

AMENDMENTS TO LB13

(Amendments to Standing Committee amendments, AM260)

Introduced by Krist

1           1. Strike the original amendments and insert the  
2 following new amendment:

3           1. Strike the original sections and insert the following  
4 new sections:

5           Section 1. (1) Beginning January 1, 2017, new  
6 residential construction in Nebraska shall include radon resistant  
7 construction. The department shall adopt and promulgate rules  
8 and regulations that establish the minimum standards for radon  
9 resistant construction that must be met in order to comply with  
10 this section. In setting such minimum standards, the department  
11 shall utilize the recommendations of the Radon Resistant Building  
12 Codes Task Force developed pursuant to section 2 of this act.

13           (2) The enforcement of this section shall be the  
14 responsibility of any county, city, or village that adopts, as part  
15 of its residential building code, standards for radon resistant  
16 construction. Any such standards shall be, by no later than January  
17 1, 2017, at least as stringent as the minimum standards established  
18 by the department pursuant to subsection (1) of this section.

19           (3) The minimum standards for radon resistant  
20 construction established by the department pursuant to subsection  
21 (1) of this section shall include the following requirements:

22           (a) The installation of an active radon mitigation system

1 shall only be performed by a radon mitigation specialist;

2 (b) The installation of radon resistant construction  
3 may be performed by a residential building contractor or his or  
4 her subcontractors or a radon mitigation specialist during new  
5 residential construction; and

6 (c) Only a radon mitigation specialist may install a  
7 radon vent fan or upgrade a passive new construction pipe to an  
8 active radon mitigation system.

9 Sec. 2. (1) The Radon Resistant Building Codes Task Force  
10 is created. The task force consists of the following members:

11 (a) The chief medical officer of the Division of Public  
12 Health of the Department of Health and Human Services as designated  
13 in section 81-3115 or his or her representative, who shall serve as  
14 the chairperson of the task force;

15 (b) A representative, designated by the chief medical  
16 officer, of a home builders' association in Nebraska;

17 (c) A representative, designated by the chief medical  
18 officer, of a home inspectors' association in Nebraska;

19 (d) A representative, designated by the chief medical  
20 officer, of an international building code organization;

21 (e) A representative, designated by the chief medical  
22 officer, of a Nebraska realtors' organization;

23 (f) Two representatives, designated by the chief medical  
24 officer, of respiratory disease organizations, each from a  
25 different organization;

26 (g) A representative, designated by the chief medical  
27 officer, of a cancer research and prevention organization;

1           (h) A representative, designated by the chief medical  
2 officer, of the League of Nebraska Municipalities;

3           (i) A community public health representative, designated  
4 by the chief medical officer, from each congressional district; and

5           (j) A professional engineer, as defined in section  
6 81-3422, designated by the chief medical officer.

7           (2) The task force shall meet at the call of the  
8 chairperson. The members shall serve on the task force without  
9 compensation but may be reimbursed for their reasonable expenses  
10 as provided in sections 81-1174 to 81-1177. The department shall  
11 provide staff and support for the operation of the task force.

12           (3) The task force shall make recommendations to the  
13 Governor and the department concerning minimum standards for radon  
14 resistant construction in new residential construction.

15           (4) The task force shall provide its recommendations by  
16 December 31, 2015. The task force and this section terminate on  
17 January 1, 2016.

18           Sec. 3. Section 71-3501, Reissue Revised Statutes of  
19 Nebraska, is amended to read:

20           71-3501 It is the policy of the State of Nebraska in  
21 furtherance of its responsibility to protect occupational and  
22 public health and safety and the environment:

23           (1) To institute and maintain a regulatory program for  
24 sources of radiation so as to provide for:

25           (a) Compatibility and equivalency with the standards and  
26 regulatory programs of the federal government;

27           (b) A single effective system of regulation within the

1 state; and

2 (c) A system consonant insofar as possible with those of  
3 other states;

4 (2) To institute and maintain a program to permit  
5 development and utilization of sources of radiation for peaceful  
6 purposes consistent with the protection of occupational and public  
7 health and safety and the environment;

8 (3) To provide for the availability of capacity either  
9 within or outside the state for the management of low-level  
10 radioactive waste generated within the state, except for waste  
11 generated as a result of defense or federal research and  
12 development activities, and to recognize that such radioactive  
13 waste can be most safely and efficiently managed on a regional  
14 basis; and

15 (4) To maximize the protection practicable for the  
16 citizens of Nebraska from radon or its decay products by  
17 establishing requirements for (a) appropriate qualifications for  
18 persons providing measurement and mitigation services of radon  
19 or its decay products, and (b) active radon mitigation system  
20 installations, and (c) radon resistant construction.

21 Sec. 4. Section 71-3503, Revised Statutes Cumulative  
22 Supplement, 2012, is amended to read:

23 71-3503 For purposes of the Radiation Control Act, unless  
24 the context otherwise requires:

25 (1) Radiation means ionizing radiation and nonionizing  
26 radiation as follows:

27 (a) Ionizing radiation means gamma rays, X-rays, alpha

1 and beta particles, high-speed electrons, neutrons, protons, and  
2 other atomic or nuclear particles or rays but does not include  
3 sound or radio waves or visible, infrared, or ultraviolet light;  
4 and

5 (b) Nonionizing radiation means (i) any electromagnetic  
6 radiation which can be generated during the operations of  
7 electronic products to such energy density levels as to present  
8 a biological hazard to occupational and public health and safety  
9 and the environment, other than ionizing electromagnetic radiation,  
10 and (ii) any sonic, ultrasonic, or infrasonic waves which are  
11 emitted from an electronic product as a result of the operation of  
12 an electronic circuit in such product and to such energy density  
13 levels as to present a biological hazard to occupational and public  
14 health and safety and the environment;

15 (2) Radioactive material means any material, whether  
16 solid, liquid, or gas, which emits ionizing radiation  
17 spontaneously. Radioactive material includes, but is not  
18 limited to, accelerator-produced material, byproduct material,  
19 naturally occurring material, source material, and special nuclear  
20 material;

21 (3) Radiation-generating equipment means any manufactured  
22 product or device, component part of such a product or device,  
23 or machine or system which during operation can generate or emit  
24 radiation except devices which emit radiation only from radioactive  
25 material;

26 (4) Sources of radiation means any radioactive material,  
27 any radiation-generating equipment, or any device or equipment

1 emitting or capable of emitting radiation or radioactive material;

2 (5) Undesirable radiation means radiation in such  
3 quantity and under such circumstances as determined from time  
4 to time by rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the  
5 department;

6 (6) Person means any individual, corporation,  
7 partnership, limited liability company, firm, association,  
8 trust, estate, public or private institution, group, agency,  
9 political subdivision of this state, any other state or  
10 political subdivision or agency thereof, and any legal successor,  
11 representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing;

12 (7) Registration means registration with the department  
13 pursuant to the Radiation Control Act;

14 (8) Department means the Department of Health and Human  
15 Services;

16 (9) Administrator means the administrator of radiation  
17 control designated pursuant to section 71-3504;

18 (10) Electronic product means any manufactured product,  
19 device, assembly, or assemblies of such products or devices which,  
20 during operation in an electronic circuit, can generate or emit a  
21 physical field of radiation;

22 (11) License means:

23 (a) A general license issued pursuant to rules and  
24 regulations adopted and promulgated by the department without the  
25 filing of an application with the department or the issuance of  
26 licensing documents to particular persons to transfer, acquire,  
27 own, possess, or use quantities of or devices or equipment

1 utilizing radioactive materials;

2 (b) A specific license, issued to a named person upon  
3 application filed with the department pursuant to the Radiation  
4 Control Act and rules and regulations adopted and promulgated  
5 pursuant to the act, to use, manufacture, produce, transfer,  
6 receive, acquire, own, or possess quantities of or devices or  
7 equipment utilizing radioactive materials; or

8 (c) A license issued to a radon measurement specialist,  
9 radon mitigation specialist, radon measurement business, or radon  
10 mitigation business;

11 (12) Byproduct material means:

12 (a) Any radioactive material, except special nuclear  
13 material, yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the  
14 radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special  
15 nuclear material;

16 (b) The tailings or wastes produced by the extraction  
17 or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed  
18 primarily for its source material content, including discrete  
19 surface wastes resulting from uranium or thorium solution  
20 extraction processes. Underground ore bodies depleted by such  
21 solution extraction operations do not constitute byproduct  
22 material;

23 (c) (i) Any discrete source of radium-226 that is  
24 produced, extracted, or converted after extraction for use for a  
25 commercial, medical, or research activity; or

26 (ii) Any material that (A) has been made radioactive by  
27 use of a particle accelerator and (B) is produced, extracted, or

1 converted after extraction for use for a commercial, medical, or  
2 research activity; and

3 (d) Any discrete source of naturally occurring  
4 radioactive material, other than source material, that:

5 (i) The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission,  
6 in consultation with the Administrator of the United States  
7 Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Secretary of  
8 Energy, the United States Secretary of Homeland Security, and the  
9 head of any other appropriate federal agency, determines would  
10 pose a threat similar to the threat posed by a discrete source of  
11 radium-226 to the public health and safety or the common defense  
12 and security; and

13 (ii) Is extracted or converted after extraction for use  
14 in a commercial, medical, or research activity;

15 (13) Source material means:

16 (a) Uranium or thorium or any combination thereof in any  
17 physical or chemical form; or

18 (b) Ores which contain by weight one-twentieth of one  
19 percent or more of uranium, thorium, or any combination thereof.

20 Source material does not include special nuclear material;

21 (14) Special nuclear material means:

22 (a) Plutonium, uranium 233, or uranium enriched in the  
23 isotope 233 or in the isotope 235 and any other material that  
24 the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to the  
25 provisions of section 51 of the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954,  
26 as amended, determines to be special nuclear material but does not  
27 include source material; or



1                   (b) Any material artificially enriched by any material  
2 listed in subdivision (14)(a) of this section but does not include  
3 source material;

4                   (15) Users of sources of radiation means:

5                   (a) Physicians using radioactive material or  
6 radiation-generating equipment for human use;

7                   (b) Natural persons using radioactive material or  
8 radiation-generating equipment for education, research, or  
9 development purposes;

10                  (c) Natural persons using radioactive material or  
11 radiation-generating equipment for manufacture or distribution  
12 purposes;

13                  (d) Natural persons using radioactive material or  
14 radiation-generating equipment for industrial purposes; and

15                  (e) Natural persons using radioactive material or  
16 radiation-generating equipment for any other similar purpose;

17                  (16) Civil penalty means any monetary penalty levied on  
18 a licensee or registrant because of violations of statutes, rules,  
19 regulations, licenses, or registration certificates but does not  
20 include criminal penalties;

21                  (17) Closure means all activities performed at a waste  
22 handling, processing, management, or disposal site, such as  
23 stabilization and contouring, to assure that the site is in a  
24 stable condition so that only minor custodial care, surveillance,  
25 and monitoring are necessary at the site following termination of  
26 licensed operation;

27                  (18) Decommissioning means final operational activities

1 at a facility to dismantle site structures, to decontaminate  
2 site surfaces and remaining structures, to stabilize and contain  
3 residual radioactive material, and to carry out any other  
4 activities to prepare the site for postoperational care;

5 (19) Disposal means the permanent isolation of low-level  
6 radioactive waste pursuant to the Radiation Control Act and rules  
7 and regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant to such act;

8 (20) Generate means to produce low-level radioactive  
9 waste when used in relation to low-level radioactive waste;

10 (21) High-level radioactive waste means:

11 (a) Irradiated reactor fuel;

12 (b) Liquid wastes resulting from the operation of the  
13 first cycle solvent extraction system or equivalent and the  
14 concentrated wastes from subsequent extraction cycles or the  
15 equivalent in a facility for reprocessing irradiated reactor fuel;  
16 and

17 (c) Solids into which such liquid wastes have been  
18 converted;

19 (22) Low-level radioactive waste means radioactive waste  
20 not defined as high-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel,  
21 or byproduct material as defined in subdivision (12)(b) of this  
22 section;

23 (23) Management of low-level radioactive waste means the  
24 handling, processing, storage, reduction in volume, disposal, or  
25 isolation of such waste from the biosphere in any manner;

26 (24) Source material mill tailings or mill tailings means  
27 the tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration

1 of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for  
2 its source material content, including discrete surface wastes  
3 resulting from underground solution extraction processes, but  
4 not including underground ore bodies depleted by such solution  
5 extraction processes;

6 (25) Source material milling means any processing of ore,  
7 including underground solution extraction of unmined ore, primarily  
8 for the purpose of extracting or concentrating uranium or thorium  
9 therefrom and which results in the production of source material  
10 and source material mill tailings;

11 (26) Spent nuclear fuel means irradiated nuclear fuel  
12 that has undergone at least one year of decay since being used as  
13 a source of energy in a power reactor. Spent nuclear fuel includes  
14 the special nuclear material, byproduct material, source material,  
15 and other radioactive material associated with fuel assemblies;

16 (27) Transuranic waste means radioactive waste material  
17 containing alpha-emitting radioactive elements, with radioactive  
18 half-lives greater than five years, having an atomic number greater  
19 than 92 in concentrations in excess of one hundred nanocuries per  
20 gram;

21 (28) Licensed practitioner means a person licensed to  
22 practice medicine, dentistry, podiatry, chiropractic, osteopathic  
23 medicine and surgery, or as an osteopathic physician;

24 (29) X-ray system means an assemblage of components for  
25 the controlled production of X-rays, including, but not limited to,  
26 an X-ray high-voltage generator, an X-ray control, a tube housing  
27 assembly, a beam-limiting device, and the necessary supporting

1 structures. Additional components which function with the system  
2 are considered integral parts of the system;

3 (30) Licensed facility operator means any person or  
4 entity who has obtained a license under the Low-Level Radioactive  
5 Waste Disposal Act to operate a facility, including any person  
6 or entity to whom an assignment of a license is approved by the  
7 Department of Environmental Quality; ~~and~~

8 (31) Deliberate misconduct means an intentional act or  
9 omission by a person that (a) would intentionally cause a licensee,  
10 registrant, or applicant for a license or registration to be  
11 in violation of any rule, regulation, or order of or any term,  
12 condition, or limitation of any license or registration issued by  
13 the department under the Radiation Control Act or (b) constitutes  
14 an intentional violation of a requirement, procedure, instruction,  
15 contract, purchase order, or policy under the Radiation Control  
16 Act by a licensee, a registrant, an applicant for a license or  
17 registration, or a contractor or subcontractor of a licensee,  
18 registrant, or applicant for a license or registration;~~;~~

19 (32) Active radon mitigation system means a family  
20 of radon mitigation systems involving mechanically driven soil  
21 depressurization, including subslab depressurization, drain tile  
22 depressurization, block wall depressurization, and submembrane  
23 depressurization. Active radon mitigation system is also known  
24 as active soil depressurization;

25 (33) New residential construction means any original  
26 construction of a single-family home or a multifamily dwelling,  
27 including apartments, group homes, condominiums, and townhouses;

1           (34) Passive new construction pipe means a pipe installed  
2 in new construction that relies solely on the convective flow  
3 of air upward for soil gas depressurization and may consist of  
4 multiple pipes routed through conditioned space from below the  
5 foundation to above the roof;

6           (35) Radon means the radioactive noble gas radon-222 and  
7 includes the short-lived radionuclides formed as a result of the  
8 decay of radon-222, including polonium-218, lead-214, bismuth-214,  
9 and polonium-214;

10           (36) Radon measurement specialist means an individual  
11 who performs radon or radon progeny measurements for a radon  
12 measurement business or who provides professional advice on  
13 radon or radon progeny measurements, health risks, radon-related  
14 exposure, or radon entry routes;

15           (37) Radon mitigation specialist means an individual  
16 who designs mitigation systems or an individual who performs and  
17 evaluates diagnostic tests to determine appropriate radon or radon  
18 progeny mitigation systems for a radon mitigation business or is  
19 able to install active radon mitigation systems;

20           (38) Radon resistant construction means construction  
21 which meets the established standards as prescribed in a national  
22 radon resistant new construction code;

23           (39) Residential building code means an ordinance,  
24 resolution, or law that establishes standards applicable to new  
25 residential construction; and

26           (40) Residential building contractor means any  
27 individual, corporation, or partnership that constructs new

1 residential construction.

2           Sec. 5. Section 71-3507, Reissue Revised Statutes of  
3 Nebraska, is amended to read:

4           71-3507 (1) The department shall adopt and promulgate  
5 rules and regulations for the issuance, amendment, suspension,  
6 and revocation of general and specific licenses. Such licenses  
7 shall be for byproduct material, source material, special nuclear  
8 material, and radioactive material not under the authority of the  
9 federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission and for devices or equipment  
10 utilizing such materials. The rules and regulations shall provide:

11           (a) For written applications for a specific license  
12 which include the technical, financial, and other qualifications  
13 determined by the department to be reasonable and necessary  
14 to protect occupational and public health and safety and the  
15 environment;

16           (b) For additional written statements and inspections, as  
17 required by the department, at any time after filing an application  
18 for a specific license and before the expiration of the license to  
19 determine whether the license should be issued, amended, suspended,  
20 or revoked;

21           (c) That all applications and statements be signed by the  
22 applicant or licensee;

23           (d) The form, terms, and conditions of general and  
24 specific licenses;

25           (e) That no license or right to possess or utilize  
26 sources of radiation granted by a license shall be assigned or  
27 in any manner disposed of without the written consent of the

1 department; and

2 (f) That the terms and conditions of all licenses are  
3 subject to amendment by rules, regulations, or orders issued by the  
4 department.

5 (2) The department may require registration or licensing  
6 of radioactive material not enumerated in subsection (1) of this  
7 section in order to maintain compatibility and equivalency with  
8 the standards and regulatory programs of the federal government or  
9 to protect the occupational and public health and safety and the  
10 environment.

11 (3) (a) The department shall require licensure of persons  
12 providing measurement and mitigation services of radon or its decay  
13 products in order to protect the occupational and public health and  
14 safety and the environment.

15 (b) The department shall adopt and promulgate rules  
16 and regulations establishing education, experience, training,  
17 examination, and continuing competency requirements for radon  
18 measurement specialists and radon mitigation specialists.  
19 Application for such licenses shall be made as provided in the  
20 Uniform Credentialing Act. Such persons shall be credentialed in  
21 the same manner as an individual under subsection (1) of section  
22 38-121 and shall be subject to disciplinary action pursuant to  
23 section 71-3517. Continuing competency requirements may include,  
24 but not be limited to, one or more of the continuing competency  
25 activities listed in section 38-145. Any radon measurement  
26 technician license issued prior to December 1, 2008, shall remain  
27 valid as a radon measurement specialist license on and after such

1 date until the date such radon measurement technician license would  
2 have expired. Such radon measurement specialist license shall be  
3 subject to rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the  
4 department.

5 (c) The department shall adopt and promulgate rules and  
6 regulations establishing staffing, proficiency, quality control,  
7 reporting, worker health and safety, equipment, and record-keeping  
8 requirements for radon measurement businesses and radon mitigation  
9 businesses and active radon mitigation system installation  
10 requirements for radon mitigation businesses.

11 (4) The department may exempt certain sources of  
12 radiation or kinds of uses or users from licensing or registration  
13 requirements established under the Radiation Control Act when  
14 the department finds that the exemption will not constitute a  
15 significant risk to occupational and public health and safety and  
16 the environment.

17 (5) The department may provide by rule and regulation  
18 for the recognition of other state or federal licenses compatible  
19 and equivalent with the standards established by the department for  
20 Nebraska licensees.

21 (6) The department may accept accreditation for an  
22 industrial radiographer by a recognized independent accreditation  
23 body, a public agency, or the federal Nuclear Regulatory  
24 Commission, which has standards that are at least as stringent as  
25 those of the State of Nebraska, as evidence that the industrial  
26 radiographer complies with the rules and regulations adopted and  
27 promulgated pursuant to the act. The department may adopt and



1 promulgate rules and regulations which list accreditation bodies,  
2 public agencies, and federal programs that meet this standard.

3 (7) The department may enter at all reasonable times  
4 upon any private or public property for the purpose of determining  
5 whether or not there is compliance with the act and rules and  
6 regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant to the act, except  
7 that entry into areas under the jurisdiction of the federal  
8 government shall be effected only with the concurrence of the  
9 federal government or its duly designated representative.

10 (8) The department shall cause to be registered with the  
11 department such sources of radiation as the department determines  
12 to be reasonably necessary to protect occupational and public  
13 health and safety and the environment as follows:

14 (a) The department shall, by public notice, establish a  
15 date on or before which date such sources of radiation shall be  
16 registered with the department. An application for registration  
17 shall be either in writing or by electronic means and shall state  
18 such information as the department by rules or regulations may  
19 determine to be necessary and reasonable to protect occupational  
20 and public health and safety and the environment;

21 (b) Registration of sources of radiation shall be  
22 an initial registration with appropriate notification to the  
23 department in the case of alteration of equipment, acquisition of  
24 new sources of radiation, or the transfer, loss, or destruction of  
25 sources of radiation and shall include the registration of persons  
26 installing or servicing sources of radiation;

27 (c) Failure to register or reregister sources of

1 radiation in accordance with rules and regulations adopted and  
2 promulgated by the department shall be subject to a fine of not  
3 less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars; and

4 (d) The department may provide by rule and regulation for  
5 reregistration of sources of radiation.

6 (9) The results of any surveys or inspections of sources  
7 of radiation conducted by the department shall be public records  
8 subject to sections 84-712 to 84-712.09. In addition, the following  
9 information shall be deemed confidential:

10 (a) The names of individuals in dosimetry reports;

11 (b) Emergency response procedures which would present a  
12 clear threat to security or disclose names of individuals; and

13 (c) Any other information that is likely to present  
14 a clear threat to the security of radioactive material. The  
15 department shall make such reports of results of surveys or  
16 inspections available to the owner or operator of the source  
17 of radiation together with any recommendations of the department  
18 regarding deficiencies noted.

19 (10) The department shall have the right to survey or  
20 inspect again any source of radiation previously surveyed without  
21 limitation of the number of surveys or inspections conducted on a  
22 given source of radiation.

23 (11) The department may enter into contracts with  
24 persons or corporations to perform the inspection of X-ray  
25 radiation-generating equipment or devices which emit radiation  
26 from radioactive materials and to aid the department in the  
27 administration of the act.

1           Sec. 6. Section 71-3508.03, Reissue Revised Statutes of  
2 Nebraska, is amended to read:

3           71-3508.03 (1) The department shall establish by rule  
4 and regulation annual fees for the radioactive materials licenses,  
5 for inspections of radioactive materials, for the registration  
6 and inspection of radiation-generating equipment and other sources  
7 of radiation, and for radon measurement and mitigation business  
8 licenses and inspections of active radon mitigation systems  
9 installations under the Radiation Control Act. The annual fee for  
10 registration and inspection of X-ray radiation generating equipment  
11 used to diagnose conditions in humans or animals shall not exceed  
12 four hundred dollars per X-ray machine. The department shall also  
13 establish by rule and regulation additional fees for environmental  
14 surveillance activities performed by the department to assess  
15 the radiological impact of activities conducted by licensees and  
16 registrants. Such activities shall not duplicate surveillance  
17 programs approved by the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission and  
18 conducted by entities licensed by such commission. No fee shall  
19 exceed the actual cost to the department for administering the act.  
20 The fees collected shall be remitted to the State Treasurer for  
21 credit to the Health and Human Services Cash Fund and shall be used  
22 solely for the purpose of defraying the direct and indirect costs  
23 of administering the act. The department shall collect such fees.

24           (2) The department may, upon application by an interested  
25 person or on its own initiative, grant such exemptions from  
26 the requirements of this section as it determines are in the  
27 public interest. Applications for exemption under this subsection

1 may include, but shall not be limited to, the use of licensed  
2 materials for educational or noncommercial displays or scientific  
3 collections.

4 (3) When a registrant or licensee fails to pay  
5 the applicable fee, the department may suspend or revoke the  
6 registration or license or may issue an appropriate order.

7 (4) The department shall establish and collect fees for  
8 licenses for individuals engaged in radon detection, measurement,  
9 and mitigation as provided in sections 38-151 to 38-157.

10 Sec. 7. Section 71-3519, Reissue Revised Statutes of  
11 Nebraska, is amended to read:

12 71-3519 Sections 71-3501 to 71-3520 and sections 1 and  
13 2 of this act shall be known and may be cited as the Radiation  
14 Control Act.

15 Sec. 8. Original sections 71-3501, 71-3507, 71-3508.03,  
16 and 71-3519, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, and section  
17 71-3503, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2012, are  
18 repealed.