

National Radon Action Plan 2021-2025

Where we are in 2023

GOAL	STRATEGIES	OUTCOMES WE SEEK
Build in Radon Risk Reduction	1.1 Embed comprehensive radon notification and health risk warning statements, and radon test result disclosure, in real estate sales and rental transactions	Prospective buyers, tenants and loan borrowers receive and acknowledge receipt of information that equips them to take self-protective actions, including obtaining radon testing and mitigation.
	1.2 Work with government, quasi-governmental and private sector lending entities to adopt radon testing and mitigation requirements.	Lending entities require radon testing and mitigation in all residential, educational and commercial buildings.
	1.3 Promote radon control requirements for new construction within building codes and standards.	State and local building codes require that buildings be built to allow for radon control.
	1.4 Seek local, state and federal policies and codes that require all existing buildings to be tested for radon and mitigated as needed.	Building owners and managers, employers and school districts ensure that the radon levels in their buildings are protective of occupant health.

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Support Radon Risk Reduction	2.1 Increase access to government-backed and other sources of housing financing for property owners of low-income housing to cover radon testing and mitigation.	Property owners are able to obtain financing for radon testing and mitigation in low-income housing from new and existing funding sources.
	2.2 Support establishment of tax incentives to cover radon mitigation costs.	Tax incentives exist that increase voluntary radon testing and mitigation.
	2.3 Increase radon testing and as-needed mitigation by local, state and tribal programs that conduct physical upgrades of existing housing.	Radon testing and mitigation is routinely addressed by housing rehab, home repair, energy upgrade, weatherization and similar programs.
	2.4 Support state cancer control programs in including radon indicators and risk reduction interventions.	All state cancer control programs include radon risk reduction interventions among their primary prevention strategies for lung cancer.

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Build Capacity to Test and Mitigate Using Professional Radon Services	3.1 Expand the scope and usability of radon testing data in the National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network by increasing the number of participating states and labs.	Decision-makers nationwide have access to a robust national data set for use in characterizing radon exposures, quantifying risk reduction actions and informing a research agenda.
	3.2 Continue to promote adherence to consensus standards for testing, mitigating and measurement device accuracy.	Quality professional standards to support the effectiveness of radon services are widely recognized, disseminated and adopted.
	3.3 Support issuance and implementation of a federal framework to align private and state radon credentialing programs.	A clear standard of quality for assessing radon service provider competencies and skills is widely recognized and adopted, and credentialing programs are more consistent in standards and practices used to license and certify service providers.
	3.4 Promote the adoption of radon credentialing by states that do not currently regulate radon service providers.	Radon testing, mitigation and laboratory services nationwide are provided by credentialed professionals.
	3.5 Expand the availability of credentialed radon practitioners through the training and certification of qualified professionals.	Credentialed radon professionals are available nationwide to meet increasing demand.

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Increase Awareness of Radon Risk and Effective Control Strategies	4.1 Promote integration of radon into coordinated messaging to decision-makers about health risks in housing, schools and workplaces.	Decision-makers with responsibility for occupant health in housing, schools and workplaces include radon risk reduction in their policies and practices.
	4.2 Promote radon awareness through nontraditional radon stakeholders, including clinical, health equity, social service and faith-based organizations through consistent outreach using targeted materials.	Nontraditional radon stakeholders educate and equip their constituents to take radon risk-reduction action.
	4.3 Tailor effective radon messaging to underserved racial, ethnic and low-income populations.	Culturally competent information about radon risk reduction is available to underserved racial, ethnic and low-income groups.