# Second Regular Session Sixty-seventh General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

# **PREAMENDED**

This Unofficial Version Includes Committee Amendments Not Yet Adopted on Second Reading

LLS NO. 10-0568.01 Kate Meyer

**HOUSE BILL 10-1149** 

#### **HOUSE SPONSORSHIP**

Hullinghorst,

## SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Foster,

House Committees
Health and Human Services
Appropriations

**Senate Committees** 

#### A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING THE REGULATION PRIOR TO DISPOSAL OF SOURCES THAT
102 EMIT RADIATION.

# **Bill Summary**

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://www.leg.state.co.us/billsummaries.)

The bill updates state radiation control laws as follows:

**Section 1** of the bill defines the terms "radiation machine", "radioactive", and "state board", changes the defined term "ionizing radiation" to "radiation", and reorganizes existing definitions.

Sections 2 and 3 update various language, including references to

#### radiation.

#### **Section 4**:

- ! Includes radiation machines among the items for which the state board of health (state board) must promulgate rules;
- ! Repeals specific provisions containing standards for mammographer rules and deeming a person who possesses a federally issued license to have an identical state-issued license:
- ! Adds certain application fees to the services for which the state board may establish a fee schedule;
- ! Requires the state board to set fees for radiation control services at an amount sufficient to reimburse the state for the entire cost of those services, rather than a partial reimbursement:
- ! Repeals specific rule-making mandates to the state board to establish minimum specifications of radiation machines and radiation machine inspectors and procedures for radiation machine inspection;
- ! Repeals provisions that prohibit any person not approved by the state board from performing mammographies; and
- ! Repeals the authorization to the state board to contract for audit inspections of radiation machines.

**Section 5** adds, as grounds for an injunction, a violation of a license or registration issued under the state radiation control laws.

#### **Section 6:**

- ! Makes the attorney general, rather than a district or county attorney, the authority from whom the department of public health and environment (department) may request commencement of a civil action against a person for nonpayment of fees for radiation control services and credits civil penalties collected as penalty for such nonpayment to the general fund;
- ! Subjects persons violating radiation control laws to an administrative penalty of up to \$15,000 per violation per day;
- ! Requires the department to conduct an exit meeting with an alleged violator if an alleged violation is discovered during the course of an on-site inspection;
- ! Sets forth factors that the department must consider when determining the amount of an administrative penalty for a violation of radiation control laws;
- ! Allows the department to enter into settlement agreements regarding resolved penalties and claims under radiation control laws and permits the agreements to include payment of moneys to state or local agencies for

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- environmentally beneficial purposes;
- ! Repeals provisions regarding orders for abatement; and
- ! Allows the department to issue a cease-and-desist order under certain conditions and describes procedures and standards for a stay of the order.

#### Section 7:

- ! Clarifies which minerals are exempt from the radiation control laws that set forth prohibited acts, violations, and penalties; and
- ! Repeals the exemptions from paying fees for licenses for radioactive materials.

**Section 8** repeals current law governing provisional licenses, under which such licenses are deemed issued in certain circumstances, and instead places the creation and issuance of provisional licenses within the discretion of the state board.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

2 **SECTION 1.** 25-11-101, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended

3 to read:

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**25-11-101. Definitions.** As used in this part 1, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Civil penalty" means any A monetary penalty levied against a licensee or registrant because of violations of statutes, regulations, licenses, or registration certificates A VIOLATION OF A STATUTE, RULE, LICENSE, OR REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE. "Civil penalty" does not include any criminal penalty levied under section 25-1-114 or 25-11-107 (3).

(1.5) "Department" means the department of public health and environment.

(2) "Ionizing radiation" means gamma rays and X rays and alpha particles, beta particles, high-speed electrons, neutrons, protons, and other high-speed nuclear particles "Department" Means the department of PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT.

(2.5) "Mammographer" means a person who operates a machine

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1	source of ionizing radiation, commonly known as an "X-ray machine", in
2	the conduct of a mammography exam.
3	(2.7) "Naturally occurring radioactive material" means any nuclide
4	that is radioactive in its natural physical state and is not manufactured.
5	"Naturally occurring radioactive material" does not include source
6	material, special nuclear material, or by-products of fossil fuel
7	combustion, including but not limited to bottom ash, fly ash, and flue-gas
8	emission by-products.
9	(3) "RADIATION" MEANS IONIZING RADIATION, WHICH INCLUDES
10	GAMMA RAYS, $X$ RAYS, ALPHA PARTICLES, BETA PARTICLES, HIGH-SPEED
11	ELECTRONS, HIGH-SPEED NEUTRONS, HIGH-SPEED PROTONS, AND OTHER
12	HIGH-SPEED NUCLEAR PARTICLES.
13	(4) "RADIOACTIVE" MEANS EMITTING RADIATION.
14	(3) (5) "Radioactive material" means any material, WHETHER
15	solid, liquid, or gas, which THAT emits ionizing radiation spontaneously.
16	(6) "RADIATION MACHINE" MEANS A DEVICE CAPABLE OF
17	PRODUCING RADIATION; EXCEPT THAT "RADIATION MACHINE" DOES NOT
18	INCLUDE A DEVICE WITH RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL AS ITS ONLY SOURCE OF
19	RADIATION.
20	(4) (7) "Specific license" means a license issued to a person to
21	use, manufacture, produce, transfer, receive, acquire, own, or possess
22	quantities of, or devices or equipment utilizing, radioactive materials
23	occurring naturally or produced artificially.
24	(8) "STATE BOARD" MEANS THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
25	CREATED IN SECTION 25-1-103.
26	SECTION 2. 25-11-102 (1) and (2), Colorado Revised Statutes,
27	are amended to read:

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25-11-102. Agreements for transfer of functions from federal
government to state government. (1) The governor, on behalf of this
state, is authorized, from time to time, to enter into agreements with the
federal government providing for the assumption by this state through the
department, and the discontinuance by the federal government, of any and
all responsibilities within the state of Colorado relating to the protection
of persons and property from the hazards of radioactive materials and
other sources of ionizing radiation.
(2) The severe or an help of this state is south arised from times

- (2) The governor, on behalf of this state, is authorized, from time to time, to enter into agreements with the federal government, other states, or interstate agencies whereby the department shall perform, on a cooperative basis with the federal government, other states, or interstate agencies, inspections or other functions relating to control of sources of ionizing radiation.
- **SECTION 3.** 25-11-103 (2), (3), (5), and (6), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended to read:

# **25-11-103.** Radiation control agency - powers and duties.

- (2) Pursuant to rules and regulations adopted as provided in section 25-11-104, the department shall issue licenses pertaining to radioactive materials, prescribe and collect fees for such licenses, and require registration of other sources of ionizing radiation. No other agency or branch of this state shall have HAS such power or authority.
- (3) The department shall develop and conduct programs for evaluation and control of hazards associated with the use of any and all radioactive materials and other sources of ionizing radiation, including criteria for disposal of radioactive wastes and materials to be considered in approving facilities and sites pursuant to part 2 of this article.

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(5) In the event of an emergency relating to any source of ionizing radiation which THAT endangers the public peace, health, or safety, the department shall have HAS the authority to issue such orders for the protection of the public health and safety as may be appropriate, including orders to lay an embargo upon or impound radioactive materials and other sources of ionizing radiation in the possession of any person who is not equipped to observe or who fails to observe the provisions of COMPLY WITH this part 1 or any rules or regulations promulgated under this part 1.

have HAS the power to enter at all reasonable times, in accordance with applicable state or federal regulations, into the areas in which sources of ionizing radiation are reasonably believed to be located for the purpose of determining whether or not the owner, occupant, or licensee is in compliance with or in violation of the provisions of this part 1 and the rules and regulations promulgated under this part 1, and the owner, occupant, or person in charge of such property shall permit such entry and inspection.

**SECTION 4.** 25-11-104, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

## 25-11-104. Rules to be adopted - fees - fund created.

(1) (a) The state board of health shall formulate, adopt, and promulgate rules and regulations as provided in subsections (2) and (2.5) of this section which shall THAT cover subject matter relative to RADIATION MACHINES AND radioactive materials, including but not limited to naturally occurring radioactive materials and other sources of ionizing radiation. The subject matter of such THE rules and regulations shall include: but not be limited to: Licenses and registration; records;

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permissible levels of exposure; notification and reports of accidents; technical qualifications of personnel; technical qualifications of mammographers; handling, transportation, and storage; waste disposal; posting and labeling of hazardous sources and areas; surveys; monitoring; and financial assurance warranties.

- (b) The state board of health may adopt regulations RULES concerning the disposal of naturally occurring radioactive materials at any time after the promulgation by the federal environmental protection agency or its successor of rules for the disposal of naturally occurring radioactive materials.
- (c) Notwithstanding any provision of section 25-11-103 (7) (h), it is not necessary that a governmental entity own any site that is used for the concentration, storage, or disposal of radioactive material that at the time of its acceptance for concentration, storage, or disposal is owned or generated by the United States department of energy and that is defined as low-level radioactive waste under the federal "Low-level Radioactive Waste Policy Act Amendments of 1986", as amended, so long as IF the owner of such THE site complies with regulations RULES promulgated by the board in accordance with this section. Such regulations THE RULES shall ensure the long-term protection of the public health and safety and may include but are not limited to; financial assurance warranties pursuant to this part 1, deed annotations and restrictions, easement provisions, restrictive covenants, and adequate markers to warn of the presence of radioactive materials.
- (2) All such regulations RULES PROMULGATED UNDER THIS SECTION shall be modeled after and shall be neither more nor less stringent than those CONSISTENT WITH REGULATIONS proposed by the

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conference of radiation control program directors, inc., 4815 West Markham Street, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201 OR ITS SUCCESSOR, under the title, "Suggested State Regulations for Control of Radiation"; except that, in the event said IF THE STATE board concludes on the basis of detailed findings that a substantial deviation from any of said THE suggested state regulations is warranted and that a substitute regulation RULE or no regulation RULE would effectively permit maximum utilization of sources of ionizing radiation consistent with the health and safety of all persons who might otherwise become exposed to such THE radiation, the STATE board need not maintain such THE suggested state regulation or may adopt and promulgate such A substitute regulation RULE as the case may be.

(2.5) Regulations relating to mammographers shall provide that mammographers must obtain education and training through an organization specified by the state board of health or provide proof of experience as established by the board, or both. At a minimum said regulations shall provide that mammographers must have achieved a passing score on an examination for the limited scope of practice in radiography as administered by the American registry of radiological technologists or a similar institution approved by the state board. All regulations relating to the qualifications of mammographers shall be modeled after and shall be no less stringent than those adopted by the federal government pursuant to the federal "Mammography Quality Standards Act of 1992". The mammography quality assurance advisory committee referred to in section 25-11-105.5 shall review and make recommendations to the board regarding qualifications for mammographers.

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(3) The rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this part 1 shall never be construed to limit the kind or amount of radiation that may be intentionally applied to a person for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes by or under the direction of a duly licensed practitioner of the healing arts.

- (4) Any person who, on the effective date of an agreement under section 25-11-102, possesses a license issued by the federal government shall be deemed to possess an identical license issued pursuant to this part 1 subject to termination upon ninety days' written notice of termination from the department.
- (5) In adopting, changing, and revoking said AMENDING, OR REPEALING rules and regulations UNDER THIS SECTION, the board shall comply with the provisions of article 4 of title 24, C.R.S.
- (6) (a) The state board of health shall formulate, adopt, and promulgate a fee schedule, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 24-4-103, C.R.S., for radiation control services provided by the department. Radiation control services for which fees may be established include APPLICATION PROCESSING FOR QUALIFIED INSPECTORS, QUALIFIED EXPERTS, AND SERVICE COMPANIES AS DEFINED BY THE STATE BOARD, WHICH FEES SHALL BE PAID BY THE APPLICANTS OR SERVICE COMPANIES; issuance of categories of specific licenses to accord with categories established by the nuclear regulatory commission and which shall include but need not be limited to licenses for special nuclear material, source material, by-product material, well logging and surveys and tracer studies, and for human use; and inspections of licensees as authorized by section 25-11-103 (6). Licenses and fees shall, WHERE APPROPRIATE, be in accordance with policies and priorities of the nuclear regulatory commission.

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(b) The state board of health, in determining the SHALL SET fees shall THAT provide for sufficient revenues from such fees to reimburse the state for partial THE ACTUAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT costs of the radiation control services as specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection (6). The fees shall be related to the actual costs incurred in administering such radiation control services. In so doing, the state board of health shall take into account any special arrangements between the state and the licensee, another state, or a federal agency whereby the cost of the service is otherwise recovered.

- (c) All fees collected pursuant to this subsection (6) shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, who shall credit the same to the radiation control fund, which fund is hereby created. Moneys credited to said THE RADIATION CONTROL fund, in amounts determined annually by the general assembly by appropriation, shall be expended for radiation control services as provided in this subsection (6).
- (7) The state board of health shall promulgate rules and regulations as necessary to implement the provisions of section 25-11-107 (5).
- (8) (a) The state board of health shall adopt rules requiring that all machine sources of ionizing radiation be inspected and certified by qualified inspectors as safe for the intended uses CONSISTENT WITH 42 U.S.C. SEC. 263b and in compliance with the specifications of the state board and the equipment manufacturer. Such Rules shall include the following: MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS FOR RADIATION MACHINES, MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE QUALIFICATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS AUTHORIZED TO INSPECT AND CERTIFY RADIATION MACHINES, AND PROCEDURES FOR INSPECTION OF RADIATION MACHINES. IF A QUALIFIED INSPECTOR

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SPECIFICATIONS, THE INSPECTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE OWNER OR OPERATOR IMMEDIATELY AND SHALL NOTIFY THE DEPARTMENT WITHIN THREE DAYS AFTER THE DETERMINATION. A RADIATION MACHINE THAT FAILS TO MEET THE REQUIRED SPECIFICATIONS AND IS DETERMINED BY A QUALIFIED INSPECTOR TO BE UNSAFE FOR HUMAN USE SHALL NOT THEREAFTER BE USED FOR HUMAN USE UNTIL SUBSEQUENT CERTIFICATION, AND THE QUALIFIED INSPECTOR SHALL AFFIX AN OFFICIAL NONCERTIFICATION STICKER ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT INDICATING THAT THE MACHINE IS NOT AUTHORIZED FOR HUMAN USE. A CERTIFICATION OR NONCERTIFICATION STICKER SHALL BE AFFIXED ON EACH RADIATION MACHINE IN A LOCATION CONSPICUOUS TO MACHINE OPERATORS AND TO PERSONS ON WHOM THE MACHINE IS USED.

(I) The establishment of minimum specifications that each type of machine which is a source of ionizing radiation shall meet. Such specifications shall include compliance with the manufacturer's specifications when such specifications can be determined and any additional specifications of the state board of health which are necessary to determine that the machine is safe for its designed and intended use.

(II) The establishment of minimum standards for the qualification of individuals who are authorized to make inspections and to certify machines that are sources of ionizing radiation. Other than those individuals performing emergency, compliance, and enforcement inspections or inspection audits for the department, qualified inspectors shall not be employees of the department. The maximum annual fee that may be charged by the department to an individual seeking approval as a qualified inspector is eighty dollars. Such fee shall include the issuance

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of evidence of qualification, if applicable, and all other costs for qualifications. Such fees shall be credited to the radiation control fund.

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(III) The establishment of procedures for the making of inspections for all types of machines that are sources of ionizing radiation. The procedures shall require that such machines be inspected only by a qualified inspector who shall record on a form provided by the department whether or not a machine being inspected meets the specifications of the manufacturer and the state board of health, and shall indicate the type of machine, the applicable specifications, and the machine specifications. If a machine meets the required specifications, a qualified inspector shall affix on the machine an official sticker issued by the department. If the machine fails to meet the required specifications, the qualified inspector shall notify the owner or operator immediately and shall so notify the department within three days. A machine that fails to meet the required specifications and is determined to be unsafe for human use shall not be used thereafter for human use until subsequent certification, and the qualified inspector shall affix an official noncertification sticker issued by the department indicating such machine is not authorized for human use. A certification or noncertification sticker shall be affixed on each machine in a location conspicuous to machine operators and persons on whom the machine is used. A fee of fifty dollars shall be charged for each certification or noncertification sticker issued by the department; except that the state board of health by rule or as otherwise provided by law may reduce the amount of the fee if necessary pursuant to section 24-75-402 (3), C.R.S., to reduce the uncommitted reserves of the fund to which all or any portion of the fee is credited. After the uncommitted reserves of the fund are

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sufficiently reduced, the state board of health by rule or as otherwise provided by law may increase the amount of the fee as provided in section 24-75-402 (4), C.R.S. Such fee shall be credited to the radiation control fund.

- (a.5) No person shall perform a mammography exam nor shall anyone employ a person to perform a mammography exam unless said person has been approved by the department as meeting the qualifications for mammographers adopted by the state board of health pursuant to subsection (2.5) of this section. On or before December 31, 1993, the state board of health shall adopt rules requiring that all machine sources of ionizing radiation which are used in the conduct of a mammography exam be operated only by a qualified mammographer, that a list of qualified mammographers operating the machine be posted on or near said machines, and that said machines be inspected at least annually for compliance with the requirements of this subsection (8). Documentation establishing the qualifications of mammographers shall be available for inspection upon request:
- (b) The department may make or contract for the making of audit inspections of machines which are sources of ionizing radiation to assure compliance with applicable specifications. Such audit inspections shall be made by a qualified inspector under contract to the department or by the qualified department inspector on machines which are currently certified by a qualified inspector. Audit inspections shall be conducted on only a portion of all certified machines and shall be made on a routine, unannounced basis. The cost of the audit inspections shall be paid for out of the radiation control fund.
  - (c) In establishing or revising specifications for each type of

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machine which THAT is a source of ionizing radiation, the standards for approval of qualified inspectors, and the procedures for making inspections, the department shall consult with manufacturers of ionizing radiation equipment, health care providers and operators who use such THE equipment in diagnostic and therapeutic treatment of humans, and qualified inspectors and individuals.

- (d) The general assembly hereby finds that the setting of minimum specifications for RADIATION machines which are sources of ionizing radiation and the establishment of minimum standards for qualified inspectors for such OF THOSE machines is a matter ARE MATTERS of statewide concern. Therefore, no other state agency, political subdivision, or local government shall establish any other specifications for sources of ionizing radiation MACHINES or standards for RADIATION MACHINE inspectors, of such equipment, or impose any fees therefor.
- **SECTION 5.** 25-11-106, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:
- **25-11-106. Injunction proceedings.** If, in the judgment of the department, any person has engaged in or is about to engage in <del>any acts</del> AN ACT or <del>practices which constitute</del> PRACTICE THAT CONSTITUTES a violation of <del>any provision of</del> this part 1 or of any LICENSE, REGISTRATION, rule, <del>or regulation</del> or order issued under this part 1, the attorney general shall, at the request of the department, <del>make application</del> APPLY to the district court for an order enjoining <del>such acts</del> THE ACT or <del>practices</del> PRACTICE or for an order directing compliance with the provisions of this part 1 and all rules <del>regulations,</del> and orders AND THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF A LICENSE OR REGISTRATION issued under this part 1.

**SECTION 6.** 25-11-107 (2), (2.5), (4), (5), and (6), Colorado

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1 Revised Statutes, are amended, and the said 25-11-107 is further amended 2 BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION, to read: 3 25-11-107. Prohibited acts - violations - penalties - rules -4 cease-and-desist orders. (2) No person shall knowingly use, 5 manufacture, produce, transport, transfer, receive, send, acquire, own, or 6 possess any source of ionizing radiation unless such person is licensed by 7 or registered with the department. 8 (2.5) No person shall knowingly use any RADIATION machine 9 which is a source of ionizing radiation which TO TREAT OR DIAGNOSE ANY 10 DISEASE OR CONDITIONS OF THE HUMAN BODY IF THE RADIATION MACHINE 11 is not certified for SUCH treatment or diagnosis of human conditions as 12 provided in section 25-11-104 (8). 13 (4) If any A person does not pay the fee for radiation control 14 services, the department may request the <del>county attorney or the district</del> 15 attorney GENERAL to commence a civil action against such THE person. 16 If the court finds in such action that such person has not paid the fee for 17 radiation control services, it THE COURT shall require such person to pay 18 said THE fee together with a penalty not greater than twice the amount of 19 the fee or one thousand dollars, whichever is greater. ALL CIVIL 20 PENALTIES COLLECTED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (4) SHALL BE 21 TRANSMITTED TO THE STATE TREASURER, WHO SHALL CREDIT THEM TO 22 THE GENERAL FUND. 23 (5) (a) Any person who violates SUBSECTION (1), (2), OR (2.5) OF 24 THIS SECTION, any licensing or registration provision, of section 25 25-11-103 or 25-11-104, or any rule regulation, or order issued pursuant 26 to either of such sections UNDER THIS PART 1, or any term, condition, or 27 limitation of any license or registration certificate issued pursuant to

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1	ethici of such sections, except any person in violation of subsection (1)
2	or (2) of this section, shall be THIS PART 1 IS subject to the provisions of
3	this subsection (5) AN ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTY NOT TO EXCEED FIFTEEN
4	THOUSAND DOLLARS PER DAY FOR EACH VIOLATION.
5	(b) If the department has reason to believe, based upon facts
6	available to it, that a person has committed any of the violations
7	designated in paragraph (a) of this subsection (5), it shall notify such
8	SEND THE person, in writing within a reasonable time, A WRITTEN NOTICE
9	OF THE VIOLATION specifying:
10	(I) The date and factual basis of each act or omission with which
11	such THE person is charged; and
12	(II) The particular provision of the statute, rule, regulation, order,
13	license, or registration certificate violated.
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16	(c) (I) The DEPARTMENT SHALL SEND THE notice required by
17	paragraph (b) of this subsection (5) shall be sent by the department, by
18	certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, to the last-known
19	address of the alleged violator, OR THE DEPARTMENT SHALL PERSONALLY
20	SERVE THE NOTICE OF THE VIOLATION UPON THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR OR
21	THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR'S AGENT.
22	(II) The alleged violator shall have thirty days following the
23	receipt of the notice to submit a written response containing data, views,
24	and arguments concerning the alleged violation and a reasonable time for
25	abatement POTENTIAL CORRECTIVE MEASURES.
26	(III) In addition, the alleged violator may request an informal
27	conference with department personnel to discuss such matters, such THE

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1	NOTICE OF VIOLATION REQUIRED BY PARAGRAPH (b) OF THIS SUBSECTION
2	(5). THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR SHALL REQUEST THE INFORMAL CONFERENCE
3	WITHIN FIFTEEN DAYS AFTER RECEIVING THE NOTICE, AND THE conference
4	to SHALL be held within the thirty days allowed for a written response.
5	(IV) AFTER CONSIDERATION OF ANY WRITTEN RESPONSE AND
6	INFORMAL CONFERENCE, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL ISSUE A LETTER
7	AFFIRMING OR DISMISSING THE VIOLATION. ANY REMAINING CORRECTIVE
8	MEASURES THAT ARE NECESSARY, AND ANY ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTY
9	DETERMINED TO BE APPROPRIATE, WILL BE INCORPORATED INTO AN
10	ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER.
11	(c.3) In determining the amount of any administrative
12	PENALTY, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:
13	(A) THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE VIOLATION;
14	(B) WHETHER THE VIOLATION WAS INTENTIONAL, RECKLESS, OR
15	NEGLIGENT;
16	(C) THE IMPACT ON, OR THREAT TO, THE PUBLIC HEALTH OR THE
17	ENVIRONMENT AS A RESULT OF THE VIOLATION;
18	(D) THE DEGREE OF RECALCITRANCE, IF ANY, ON THE PART OF THE
19	VIOLATOR;
20	(E) WHETHER THE VIOLATOR IS A RECIDIVIST;
21	(F) THE ECONOMIC BENEFIT REALIZED BY THE VIOLATOR AS A
22	RESULT OF THE VIOLATION;
23	(G) THE VIOLATOR'S VOLUNTARY, TIMELY, AND COMPLETE
24	DISCLOSURE OF THE VIOLATION, IF PRIOR TO THE DEPARTMENT'S
25	KNOWLEDGE OF THE VIOLATION, AND IF ALL REPORTS REQUIRED PURSUANT
26	TO STATE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LAWS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED AS
27	REQUIRED;

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1	(H) THE VIOLATOR'S FULL AND PROMPT COOPERATION WITH THE
2	DEPARTMENT FOLLOWING DISCLOSURE OR DISCOVERY OF A VIOLATION,
3	INCLUDING, WHEN APPROPRIATE, ENTERING INTO AND IMPLEMENTING, IN
4	GOOD FAITH, A LEGALLY ENFORCEABLE AGREEMENT WITH THE
5	DEPARTMENT TO UNDERTAKE COMPLIANCE AND REMEDIATION EFFORTS;
6	(I) THE EXISTENCE OF A COMPREHENSIVE REGULATORY
7	COMPLIANCE PROGRAM OR AN AUDIT PROGRAM THAT THE VIOLATOR
8	ADOPTED IN GOOD FAITH AND IN A TIMELY MANNER, WHICH PROGRAM
9	INCLUDES MEASURES DETERMINED BY THE DEPARTMENT TO BE SUFFICIENT
10	TO IDENTIFY AND PREVENT FUTURE NONCOMPLIANCE; AND
11	(J) ANY OTHER AGGRAVATING OR MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCE.
12	(c.5) IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 4 OF TITLE 24, C.R.S., AND
13	BASED UPON THE FACTORS ENUMERATED IN PARAGRAPH (c.3) OF THIS
14	SUBSECTION (5), THE STATE BOARD SHALL ADOPT RULES FOR
15	DETERMINING ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES IMPOSED UNDER THIS
16	SUBSECTION (5).
17	(c.7) THE DEPARTMENT MAY COMPROMISE, MITIGATE, OR REMIT
18	AN ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTY IMPOSED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION
19	(5). The department may enter into a settlement agreement
20	REGARDING ANY PENALTY OR CLAIM RESOLVED UNDER THIS PART $\overline{1}$ . The
21	SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT MAY INCLUDE THE PAYMENT OR CONTRIBUTION
22	OF MONEYS TO STATE OR LOCAL AGENCIES FOR OTHER ENVIRONMENTALLY
23	BENEFICIAL PURPOSES.
24	(d) Within thirty days after the time allowed for a written response
25	and informal conference, the department shall issue an order affirming or
26	dismissing the violation and, if the violation is affirmed, setting a time for
27	abatement. The time for abatement shall be that which is reasonably

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necessary to achieve compliance. Immediate abatement may be ordered to the extent necessary to remove an imminent danger to the public health, safety, or welfare. The department shall cause the order to be served personally on the alleged violator or his designated agent. If the CIRCUMSTANCES WARRANT, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL ISSUE AN ORDER CONTAINING THE ELEMENTS OF BOTH THE NOTICE OF VIOLATION SPECIFIED IN PARAGRAPH (b) OF THIS SUBSECTION (5) AND THE LETTER DESCRIBED IN SUBPARAGRAPH (IV) OF PARAGRAPH (c) OF THIS SUBSECTION (5).

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- (e) Any person failing to comply with an order issued pursuant to paragraph (d) of this subsection (5) shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than five thousand dollars for each violation after the date for abatement specified in the order. Each violation shall be a separate offense. The amount of the civil penalty shall be based on the alleged violator's history of previous violations, the good faith of the alleged violator in attempting to achieve rapid compliance after notification of the violation, the gravity and willfulness of the violation, the potential deterrent effect of the civil penalty, and such other considerations as may be specified by the department. The department shall have the power to compromise, mitigate, or remit any such civil penalty. (I) THE LETTER ISSUED PURSUANT TO SUBPARAGRAPH (IV) OF PARAGRAPH (c) OF THIS SUBSECTION (5) AND THE ORDER ISSUED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH (d) OF THIS SUBSECTION (5) SHALL NOTIFY THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR OF THE RIGHT TO REQUEST A HEARING WITHIN THIRTY DAYS, WHICH HEARING SHALL BE HELD IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 24-4-105, C.R.S., TO DETERMINE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:
- 26 (A) WHETHER THE ALLEGED VIOLATION EXISTS OR DID EXIST;
  - (B) THE REASONABLENESS OF THE TIME SET FOR ABATEMENT; AND

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(C) V	WHETHER THE ADMINI	STRATIVE PENALTY	IS REASONABLE IN
LIGHT OF THE	E STATUTORY CRITERI	A ON WHICH IT IS BA	ASED.

- (II) THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR SHALL ADDRESS EACH ALLEGED VIOLATION IN THE REQUEST FOR THE HEARING AND SHALL SPECIFY WHICH OF THE ALLEGED VIOLATIONS THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR IS APPEALING. AN ALLEGATION NOT ADDRESSED IN THE REQUEST FOR THE HEARING SHALL BE DEEMED ADMITTED.
- (III) NO PERSON ENGAGED IN CONDUCTING THE HEARING OR PARTICIPATING IN A DECISION OR AN INITIAL DECISION SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OR SUBJECT TO THE SUPERVISION OR DIRECTION OF ANY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE ENGAGED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF AN INVESTIGATORY OR PROSECUTING FUNCTION FOR THE DEPARTMENT.
- (IV) THE FINAL ACTION OF THE DEPARTMENT IS SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW PURSUANT TO SECTION 24-4-106, C.R.S.
- (f) Upon determining that a person has failed to comply with an order issued pursuant to paragraph (d) of this subsection (5), the department shall notify the person within ten days by certified or registered mail of the proposed amount of any civil penalty. Such person shall have ten days after receipt of the notification of the proposed penalty within which to request in writing an informal conference in which all relevant information concerning the violation and penalty, including all information which the alleged violator may submit, shall be reviewed by the alleged violator and an authorized representative of the department.
- (g) (I) Following said conference, or upon the expiration of time allowed for requesting the conference if no conference is requested, the department shall order the penalty fixed and shall cause the order to be served personally on the alleged violator or his designated agent within

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1	forty-five days of the mailing of the notification of the proposed penalty.
2	The order shall notify the alleged violator of the right to request a hearing
3	within thirty days, such hearing to be held in accordance with section
4	24-4-105, C.R.S., to determine all or any of the following:
5	(A) Whether the alleged violation exists or did exist;
6	(B) Whether the time set for abatement was reasonable; and
7	(C) Whether the civil penalty is reasonable in light of the statutory
8	criteria upon which it is based.
9	(II) No person engaged in conducting the hearing or participating
10	in a decision or an initial decision shall be responsible for or subject to
11	the supervision or direction of any department employee engaged in the
12	performance of an investigatory or prosecuting function for the
13	department. Upon the request for such a hearing, the order shall be stayed
14	pending the results of the hearing and any subsequent judicial review.
15	(h) At the request of the department, the attorney general may
16	institute a civil action to collect any civil AN ADMINISTRATIVE penalty
17	imposed pursuant to this subsection (5).
18	(i) EXCEPT AS SPECIFIED IN PARAGRAPH (c.3) OF THIS SUBSECTION
19	(5), all civil ADMINISTRATIVE penalties collected pursuant to this
20	subsection (5) shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, who shall credit
21	the same THEM to the general fund.
22	(6) Any qualified inspector who incorrectly certifies a machine
23	which THAT is a source of ionizing radiation as meeting the applicable
24	specifications as required in section 25-11-104 (8) shall be IS subject to
25	disciplinary provisions ACTION in accordance with section 24-4-104,
26	C.R.S.
27	(7) If the department has reasonable cause to believe that

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1	A VIOLATION OF THIS PART 1 OR OF A LICENSE, REGISTRATION, RULE, OR
2	ORDER ISSUED UNDER THIS PART 1 HAS OCCURRED OR IS OCCURRING, THE
3	DEPARTMENT MAY ISSUE A CEASE-AND-DESIST ORDER SETTING FORTH THE
4	PROVISION ALLEGED TO BE VIOLATED, THE FACTS ALLEGED TO CONSTITUTE
5	THE VIOLATION, AND THE TIME BY WHICH THE VIOLATION MUST CEASE.
6	EXCEPT FOR EMERGENCY ORDERS ISSUED TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC HEALTH
7	OR THE ENVIRONMENT, FOR WHICH A PERSON TO WHOM THE EMERGENCY
8	ORDER HAS BEEN ISSUED MAY REQUEST AN IMMEDIATE HEARING
9	PURSUANT TO SECTION 24-4-105 (12), C.R.S., A PERSON TO WHOM A
10	CEASE-AND-DESIST ORDER HAS BEEN ISSUED MAY PETITION THE DISTRICT
11	COURT FOR THE DISTRICT IN WHICH THE VIOLATION IS ALLEGED TO HAVE
12	OCCURRED OR BE OCCURRING FOR A STAY OF THE ORDER. THE COURT
13	SHALL GRANT THE REQUEST TO STAY IF THE PERSON DEMONSTRATES THAT
14	IMMEDIATE AND IRREPARABLE INJURY WILL RESULT IF THE STAY IS NOT
15	GRANTED AND THAT GRANTING THE STAY WILL NOT RESULT IN SERIOUS
16	HARM TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, OR WELFARE OR THE
17	ENVIRONMENT.
18	SECTION 7. 25-11-108 (3) and (4), Colorado Revised Statutes,
19	are amended to read:
20	25-11-108. Exemptions. (3) The provisions of Section
21	25-11-107 shall not apply to unmined minerals containing radioactive
22	materials including such as are involved in mining operations.
23	(4) Fees for licenses for radioactive materials shall not be required
24	<del>for:</del>
25	(a) An agency of the state or any political subdivision thereof;
26	(b) Any person who the department, by rule or regulation,
27	determines is exempt as authorized by law and such exemption is in the

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1	<del>public interest;</del>
2	(c) Any person who is operating within the state under the
3	reciprocal recognition of licenses provisions of the rules and regulations
4	adopted in accord with section 25-11-104.
5	
6	SECTION 8. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds,
7	determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
8	preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

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