

26:2D-1. Short title

This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Radiation Protection Act."

L.1958, c. 116, p. 592, s. 1.

26:2D-2. Definitions

As used in this act, unless the context indicates another or different meaning or intent:

(a) "Commission" means the Commission on Radiation Protection created pursuant to this act;

(b) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection;

(c) "Unnecessary radiation" means the use or presence of electromagnetic radiation including microwave, infrared, visible, ultraviolet, X-ray, and gamma ray; sonic, infrasonic, or ultrasonic waves; and particle radiation including alphas, betas, high energy electrons, neutrons, protons and other atomic or nuclear particles in such manner as to be or tend to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the people or the industrial or agriculture potential of the State, or to the ecology of the State and its wildlife.

L.1958, c. 116, p. 592, s. 2. Amended by L.1971, c. 372, s. 1, eff. Dec. 30, 1971; L.1981, c. 296, s. 1, eff. Oct. 9, 1981.

26:2D-3. Commission on Radiation Protection

There is hereby created in the Department of Environmental Protection the Commission on Radiation Protection, which shall consist of 10 members, three of whom shall be the Commissioner of Environmental Protection, the Commissioner of Health, and the Commissioner of Labor, or their designees, who shall serve ex-officio and seven members with scientific training in medicine, radiology, nonionizing radiation, infrasonics, ultrasonics, radiation physics, medical physics, epidemiology, atomic energy or biology or engineering, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

L. 1958, c. 116, p. 593, s. 3. Amended by L. 1971, c. 372, s. 3, eff. Dec. 30, 1971; L. 1986, c. 28, s. 2, eff. June 17, 1986.

26:2D-4. Commissioners' terms

Commissioners appointed by the Governor shall be appointed for a term of four years commencing on July 1 of the year of appointment, except that of those first appointed, two shall be appointed for terms of one year, one for a term of two years, one for a term of three years, and one for a term of four years, which terms shall commence on July 1, 1958. Of the two commissioners first appointed to the commission pursuant to the provisions of this 1986 amendatory act, one commissioner shall serve a term of four years and one

commissioner shall serve a term of two years. Each commissioner shall hold over after the expiration of his term until his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired terms only in the manner provided for the original appointments.

L. 1958, c. 116, p. 593, s. 4. Amended by L. 1986, c. 28, s. 3, eff. June 17, 1986.

26:2D-5. Compensation of commissioners

Commissioners shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to be reimbursed for expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties.

L.1958, c. 116, p. 593, s. 5.

26:2D-6. Organization, officers

The commission annually shall organize as soon as possible after July 1, and shall elect a chairman, vice-chairman and a secretary from its own membership. Five members of the commission shall constitute a quorum to transact its business. Codes, rules and regulations shall be adopted, amended or repealed by an affirmative vote of at least six members.

L. 1958, c. 116, p. 593, s. 6. Amended by L. 1971, c. 372, s. 3, eff. Dec. 30, 1971; L. 1986, c. 28, s. 4, eff. June 17, 1986.

26:2D-7. Promulgation of codes, rules or regulations

The commission shall have the power to formulate, adopt, promulgate, amend and repeal codes, rules and regulations as may be necessary to prohibit and prevent unnecessary radiation in accordance with the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c. 410 (C. 52:14B-1 et seq.).

L.1958, c. 116, p. 594, s. 7. Amended by L.1981, c. 296, s. 2, eff. Oct. 9, 1981.

26:2D-8. Review of policies and program of department of health

It shall be the duty of the commission to review the policies and program of the department as developed under authority of this act; to make recommendations thereon to the department; to provide the department with such technical advice and assistance as may be requested by the department.

L.1958, c. 116, p. 594, s. 8.

26:2D-9. Duties of department

The department shall:

- (a) Administer this act and codes, rules or regulations promulgated by the commission;

- (b) Provide the commission with the necessary personnel required to carry out its duties;
- (c) Develop comprehensive policies and programs for the evaluation and determination of hazards associated with the use of radiation, and for their amelioration;
- (d) Advise, consult, and cooperate with other agencies of the State, the Federal Government, other states and interstate agencies, and with affected groups, political subdivisions and industries;
- (e) Accept and administer according to law loans, grants or other funds or gifts from the Federal Government and from other sources, public or private, for carrying out its functions under this act;
- (f) Encourage, participate in or conduct studies, investigations, training, research and demonstrations relating to the control of radiation hazards, the measurement of radiation, the effects on health of exposure to radiation and related problems as it may deem necessary or advisable for the discharge of its duties under this act;
- (g) Collect and disseminate health education information relating to radiation protection;
- (h) Require registration of sources of radiation, and require records concerning sources of radiation to be kept in such manner as may be prescribed by codes, rules or regulations of the commission;
- (i) Review plans and specifications on the design and shielding for radiation sources submitted pursuant to codes, rules or regulations of the commission for the purpose of determining possible radiation hazards;
- (j) Enter and inspect any building or place for the purpose of investigating an actual or suspected source of radiation and ascertaining compliance with this act or any rule, regulation or order promulgated or issued pursuant thereto and inspect radiation sources, their shielding and immediate surroundings and records concerning their operation for the determination of any possible radiation hazard;
- (k) Have power, to be exercised subject to codes, rules and regulations of the commission, to require, issue, renew, amend, suspend and revoke licenses for the construction, operation or maintenance of sources of radiation including byproduct materials, source materials and special nuclear materials in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass. The codes, rules and regulations may provide for recognition of other State or Federal licenses, subject to the registration requirements prescribed by or under the authority of this act;
- (l) Have the power in accordance with a fee schedule adopted as a rule or regulation in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act," , P.L.1968, c. 410 (C. 52-14B-1 et seq.), to establish and charge fees for any of the services it performs, which fees shall be annual or periodic as the department shall determine. The fees charged by the department pursuant to this section shall be based on criteria contained in the fee schedule. The criteria

shall reflect the actual or projected expense incurred by the department in the performance of the service for which the fee is charged;

(m) Be empowered to issue orders for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of this act or of any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant hereto.

L.1958, c. 116, p. 594, s. 9. Amended by L.1961, c. 124, p. 742, s. 1; L.1971, c. 155, s. 2, eff. June 1, 1971; L.1981, c. 296, s. 3, eff. Oct. 9, 1981.

26:2D-9.1. Agreements with federal government; assumption of regulatory authority by state.

The Governor, on behalf of the State, may enter into agreements with the Federal Government providing for discontinuance by the Federal Government and assumption by the State of the authority, in the interest of the protection of the public from radiation hazards, to regulate sources of radiation including by-product materials, source materials and special nuclear materials in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass. Subject to the terms of such agreements, regulatory authority assumed by the State by virtue of such agreements shall be exercised by the department in the manner provided in this act and as may be further provided by codes, rules and regulations of the commission promulgated pursuant to this act.

L.1961, c. 124, p. 745, s. 3.

26:2D-9.2. Agreements with federal government or other states or agencies; performance of functions on co-operative basis

The department may (a) enter into agreements, subject to the approval of the Governor, with the Federal Government, other States or interstate agencies to perform inspections and other radiation protection functions on a co-operative basis with the Federal Government, other States or interstate agencies; and (b) subject to available appropriations, make its personnel available for participation in training programs of the Federal Government and otherwise secure assistance from the Federal Government to maintain and improve the department's administration of this act.

L.1961, c. 124, p. 745, s. 4.

26:2D-10. Prevention of exposure to unnecessary radiation

All sources of radiation shall be shielded, transported, handled, used and kept in such manner as to prevent all users thereof and all persons within effective range thereof from being exposed to unnecessary radiation.

L.1958, c. 116, p. 595, s. 10.

26:2D-11.1. Embargo of articles with radiation hazards; tagging; prohibition of use, sale or disposal, or impoundment; disposal or return; conditions

Notwithstanding any other remedy available to the department, whenever an agent of the department finds or has probable cause to believe that any material, machine, appliance, apparatus or device, or any part thereof, is a radiation hazard or danger of such nature as to constitute a threat to public health or welfare, or is being operated in a manner as to result in such a threat, he may embargo such article by affixing thereto a tag or other appropriate marking, giving notice that such article is, or is suspected to be, a radiation hazard or danger and has been detained or embargoed, and warning all persons not to use, remove or dispose of such article by sale or otherwise until permission for use, removal or disposal is given by the department, or he may cause any material, machine, appliance, apparatus or device to be secured or impounded. It shall be a violation of this act for any person to remove or dispose of such detained or embargoed article by sale or otherwise without such permission.

Within 10 days after embargoing or impounding any source of radiation, the department shall give notice to the person causing the violation or hazardous condition prescribing circumstances under which the source of radiation will be returned to the custody of the person. If the person, within a reasonable time as may be fixed by the department, does not furnish satisfactory evidence to the department of present and intended future compliance with the conditions, the rights of the person, with respect to the source of radiation so secured or impounded, shall become the property of the State to be disposed of by the department on behalf of the State in any manner consistent with public health and safety.

L.1971, c. 372, s. 4, eff. Dec. 30, 1971. Amended by L.1981, c. 296, s. 5, eff. Oct. 9, 1981.

26:2D-11.2. Embargo; hearing; stay; conditions

Any person aggrieved by an embargo imposed under the provisions of this act who shall apply therefor within 30 days after the imposition of such embargo, shall be granted a hearing before the department. Pending the determination by the department before or after such hearing, the department may stay the operation of the embargo upon such terms and conditions, including performance bonds, as it may deem proper.

L.1971, c. 372, s. 5, eff. Dec. 30, 1971.

26:2D-12. Emergency orders; hearing

Whenever the department finds that an emergency exists requiring immediate action to protect the public health or welfare, it may issue an order reciting the existence of such an emergency and requiring that such action be taken as it deems necessary to meet the emergency. Such order shall be effective immediately. Any person to whom such order is directed shall comply therewith immediately, but, on application to the department, shall be afforded a hearing within 5 days. On the basis of such hearing the department may continue such order in effect or revoke, amend or modify such order.

L.1958, c. 116, p. 596, s. 12.

26:2D-13. Actions to prevent violations; injunctions; penalties

The department may bring a civil action in the Superior Court to prevent the violation of the provisions of this act or codes, rules or regulations promulgated by the commission and orders of the department and said court may proceed in the action in a summary manner or otherwise and may restrain in all such cases any person or legal entity from violating any of the provisions of this act or said codes, rules, regulations or orders.

Any person who violates the provisions of this act or any rule, regulation or order promulgated or issued pursuant hereto or uses, removes, or disposes of any property in violation of an embargo imposed under the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$2,500.00 to be collected in a civil action by a summary proceeding under "the penalty enforcement law" (N.J.S. 2A:58-1 et seq.) or in any case before a court of competent jurisdiction wherein injunctive relief has been requested. If the violation is of a continuing nature, each day during which it continues shall constitute an additional, separate and distinct offense.

The department is authorized and empowered to compromise and settle any claim for a penalty under this section in an amount in the discretion of the department as may appear appropriate and equitable under all of the circumstances.

L.1958, c. 116, p. 596, s. 13. Amended by L.1981, c. 296, s. 4, eff. Oct. 9, 1981.

26:2D-14. Service of notice

Any notice, order or other instrument issued pursuant to this act may be served personally or by mailing a copy thereof by certified mail directed to the person or legal entity affected.

L.1958, c. 116, p. 596, s. 14.

26:2D-15. Existing remedies not impaired

No existing civil or criminal remedy for any action which is a violation of any code, rule or regulation of the commission shall be excluded or impaired by this act.

L.1958, c. 116, p. 596, s. 15.

26:2D-16. Review

Any code, or rule or regulation of the commission or determination or finding of the department shall be reviewable in the Superior Court by a proceeding in lieu of prerogative writ.

L.1958, c. 116, p. 596, s. 16.

26:2D-17. Approval of local regulations

No ordinance, resolution or regulation concerning unnecessary radiation adopted by any municipality, county or local board of health shall be effective until a certified copy of such ordinance or regulation has been submitted to the commission and approved by the

commissioner of the department. Such ordinances or regulations may not be approved unless the same shall be consistent with this act or any code, rule or regulation issued pursuant hereto.

L.1958, c. 116, p. 597, s. 17.

26:2D-18. Radioactive materials; transportation or storage or detention pending transit; certificate of handling.

No person shall transport into or through the State, or store, hold or detain pending or during such transit, any of the following materials without first having obtained a certificate of handling from the department:

- a. Plutonium isotopes in any quantity and form exceeding two grams or 20 curies, whichever is less;
- b. Uranium enriched in the isotope U-235 exceeding 25 atomic per cent of the total uranium content in quantities where the U-235 content exceeds one kilogram;
- c. Any of the actinides the activity of which exceeds 20 curies;
- d. Spent reactor fuel elements or mixed fission products associated with such spent fuel elements the activity of which exceeds 20 curies;
- e. Any quantity of radioactive material which exceeds 20 curies; or
- f. Any lesser quantity of radioactive material which, when combined with any other quantity of such material, exceeds 20 curies.

L.1977, c. 233, s. 1, eff. Sept. 26, 1977.

26:2D-19. Submission of information and issuance of certificate

a. Any person seeking to obtain such a certificate shall submit to the department, not less than 7 business days prior to the storage or transporting of any of the materials specified in section 1 of this act, the following information:

(1) Name of shipper, (2) Name of carrier, (3) Type and quantity of radioactive material, (4) Date and time of shipment, (5) Starting point, scheduled route, and destination, (6) Location and manner of storage, and (7) Other information required by the department.

b. The department, after consultation with the Chief of the State Police, shall issue the "certificate of handling" upon a finding that the storage or transporting of such material shall be accomplished in a manner necessary to protect public health and safety of the citizens of the State. The department, in its discretion, may require changes in the location or manner of storage or changes in dates, routes or time of transporting such material if necessary to maximize protection to public health and safety.

L.1977, c. 233, s. 2, eff. Sept. 26, 1977.

26:2D-20. Discharge or threat of discharge of radioactivity; prevention or abatement; recovery of costs

In the event of a discharge of radioactivity, or threat thereof, resulting from a radiation source in storage or transit in this State, the department may recover from any shipper, carrier, bailor, bailee, or any other person responsible for the storage or transportation of such radiation source, the costs incurred by the department for the prevention or abatement of such discharge or the removal of the effects thereof.

L.1977, c. 233, s. 3, eff. Sept. 26, 1977.

26:2D-21. Rules and regulations

Without limiting or impairing in any way the powers heretofore provided by the act to which this act is a supplement, the commission is hereby empowered and directed to adopt, pursuant to the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act" P.L.1968, c. 410 (C. 52:14B-1 et seq.) such rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

L.1977, c. 233, s. 4, eff. Sept. 26, 1977.

26:2D-22. Violations; penalties; crime of fourth degree; enforcement

Any person who violates any provision of this act shall be liable to the penalties contained in P.L.1958, c. 116. Any person who violates any provision of this act shall be guilty of a crime of the fourth degree. The State Police shall, and any local police department may, enforce the provisions of P.L.1977, c. 233 (C. 26:2D-18 et seq.).

L.1977, c. 233, s. 5, eff. Sept. 26, 1977. Amended by L.1981, c. 296, s. 6, eff. Oct. 9, 1981.

26:2D-23. Obstruction, hindrance, delay or interference of personnel of department in performance of duties

No person shall obstruct, hinder, delay or interfere with, by force or otherwise, the performance by the department, its personnel or any of its authorized agents of any duty under the provisions of this act or refuse to permit the personnel or authorized agents to perform their duties by refusing them upon proper presentation of a written order of the department, entrance to any premises at reasonable hours.

L.1981, c. 296, s. 7, eff. Oct. 9, 1981.

26:2D-23.1. Radioactive materials prohibited from transportation or storage in transit

It shall be unlawful for any person to transport or store in transit the following radioactive materials in any county in New Jersey which has an average population density exceeding 1,000 persons per square mile as measured in the most recent decennial census:

- a. Plutonium isotopes in any quantity and form exceeding 20 curies;
- b. Uranium enriched in the isotope U-235 exceeding 25 atomic per cent of the total uranium content in quantities where the U-235 content exceeds 1 kilogram;
- c. Any of the actinides (i.e., elements with atomic number 89 or greater) the activity of which exceeds 20 curies; or
- d. Spent reactor fuel elements or mixed fission products associated with such spent fuel elements the activity of which exceeds 20 curies.

Any quantity of radioactive material specified as "Low Specific Activity" by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 10 CFR Part 71, entitled "Packaging of Radioactive Material for Transport" shall be exempt from the provisions of this act.

L.1983, c. 345, s. 1.

26:2D-23.2. Designation or definition of additional categories or subcategories

The department may, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act" P.L.1968, c. 410 (C. 52:14B-1 et seq.), designate or define any categories or subcategories of radioactive material covered under this act, except radiopharmaceuticals and radioactive substances, the principal purpose of which is associated with the manufacture of the radiopharmaceuticals, to be banned from areas designated by the department. The department shall only do so where it finds that such material may create an unwarranted hazard to public safety and where the transportation of the material in the area is not essential to the public welfare.

L.1983, c. 345, s. 2.

26:2D-23.3. Certificates of handling

Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of this act, the department may issue "certificates of handling" on a case-by-case basis for radioactive materials covered under this act:

- a. For compelling reasons involving urgent public policy or national security interests which transcend public health and safety concerns;
- b. For research or development activities, medical therapy, or educational purposes which the department determines do not pose significant threats to public health and safety;
- c. For the transportation of fresh or non-irradiated nuclear fuel to any nuclear generating facility upon a finding by the department that there is no feasible alternate route or mode of transportation which involves less risk to the public; or

d. For the transportation of spent or irradiated nuclear fuel from any nuclear electricity generating facility upon a finding by the department that there is no feasible alternate route or mode of transportation or method of disposition which involves less risk to the public health and safety; provided, however, that no certificate of handling shall be issued for the transportation of any spent or irradiated nuclear fuel in New Jersey unless the department and the State Police have jointly determined that adequate safety precautions have been taken by the transporter and that adequate emergency response capabilities exist to protect the public during such transportation, and the department has further determined that the shipment of such fuel is secured by a limit of insurance or other form of indemnification, either by law or privately obtained, which is appropriate for the protection of the public in view of the risks associated with such transportation.

L.1983, c. 345, s. 3.

26:2D-23.4. Violations; penalties

Any person who violates the provisions of this act shall, in addition to any penalties imposed pursuant to section 13 of P.L.1958, c. 116 (C. 26:2D-13), have all certificates of handling in the possession of that person revoked and shall be ineligible to receive any certificate of handling for 3 years.

L.1983, c. 345, s. 4.

26:2D-24. Legislative findings and declarations

The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the citizens of the State of New Jersey are entitled to the maximum protection practicable from the harmful effects of excessive and improper exposure to ionizing radiation; that the protection can be increased by requiring appropriate training and experience of persons operating medical equipment emitting ionizing radiation and requiring them to operate the equipment under the specific direction of a licensed practitioner; and that it is therefore necessary to establish standards of education, training and experience for these operators and to provide for the appropriate examination and certification thereof.

L.1981, c. 295, s. 1, eff. Oct. 9, 1981.

26:2D-25. Short title

This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Radiologic Technologist Act."

L.1981, c. 295, s. 2, eff. Oct. 9, 1981.

26:2D-26. Definitions

As used in this act:

- a. "Board" means the Radiologic Technology Board of Examiners created pursuant to section 5 of this act.
- b. "License" means a certificate issued by the board authorizing the licensee to use equipment emitting ionizing radiation on human beings for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes in accordance with the provisions of this act.
- c. "Chest x-ray technologist" means a person, other than a licensed practitioner, whose practice of radiologic technology is limited to the chest area for diagnostic purposes only.
- d. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Environmental Protection.
- e. "Dental x-ray technologist" means a person, other than a licensed practitioner, whose practice of radiologic technology is limited to intraoral radiography for diagnostic purposes only.
- f. "Health physicist" means a person who is certified by the American Board of Health Physics or the American Board of Radiology in radiation physics.
- g. "Licensed practitioner" means a person licensed or otherwise authorized by law to practice medicine, dentistry, dental hygiene, podiatry, chiropractic, osteopathy or chiropractic.
- h. "Radiation therapy technologist" means a person, other than a licensed practitioner, whose application of radiation on human beings is for therapeutic purposes.
- i. "Diagnostic x-ray technologist" means a person, other than a licensed practitioner, whose application of radiation on human beings is for diagnostic purposes.
- j. "Radiologic technologist" means any person who is licensed pursuant to this act.
- k. "Radiologic technology" means the use of equipment emitting ionizing radiation on human beings for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes under the supervision of a licensed practitioner.
- l. "Podiatric x-ray technologist" means a person, other than a licensed practitioner, whose practice of radiologic technology is limited to the operation of x-ray machines as used by podiatrists on the lower leg and foot area for diagnostic purposes only.
- m. "Orthopedic x-ray technologist" means a person, other than a licensed practitioner, whose practice of radiologic technology is limited to the spine and extremities for diagnostic purposes only.
- n. "Urologic x-ray technologist" means a person, other than a licensed practitioner, whose practice of radiologic technology is limited to the abdomen and pelvic area for diagnostic purposes only.

L. 1981, c. 295, s. 3, eff. Oct. 9, 1981. Amended by L. 1984, c. 242, s. 1, eff. Dec. 28, 1984; L. 1985, c. 540, s. 1, eff. Jan. 21, 1986.

26:2D-27. X-ray technologist licenses

a. Except as hereinafter provided, no person other than a licensed practitioner or the holder of a license as provided in this act shall use x-rays on a human being.

b. A person holding a license as a diagnostic x-ray technologist may use the title "licensed radiologic technologist" or the letters (LRT) (R) after his name. No other person shall be entitled to use the title or letters, or any other title or letters after his name that indicate or imply that he is a licensed diagnostic x-ray technologist; nor may any person hold himself out in any way, whether orally or in writing, expressly or by implication, as a licensed diagnostic technologist.

c. A person holding a limited license as a chest x-ray technologist may use the title "licensed chest x-ray technologist" or the letters (LRT)(C) after his name. No other person shall be entitled to use the title or letters, or any other title or letters after his name that indicate or imply that he is a licensed chest x-ray technologist; nor may any person hold himself out in any way, whether orally or in writing, expressly or by implication, as a licensed chest x-ray technologist.

d. A person holding a limited license as a dental x-ray technologist may use the title "licensed dental x-ray technologist" or the letters (LRT)(D) after his name. No other person shall be entitled to use the title or letters, or any other title or letters after his name that indicate or imply that he is a licensed dental x-ray technologist; nor may any person hold himself out in any way, whether orally or in writing, expressly or by implication, as a licensed dental x-ray technologist.

e. A person holding a license as a radiation therapy technologist may use the title "licensed therapy technologist" or (LRT)(T) after his name. No other person shall be entitled to use the title or letters, or any other title or letters after his name that indicate or imply that he is a licensed therapy technologist; nor may any person hold himself out in any way, whether orally or in writing, expressly or by implication, as a licensed therapy technologist.

f. A person holding a license as provided by this act shall use medical equipment emitting ionizing radiation on human beings only for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes on a case by case basis at the specific direction of a licensed practitioner, and only if the application of the equipment is limited in a manner hereinafter specified.

g. Nothing in the provisions of this act relating to radiologic technologists shall be construed to limit, enlarge or affect, in any respect, the practice of their respective professions by duly licensed practitioners.

h. The requirement of a license shall not apply to a hospital resident specializing in radiology, who is not a licensed practitioner in the State of New Jersey, or a student enrolled in and attending a school or college of medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic, podiatry, dentistry, dental hygiene, dental assistance, chiropractic or radiologic technology, who applies radiation to a human being while under the direct supervision of a licensed practitioner.

i. A person holding a license as a diagnostic x-ray technologist and a license as a radiation therapy technologist may use the letters (LRT)(R)(T) after his name.

j. A person holding a limited license as a podiatric x-ray technologist may use the title "licensed podiatric x-ray technologist" or the letters (LRT)(P) after his name. No other person shall be entitled to use the title or letters, or any other title or letters after his name that indicate or imply that he is a licensed podiatric x-ray technologist; nor may any person hold himself out in any way, whether orally or in writing, expressly or by implication, as a licensed podiatric x-ray technologist.

k. A person holding a limited license as an orthopedic x-ray technologist may use the title "licensed orthopedic x-ray technologist" or the letters (LRT)(O) after his name. No other person shall be entitled to use the title or letters, or any other title or letters after his name that indicate or imply that he is a licensed orthopedic x-ray technologist; nor may any person hold himself out in any way, whether orally or in writing, expressly or by implication, as a licensed orthopedic x-ray technologist.

l. A person holding a limited license as a urologic x-ray technologist may use the title "licensed urologic x-ray technologist" or the letters (LRT)(U) after his name. No other person shall be entitled to use the title or letters, or any other title or letters after his name that indicate or imply that he is a licensed urologic x-ray technologist; nor may any person hold himself out in any way, whether orally or in writing, expressly or by implication, as a licensed urologic x-ray technologist.

L. 1981, c. 295, s. 4, eff. Oct. 9, 1981. Amended by L. 1984, c. 242, s. 2, eff. Dec. 28, 1984; L. 1985, c. 540, s. 2, eff. Jan. 21, 1986.

26:2D-28. Radiologic Technology Board of Examiners

a. There is created a Radiologic Technology Board of Examiners which shall be an agency of the Commission on Radiation Protection in the Department of Environmental Protection and which shall report to the commission. The board shall consist of two commission members appointed annually to the membership of the board by the chairman of the commission, and 13 additional members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Of the members appointed by the Governor, two shall be radiologists who have practiced not less than five years; one shall be a licensed physician who has actively engaged in the practice of medicine not less than five years; one shall be a licensed dentist who has actively engaged in the practice of dentistry for not less than five years; one shall be a licensed podiatrist who has actively engaged in the practice of podiatry for not less than five years; one shall be an administrator of a general hospital with at least five years' experience; one shall be a health physicist who has practiced not less than five years; three shall be practicing radiologic technologists with at least five years of experience in the practice of radiologic technology and holders of current certificates issued pursuant to this act; two shall be members of the general public; and one shall be a representative of the department designated by the Governor pursuant to subsection c. of section 2 of P.L.1971, c. 60 (C. 45:1-2.2); provided, however, that for the remainder of their prescribed terms the members of the x-ray technicians board created by section 4 of P.L.1968, c. 291 (C. 45:25-4) shall constitute the membership of the board created by this section.

b. The terms of office of the members appointed by the Governor shall be three years. Vacancies shall be filled for an unexpired term only in the manner provided for the original appointment.

c. Members of the board shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for their reasonable and necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

d. The commissioner shall designate an officer or employee of the department to act as secretary of the board who shall not be a member of the board.

e. The board, for the purpose of transacting its business, shall meet at least once every four months at times and places fixed by the board. At its first meeting each year it shall organize and elect from its members a chairman. Special meetings also may be held at times as the board may fix, or at the call of the chairman or the commissioner. A written and timely notice of the time, place and purpose of any special meeting shall be mailed by the secretary to all members of the board.

f. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting.

L. 1981, c. 295, s. 5; amended by L. 1984, c. 242, s. 3; 1985, c. 540, s. 3; 1987, c. 121, s. 1.

26:2D-29. Qualifications

a. The board shall admit to examination for licensing any applicant who shall pay to the department a nonrefundable fee established by rule of the commission and submit satisfactory evidence, verified by oath or affirmation, that the applicant:

(1) At the time of application is at least 18 years of age;

(2) Is of good moral character;

(3) Has successfully completed a four-year course of study in a secondary school approved by the State Board of Education, or passed an approved equivalency test.

b. In addition to the requirements of subsection a. hereof, any person seeking to obtain a license in a specific area of radiologic technology must comply with the following requirements:

(1) Each applicant for a license as a diagnostic x-ray technologist (LRT)(R) shall have satisfactorily completed a 24-month course of study in radiologic technology approved by the board or its equivalent, as determined by the board.

(2) Each applicant for a license as a therapy technologist (LRT(T)) shall have satisfactorily completed a 24-month course in radiation therapy technology approved by the board or the equivalent of such, as determined by the board.

(3) Each applicant for a license as a chest x-ray technologist (LRT(C)) shall have satisfactorily completed the basic curriculum for chest radiography as approved by the board or its equivalent, as determined by the board.

(4) Each applicant for a license as a dental x-ray technologist (LRT(D)) shall have satisfactorily completed the curriculum for dental radiography as approved by the board or its equivalent, as determined by the board.

(5) Each applicant for a license as a podiatric x-ray technologist (LRT(P)) shall have satisfactorily completed the basic curriculum for podiatric radiography as approved by the board or its equivalent, as determined by the board.

(6) Each applicant for a license as an orthopedic x-ray technologist (LRT(O)) shall have satisfactorily completed the basic curriculum for orthopedic radiography as approved by the board or its equivalent, as determined by the board.

(7) Each applicant for a license as an urologic x-ray technologist (LRT(U)) shall have satisfactorily completed the basic curriculum for urologic radiography as approved by the board or its equivalent, as determined by the board.

c. The board shall establish criteria and standards for programs of diagnostic or radiation therapy and approve these programs upon a finding that the standards and criteria have been met.

L. 1981, c. 295, s. 6, eff. Oct. 9, 1981. Amended by L. 1984, c. 242, s. 4, eff. Dec. 28, 1984; L. 1985, c. 540, s. 4, eff. Jan. 21, 1986.

26:2D-30. Training programs

a. The program of diagnostic x-ray technology shall be at least a 24-month course or its equivalent, as determined by the board. The curriculum for this course may follow the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation (CAHEA) standards; provided that the standards are not in conflict with board policies.

b. The program of radiation therapy technology shall be at least a 24-month course of study or its equivalent, as determined by the board. The curriculum for the course may follow the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation (CAHEA) standards; provided that the standards are not in conflict with board policies.

c. The board shall establish criteria and standards for programs of chest radiography, podiatric radiography, orthopedic radiography, urologic radiography and dental radiography and approve the programs upon a finding that the standards and criteria have been met.

d. An approved program of radiologic technology may be offered by a medical or educational institution or other public or private agency or institution, and, for the purpose of providing the requisite clinical experience, shall be affiliated with one or more hospitals that, in the opinion of the board, are likely to provide the experience.

L. 1981, c. 295, s. 7, eff. Oct. 9, 1981. Amended by L. 1984, c. 242, s. 5, eff. Dec. 28, 1984; L. 1985, c. 540, s. 5, eff. Jan. 21, 1986.

26:2D-31. License examination; in lieu certificate, registration or license

a. Each applicant shall be required to pass a license examination designated and approved by the board for his specialty.

b. The board shall hold an examination at least once every 6 months at times and places as the board may determine.

c. An applicant who fails to pass the examination may reapply for the examination; provided the applicant complies with the conditions established by the board.

d. The board may accept, in lieu of its own examination, a current certificate of the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists issued on the basis of a registry examination satisfactory to the board, provided that the standards of that agency are at least as stringent as those established by the board.

e. The board may accept, in lieu of its own examination, a current certificate, registration or license as a radiologic technologist issued by another state, provided that the standards in the other state are at least as stringent as those established by the board.

f. The board may accept, in lieu of its own examination, a current certificate of the New Jersey Board of Dentistry issued on the basis of satisfactory completion of the certification examination given by the Certifying Board of the American Dental Assistants' Association and any educational requirements as may be prescribed by the New Jersey Board of Dentistry, provided that the standards of that association are at least as stringent as those established by the board.

L.1981, c. 295, s. 8, eff. Oct. 9, 1981.

26:2D-32. Issuance of licenses

a. The board shall issue a license to each candidate who has either successfully passed the examination, or who has paid the prescribed fee and has qualified under subsection d., e. or f. of section 8 of this act.

b. The board may, in its discretion, issue a limited license to any applicant who does not qualify, by reason of a restricted area or duration of training and experience, for the issuance of a license under the provisions of section 7 or 9 of this act, but who has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the board by examination that he is capable of performing the functions of a radiologic technologist in chest x-ray technology or of acting as a dental x-ray technologist, orthopedic x-ray technologist, urologic x-ray technologist or podiatric x-ray technologist. A limited license shall specify the activities that its holder may engage in, and

shall be issued only if the board finds that its issuance will not violate the purposes of this act or tend to endanger the public health and safety.

c. The board may, in its discretion, issue a temporary license to any person whose license or relicensure may be pending and in whose case the issuance of a temporary license may be justified by reason of special circumstances. A temporary license shall be issued only if the board finds that its issuance will not violate the purposes of this act or tend to endanger the public health and safety. A temporary license shall expire 90 days after the date of the next examination, if the applicant is required to take the same, or, if the applicant does not take the examination, then on the date of the examination. In all other cases, a temporary license shall expire when the determination is made either to issue or deny the applicant a regular license and in no event shall a temporary license be issued for a period longer than 180 days.

d. Every radiologic technologist shall carry his current license on his person at work. The license shall be displayed on request.

L. 1981, c. 295, s. 9, eff. Oct. 9, 1981. Amended by L. 1984, c. 242, s. 6, eff. Dec. 28, 1984; L. 1985, c. 540, s. 6, eff. Jan. 21, 1986.

26:2D-33. Licenses; renewal; duration; fee; radiologic technologist; renewal within 5 years; existing certificates; CXT certification; limited certificate

a. All licenses are renewable on December 31 of every even numbered year following the year of its issuance. A license shall be renewed by the board for a period of 2 years upon payment of a renewal fee in an amount to be determined by rule of the commission.

b. A radiologic technologist who has been heretofore duly licensed in this State and whose license has not been revoked or suspended, and who has temporarily ceased his activities as a radiologic technologist for not more than 5 years, may apply for the reissuance of a license upon compliance with the application provisions of this act, including payment of any outstanding fee.

c. Any person who, as of the effective date of this act, holds an unlimited certificate as a certified x-ray technologist (CXT) issued pursuant to P.L.1968, c. 291 shall be licensed as both a diagnostic x-ray and radiation therapy technologist until the expiration date of that certificate. Any person who, as of the effective date of this act, holds a limited certificate in chest x-ray, dental x-ray or radiation therapy pursuant to P.L.1968, c. 291 shall be licensed in that category until the expiration date of that certificate.

d. All CXT certifications shall be renewed by the board by the issuance of a license as a diagnostic x-ray technologist. All limited certificates shall be renewed only by the issuance of a license in the same limited category.

e. Within 5 years of the effective date of this act, the board may issue a license as a radiation therapy technologist to anyone upon the expiration of his CXT certificate upon the submission of a separate application accompanied by such information as required by the board and a fee as established by regulation.

L.1981, c. 295, s. 10, eff. Oct. 9, 1981.

26:2D-34. Suspension, revocation, censure or other discipline

a. The license of a radiologic technologist may be suspended for a fixed period, or may be revoked, or the technologist may be censured, reprimanded or otherwise disciplined, in accordance with the provisions and procedures defined in this act, if after due hearing it is determined that he:

(1) Is guilty of any fraud or deceit in his activities as a radiologic technologist or has been guilty of any fraud or deceit in procuring his license;

(2) Has been convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction, either within or without this State, of a crime involving moral turpitude, except that if the conviction has been reversed and the holder of the license discharged or acquitted, or if he has been pardoned or his civil rights restored, the license may be restored to him;

(3) Is or has been afflicted with any medical problem, disability, or addiction which, in the opinion of the board, would impair his professional competence;

(4) Has aided and abetted a person who is not a licensed radiologic technologist or otherwise authorized pursuant to section 4 of this act in engaging in the activities of a radiologic technologist;

(5) Has undertaken or engaged in any practice beyond the scope of the authorized activities of a radiologic technologist pursuant to this act;

(6) Has falsely impersonated a duly licensed or former duly licensed radiologic technologist or is engaging in the activities of a radiologic technologist under an assumed name;

(7) Has been guilty of unethical conduct as defined by rules promulgated by the commission;

(8) Has continued to practice without obtaining a license renewal as required by this act;

(9) Has applied ionizing radiation to a human being without the specific direction of a duly licensed practitioner as defined herein; or to any person or part of the human body outside the scope of his specific authorization;

(10) Has acted or is acting as an owner, co-owner, or employer in any enterprise engaged in the application of ionizing radiation to human beings for the purpose of diagnostic interpretation, chiropractic analysis, or the treatment of disease;

(11) Has expressed to a member of the public an interpretation of a diagnostic x-ray film or fluorescent image;

(12) Has used or is using the prefix "Dr.," unless entitled to do so pursuant to a degree granted, the word "doctor" or any suffix or affix to indicate or imply that the radiologic technologist is a duly licensed practitioner as defined herein when not so licensed;

(13) Is or has been guilty of incompetence or negligence in his activities as a radiologic technologist.

b. Proceedings against any radiologic technologist under this section shall be instituted by filing with the board a written charge or charges under oath against the radiologic technologist. The charges may be preferred by any person, corporation, association or public officer, or by the board in the first instance. A copy thereof, together with a report of the investigation as the board shall deem proper, shall be referred to the commission for its recommendation to the commissioner. If the commissioner determines the matter to be a contested case, he shall either designate three or more members of the board as a committee to hear and report on the charges and shall set a time and place for the hearing or shall refer the matter to the Office of Administrative Law for hearing before an administrative law judge, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c. 410 (C. 52:14B-1 et seq.). For the purpose of this section, the board, its committee or the administrative law judge shall have power to issue subpoenas for the appearance of witnesses, and to take testimony under oath. Upon review of the record of the hearing, the commissioner may affirm, modify or reject the written report and recommendation of the committee or the administrative law judge. If the commissioner finds that the charges have not been proved, he shall order them dismissed. If the charges are found to be true, the commissioner may, in his discretion, issue an order suspending or revoking the license of the accused, or otherwise disciplining him.

c. When the license of any person has been revoked or annulled, as herein provided, the board may, after the expiration of 2 years, accept an application for restoration of the license.

L.1981, c. 295, s. 11, eff. Oct. 9, 1981.

26:2D-35. Employment of unlicensed radiologic technologist

No person shall knowingly or negligently employ as a radiologic technologist any person who requires and does not possess a valid license to engage in the activities of a radiologic technologist.

L.1981, c. 295, s. 12, eff. Oct. 9, 1981.

26:2D-36. Violations; sanctions

Any person who violates any provision of this act or any rule, regulation or order promulgated or issued pursuant to the act to which this act is supplementary shall be subject to the sanctions contained in P.L.1958, c. 116 (C. 26:2D-1 et seq.) as amended and supplemented.

L.1981, c. 295, s. 13, eff. Oct. 9, 1981.

26:2D-37. Short title

This act shall be known and may be cited as "The Radiation Accident Response Act."

L.1981, c. 302, s. 1, eff. Oct. 27, 1981.

26:2D-38. Legislative findings and determinations

The Legislature hereby finds and determines that the citizens of the State of New Jersey are entitled to the maximum protection possible from any and all threats to their health and welfare which may result from a radiation accident at a nuclear facility or during the transportation of radioactive material; that existing emergency response capabilities to abate these threats are dispersed among various State and local agencies and private organizations and limited in geographic scope; and that the dangers posed by these accidents can best be minimized by the development and implementation of a comprehensive and coherent response plan to coordinate and guide all necessary and appropriate resources and personnel into a unified course of action.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 2, eff. Oct. 27, 1981.

26:2D-39. Definitions

As used in this act:

- a. "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection;
- b. "Division" means the Division of State Police in the Department of Law and Public Safety;
- c. "Nuclear facility" means any facility which would pose a threat to the health and welfare of the public in the event of a radiation accident, including, but not limited to, atomic fission or fusion electric generating facilities, nuclear fuel fabrication plants, nuclear fuel reprocessing plants, nuclear waste handling and disposal facilities, and any other facility requiring a certificate of handling pursuant to P.L.1977, c. 233;
- d. "Plan" means the State Radiation Emergency Response Plan mandated by section 4 of this act;
- e. "Radiation accident" means any occurrence or event during the operation and maintenance of any nuclear facility or during the transportation of radioactive material, which results in the release of unnecessary radiation, as defined in section 1 of P.L.1958, c. 116 (C. 26:2D-1);

f. "Operator" means the company or corporation operating a nuclear electric generating facility, when the company or corporation is a public electric utility authorized to petition the Board of Public Utilities to recover expenses directly related to the operation of a nuclear electric generating facility in New Jersey; however, when the facility is being operated by an affiliate or associated corporation of a public electric utility, "operator" means the public electric utility and not the affiliated or associated corporation.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 3, eff. Oct. 27, 1981. Amended by L.1984, c. 98, s. 1, eff. July 1, 1985.

26:2D-40. State radiation emergency response plan; preparation and adoption; revision and update

The department and the division, after consultation with the Departments of Health, Energy, and Transportation and after careful review of all relevant guidelines established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall, within 18 months of the effective date of this act, jointly prepare or cause to be prepared and adopt a State Radiation Emergency Response Plan. The plan shall be based upon planning criteria, objectives, requirements, responsibilities and concepts of operation for the implementation of all necessary and appropriate protective or remedial measures to be taken with respect to a radiation accident, or threatened radiation accident, at a nuclear facility or during the transportation of radioactive material, including but not limited to, the designation of all counties and municipalities which shall prepare radiation emergency response plans, the establishment and implementation of appropriate training programs for all personnel who may be involved in any aspect of radiation emergency planning and response, the establishment of an emergency operations headquarters proximate to the site of each nuclear facility from which emergency response operations can be coordinated efficiently and effectively, the development and installation of a mechanism to monitor all temporary circumstances or conditions such as road repairs, utility activities, and floods, which may impede or preclude implementation of the emergency response plan and apprise all relevant emergency response personnel thereof, the preparation and updating of an inventory of temporary housing facilities which may be required in the event of a radiation accident, the development and administration of a communications system to efficiently and effectively discharge all responsibilities and duties in the event of a radiation accident, the preparation of a public emergency response plan for residents of the affected area, the establishment of procedures and practices to review and monitor potential threats from nuclear facilities in neighboring states and to coordinate emergency response plans with any such plans established for such out-of-State-facilities, and a public emergency notification and public information and educational program to furnish all citizens who may be affected with information as they may require to act safely and prudently. The plan shall be revised and updated at least bi-annually; provided, however, that a thorough revision and updating shall be undertaken and completed at least 6 months prior to the projected commencement of operations of any new nuclear facility. The criteria, objectives, requirements, concepts of operation, and designations shall be published by the department and division within 3 months of the effective date of this act.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 4, eff. Oct. 27, 1981.

26:2D-41. Municipality with nuclear facilities or designation as affected municipality; local radiation emergency response plan

Every municipality in each county wherein is located one or more nuclear facilities or which is designated as an affected municipality within 6 months of the adoption of the designation and in conformity with the criteria and objectives, requirements, responsibilities, and concepts of operation established, shall prepare and submit to the county wherein it is located, a local radiation emergency response plan. The local radiation emergency response plans shall be submitted through the county for approval by the division and the department. The local plans shall be reviewed at least once every 18 months and revised, subject to county approval. Any municipality required to prepare an emergency response plan pursuant to this section may apply to the department for financial and technical assistance therefor.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 5, eff. Oct. 27, 1981.

26:2D-42. County emergency response plans

Every county wherein is located one or more nuclear facilities or which is designated as an affected county, shall, within 6 months of the designation and in conformity with criteria and guidelines established, prepare and submit to the department and the division a county radiation emergency response plan which coordinates and supplements and, if necessary, replaces radiation emergency response plans of municipalities within its jurisdiction. The county emergency response plan shall, after initial approval, be updated at least every 18 months.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 6, eff. Oct. 27, 1981.

26:2D-43. Powers and duties of department

The department is authorized and directed to:

- a. Carry out all duties and responsibilities established by any memorandum of understanding between the department and the division necessary or incident to the implementation of the plan;
- b. Assess any danger attendant to a radiation accident, provide immediate public health and safety and other technical guidance, and coordinate on-site radiation emergency abatement procedures;
- c. Provide public health and safety and other technical advice and guidance as it may deem appropriate with respect to the preparation and implementation of the plan;

- d. Review, approve or modify, in cooperation with the division, all radiation emergency response plans and procedures developed or modified pursuant to this act;
- e. Conduct, in cooperation with the division, public hearings annually in each designated county to determine the adequacy and effectiveness of the plan;
- f. Direct, in cooperation with the division, the testing and evaluation of all plans developed pursuant to this act upon their adoption, and annually thereafter, to assure that all personnel with emergency response duties and responsibilities effectively carry out their assigned tasks;
- g. Develop and implement a comprehensive monitoring strategy which shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the daily monitoring of levels of radioactivity in the environment; and
- h. Seek and apply for funds, grants, and other forms of financial assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and any other public and private sources to support the purposes and provisions of this act.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 7, eff. Oct. 27, 1981.

26:2D-44. Powers and duties of division

The division is authorized and directed to:

- a. Carry out all duties and responsibilities established by any memorandum of understanding between the department and the division necessary or incident to the implementation of the plan;
- b. Exercise operational control during any threatened or actual radiation emergency;
- c. Review, approve or modify, in cooperation with the department, all radiation emergency response plans and procedures developed or modified pursuant to this act;
- d. Direct, in cooperation with the department, the testing and evaluation of all emergency response plans developed pursuant to this act upon their adoption, and annually thereafter, to assure that all personnel with emergency response duties and responsibilities effectively carry out their assigned tasks.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 8, eff. Oct. 27, 1981.

26:2D-45. Duties of department of health

The Department of Health shall, within 1 year of the effective date of this act:

- a. Complete and update annually a study of the public health aspects of nuclear emergency response planning, which study shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, an evaluation of existing medical facilities and personnel to determine the State's present

capacity to respond to any radiation threat to public health; an evaluation of the evacuation plans of hospitals and other health care facilities and alternate sources of care for patients; and an inventory of the standby plans, capacity, and distribution of all prophylactic or preventive supplies and equipment deemed medically advisable for use, as well as an evaluation of the feasibility and desirability of the State purchase and distribution of potassium iodide in order to minimize the adverse effects of the radiation accident. The results of the study, and any recommendations, shall be submitted to the department and the division for their use in preparing the plan and relevant portions of such study shall be submitted by the department to the municipalities charged with developing local emergency response plans to assist them in the preparation of such plans;

b. Establish standards and criteria to identify those persons at greatest health risk in the event of radiation exposure so that they may be afforded maximum protection;

c. Develop a plan for medical services to evacuees en route and at the sites of temporary shelter, and submit such plan to the department and the division for incorporation into the plan;

d. Develop and implement appropriate training programs for emergency medical personnel, health facility managers, and health officers;

e. Develop and implement, in cooperation with the division and the department, public educational programs concerning the effects and hazards of radiation.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 9, eff. Oct. 27, 1981.

26:2D-46. Duties of department of transportation

The Department of Transportation shall, within 1 year of the effective date of this act:

a. Complete a study evaluating all means of transportation serving affected counties and municipalities and, in conjunction with the Department of Health, develop an inventory of emergency transport vehicles. Such study shall be submitted to the department and the division, and relevant portions thereof shall be submitted by the department to municipalities charged with developing local emergency response plans for their use in preparing emergency response plans for their use in preparing emergency response plans;

b. Prepare and submit to the department and the division for inclusion in the plan, and annually update, a radiation emergency transportation plan, which plan shall include, but not be limited to, the designation, construction, and maintenance of primary and secondary routes to be used by radiation emergency response personnel and the general public in the event of a radiation accident or threatened radiation accident, and the development of traffic management procedures sufficient to assure rapid access to and from any affected county or municipality.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 10, eff. Oct. 27, 1981.

26:2D-47. Duties of department of energy

The Department of Energy shall, within 1 year of the effective date of this act:

a. Complete a study and evaluation of all existing emergency energy supplies available to the State and accessible to affected counties and municipalities in the event of a radiation accident or threatened radiation accident, and submit such study to the department and the division, and relevant portions shall be submitted by the department thereof to municipalities charged with developing local emergency response plans for their use in preparing emergency response plans; and

b. Develop and submit to the department and the division, for inclusion in the plan, an update annually, an emergency energy supply plan to assure that any area affected by a radiation accident or threatened radiation accident, will have access to sufficient energy supplies to implement any emergency response plans or procedures.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 11, eff. Oct. 27, 1981.

26:2D-48. Assessment against operator of nuclear electric generating facility; levy and payment

a. In order to defray the expenses of local, county and State agencies in discharging their responsibilities under this act, including those costs associated with the development, testing and updating of the Emergency Radiation Response Plans and for the acquisition and maintenance of any equipment necessary to carry out their responsibilities, the State Treasurer shall annually make an assessment against each operator of a nuclear electric generating facility located in New Jersey;

b. The assessment to each operator of a nuclear electric generating facility shall not exceed the greater of \$2,000,000.00 or $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1% of the gross electric receipts of the operator reported pursuant to P.L.1940, c. 5 (C. 54:30A-49 et seq.), derived from intrastate electric operations during the preceding calendar year, and shall be assessed in an amount equal to the sum of the amounts in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection and determined annually by the State Treasurer on or before June 30 in the following manner:

(1) The total amount appropriated to the various local, county and State agencies by law for the purpose of discharging their responsibilities under P.L.1981, c.302 (C. 26:2D-37 et seq.) for the State's next fiscal year for costs related directly to a particular nuclear electric generating facility shall be assessed against the operator of that particular nuclear electric generating facility.

(2) All other amounts appropriated to the State agencies by law for the purpose of discharging their responsibilities under P.L.1981, c. 302 (C. 26:2D-37 et seq.) for the next fiscal year shall be assessed equally against each operator of a nuclear electric generating facility.

The assessment prescribed above shall be levied by the State Treasurer not later than July 1, and shall be paid within 30 days after mailing by first class mail to the affected operator of the nuclear electric generating facility notice thereof and a statement of the amount;

c. The assessments shall be appropriated through the regular appropriation process in accordance with a joint budget to be submitted by the division and the department;

d. Any costs of a local, county or State agency incurred in discharging its responsibilities under P.L.1981, c. 302 (C. 26:2D-37 et seq.), not reasonably required to carry out the purposes of P.L.1981, c. 302 (C. 26:2D-37 et seq.) or not generally associated with or related to the operation of nuclear electric generating facilities located in New Jersey, shall not be included in any such assessment or appropriation.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 12, eff. Oct. 27, 1981. Amended by L.1984, c. 98, s. 2, eff. July 1, 1985.

26:2D-49. Objections; hearing

Within 15 days after the date of mailing a statement as provided in this act, the operator of a nuclear electric generating facility against which the statement is rendered may file with the State Treasurer its objections thereto. Not less than 30 nor more than 60 days after giving notice thereof to the objecting utility, the State Treasurer shall hold a hearing on the objections.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 13, eff. Oct. 27, 1981. Amended by L.1984, c. 98, s. 3, eff. July 1, 1985.

26:2D-50. Determination by state treasurer; amended, invalid or valid statement

If, after the hearing, the State Treasurer finds that any part of the charge against the objecting operator of a nuclear electric generating facility is excessive, erroneous, or invalid, he shall transmit to the operator of a nuclear electric generating facility, by registered mail, an amended statement in accordance with the findings, which shall have the same force and effect as an original statement. If the State Treasurer finds the entire statement invalid, he shall notify the objecting operator of a nuclear electric generating facility, by registered mail, of the determination, and the original statement shall be null and void. If the State Treasurer finds that the statement as rendered is neither excessive, erroneous, unlawful nor invalid, in whole or in part, he shall transmit notice thereof to the objecting utility by registered mail.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 14, eff. Oct. 27, 1981. Amended by L.1984, c. 98, s. 4, eff. July 1, 1985.

26:2D-51. Prohibition of action to restrain or delay payment; refund after payment

No action or proceeding shall be maintained in any court for the purpose of restraining or delaying the collection or payment of a statement rendered in compliance with the provisions of this act. An operator of a nuclear electric generating facility against which a statement is rendered shall pay the amount thereof, and after the payment may, in the manner provided by this act, at any time within two years from the date of the payment, bring against the State an action at law to recover the amount paid, with legal interest

thereon from the date of payment, upon the ground that the assessment was excessive, erroneous, or invalid in whole or in part.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 15, eff. Oct. 27, 1981. Amended by L.1984, c. 98, s. 5, eff. July 1, 1985.

26:2D-52. Failure to pay or file objections

If any affected operator of a nuclear electric generating facility, to which a statement for the amount assessed against it as provided in this act has been rendered, fails to pay the amount within 30 days, or fails to file with the State Treasurer objections to the statement as provided herein, the State Treasurer shall proceed to collect the amount stated to be due, with legal interest, by seizure and sale of any goods or chattels, including stocks, securities, bank accounts, evidences of debt and accounts receivable belonging to the affected operator of a nuclear electric generating facility anywhere within the State.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 16, eff. Oct. 27, 1981. Amended by L.1984, c. 98, s. 6, eff. July 1, 1985.

26:2D-53. Rules and regulations

The department and the division are authorized in accordance with the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c. 410 (C. 52:14B-1 et seq.), to jointly promulgate, adopt, and enforce any rules and regulations necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes and intent of this act.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 17, eff. Oct. 27, 1981.

26:2D-54. Inspection of buildings and places

The department and the division shall have the authority to enter and inspect any building or place for the purpose of determining compliance or noncompliance with the provisions of this act, any rules or regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or the plan.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 18, eff. Oct. 27, 1981.

26:2D-55. Continuance and expiration of existing state radiation emergency plan

The existing State Radiation Emergency Plan, as contained in the PIPAG Manual (Procedures for Implementing Protective Action Guides), or any other radiation emergency plan approved pursuant to State or federal law shall continue in full force and effect until all emergency response plans required by this act are adopted.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 19, eff. Oct. 27, 1981. Amended by L.1984, c. 98, s. 7, eff. July 1, 1985.

26:2D-56. Severability

If any section, part, phrase, or provision of this act or the application thereof to any person be adjudged invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the judgment shall be confined in its operation to the section, part, phrase, provision, or application directly

involved in the controversy in which the judgment shall have been rendered and it shall not affect or impair the validity of the remainder of this act or the application thereof to other persons.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 20, eff. Oct. 27, 1981.

26:2D-57. Violations; penalty; injunction

Any person who willfully violates this act or any rule, or regulation promulgated pursuant hereto, including the State Radiation Emergency Response Plan, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$2,500.00 for each offense, to be collected by the department and the division in a summary proceeding under "the penalty enforcement law" (N.J.S. 2A:58-1 et seq.) or in any case before a court of competent jurisdiction wherein injunctive relief is requested. If the violation is of a continuing nature, each day during which it continues shall constitute an additional, separate and distinct offense. The department and the division are authorized to compromise and settle any claim for penalty under this section in an amount in their discretion as may appear appropriate in all these circumstances.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 21, eff. Oct. 27, 1981.

26:2D-58. Advice of Governor's advisory council for emergency services

In implementing the provisions of this act, the department and the division shall seek the advice of the Governor's Advisory Council for Emergency Services established pursuant to P.L.1972, c. 133.

L.1981, c. 302, s. 22, eff. Oct. 27, 1981.

26:2D-59. Radon gas, progeny study

The Department of Environmental Protection shall prepare and transmit to the Governor and Legislature a study concerning the dangers posed to the public health, safety, and welfare by the presence of radon gas and radon progeny in residential dwellings, schools, and public buildings in the State. The study shall identify the potential sources of contamination in the State, identify demographic, geologic, and geographic areas subject to an actual or potential threat or danger of contamination, and develop a cost-effective strategy for radon gas and radon progeny contamination testing. The study shall include recommendations for private actions to solve or alleviate potential health problems and any legislative or executive action that should be taken. The department shall prepare and transmit to the Governor and the Senate Institutions, Health and Welfare Committee and the General Assembly Agriculture and Environment Committee interim reports on its progress in implementing this section. The department shall transmit its first report on May 1, 1986 and subsequent reports every six months thereafter.

L. 1985, c. 408, s. 1, eff. Jan. 10, 1986.

26:2D-60. Voluntary registry

The Department of Health shall conduct an epidemiologic study of cancer and the presence of radon gas and radon progeny in residential dwellings and shall maintain a voluntary registry of persons at risk of radiogenic lung cancer. The department shall communicate promptly to persons on the registry new techniques for the prevention of mortality from the disease.

L. 1985, c. 408, s. 2, eff. Jan. 10, 1986.

26:2D-61. Monitoring

The Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Health shall coordinate to establish a program of confirmatory monitoring of the presence of radon gas and radon progeny in residential dwellings, utilizing local health officers and the Department of Environmental Protection personnel.

L. 1985, c. 408, s. 3, eff. Jan. 10, 1986.

26:2D-62. Public information and education program

The Departments of Environmental Protection and Health shall also coordinate to establish a public information and education program to inform the public of the potential health effects of the presence of radon gas and radon progeny in residential dwellings, and the presence of radium in potable water supplies, and the geographic areas in the State subject to an actual or potential threat of danger and the measures which can be taken to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the State. This public information and education program shall include:

- a. A cooperative program with county and local health departments to facilitate health education in response to requests from the public; and
- b. A toll-free public telephone information service within the Department of Environmental Protection to answer questions from residents of the State concerning radon gas and radon progeny contamination, or radium contamination, or both, as the case may be. The availability of the public telephone information service shall be published in the major newspapers circulated in the geographic areas of this State subject to an actual or potential threat of danger from radon gas or radon progeny contamination, or from the presence of radium in potable water supplies, as appropriate.

L.1985, c.408, s.4; amended 1989,c.311,s.5.

26:2D-70. Radon tester certification

The Department of Environmental Protection shall within 180 days of the enactment of this act establish a program for the certification of persons who test for the presence of radon gas and radon progeny in buildings.

L. 1986, c. 83, s. 1, eff. Aug. 14, 1986.

26:2D-71. Radon mitigator certification

The Department of Environmental Protection shall within 180 days of the enactment of this act establish a program for the certification of persons who mitigate, and safeguard buildings from, the presence of radon gas and radon progeny.

L. 1986, c. 83, s. 2, eff. Aug. 14, 1986.

26:2D-72. Mandatory programs

Beginning 90 days after the establishment of the certification programs by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to sections 1 and 2 of this act, no person who is not certified pursuant to section 1 or section 2 of this act, as appropriate, shall test for, or mitigate or safeguard a building from, the presence of radon gas and radon progeny. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a person performing this testing or mitigation on a building which he owns, or to a person performing testing or mitigation without remuneration.

L. 1986, c. 83, s. 3, eff. Aug. 14, 1986.

26:2D-73. Confidentiality

No person shall disclose to any person, except to the Department of Environmental Protection or the Department of Health, the address or owner of a nonpublic building that the person tested or treated for the presence of radon gas and radon progeny, unless the owner of the building waives, in writing, this right of confidentiality.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to a person performing testing or treatment on a building which he owns, or to instances where disclosure is necessary to contract for further testing or to contract for the mitigating and safeguarding of a building from the presence of radon gas and radon progeny. In the case of a prospective sale of a building which has been tested for radon gas and radon progeny, the seller shall provide the buyer, at the time the contract of sale is entered into, with a copy of the results of that test and evidence of any subsequent mitigation or treatment, and any prospective buyer who contracts for the testing shall have the right to receive the results of that testing.

L. 1986, c. 83, s. 4, eff. Aug. 14, 1986.

26:2D-74. Disclosure to Department of Environmental Protection

A person certified pursuant to section 1 or 2 of this act to provide testing or mitigation services shall, within 30 days of the provision of these services, disclose to the Department of Environmental Protection the address or location of the building, the name of the owner of the building where the services were provided, and the results of any tests performed. The

Department of Environmental Protection shall provide to the Department of Health this information upon the request of the Department of Health.

L. 1986, c. 83, s. 5, eff. Aug. 14, 1986.

26:2D-75. Fee schedule

The department shall establish a fee schedule to cover the costs of the certification programs established pursuant to sections 1 and 2 of this act.

L. 1986, c. 83, s. 6, eff. Aug. 14, 1986.

26:2D-76. Rules, regulations

The department shall, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L. 1968, c. 410 (C. 52:14B-1 et seq.), adopt rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this act.

L. 1986, c. 83, s. 7, eff. Aug. 14, 1986.

26:2D-77. 3rd degree crimes

A person who violates the provisions of section 3, 4, or 5 of this act, or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant thereto, is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

L. 1986, c. 83, s. 8, eff. Aug. 14, 1986.

26:2D-78. Not public records

For the purposes of P.L. 1963, c. 73 (C. 47:1A-1 et seq.), health data relating to individuals and data relating to radon gas and radon progeny contamination at specific properties, including residential dwellings, gathered pursuant to the provisions of this act and the provisions of P.L. 1985, c. 408 (C. 26:2D-59 et seq.) shall not be deemed to be public records. The Department of Health and Environmental Protection shall destroy all information in their possession relating to the names and addresses of persons owning properties on which data were collected relating to radon gas and radon progeny contamination, at the end of five years from the date on which the data were collected.

L. 1986, c. 83, s. 9, eff. Aug. 14, 1986.

26:2D-79. Specialized scientific personnel

The Departments of Environmental Protection and Health are authorized to employ persons with specialized scientific training necessary to implement the provisions of P.L. 1985, c. 408 (C. 26:2D-59 et seq.) without regard to the provisions of Title 11 of the Revised Statutes.

L. 1986, c. 83, s. 10, eff. Aug. 14, 1986.

26:2D-80. New-house testing

The Department of Community Affairs is authorized to enter into an agreement with a public or private agency to carry out testing for radon gas and radon progeny at the sites of residential dwellings, the construction of which is in progress or commences on or after the effective date of this act, and to provide funding for that testing, provided that each \$1.00 of that funding is matched by \$1.00 from other public or private sources.

L. 1986, c. 83, s. 11, eff. Aug. 14, 1986.

26:2D-81. Findings, declarations

The Legislature finds and declares that:

Tanning facilities are not regulated by the State of New Jersey and the number of tanning facilities is rapidly growing throughout the State; various physical complications can arise from frequent and unsupervised use of these tanning facilities such as, overexposure to ultraviolet radiation which can cause severe sunburn and eye injury including cataracts and corneal damage; repeated exposure to ultraviolet light in tanning facilities can also cause premature aging of the skin, skin cancers and abnormal skin sensitivity in persons who may be using certain drugs including some tranquilizers, diuretics, antibiotics, high blood pressure medicines and birth control pills.

It is, therefore, desirable that citizens are protected against any problems which may result from improperly functioning equipment in tanning facilities, and given the potential for harm that is presented by establishments using artificial suntan sources, it is imperative that effective minimum safety standards in this health area be established.

L.1989, c.234, s.1.

26:2D-82. "Tanning facility" defined

As used in this act: "tanning facility" means any location, place, area, structure or business that, either as a sole service or in conjunction with other services, provides patrons with access to sunlamps, ultraviolet lamps or other equipment intended to induce skin tanning through the irradiation of any part of the human body for cosmetic or nonmedical purposes.

L.1989, c.234, s.2.

26:2D-83. Minimum safety standards for tanning facilities established

The Commissioner of Health, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, shall, by regulation, establish minimum safety standards for tanning facilities. The standards shall include, but not be limited to:

a. Establishment of a maximum safe time of exposure to radiation and a maximum safe temperature at which tanning devices may be operated;

b. A requirement that a patron at a tanning facility wear protective eye glasses when using tanning equipment and that a patron be supervised as to the length of time the patron uses tanning equipment at the facility;

c. A requirement that the facility operator post easily legible, permanent warning signs near the tanning equipment which state: "DANGER-ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS"; and

d. A requirement that the facility have protective shielding for tanning equipment in the facility.

L.1989, c.234, s.3.

26:2D-84. Compliance with safety standards; certification, periodic inspections

The local board of health in the municipality in which a tanning facility is located shall certify that a facility is in compliance with the safety standards established pursuant to section 3 of this act and shall periodically inspect the facility to ensure continued compliance with the standards.

L.1989, c.234, s.4.

26:2D-85. "Non-Ionizing Radiation Fund" established in Department of Health

There is established in the Department of Health a nonlapsing revolving fund known as the "Non-Ionizing Radiation Fund." The fund shall be credited with all fees collected pursuant to this act. Interest on monies in the fund shall be credited to the fund, and all monies in the fund are appropriated for the purposes of this act.

L.1989, c.234, s.5.

26:2D-86. Tanning facility; annual registration, fee

a. A tanning facility shall register annually with the Department of Health on forms provided by the department and shall pay to the department an annual registration fee.

b. The Department of Health shall establish a registration fee schedule, by regulation, to cover the costs of implementing the provisions of this act, including the costs incurred by local boards of health pursuant to section 4 of this act.

L.1989, c.234, s.6.

26:2D-87. Violations, penalties

A person who violates the provisions of this act is subject to a penalty of \$100 for the first offense and \$200 for each subsequent offense. The penalty shall be sued for and collected in a court of competent jurisdiction in a summary proceeding in accordance with "the penalty enforcement law," N.J.S.2A:58-1 et seq.

A penalty recovered under the provisions of this act shall be recovered by and in the name of the Commissioner of Health or by and in the name of the local board of health. When the plaintiff is the Commissioner of Health the penalty recovered shall be paid by the commissioner into the treasury of the State. When the plaintiff is a local board of health, the penalty recovered shall be paid by the local board of health into the treasury of the municipality where the violation occurred.

L.1989, c.234, s.7.

26:2D-88. Rules, regulations

In accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), the Commissioner of Health, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, shall promulgate rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

L.1989, c.234, s.8