RADON TESTING FOR HOME PURCHASE
2014 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Aaron Osmond
House Sponsor:
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill enacts the Radon Testing and Disclosure Act.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
defines terms;
 requires an owner of a residential building to give a purchaser the following
information and disclosures before the purchaser becomes obligated to purchase an
interest in the residential building:
 a copy of a radon hazard information pamphlet, developed by the division; and
• a written disclosure that states each radon test that has been performed on the
residential building within the last 5 years;
 provides a purchaser of an interest in a residential building no less than 10 days to
perform a radon test on the residential building, unless the owner and the purchaser
agree to a different time period;
 requires a real estate purchase contract for the sale of an interest in a residential
building to include signed acknowledgments that the owner has complied with the
requirements described in this bill;
 provides a procedure to enforce compliance with the provisions of this bill;
 allows the division to make rules consistent with the provisions in this bill; and
makes technical and conforming changes.



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Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
None
Utah Code Sections Affected:
AMENDS:
19-1-105, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 360
19-3-103.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 360
19-3-109, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 330
ENACTS:
57-28-101 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
57-28-102 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
57-28-201 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
57-28-202 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
57-28-203 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
57-28-204 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
57-28-301 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
57-28-302 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
57-28-303 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section 19-1-105 is amended to read:
19-1-105. Divisions of department Control by division directors.
(1) The following divisions are created within the department:
(a) the Division of Air Quality, to administer Title 19, Chapter 2, Air Conservation
Act;
(b) the Division of Drinking Water, to administer Title 19, Chapter 4, Safe Drinking
Water Act;
(c) the Division of Environmental Response and Remediation, to administer:
(i) Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 3, Hazardous Substances Mitigation Act; and
(ii) Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 4, Underground Storage Tank Act;

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59	(d) the Division of Radiation Control, to administer:
60	(i) Title 19, Chapter 3, Radiation Control Act; and
61	(ii) Title 57, Chapter 28, Radon Testing and Disclosure Act;
62	(e) the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, to administer:
63	(i) Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 1, Solid and Hazardous Waste Act;
64	(ii) Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 2, Hazardous Waste Facility Siting Act;
65	(iii) Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 5, Solid Waste Management Act;
66	(iv) Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 6, Lead Acid Battery Disposal;
67	(v) Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 7, Used Oil Management Act;
68	(vi) Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 8, Waste Tire Recycling Act;
69	(vii) Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 10, Mercury Switch Removal Act;
70	(viii) Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 11, Industrial Byproduct Reuse; and
71	(ix) Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 12, Disposal of Electronic Waste Program; and
72	(f) the Division of Water Quality, to administer Title 19, Chapter 5, Water Quality Act
73	(2) Each division is under the immediate direction and control of a division director
74	appointed by the executive director.
75	(3) (a) A division director shall possess the administrative skills and training necessary
76	to perform the duties of division director.
77	(b) A division director shall hold one of the following degrees from an accredited
78	college or university:
79	(i) a four-year degree in physical or biological science or engineering;
80	(ii) a related degree; or
81	(iii) a degree in law.
82	(4) The executive director may remove a division director at will.
83	(5) A division director shall serve as the executive secretary to the policymaking board
84	created in Section 19-1-106, that has rulemaking authority over the division director's division.
85	Section 2. Section 19-3-103.5 is amended to read:
86	19-3-103.5. Board authority and duties.
87	(1) The board may:
88	(a) make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative
89	Rulemaking Act, that are necessary to implement the provisions of:

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90	(i) the Radiation Control Act; and
91	(ii) Title 57, Chapter 28, Radon Testing and Disclosure Act;
92	(b) recommend that the director:
93	(i) issue orders necessary to enforce the provisions of this part;
94	(ii) enforce the orders by appropriate administrative and judicial proceedings; or
95	(iii) institute judicial proceedings to secure compliance with this part;
96	(c) (i) hold a hearing that is not an adjudicative proceeding; or
97	(ii) appoint hearing officers to conduct a hearing that is not an adjudicative proceeding
98	(d) accept, receive, and administer grants or other funds or gifts from public and
99	private agencies, including the federal government, for the purpose of carrying out any of the
100	functions of this part; or
101	(e) order the director to impound radioactive material in accordance with Section
102	19-3-111.
103	(2) The board shall:
104	(a) prepare a radioactive waste management plan in compliance with Section 19-3-107
105	as soon as practicable;
106	(b) promote the planning and application of pollution prevention and radioactive waste
107	minimization measures to prevent the unnecessary waste and depletion of natural resources;
108	(c) to ensure compliance with applicable statutes and regulations:
109	(i) review a settlement negotiated by the director in accordance with Subsection
110	19-3-108(3)(b) that requires a civil penalty of \$25,000 or more; and
111	(ii) approve or disapprove the settlement;
112	(d) submit an application to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for approval as an
113	accrediting body in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 263b, Mammography Quality Standards Act of
114	1992;
115	(e) accredit mammography facilities, pursuant to approval as an accrediting body from
116	the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 263b, Mammography
117	Quality Standards Act of 1992; and
118	(f) review the qualifications of, and issue certificates of approval to, individuals who:
119	(i) survey mammography equipment; or
120	(ii) oversee quality assurance practices at mammography facilities.

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121	(3) The board may not issue, amend, renew, modify, revoke, or terminate any of the
122	following that are subject to the authority granted to the director under Section 19-3-108:
123	(a) a permit;
124	(b) a license;
125	(c) a registration;
126	(d) a certification; or
127	(e) another administrative authorization made by the director.
128	(4) A board member may not speak or act for the board unless the board member is
129	authorized by a majority of a quorum of the board in a vote taken at a meeting of the board.
130	Section 3. Section 19-3-109 is amended to read:
131	19-3-109. Civil penalties Appeals.
132	(1) [A] Except as provided in Subsection (7), a person who violates a provision of this
133	part, a rule or order issued under the authority of this part, or the terms of a license, permit, or
134	registration certificate issued under the authority of this part is subject to a civil penalty not to
135	exceed \$10,000 for each violation.
136	(2) The director may assess and make a demand for payment of a penalty under this
137	section and may compromise or remit that penalty.
138	(3) In order to make demand for payment of a penalty assessed under this section, the
139	director shall issue a notice of agency action, specifying, in addition to the requirements for
140	notices of agency action contained in Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act:
141	(a) the date, facts, and nature of each act or omission charged;
142	(b) the provision of the statute, rule, order, license, permit, or registration certificate
143	that is alleged to have been violated;
144	(c) each penalty that the director proposes to impose, together with the amount and
145	date of effect of that penalty; and
146	(d) that failure to pay the penalty or respond may result in a civil action for collection.
147	(4) A person notified according to Subsection (3) may request an adjudicative
148	proceeding.
149	(5) Upon request by the director, the attorney general may institute a civil action to
150	collect a penalty imposed under this section.
151	(6) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (6)(b), the department shall deposit all money

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152	collected from civil penalties imposed under this section into the General Fund.
153	(b) The department may reimburse itself and local governments from money collected
154	from civil penalties for extraordinary expenses incurred in environmental enforcement
155	activities.
156	(c) The department shall regulate reimbursements by making rules that:
157	(i) define qualifying environmental enforcement activities; and
158	(ii) define qualifying extraordinary expenses.
159	(7) This section does not apply to a violation of, or a rule issued under, Title 57,
160	Chapter 28, Radon Testing and Disclosure Act.
161	Section 4. Section 57-28-101 is enacted to read:
162	CHAPTER 28. RADON TESTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT
163	Part 1. General Provisions
164	<u>57-28-101.</u> Title.
165	(1) This chapter is known as the "Radon Testing and Disclosure Act."
166	(2) This part is known as "General Provisions."
167	Section 5. Section 57-28-102 is enacted to read:
168	<u>57-28-102.</u> Definitions.
169	As used in this chapter:
170	(1) "Action level" means the concentration of indoor radon, measured in picocuries per
171	liter of air, at which the United States Environmental Protection Agency recommends remedial
172	action to reduce the concentration of radon.
173	(2) "Division" means the Division of Radiation Control, created in Section 19-1-105.
174	(3) "Owner" means the holder of a legal or equitable title or interest in real property.
175	(4) "Residential building" means a building or structure, or a portion of a building or
176	structure, occupied as, or designed or intended for occupancy as, a residence of one or more
177	individuals.
178	Section 6. Section 57-28-201 is enacted to read:
179	Part 2. Residential Conveyance Requirements
180	<u>57-28-201.</u> Title.
181	This part is known as "Residential Conveyance Requirements."
182	Section 7. Section 57-28-202 is enacted to read:

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183	57-28-202. Required disclosures.
184	(1) Before a purchaser is obligated to purchase an interest in a residential building from
185	an owner, the owner shall:
186	(a) give the purchaser a radon hazard information pamphlet described in Subsection
187	<u>(3);</u>
188	(b) provide the purchaser a reasonable opportunity to review and understand the radon
189	hazard information pamphlet; and
190	(c) disclose to the purchaser, in writing, each radon test performed on the residential
191	building within the last five years.
192	(2) For each radon test disclosed under Subsection (1)(c), the written disclosure shall
193	state:
194	(a) the date that the radon test was performed;
195	(b) the type of test used;
196	(c) the name of the person who performed the test; and
197	(d) the results of the test.
198	(3) The division shall develop and make available to the public a radon hazard
199	information pamphlet that describes the dangers associated with radon.
200	Section 8. Section 57-28-203 is enacted to read:
201	57-28-203. Optional radon testing.
202	(1) Before a purchaser is obligated to purchase an interest in a residential building from
203	an owner, the owner shall provide the purchaser no less than 10 days to conduct a radon test.
204	(2) The owner and the purchaser may mutually agree to a time period different from
205	the time period described in Subsection (1).
206	(3) If, during the 10-day period described in Subsection (1) or the time period mutually
207	agreed to by the owner and the purchaser under Subsection (2), the purchaser learns that the
208	radon concentration in the residential building is at or above the action level, the purchaser may
209	revoke any offer, or cancel any agreement, to purchase an interest in the residential building.
210	Section 9. Section 57-28-204 is enacted to read:
211	57-28-204. Real estate purchase contract required contents.
212	(1) Each contract for the purchase of an interest in a residential building shall contain a
213	provision, signed by the purchaser, that states that the purchaser has:

214	(a) received a radon hazard information pamphlet;
215	(b) read the radon hazard information pamphlet;
216	(c) understood the contents of the radon hazard information pamphlet; and
217	(d) had an opportunity to perform a radon test on the residential building in accordance
218	with the requirements described in Section 57-28-203.
219	(2) Except as provided in Subsection 57-28-203(3), nothing in this chapter shall affect
220	the validity or enforceability of a sale of an interest in a residential building or a contract to
221	purchase an interest in a residential building.
222	Section 10. Section 57-28-301 is enacted to read:
223	Part 3. Administration and Enforcement
224	<u>57-28-301.</u> Title.
225	This part is known as "Administration and Enforcement."
226	Section 11. Section 57-28-302 is enacted to read:
227	<u>57-28-302.</u> Rulemaking.
228	In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, and
229	consistent with this chapter, the division may make rules governing:
230	(1) the content, form, and procedures relating to radon-related disclosures;
231	(2) acceptable radon testing; and
232	(3) the contents of a real estate purchase contract relating to radon testing and
233	disclosures.
234	Section 12. Section 57-28-303 is enacted to read:
235	<u>57-28-303.</u> Private action.
236	(1) A person may file an action in district court to enforce any provision of this chapter.
237	(2) In an action filed under Subsection (1), the court may award costs, including expert
238	witness fees, and reasonable attorney fees to the party that commenced the action if the party

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that commenced the action is the prevailing party.

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