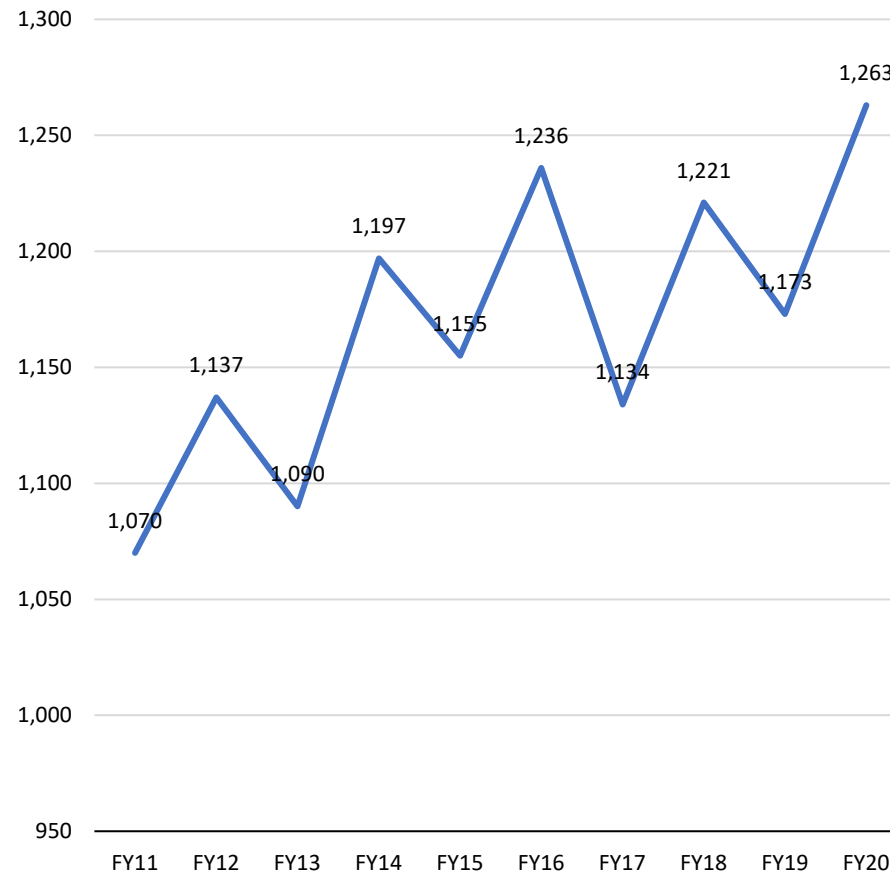
FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Board of Architects. Renewals occur January of each odd year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended May 19, 1999.

There were no complaints filed or dockets created in FY2020 for this profession.

Active Licenses



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Athletic Trainers

26 V.S.A §§ 4151 - 4160

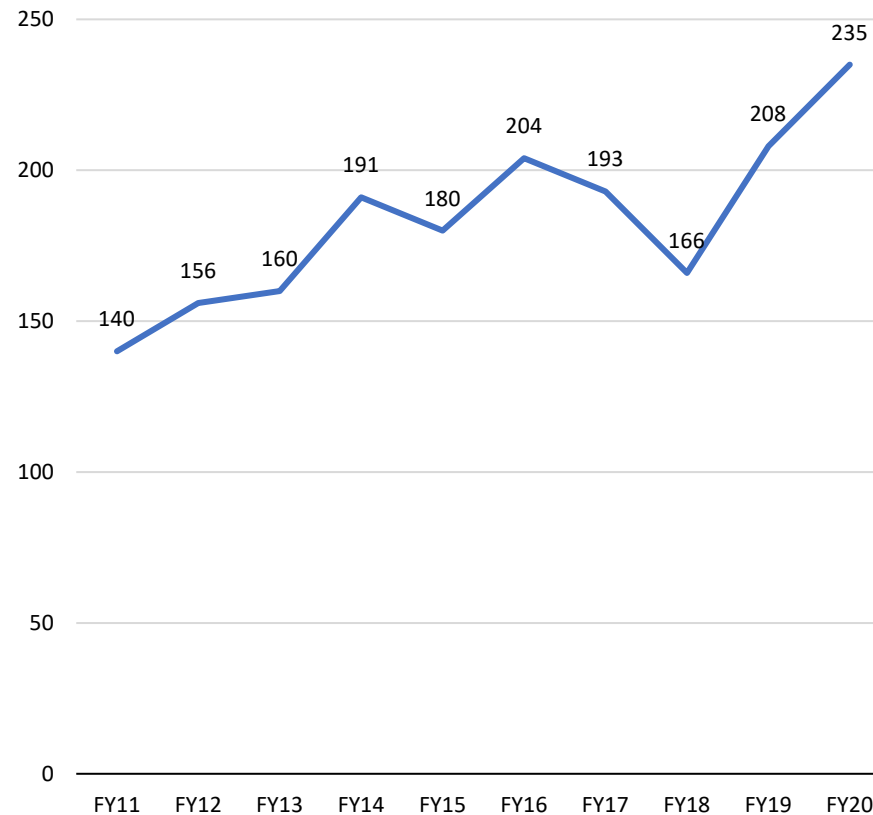
FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Athletic Trainer Advisory Panel. Renewals occur September of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended November 15, 2005.

There were no complaints filed or dockets created in FY2020 for this profession.

Active Licenses



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).

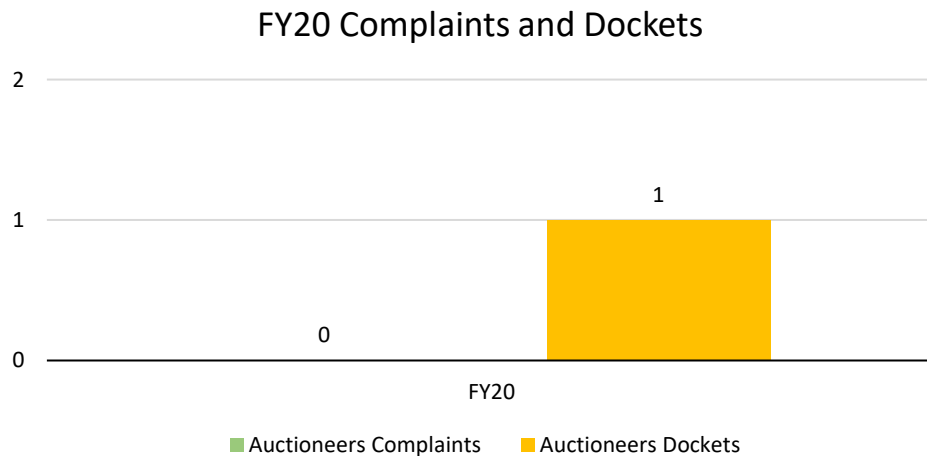
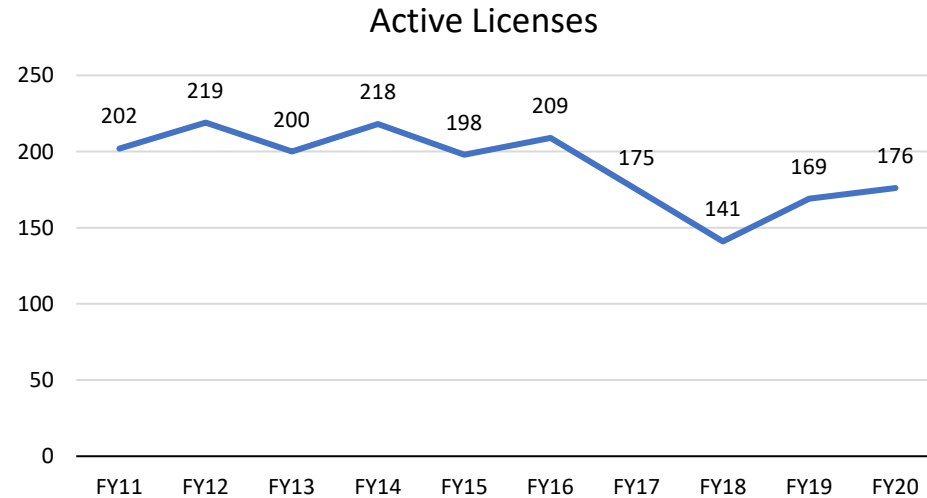


Auctioneers

26 V.S.A §§ 4601-4609

FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Auctioneer Advisory Panel. Renewals occur September of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



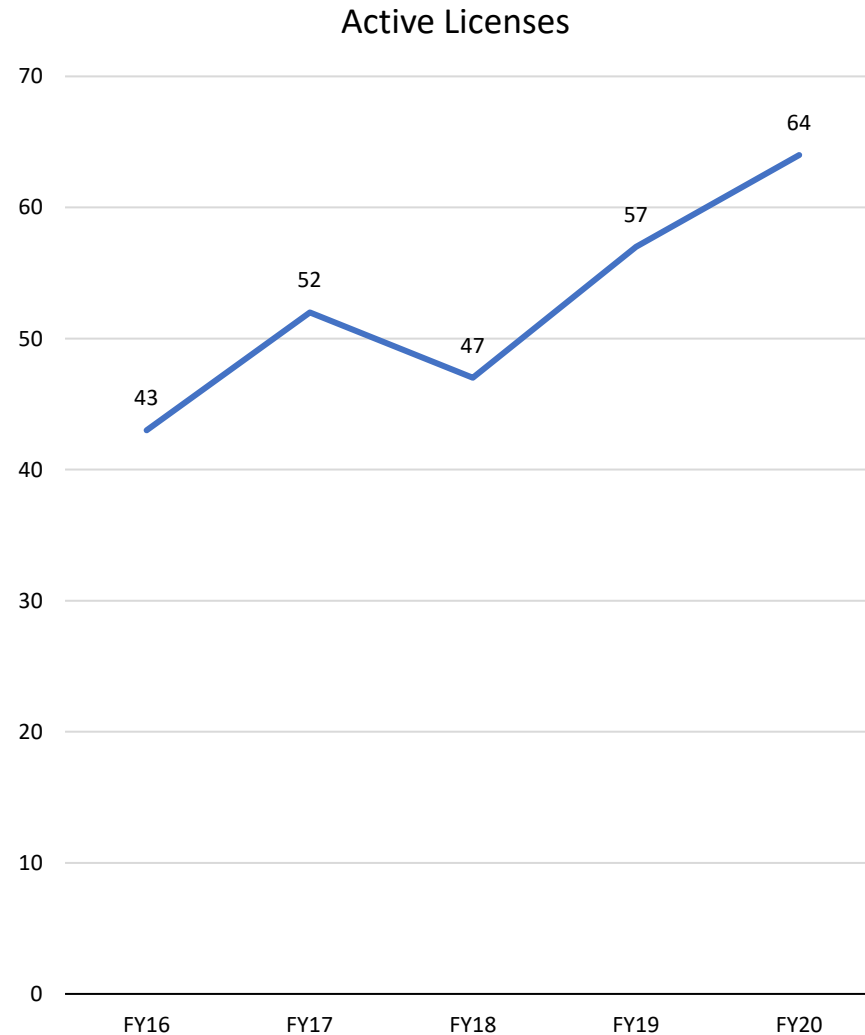
Audiologists

26 V.S.A §§ 3281 - 3302

FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Audiologist/Hearing Aid Dispenser Advisory Panel. Renewals occur August of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

There were no complaints filed or dockets created in FY2020 for this profession.



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Barbers & Cosmetologists

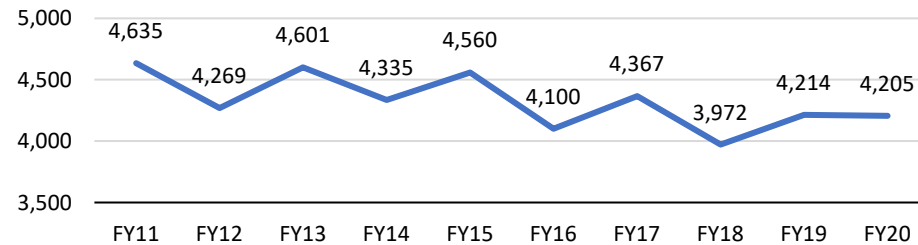
26 V.S.A §§ 271 - 286

FY2020 Summary

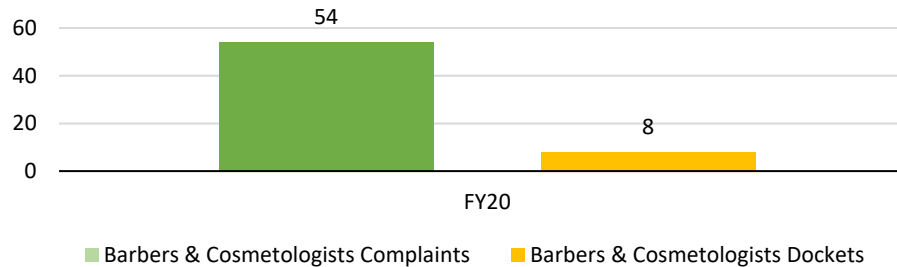
This profession is regulated by the Barber and Cosmetologist Advisory Panel. Renewals occur November of each odd year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended November 7, 2005.

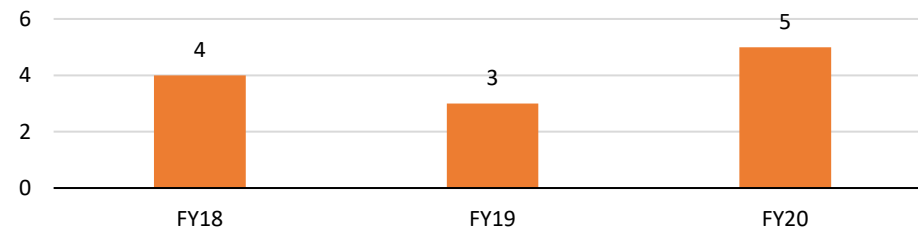
Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



Inspections



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Boxing

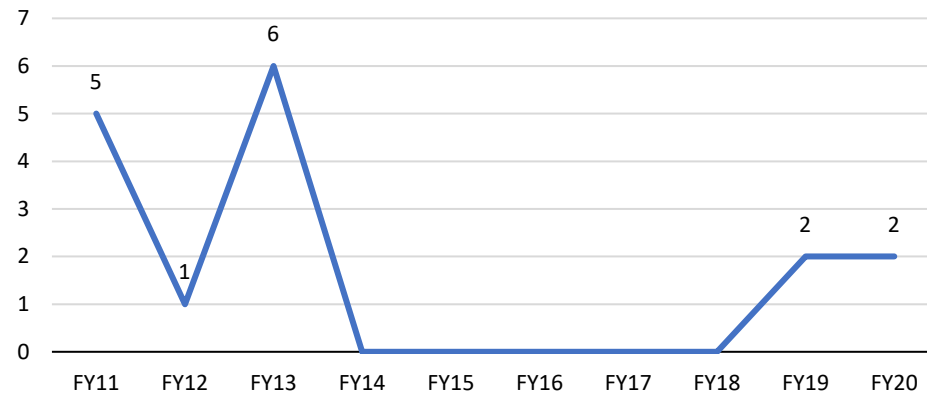
21 V.S.A §§ 1101 - 1113

FY2020 Summary

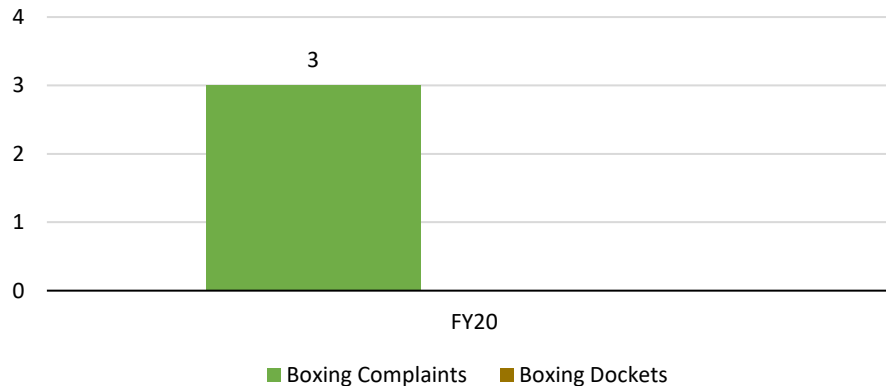
This profession is regulated by the Boxing Advisory Panel. Renewals occur July of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession have been in effect since September 3, 1983 .

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Chiropractors

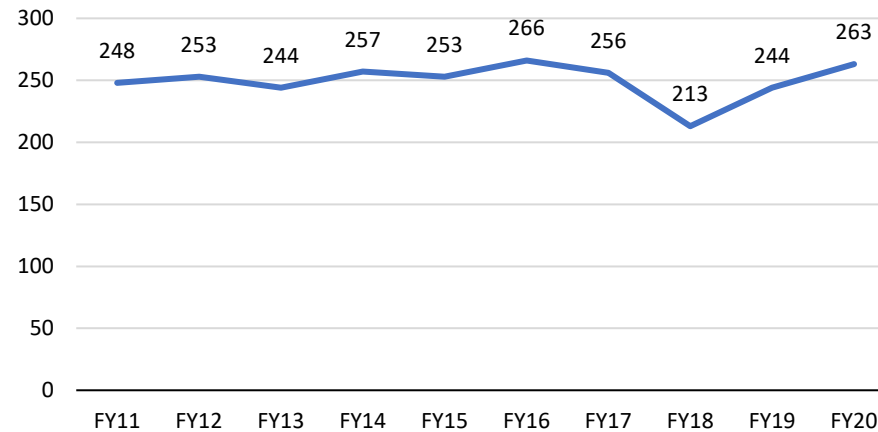
26 V.S.A §§ 421 - 501; §§ 521 - 541

FY2020 Summary

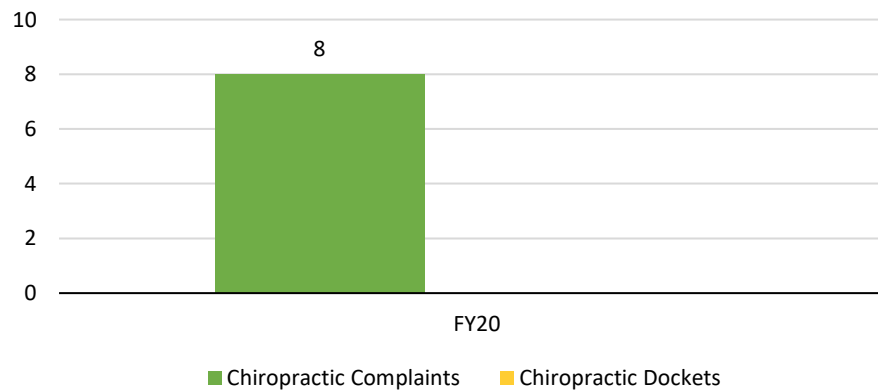
This profession is regulated by Chiropractic Board. Renewals occur September of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended July 15, 2012.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Dental Examiners

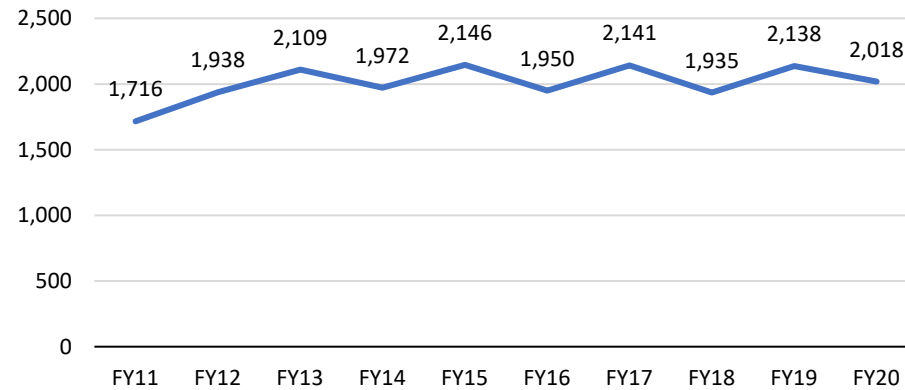
26 V.S.A §§ 561 - 668; 721 - 861

FY2020 Summary

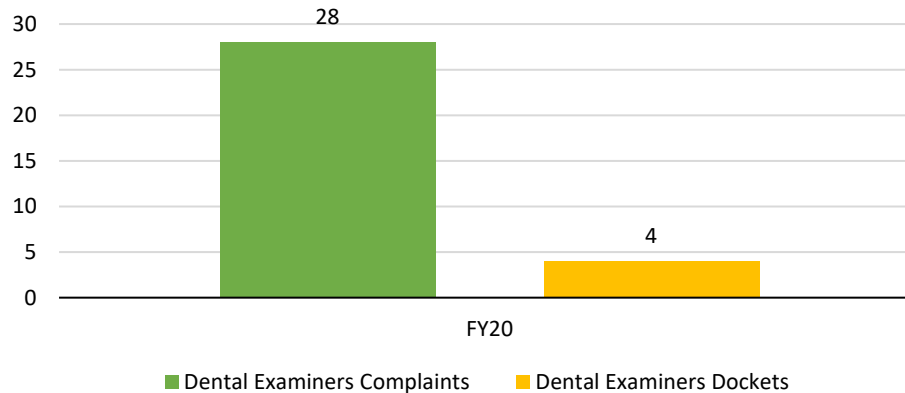
This profession is regulated by the Board of Dental Examiners. Renewals occur in September of each odd year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended January 15, 2010.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Dietitians

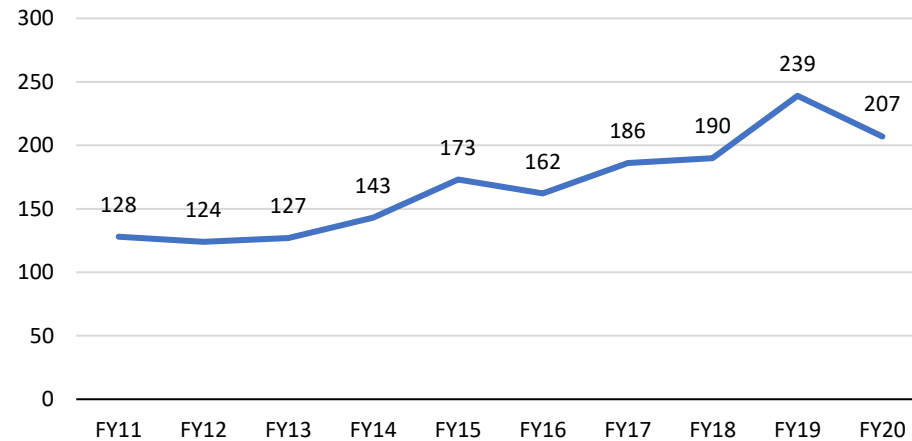
26 V.S.A §§ 3381 - 3390

FY2020 Summary

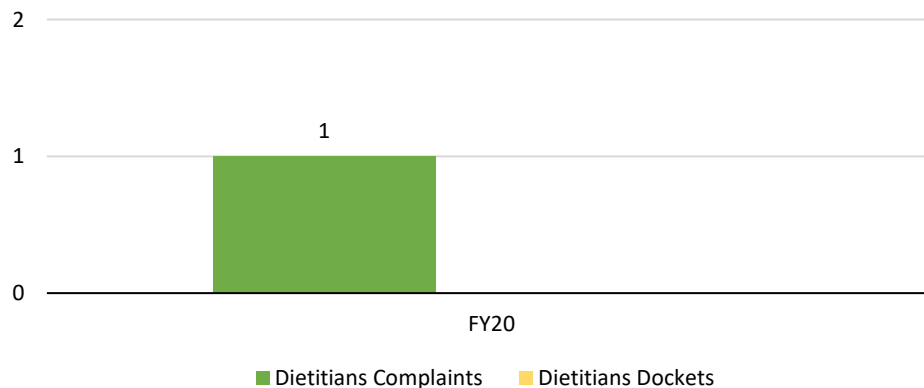
This profession is regulated by the Dietitian Advisory Panel. Renewals occur May of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession have been in effect since November 1, 1995.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Electrologists

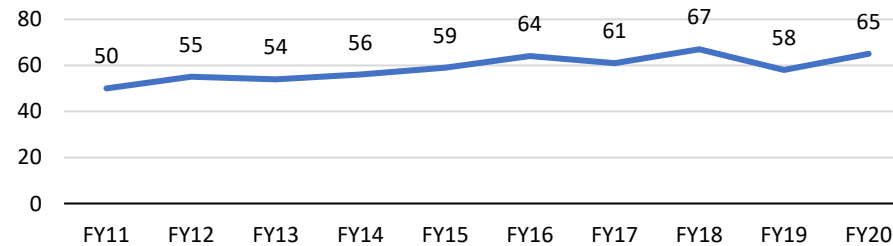
26 V.S.A §§ 4401 - 4412

FY2020 Summary

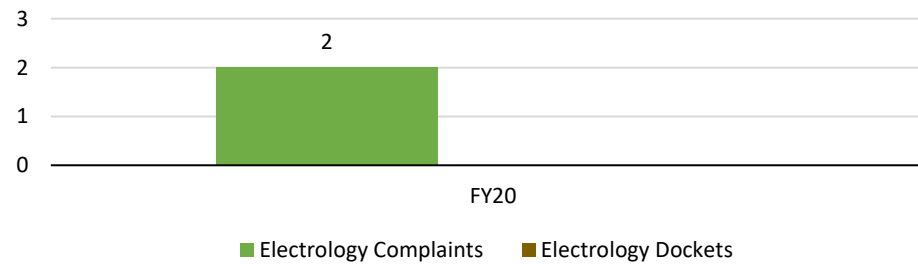
This profession is regulated by the Electrologist Advisory Panel. Renewals occur January of each odd year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended June 1, 2015.

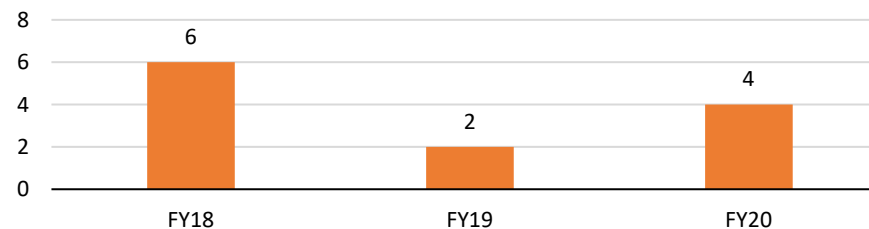
Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



Inspections



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Engineering

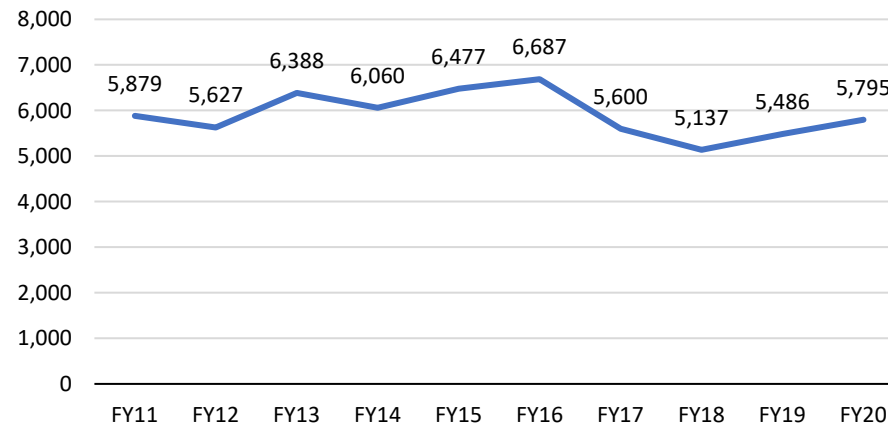
26 V.S.A §§ 1161 - 1194

FY2020 Summary

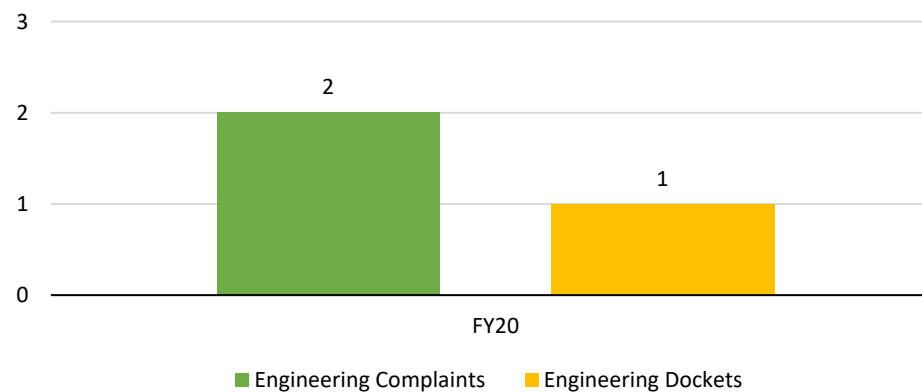
This profession is regulated by the Board of Engineering. Renewals occur July of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended August 1, 2017.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

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Foresters

26 V.S.A §§ 5201 - 5226

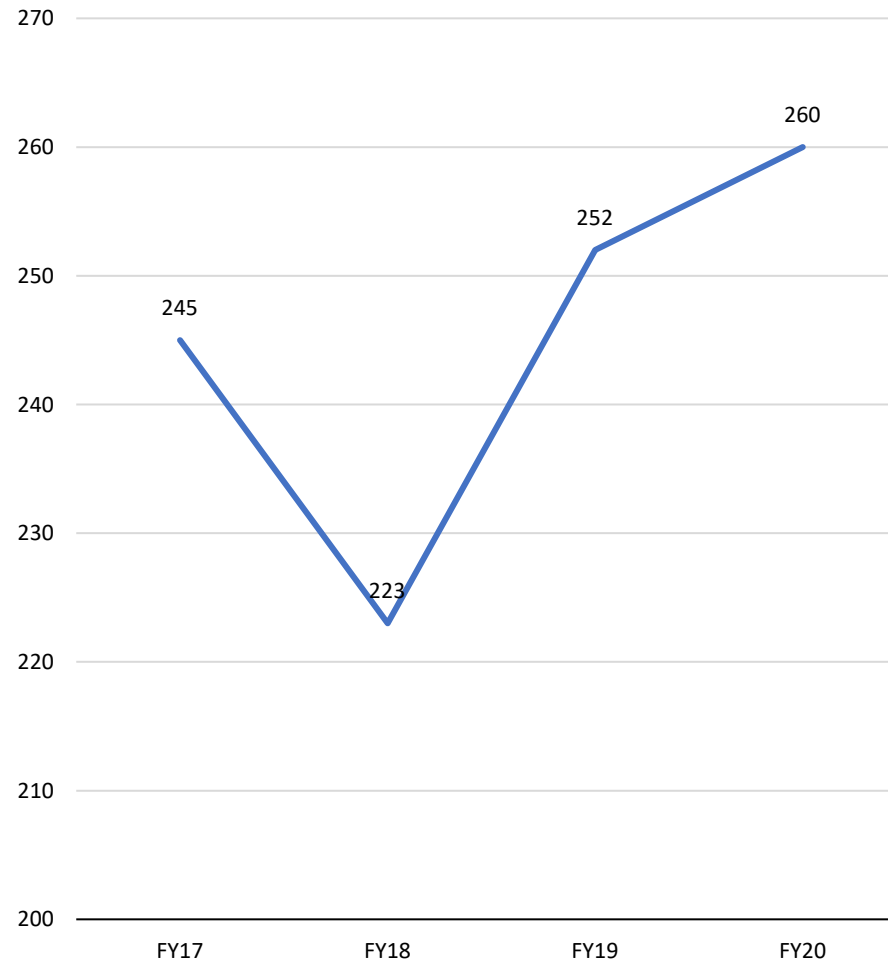
FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Forester Advisory Panel. Renewals occur September of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession have been in effect since August 1, 2017.

There were no complaints filed or dockets created in FY2020 for this profession.

Active Licenses



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Funeral Service

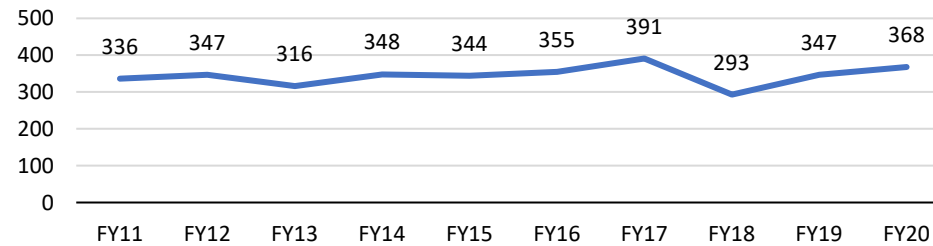
26 V.S.A §§ 1211 - 1277; §§ 931 - 991

FY2020 Summary

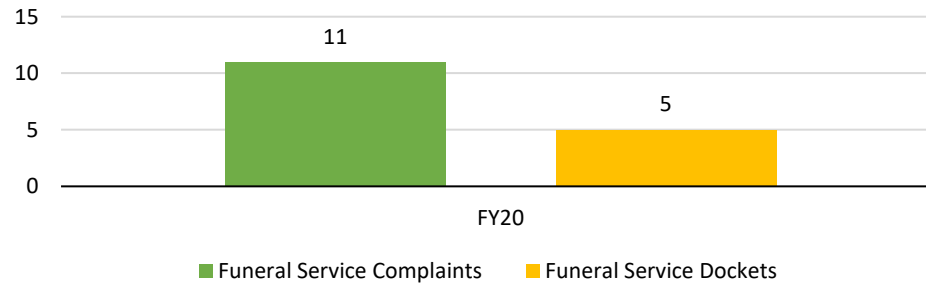
This profession is regulated by the Funeral Service Advisory Panel. Renewals occur July of each odd year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended August 15, 2003. The Rule on Alternative Preparatory Path for Funeral Directors has been in effect since October 7, 2019.

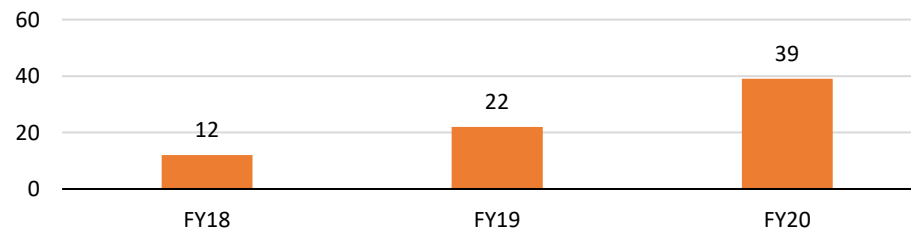
Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



Inspections



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Hearing Aid Dispensors

26 V.S.A §§ 3281 - 3302

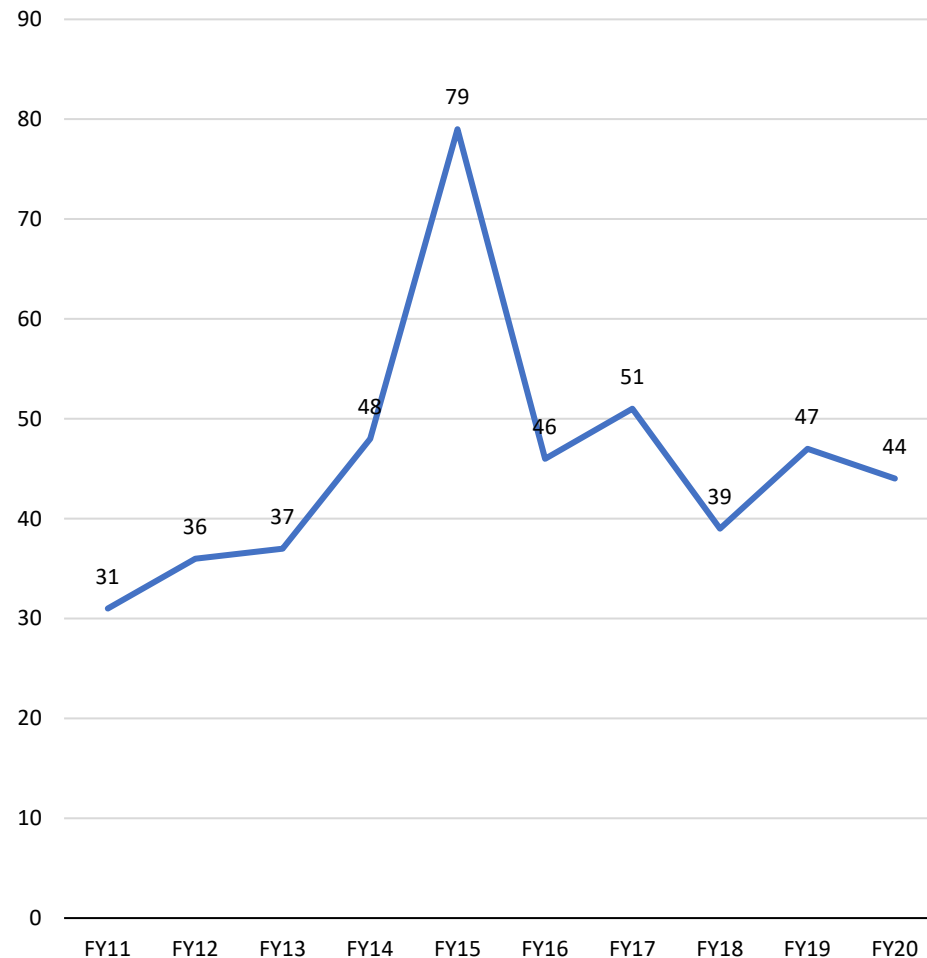
FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Audiologist/Hearing Aid Dispenser Advisory Panel. Renewals occur July of each odd year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The rules governing Hearing Aid Dispensers have been in effect since December 25, 1991.

There were no complaints filed or dockets created in FY2020 for this profession.

Active Licenses



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



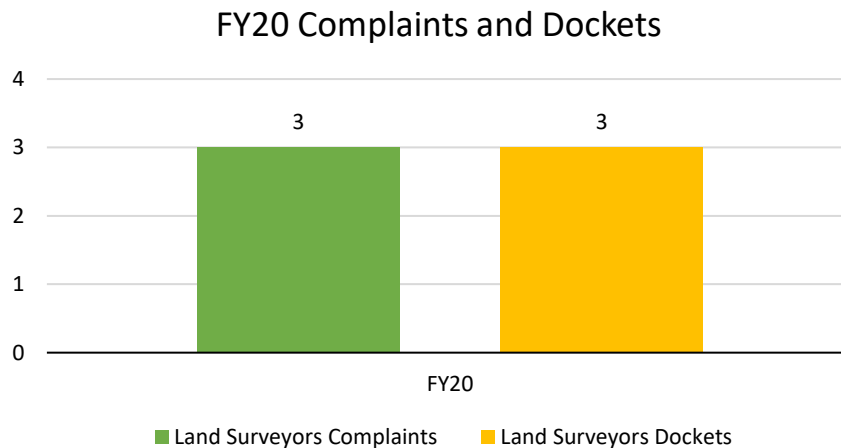
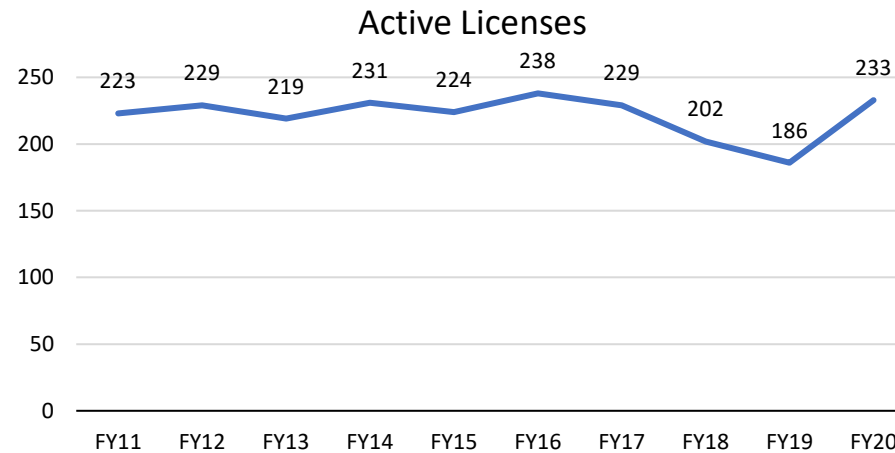
Land Surveyors

26 V.S.A Sec §§ 2501 - 2602

FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Board of Land Surveyors. Renewals occur September of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended January 7, 2013.



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



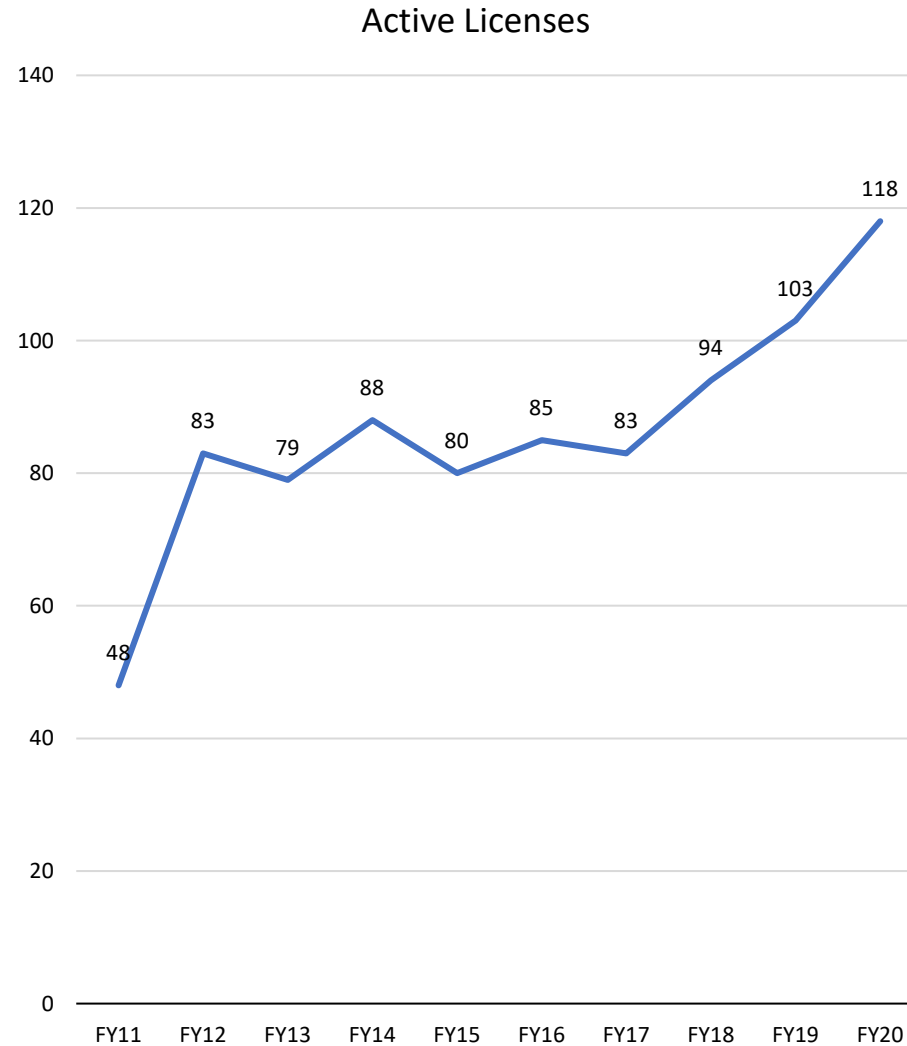
Landscape Architects

26 V.S.A §§ 2611 - 2629

FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Landscape Architect Advisory Panel. Renewals occur January of each odd year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

There were no complaints filed or dockets created in FY2020 for this profession.



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Midwives

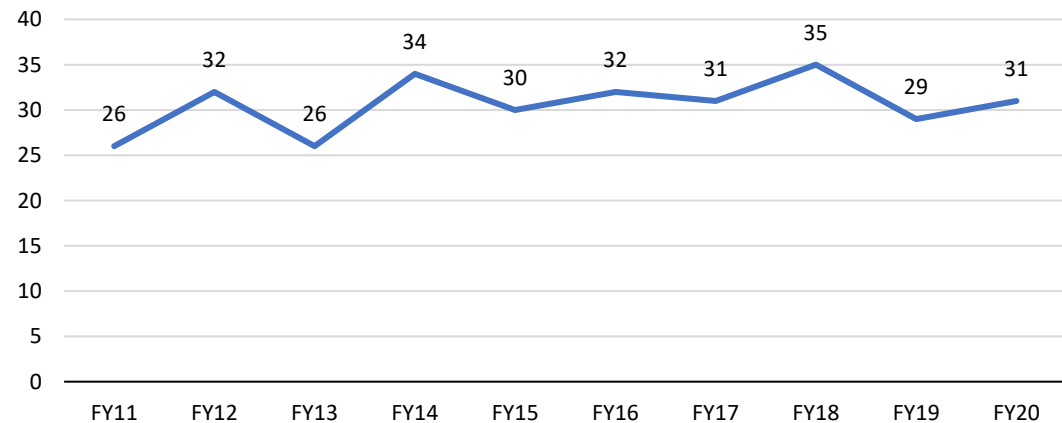
26 V.S.A §§ 4181 - 4191

FY2020 Summary

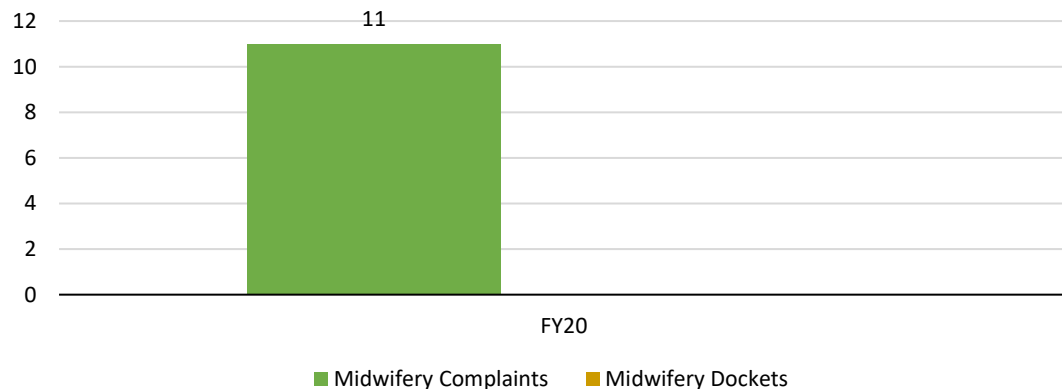
This profession is regulated by the Midwives Advisory Panel. Renewals occur in January of each odd year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession have been in effect since July 5, 2018.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Motor Vehicle Racing

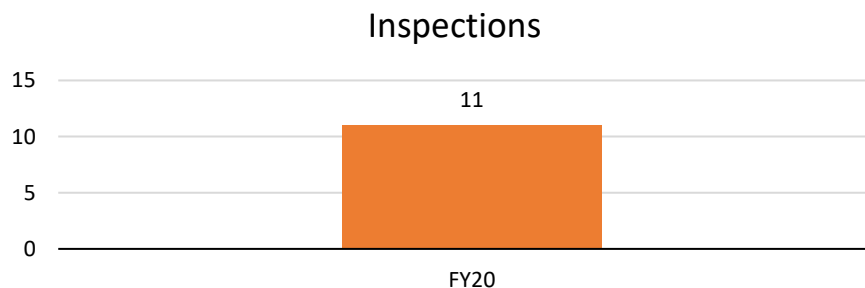
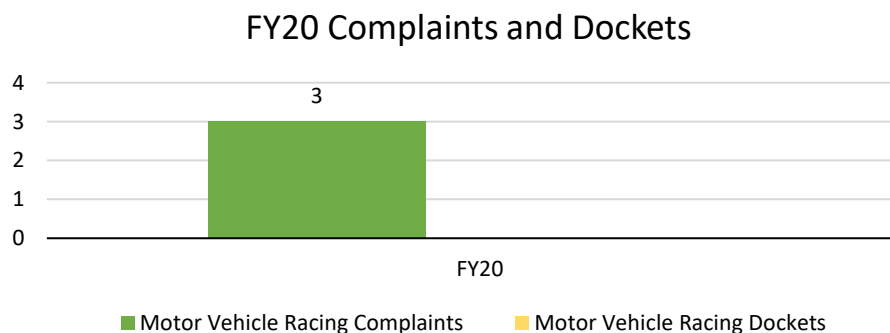
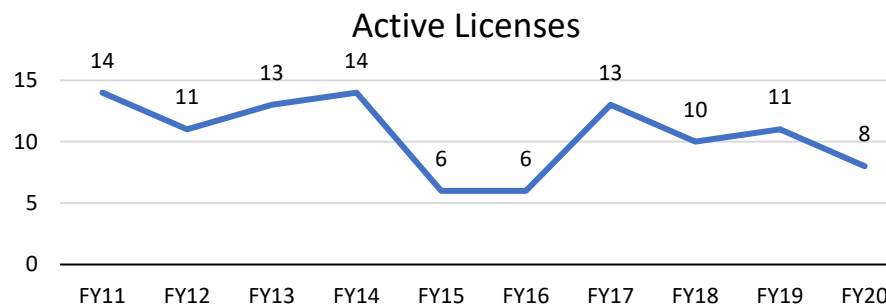
26 V.S.A §§ 4801 - 4813

FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Motor Vehicle Racing Advisory Panel. Renewals occur March of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended May 15, 1999.

The OPR Inspection unit began inspection of motor vehicle tracks in FY2020.



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Naturopathic Physicians

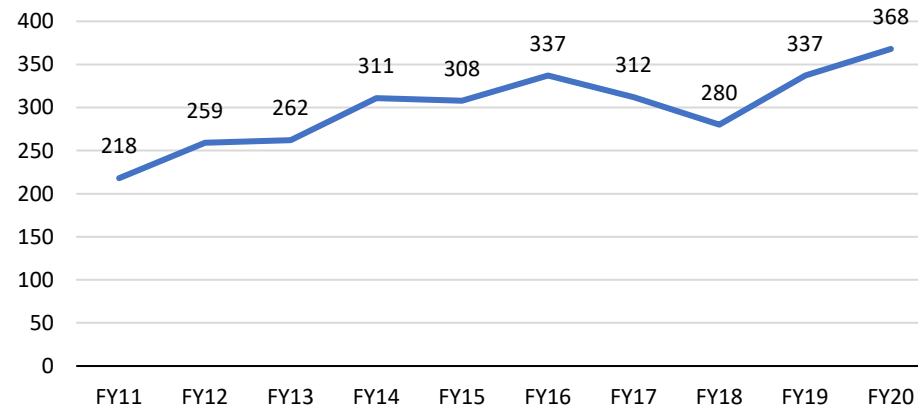
26 V.S.A §§ 4121 - 4132

FY2020 Summary

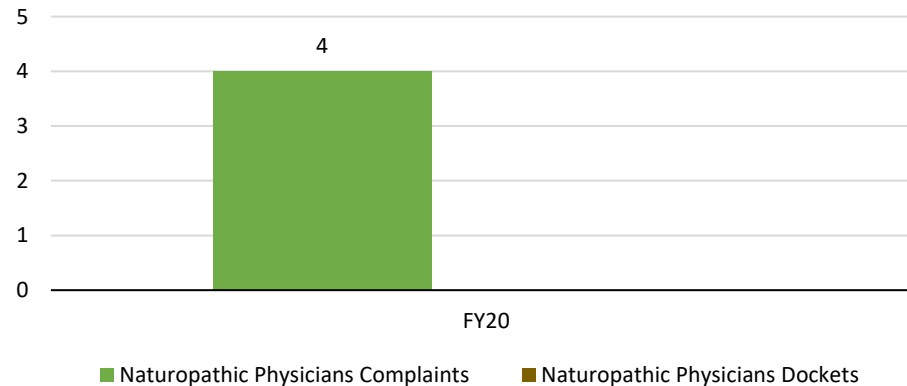
This profession is regulated by the Naturopathic Physician Advisors. Renewals occur in September of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended November 1, 2013.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

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Notaries Public

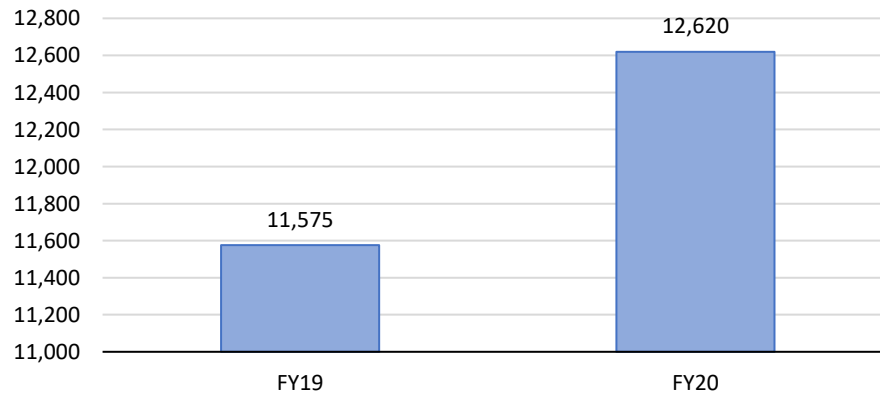
26 V.S.A §§ 5301 - 5378

FY2020 Summary

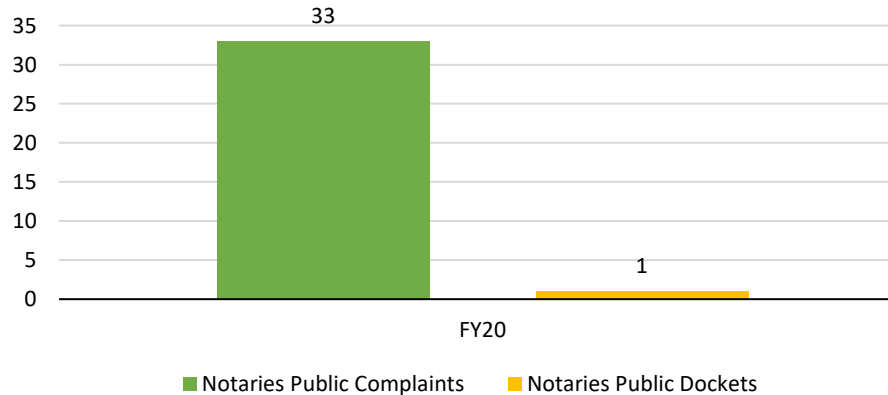
This profession is regulated by the Notaries Public Advisory Panel. Renewals occur January of each odd year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Emergency Administrative Rules for Notaries Public and Remote Notarization have been in effect since March 24, 2020.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Nursing

26 V.S.A. §§ 1451 - 1531; 1551; 1571 - 1646

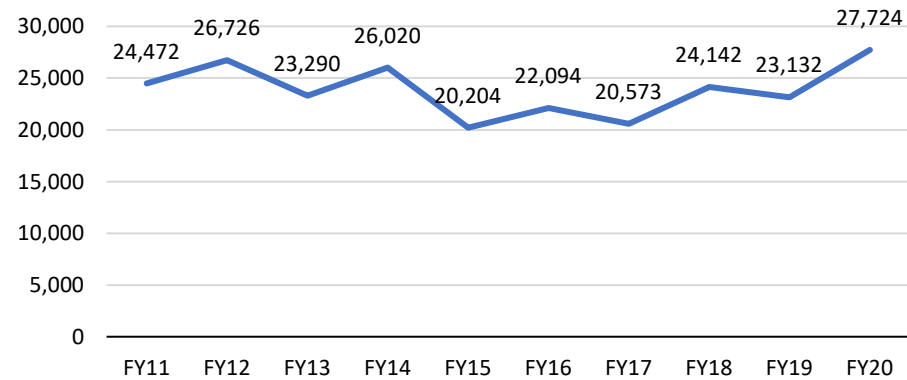
FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Board of Nursing. Registered Nurses and Advanced Practice Registered Nurses renewals occur March of each odd year. Licensed Nursing Assistants renew November of each even year. Licensed Practical Nurses renew January of each even year.

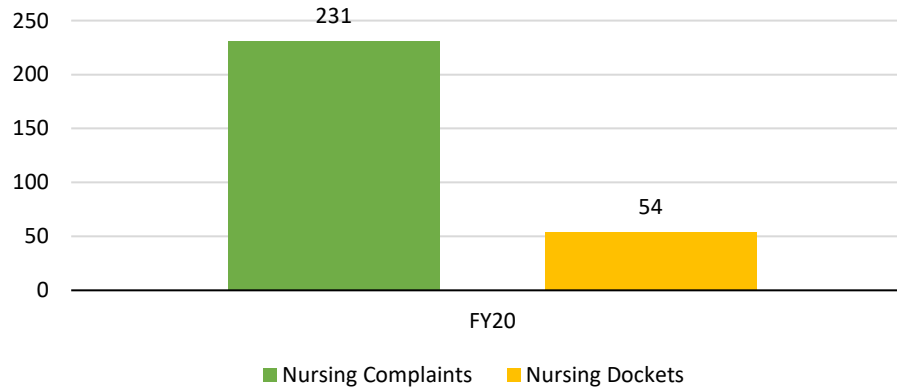
In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended January 15, 2015.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Nursing Home Administrators

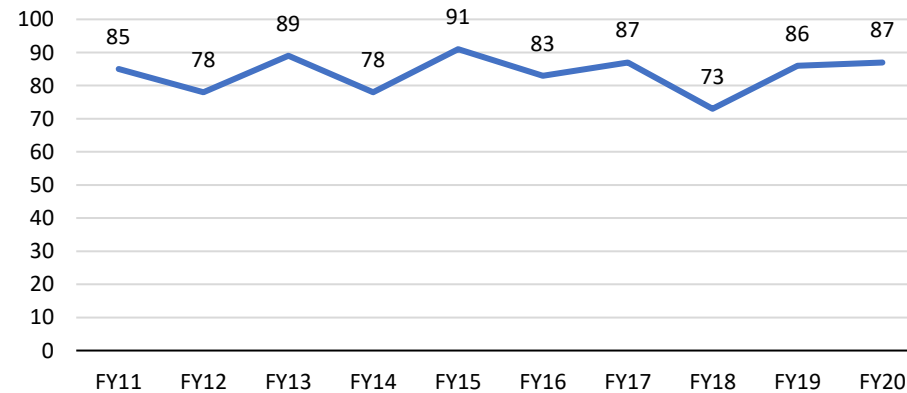
18 V.S.A §§ 2051 - 2061

FY2020 Summary

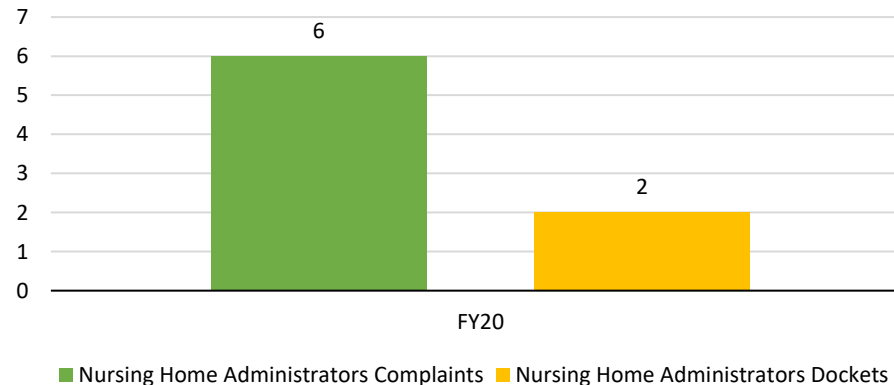
This profession is regulated by the Nursing Home Administrators Advisory Panel. Renewals occur March of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended March 15, 2009.

Active Licenses



FY 20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Occupational Therapy

26 V.S.A §§ 3351 - 3362

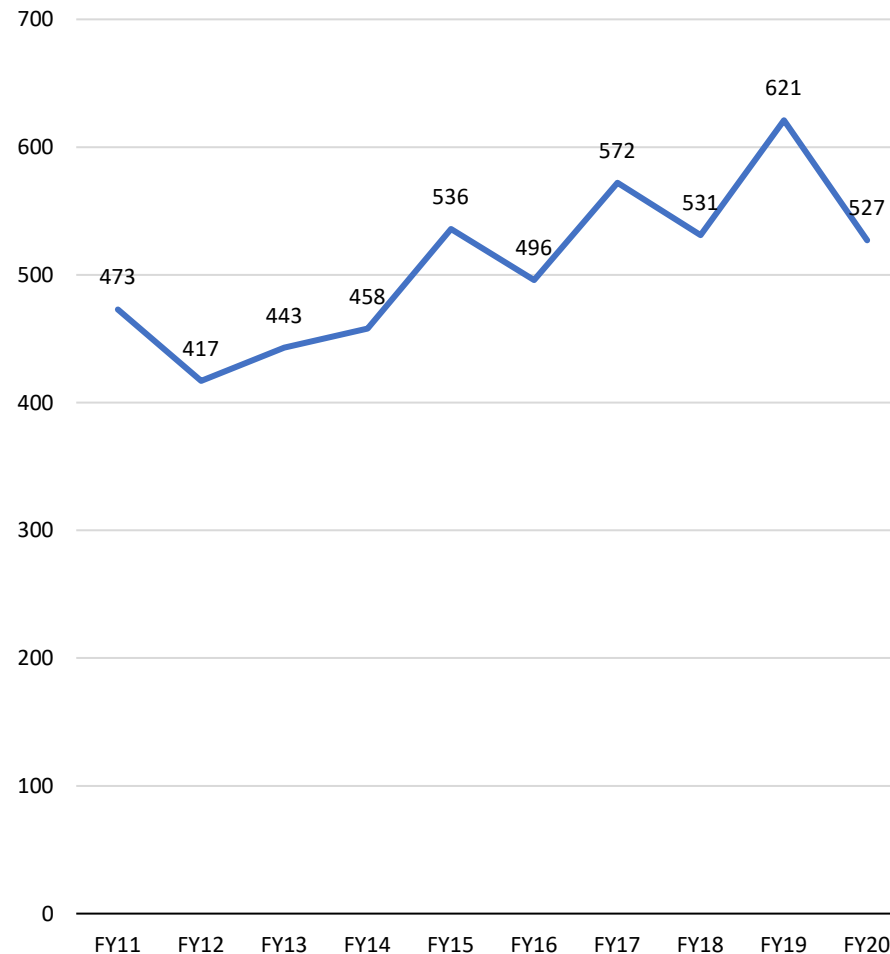
FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Occupational Therapy Advisory Panel. Renewals occur May 31 of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended June 1, 2004.

There were no complaints filed or dockets created in FY2020 for this profession.

Active Licenses



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Opticianry

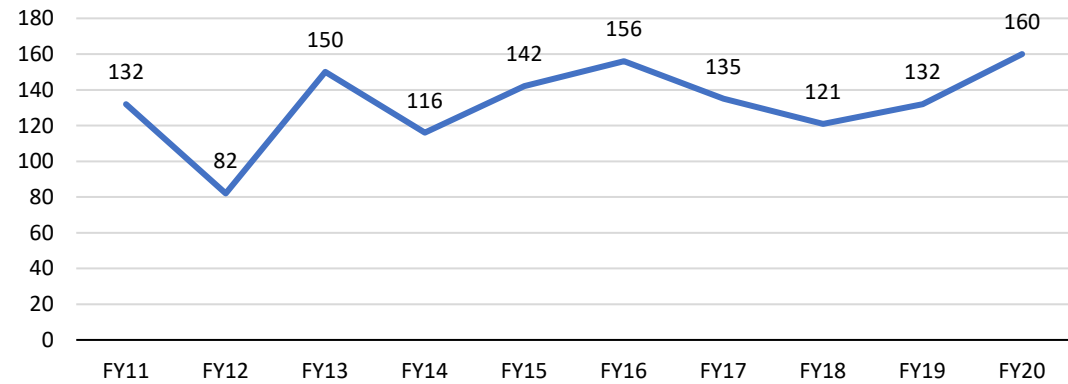
26 V.S.A §§ 2651 - 2681

FY2020 Summary

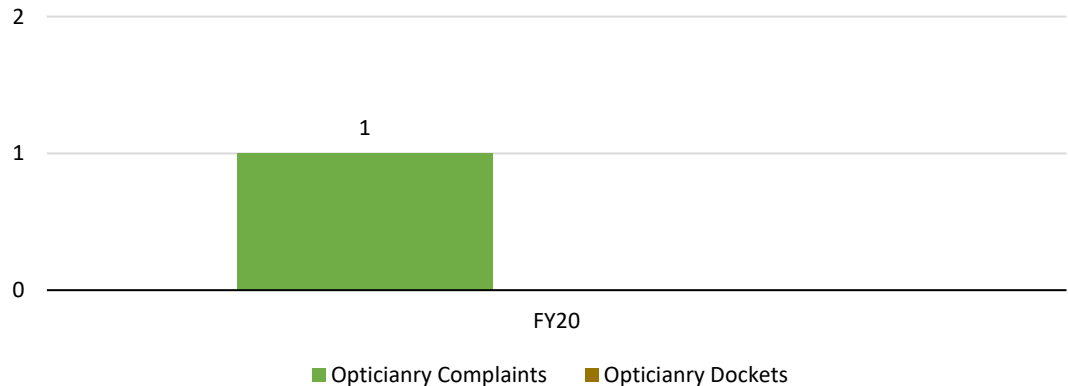
This profession is regulated by the Optician Advisory Panel. Renewals occur in July of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended October 22, 2008.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Optometry

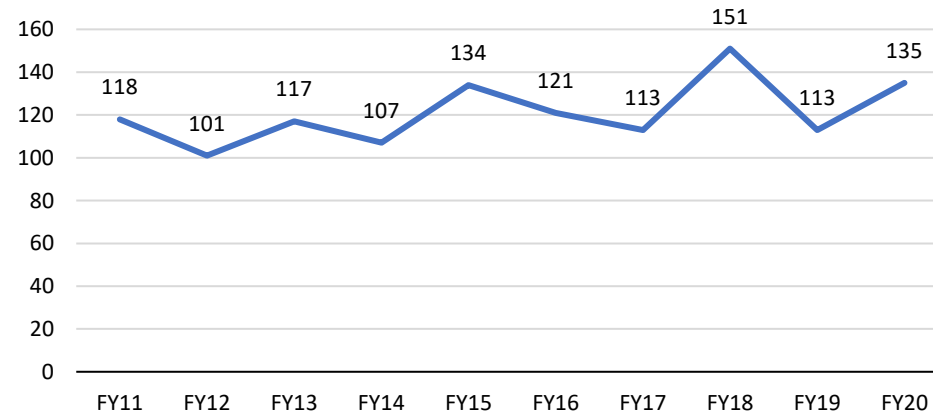
26 V.S.A §§ 1601 - 1691; §§ 1701 - 1728c

FY2020 Summary

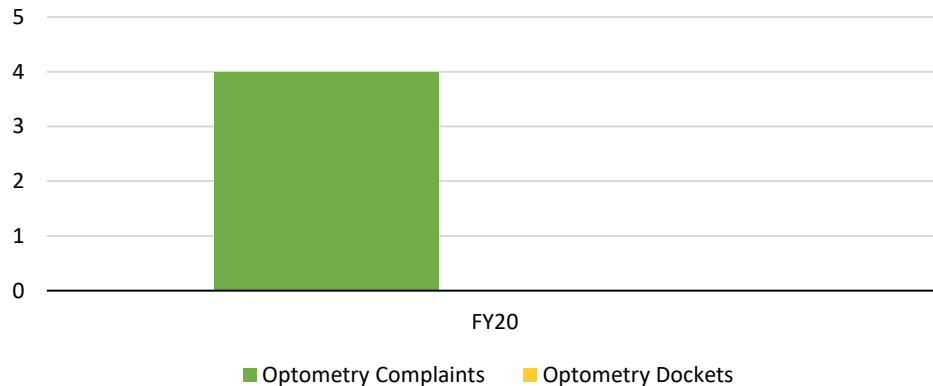
This profession is regulated by the Optometry Board. Renewals occur July of each even year. In FY2020, the application fee did not change and renewal fees reduced from \$425 to \$350.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended September 9, 2013.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons

26 V.S.A §§ 1750 - 1851

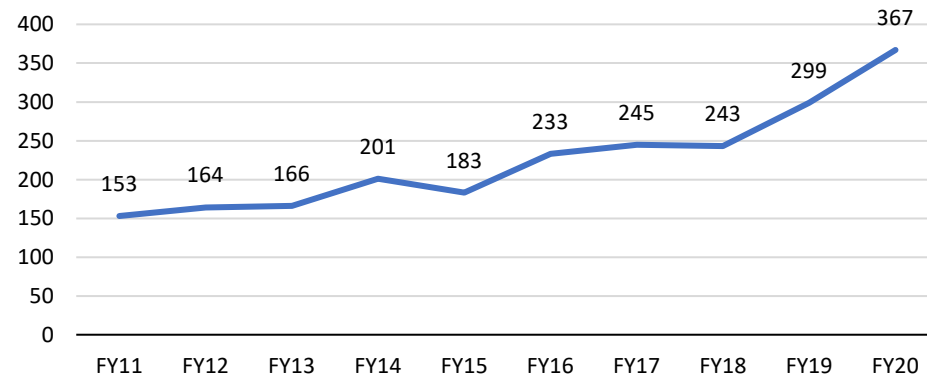
FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Board of Osteopathic Physicians. Renewals occur September of each even year. In FY2020, the application fee did not change and renewal fees reduced from \$350 to \$300.

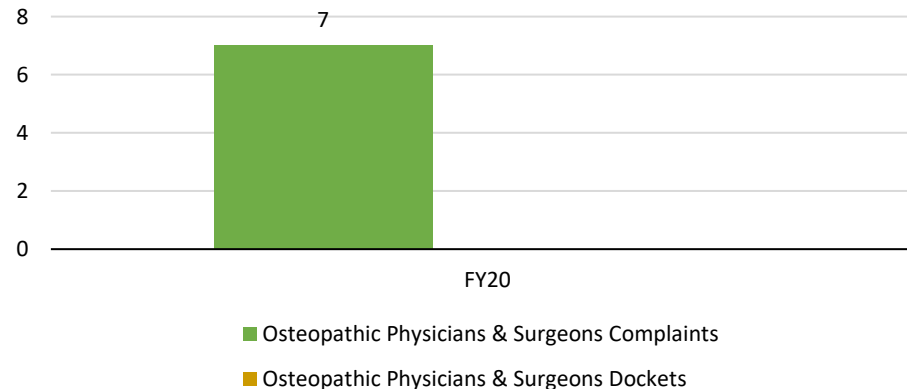
The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended May 15, 2015.

In FY2020, OPR began issuing Interstate Medical Licensure Compact (IMLC) Licenses.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Pharmacy

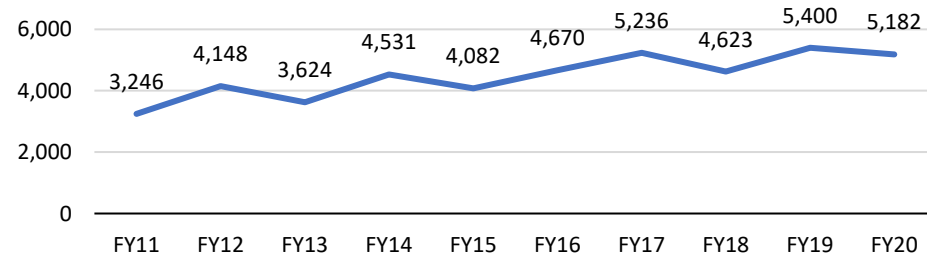
26 V.S.A §§ 1891 - 2011; §§ 2021 - 2080

FY2020 Summary

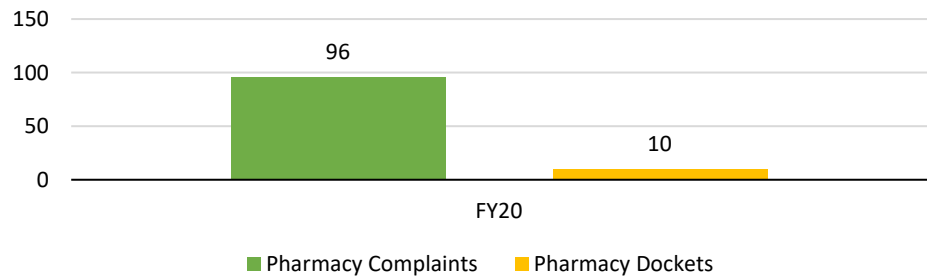
This profession is regulated by the Board of Pharmacy. Renewals occur July of each odd year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended September 15, 2015.

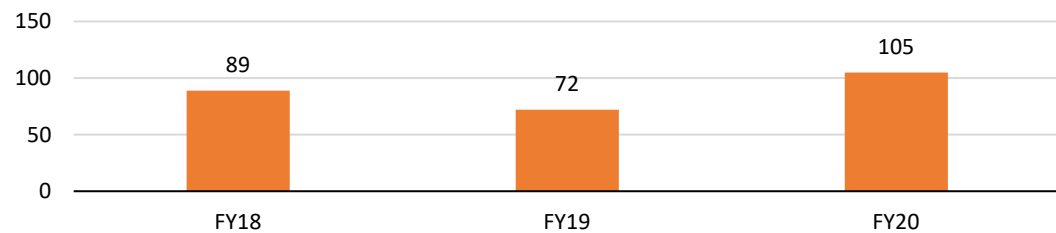
Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



Inspections



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Physical Therapy

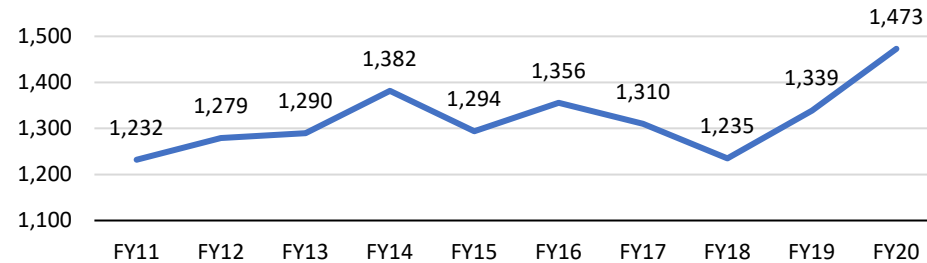
26 V.S.A §§ 2071 - 2151; §§ 2081 - 2121

FY2020 Summary

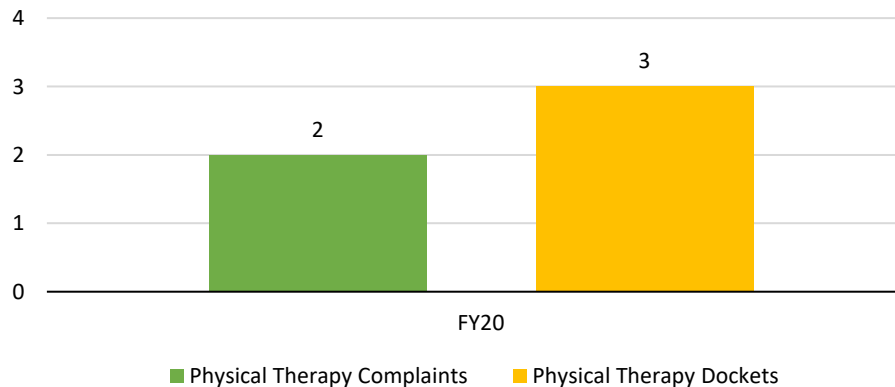
This profession is regulated by the Physical Therapy Advisory Panel. Renewals occur September of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended June 1, 2013.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Pollution Abatement Facility Operators

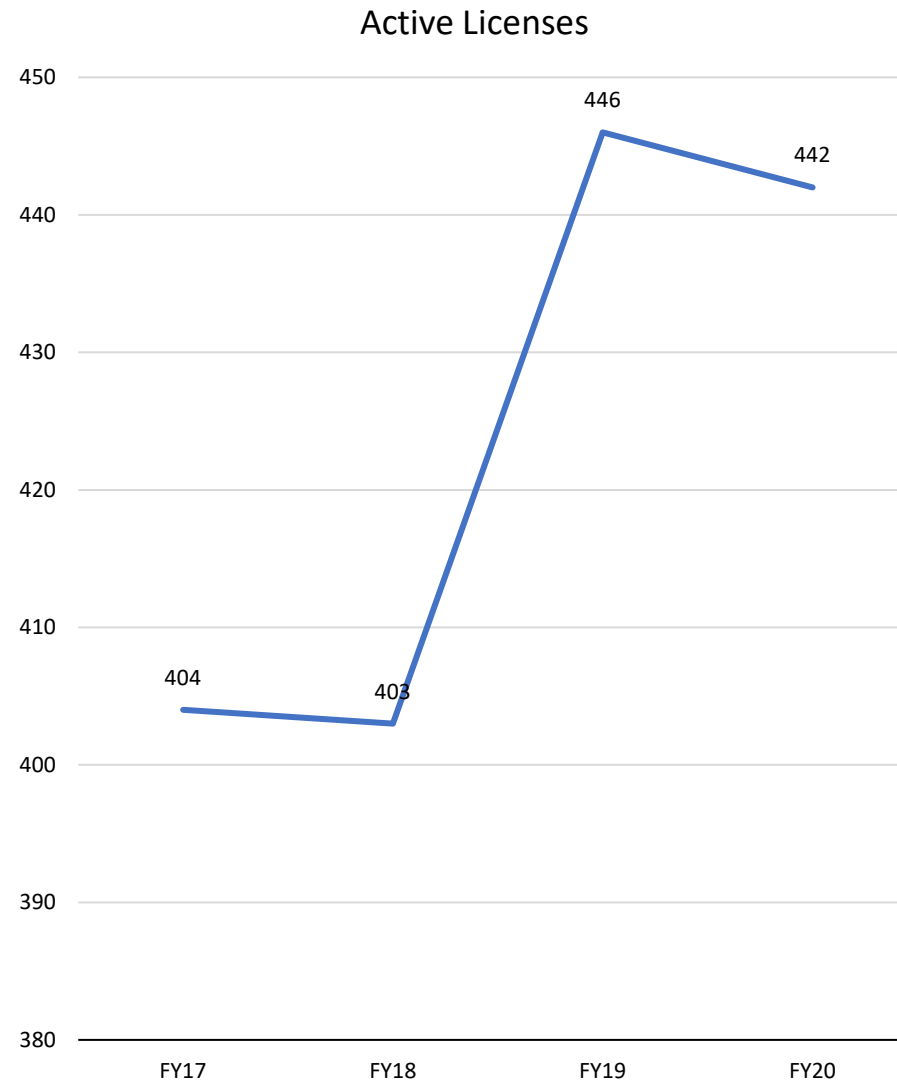
26 V.S.A §§ 5101 - 5126

FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Pollution Abatement Facility Operator Advisory Panel. Renewals occur July of each odd year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession have been in effect since August 1, 2017.

There were no complaints filed or dockets created in FY2020 for this profession.



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



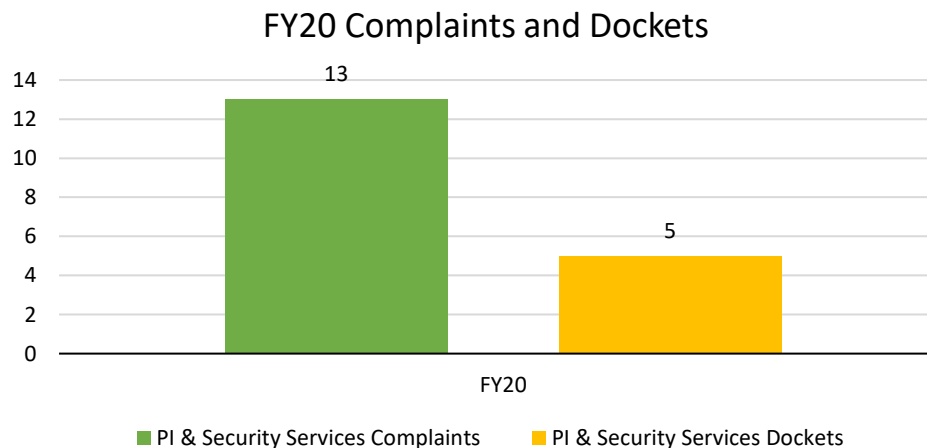
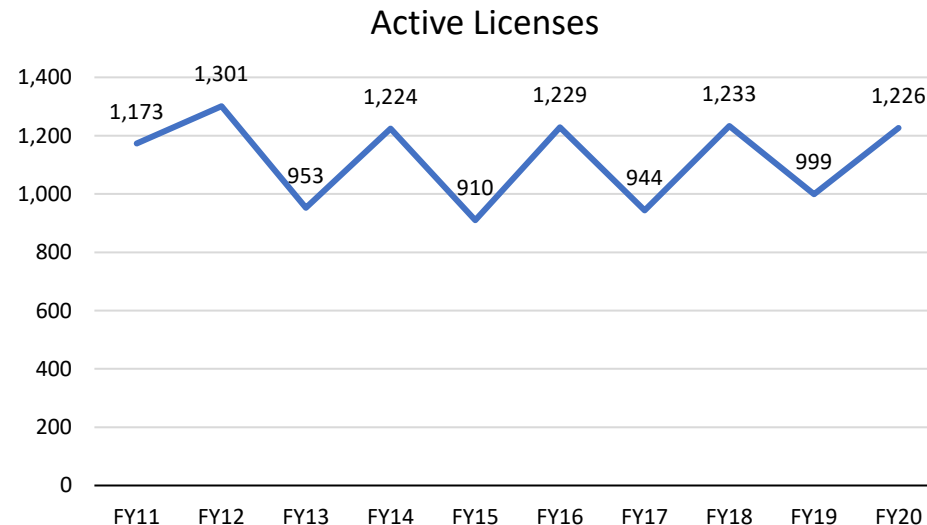
Private Investigative & Security Services

26 V.S.A §§ 3151 - 3183

FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Board of Private and Investigative and Security Services. Renewals occur May of each odd year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended April 1, 2015.



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Property Inspectors

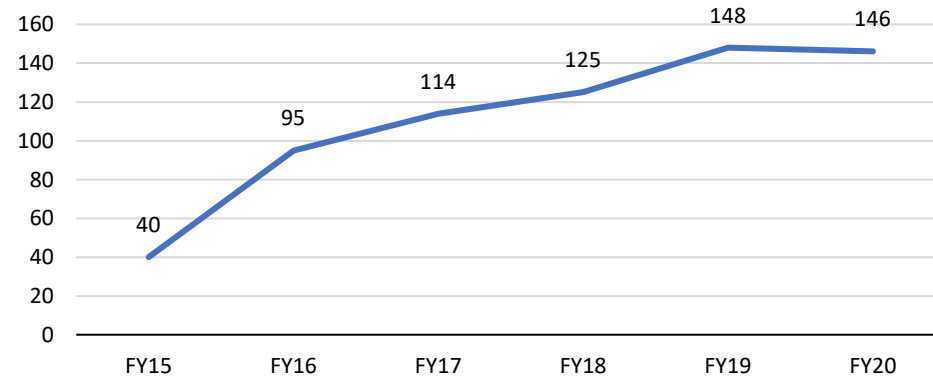
26 V.S.A §§ 1051 - 1095

FY2020 Summary

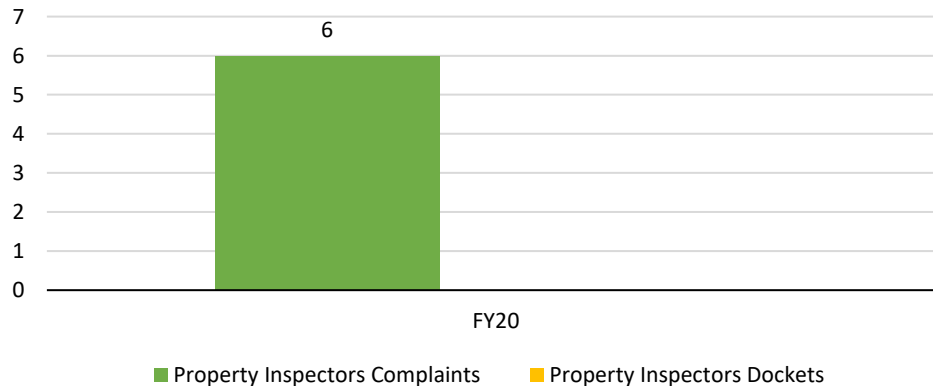
This profession is regulated by the Property Inspectors Advisory Panel. Renewals occur June of each odd year. In FY2020, the application fee increased from \$70 to \$100 and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession have been in effect since July 1, 2015.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Psychoanalysts

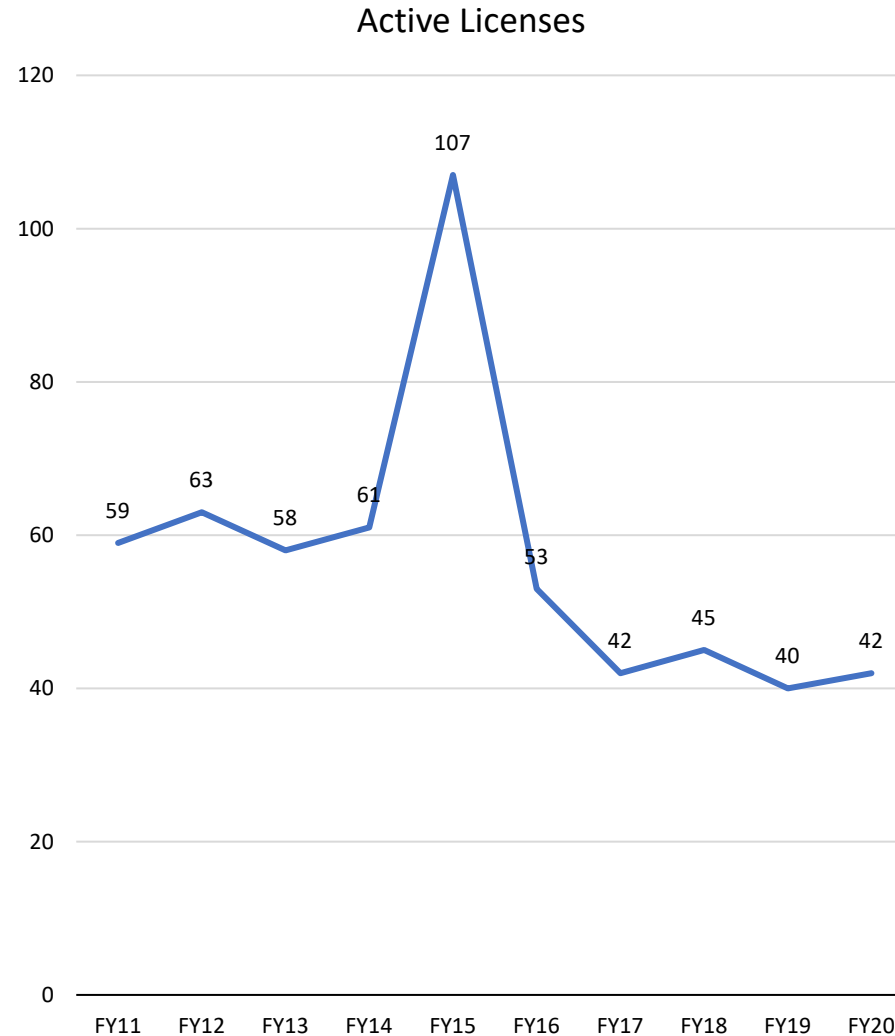
26 V.S.A §§ 4051 - 4062

FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Psychoanalysts Advisory Panel. Renewal occurs on November of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

Administrative rules have been in effect since March 1, 1998.

There were no complaints filed or dockets created in FY2020 for this profession.



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Psychological Examiners

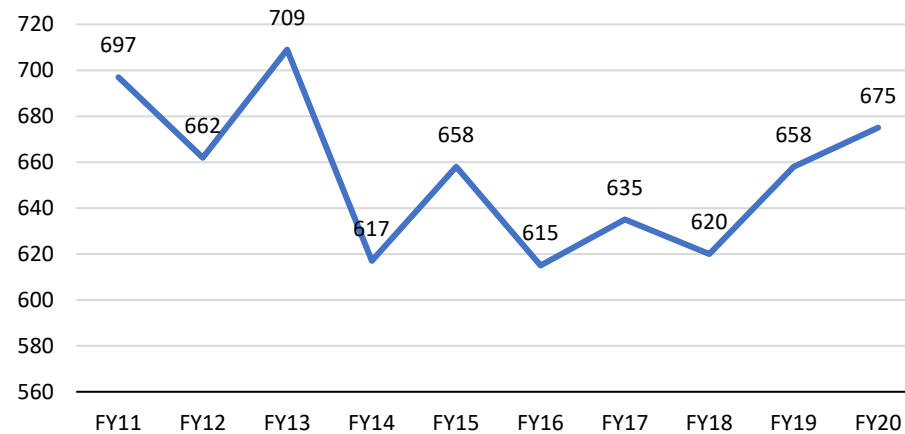
26 V.S.A §§ 3001 - 3018

FY2020 Summary

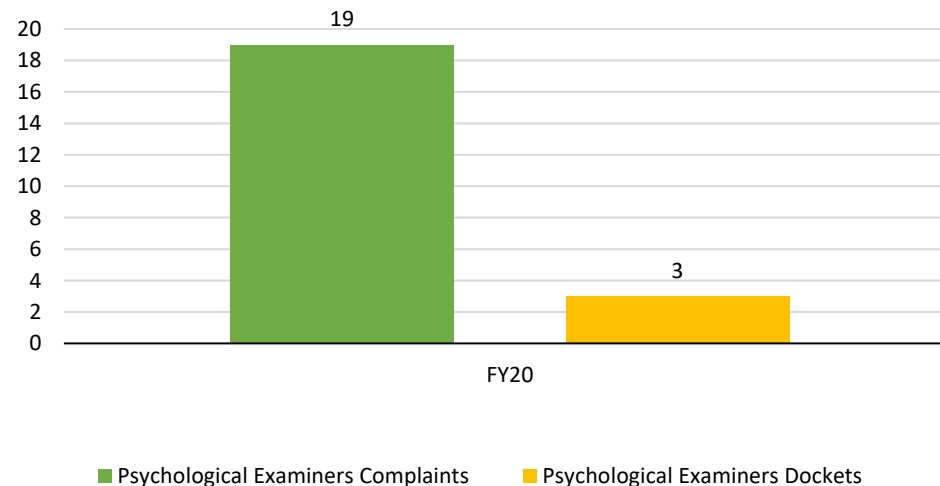
This Profession is regulated by the Board of Psychological Examiners. Renewals occur January of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

Administrative Rules were last amended January 15, 2015.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Radiologic Technology

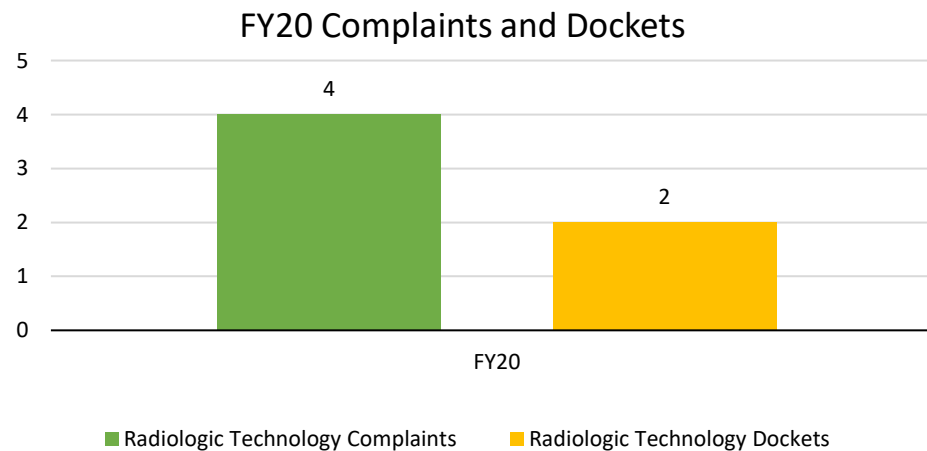
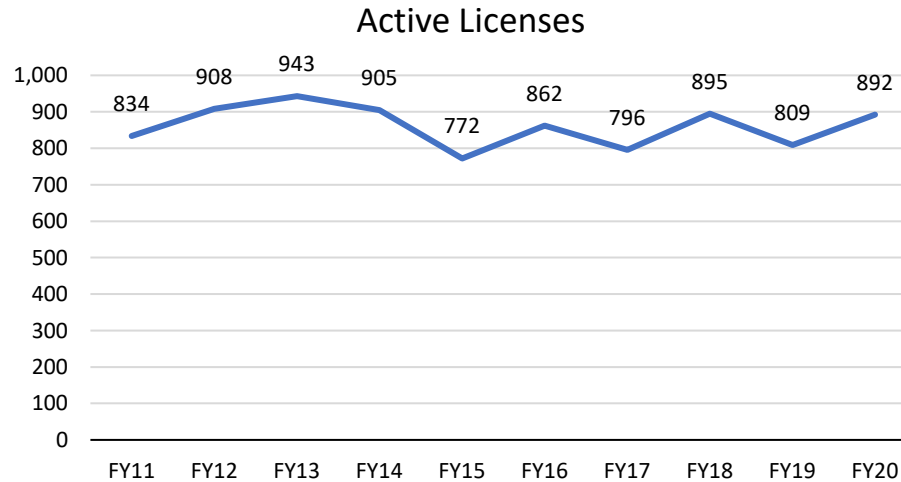
26 V.S.A §§ 2801 - 2833

FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Radiologic Technology Advisory Panel. Renewals occur May of each odd year. In FY2020, the application fee and renewal fees did not change.

The Board transitioned to an advisory model in FY2020.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended July 1, 2017.



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Real Estate Appraisers

26 V.S.A §§ 3311 - 3325

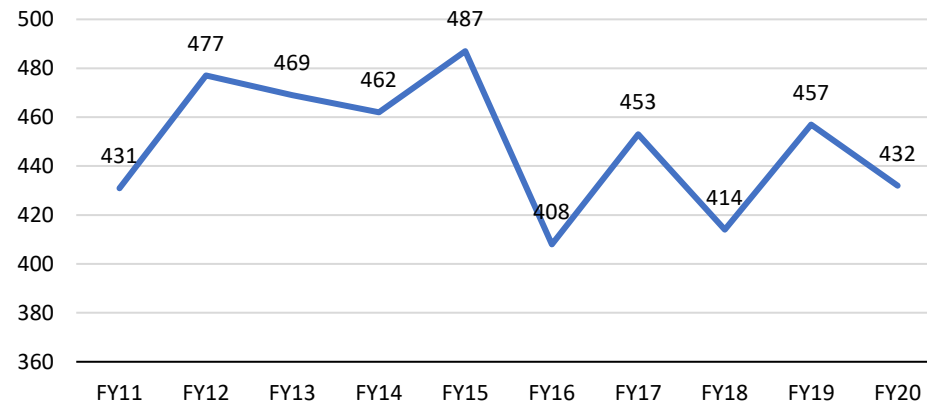
FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Real Estate Appraisers Advisory Panel. Renewals occur May of each even year. In FY2020, the application fee and renewal fees did not change.

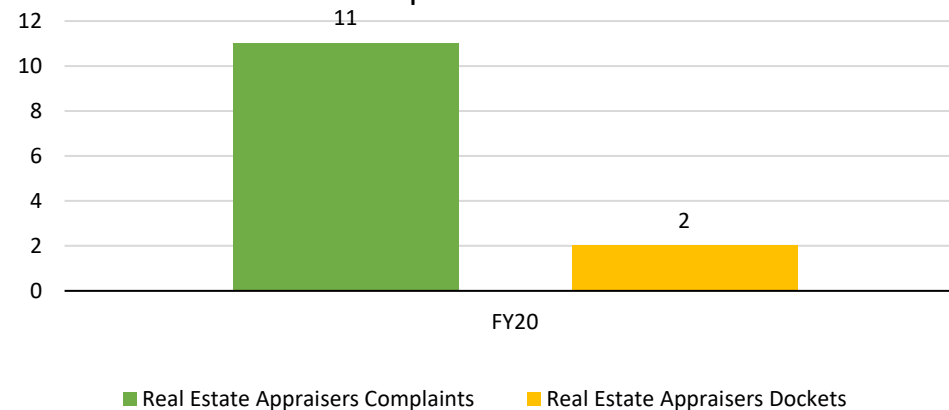
The Board transitioned to an advisory model in FY2020.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended March 1, 2014.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Real Estate Brokers & Salespersons

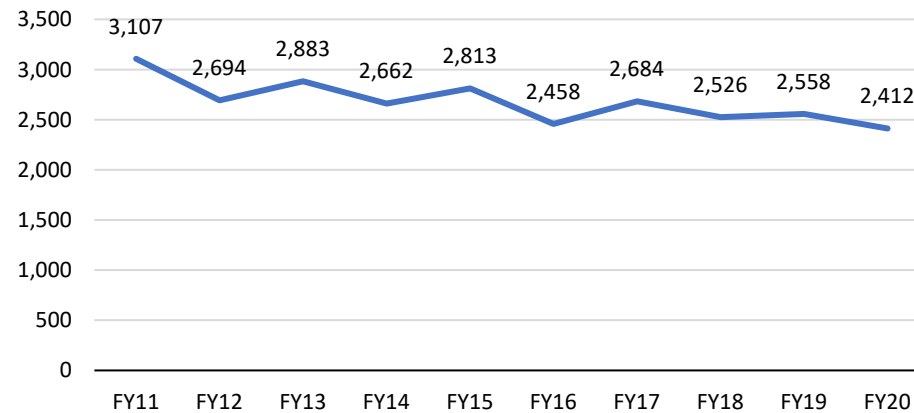
26 V.S.A. §§ 2211 - 2301

FY2020 Summary

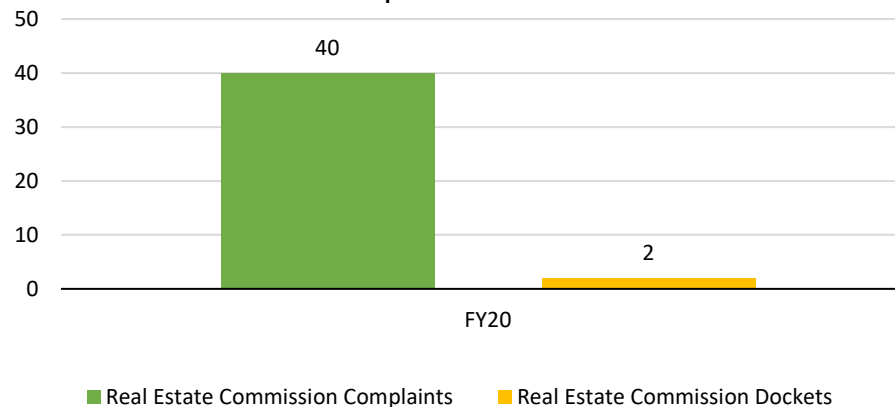
This profession is regulated by the Real Estate Commission. Renewals occur March for Brokers and May for Salespersons of each even year. In FY2020, the application fee and renewal fees did not change

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended December 1, 2015.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Respiratory Care Providers

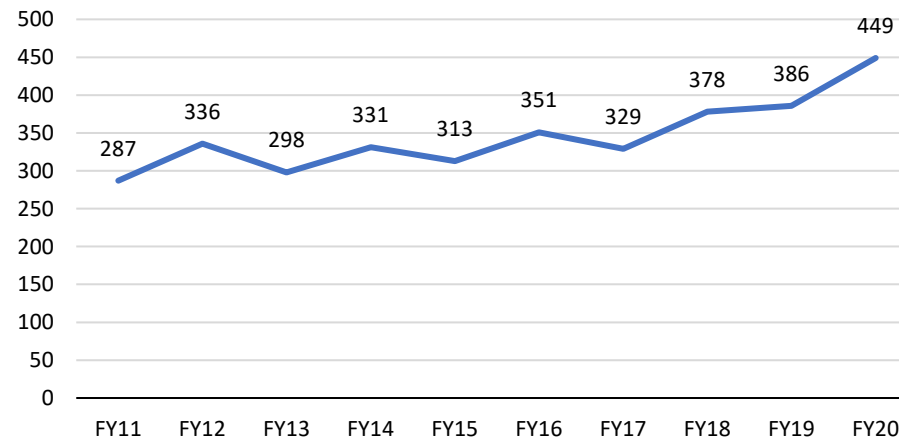
26 V.S.A §§ 4701 - 4715

FY2020 Summary

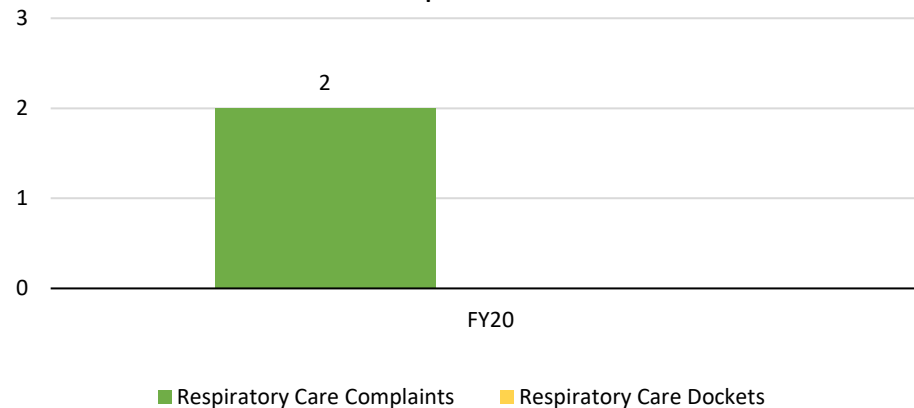
This profession is regulated by the Respiratory Care Advisory Panel. Renewals occur November of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession have been in effect since September 1, 2005.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Social Workers

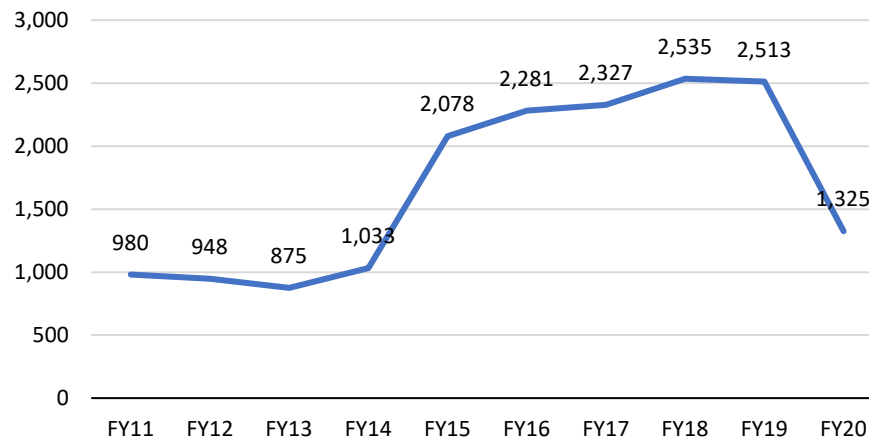
26 V.S.A §§ 3201 - 3213

FY2020 Summary

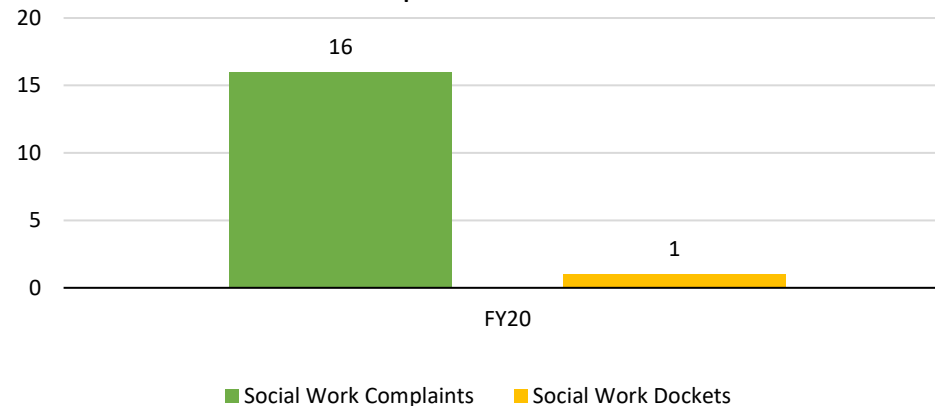
This profession is regulated by the Social Worker Advisory Panel. Renewals occur January of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

Administrative Rules were last amended July 1, 2017.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).

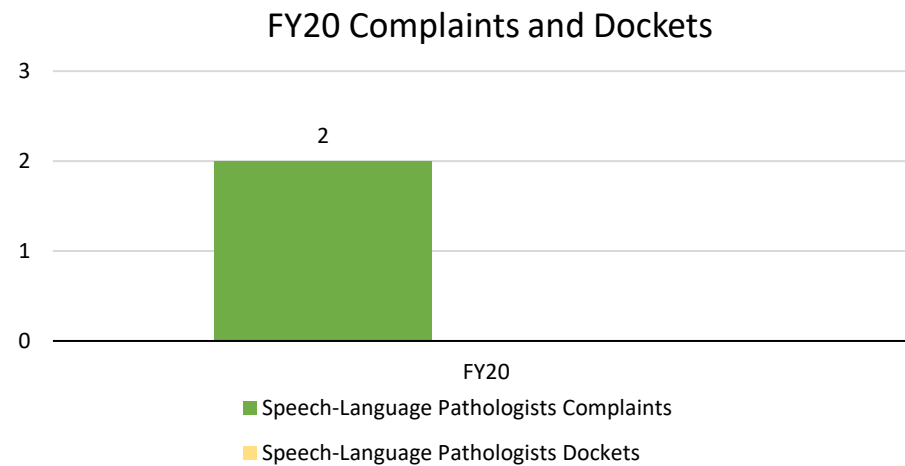
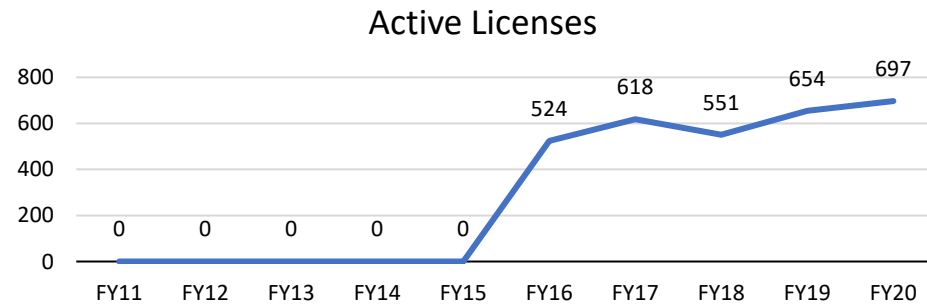


Speech-Language Pathologists

26 V.S.A §§ 4451 - 4464

FY2020 Summary

This profession is regulated by the Speech Language Pathologist Advisory Panel. Renewals occur August of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Tattoo & Body Piercing

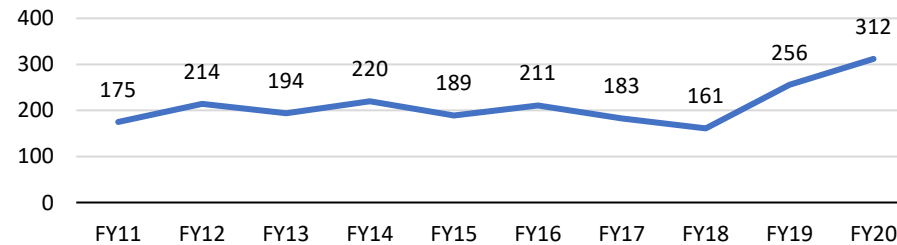
26 V.S.A §§ 4101 - 4109

FY2020 Summary

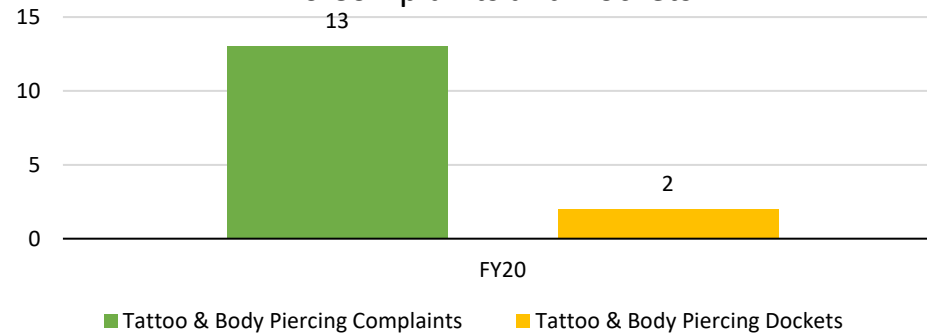
This profession is regulated by the Tattooist and Body Piercer Advisory Panel. Renewals occur September of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended July 1, 2004.

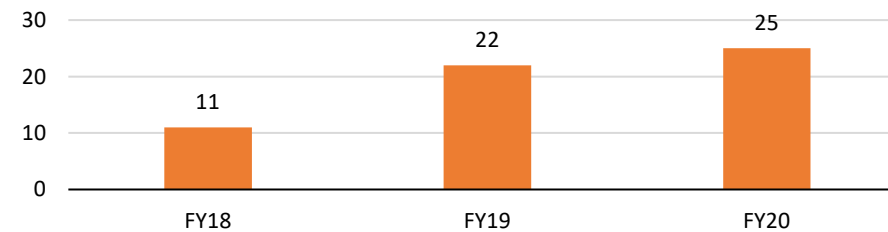
Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



Inspections



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Veterinary Medicine

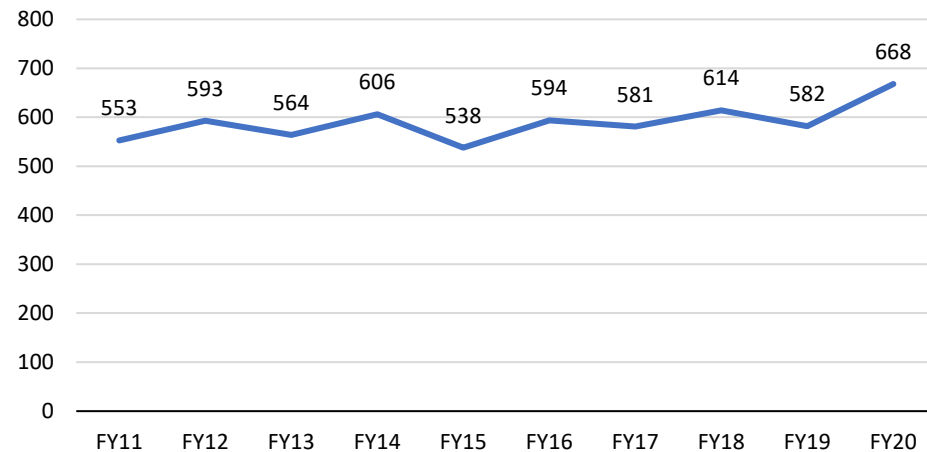
26 V.S.A §§ 2351 - 2431; 2401 - 2433

FY2020 Summary

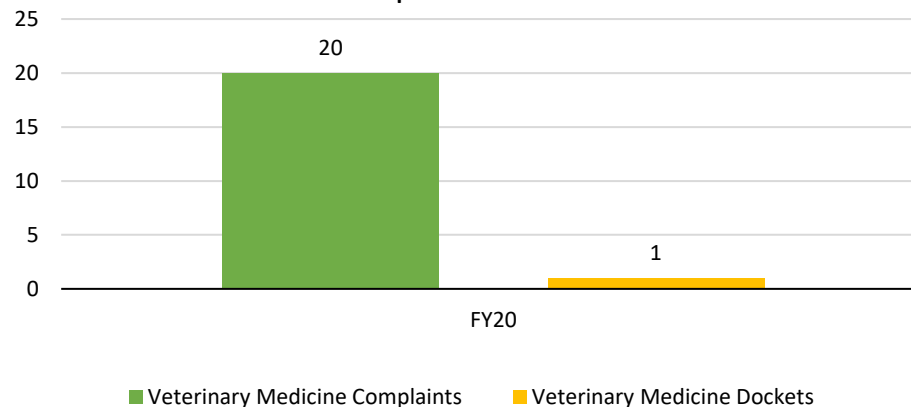
This profession is regulated by the Vermont Board of Veterinary Medicine. Renewals occur May of each odd year. In FY2020, the application fee did not change and renewal fees reduced from \$200 to \$175.

The administrative rules governing this profession were last amended July 1, 2012.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).



Wastewater/Water System Designers

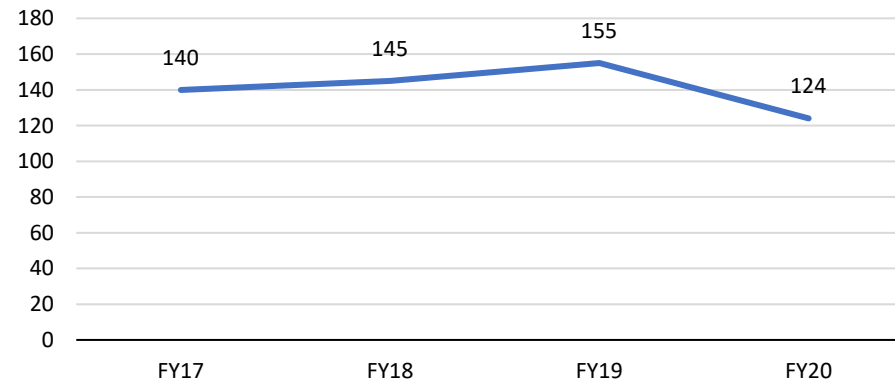
26 V.S.A §§ 5001 - 5026

FY2020 Summary

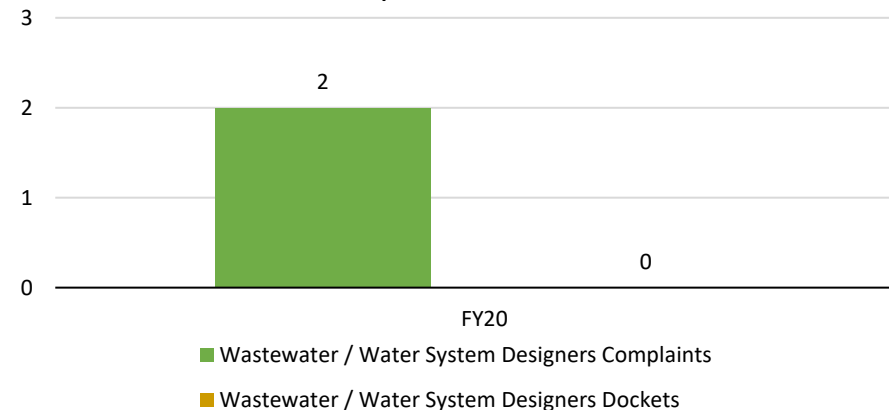
This profession is regulated by the Wastewater/Water System Designers Advisory Panel. Renewals occur January of each even year. In FY2020, the application and renewal fees did not change.

The administrative rules governing this profession have been in effect since August 1, 2017.

Active Licenses



FY20 Complaints and Dockets



NOTE:

Not all Dockets are opened in the same year as the corresponding complaint; docket count includes cases that arise out of application denials with no corresponding complaint; and not all dockets result in discipline (can be dismissed).

