



Reprinted
February 4, 2014

SENATE BILL No. 387

DIGEST OF SB 387 (Updated February 3, 2014 4:07 pm - DI 71)

Citations Affected: IC 10-19; IC 16-18; IC 16-41; IC 22-12; IC 22-13.

Synopsis: Department of homeland security. Eliminates the designation of the division of planning and assessment as the division within the department of homeland security that disburses federal and state homeland security funds to the state and local governments. Transfers from the state department of health to the department of homeland security the authority to regulate radioactive materials. Requires the fire prevention and building safety commission to elect one of its members as vice chair of the commission and provides that, in the absence of the chair, the vice chair shall perform the duties of the chair. Removes, from the law requiring the fire prevention and building safety commission to adopt a statewide code of fire safety laws, certain language pertaining to a previous statewide code of fire safety and building laws. Repeals superseded provisions.

Effective: July 1, 2014; January 1, 2015; July 1, 2015.

Wyss, Arnold J

January 14, 2014, read first time and referred to Committee on Homeland Security, Transportation, and Veterans Affairs.
January 30, 2014, amended, reported favorably — Do Pass.
February 3, 2014, read second time, amended, ordered engrossed.

SB 387—LS 6759/DI 55



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Second Regular Session 118th General Assembly (2014)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in **this style type**, and deletions will appear in ~~this style type~~.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or ~~this style type~~ reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2013 Regular Session and 2013 First Regular Technical Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 387

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning public safety.

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

1 SECTION 1. IC 10-19-4-2, AS ADDED BY P.L.22-2005,
2 SECTION 17, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3 JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 2. The division shall do the following:
4 (1) Develop a single strategic plan for preparing for and
5 responding to homeland security emergencies.
6 (2) Assess state and local security needs.
7 (3) ~~Disburse federal and state homeland security money for all~~
8 ~~Indiana state and local governments.~~
9 SECTION 2. IC 10-19-11 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
10 AS A **NEW** CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
11 JANUARY 1, 2015]:
12 **Chapter 11. Radiation and Radioactive Material Control**
13 **Sec. 1. Whereas radiation may improve the health, welfare, and**
14 **productivity of the public if used properly, but may impair the**
15 **health of the public and the industrial and agricultural potentials**
16 **of Indiana if used improperly, it is the public policy of Indiana to**

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1 encourage constructive uses of radiation and to control the
2 harmful effects of radiation.

3 Sec. 2. (a) The definitions set forth in this section apply
4 throughout this chapter.

5 (b) "Agency" refers to the department of homeland security
6 established by IC 10-19-2-1.

7 (c) "Agreement state" means a state with which the United
8 States Atomic Energy Commission or the Nuclear Regulatory
9 Commission has entered into an agreement under subsection 274b
10 of the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2021b).

11 (d) For purposes of this chapter, exposures are "as low as is
12 reasonably achievable" if every reasonable effort has been made
13 to maintain exposures to ionizing radiation as far below the dose
14 limits as is practical:

15 (1) consistent with the purpose for which the licensed activity
16 is undertaken;

17 (2) taking into account the state of technology and the
18 economics of improvements; and

19 (3) in relation to:

20 (A) benefits to the public health and safety;

21 (B) other societal and socioeconomic considerations; and

22 (C) utilization of nuclear energy and licensed materials in
23 the public interest.

24 (e) "Atomic Energy Act of 1954" refers to the federal Atomic
25 Energy Act of 1954, 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq., as in effect January 1,
26 2014.

27 (f) "Byproduct material" means any of the following:

28 (1) Radioactive material, except special nuclear material,
29 yielding in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation
30 incident to the process of producing or utilizing special
31 nuclear material.

32 (2) The tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or
33 concentration of uranium or thorium from ore.

34 (3) Any discrete source of radium-226 that is produced,
35 extracted, or converted after extraction for use for a
36 commercial, medical, or research activity.

37 (4) Any material that:

38 (A) has been made radioactive by use of a particle
39 accelerator; and

40 (B) is:

41 (i) produced;

42 (ii) extracted; or



- 1 (iii) converted after extraction;
 2 for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity.
 3 (5) Any discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive
 4 material, other than source material, that:
 5 (A) is determined by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
 6 in consultation with the administrator of the United States
 7 Environmental Protection Agency, the United States
 8 Secretary of Energy, the United States Secretary of
 9 Homeland Security, and the head of any other appropriate
 10 federal agency, to pose a threat similar to the threat posed
 11 by a discrete source of radium-226 to the public health and
 12 safety or the common defense and security; and
 13 (B) is:
 14 (i) extracted; or
 15 (ii) converted after extraction;
 16 for use in a commercial, medical, or research activity.
 17 (g) "General license" means an export or import license that:
 18 (1) is issued through rulemaking by the Nuclear Regulatory
 19 Commission;
 20 (2) is effective without the filing of a specific application with
 21 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the issuance of
 22 licensing documents to a particular person;
 23 (3) is not an exemption from the requirements of the Nuclear
 24 Regulatory Commission; and
 25 (4) does not relieve a person from complying with other
 26 applicable Nuclear Regulatory Commission, federal, or state
 27 requirements.
 28 (h) "Inspection" means an official examination or observation
 29 by the agency. The term includes tests, surveys, and monitoring to
 30 determine compliance with this chapter and the rules adopted
 31 under this chapter.
 32 (i) "Ionizing radiation" means:
 33 (1) alpha particles;
 34 (2) beta particles;
 35 (3) gamma rays;
 36 (4) x-rays;
 37 (5) neutrons;
 38 (6) high-speed electrons;
 39 (7) high-speed protons; and
 40 (8) other particles capable of producing ions.
 41 The term does not include nonionizing radiation such as radio
 42 waves, microwaves, and visible light, infrared light, or ultraviolet



- 1 light.
- 2 (j) "License" means a license issued under the Nuclear
3 Regulatory Commission regulations or by an agreement state as
4 stated in 10 CFR Parts 30 through 36, 39, 40, 50, 60, 61, 63, 70, or
5 72.
- 6 (k) "Licensed material" means:
7 (1) source material;
8 (2) special nuclear material; or
9 (3) byproduct material;
10 that is received, possessed, used, transferred, or disposed of under
11 a general or specific license issued by the Nuclear Regulatory
12 Commission or the agency.
- 13 (l) "Nuclear Regulatory Commission" refers to the United
14 States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
- 15 (m) "Person" means an individual, a firm, a partnership, a
16 association, a fiduciary, an executor or administrator, a
17 governmental entity, a limited liability company, or a corporation.
- 18 (n) "Radioactive material" means:
19 (1) byproduct material;
20 (2) source material;
21 (3) special nuclear material; or
22 (4) any solid, liquid, or gas that emits radiation spontaneously.
- 23 (o) "Registration" means registration with the agency.
- 24 (p) "Source material" means:
25 (1) natural uranium, depleted uranium, thorium, or any other
26 combination of natural uranium, depleted uranium, and
27 thorium, in any physical or chemical form other than special
28 nuclear material; or
29 (2) ores that contain by weight at least five-hundredths of one
30 percent (0.05%) of:
31 (A) natural uranium;
32 (B) depleted uranium;
33 (C) thorium; or
34 (D) any combination of natural uranium, depleted
35 uranium, and thorium.
- 36 (q) "Special nuclear material" means:
37 (1) plutonium;
38 (2) uranium-233; or
39 (3) uranium enriched above seven hundred eleven
40 thousandths of one percent (0.711%) by weight in the isotope
41 uranium-235.
- 42 (r) "Specific license" means an export or import license



1 document that is issued to a named person and authorizes the
2 export or import of specified nuclear equipment or materials based
3 upon the review and approval of an NRC Form 7 (Application for
4 NRC Export or Import License, amendment, renewal, or consent
5 request(s)) application.

6 (s) "Unnecessary radiation" means radiation used in such a
7 manner as to be injurious or dangerous to health, life, or property.

8 (t) "The state" refers to the state of Indiana.

9 Sec. 3. (a) The agency or the agency's agent may enter at any
10 reasonable time any private or public property for the purpose of
11 an inspection and investigation of conditions relating to radiation
12 control.

13 (b) An owner or tenant of private or public property shall, upon
14 reasonable notice, make available to the agency for inspection
15 records maintained in accordance with 10 CFR 20, this chapter,
16 and the rules adopted under this chapter.

17 (c) An owner or tenant of private or public property shall
18 permit the agency to:

19 (1) perform radiation surveys in the air using portable survey
20 equipment; and

21 (2) take environmental samples for analysis;

22 as the agency considers appropriate and necessary for public
23 health and safety.

24 Sec. 4. (a) Byproduct material shall be licensed and regulated in
25 Indiana by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission until the governor,
26 on behalf of the state, enters into an agreement with the Nuclear
27 Regulatory Commission for the state to assume regulation of the
28 use of byproduct material under subsection (d).

29 (b) Source material shall be licensed and regulated in Indiana
30 by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission until the governor, on
31 behalf of the state, enters into an agreement with the Nuclear
32 Regulatory Commission for the state to assume regulation of the
33 use of source materials under subsection (d).

34 (c) Special nuclear material shall be licensed and regulated in
35 Indiana by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission until the governor,
36 on behalf of the state, enters into an agreement with the Nuclear
37 Regulatory Commission to assume regulation of the use of special
38 nuclear material under subsection (d).

39 (d) The governor, or the governor's appointee on behalf of the
40 state, may enter into an agreement with the Nuclear Regulatory
41 Commission to assume regulation, as authorized under the federal
42 Atomic Energy Act of 1954, of the use of the following:



- 1 (1) Byproduct material.
 2 (2) Source material.
 3 (3) Special nuclear material.
- 4 (e) An agreement entered into under subsection (d) may provide
 5 for the federal government to relinquish certain of its
 6 responsibilities with respect to sources of ionizing radiation and for
 7 the state to assume those responsibilities.
- 8 (f) After the governor, on behalf of the state, enters into an
 9 agreement with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under
 10 subsection (d), the agency may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to
 11 implement the agreement, including emergency rules in the
 12 manner provided under IC 4-22-2-37.1.
- 13 Sec. 5. If a person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or
 14 acquires any source of radiation before the governor enters into an
 15 agreement with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under section
 16 4 of this chapter, the person shall register the source of radiation
 17 with the agency on forms prescribed by the agency.
- 18 Sec. 6. (a) A person shall not produce, use, store, or dispose of
 19 radioactive materials until the person:
 20 (1) is registered or licensed in Indiana under this chapter; or
 21 (2) registers in writing with the agency, giving the pertinent
 22 information the agency requires, in accordance with the
 23 procedures prescribed by the agency.
- 24 (b) A person that uses, stores, or disposes of radioactive
 25 materials may be exempted by the agency from licensure or
 26 registration under this chapter if the agency determines that the
 27 person's use, storage, or disposal of radioactive materials is not a
 28 material hazard to public health, safety, and welfare.
- 29 Sec. 7. A person transporting, handling, using, storing, or
 30 keeping ionizing radiation sources shall:
 31 (1) transport, handle, use, store, or keep the ionizing radiation
 32 sources so as to prevent unnecessary radiation; and
 33 (2) make every effort to keep exposures as low as is
 34 reasonably achievable.
- 35 Sec. 8. In addition to adopting rules under section 4(f) of this
 36 chapter, the agency may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to effectuate
 37 the purposes of this chapter, including rules imposing fees for
 38 licensure and registration under this chapter.
- 39 Sec. 9. A person who:
 40 (1) produces radiation; or
 41 (2) produces, uses, stores, sells, or otherwise disposes of
 42 radioactive materials;



1 **in violation of this chapter commits a Class B misdemeanor. Each**
 2 **day a violation continues, after notification in writing of the offense**
 3 **by the agency, constitutes a separate offense.**

4 SECTION 3. IC 16-18-2-28 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
 5 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 28: "Atomic energy"; for purposes of
 6 IC 16-41-35; has the meaning set forth in IC 16-41-35-3.

7 SECTION 4. IC 16-18-2-45 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
 8 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 45: "Byproduct material"; for purposes of
 9 IC 16-41-35; has the meaning set forth in IC 16-41-35-4.

10 SECTION 5. IC 16-18-2-147 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
 11 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 147: "General license"; for purposes of
 12 IC 16-41-35; has the meaning set forth in IC 16-41-35-6.

13 SECTION 6. IC 16-18-2-294 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
 14 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 294: "Production facility"; for purposes of
 15 IC 16-41-35; has the meaning set forth in IC 16-41-35-7.

16 SECTION 7. IC 16-18-2-334 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
 17 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 334: "Source material"; for purposes of
 18 IC 16-41-35; has the meaning set forth in IC 16-41-35-11.

19 SECTION 8. IC 16-18-2-335 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
 20 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 335: "Special nuclear material"; for purposes
 21 of IC 16-41-35; has the meaning set forth in IC 16-41-35-12.

22 SECTION 9. IC 16-18-2-336 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
 23 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 336: "Specific license"; for purposes of
 24 IC 16-41-35; has the meaning set forth in IC 16-41-35-13.

25 SECTION 10. IC 16-18-2-362 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
 26 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 362: "Utilization facility"; for purposes of
 27 IC 16-41-35; has the meaning set forth in IC 16-41-35-15.

28 SECTION 11. IC 16-41-35-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 29 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. Whereas
 30 radiation may improve the health, welfare, and productivity of the
 31 public if properly utilized but may impair the health of the public **and**
 32 **the industrial and agricultural potentials of Indiana** if improperly
 33 utilized, it is declared to be the public policy of Indiana to encourage
 34 the constructive **medical** uses of radiation and to control harmful
 35 effects of radiation.

36 SECTION 12. IC 16-41-35-3 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
 37 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 3: As used in this chapter, "atomic energy"
 38 means all forms of energy released in the course of nuclear fission or
 39 nuclear transformation.

40 SECTION 13. IC 16-41-35-4 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
 41 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 4: As used in this chapter, "byproduct
 42 material" means any radioactive material; except special nuclear



1 materials; yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation
 2 incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear
 3 materials:

4 SECTION 14. IC 16-41-35-6 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
 5 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 6: As used in this chapter, "general license"
 6 means a license effective under rules promulgated by the state
 7 department without filing an application to transfer, acquire, own,
 8 possess, or use quantities of or devices or equipment utilizing
 9 byproduct, source, special nuclear materials, or other radioactive
 10 material occurring naturally or produced artificially.

11 SECTION 15. IC 16-41-35-7 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
 12 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 7: As used in this chapter, "production
 13 facility" means:

- 14 (1) any equipment or device capable of producing special nuclear
 15 material in a quantity significant to the common defense and
 16 security or in a manner that affects the health and safety of the
 17 public; or
- 18 (2) any important component part especially designed for that
 19 equipment or device.

20 SECTION 16. IC 16-41-35-11 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
 21 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 11: As used in this chapter, "source material"
 22 means:

- 23 (1) uranium, thorium, or any other material that the state
 24 department declares to be source material after the United States
 25 Nuclear Regulatory Commission has determined the material to
 26 be source material; or
- 27 (2) ores containing at least one (1) of the materials described in
 28 subdivision (1) in the concentration that the state department
 29 declares to be source material after the United States Nuclear
 30 Regulatory Commission has determined the material in that
 31 concentration to be source material.

32 SECTION 17. IC 16-41-35-12 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
 33 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 12: As used in this chapter, "special nuclear
 34 material" means:

- 35 (1) plutonium; uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the
 36 isotope 235, and any other material that the state department
 37 declares to be special nuclear material after the United States
 38 Nuclear Regulatory Commission has determined the material to
 39 be special nuclear material; or
- 40 (2) any material artificially enriched by any of the material
 41 described in subdivision (1).

42 SECTION 18. IC 16-41-35-13 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE



1 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 13: As used in this chapter, "specific license"
 2 means a license issued after application to use, manufacture, produce,
 3 transfer, receive, acquire, own, or possess quantities of or devices or
 4 equipment utilizing byproduct, source, special nuclear materials, or
 5 other radioactive material occurring naturally or produced artificially.

6 SECTION 19. IC 16-41-35-15 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
 7 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 15: As used in this chapter, "utilization
 8 facility" means:

9 (1) any equipment or device, except an atomic weapon, capable
 10 of making use of special nuclear materials in a quantity
 11 significant to the common defense and security; or in a manner
 12 that affects the health and safety of the public; or peculiarly
 13 adapted for making use of atomic energy in a quantity significant
 14 to the common defense and security; or in a manner that affects
 15 the health and safety of the public; or

16 (2) any important component part especially designed for such
 17 equipment or device.

18 SECTION 20. IC 16-41-35-26 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 19 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015]: Sec. 26. (a) The state
 20 department shall issue general or specific licenses for at least one (1)
 21 of the following:

22 (1) Byproduct material.

23 (2) Source material.

24 (3) Special nuclear material.

25 (4) Other radioactive materials occurring naturally or produced
 26 artificially.

27 (5) Devices or equipment utilizing this material.

28 (b) A license shall be issued only when the state department finds
 29 that the items described under subsection (a) may produce radiation
 30 sufficient to result in hazard or injury to health, life, or property.

31 (c) The state department shall adopt rules under this chapter
 32 providing for granting, suspending, revoking, or amending licenses. No
 33 licensing of materials, devices, or equipment now under the jurisdiction
 34 of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall be made
 35 effective before the effective date of an agreement that discontinues the
 36 federal government's regulation of sources of radiation involved, as
 37 provided in section 27(c) of this chapter.

38 (d) A person who is not required to have a general or specific
 39 license may not produce radiation or produce, use, store, sell, or
 40 otherwise dispose of radioactive materials, radiation machines or
 41 electronic products, unless the person registers in writing with the state
 42 department, giving the pertinent information the state department



1 requires, in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the state
2 department.

3 SECTION 21. IC 16-41-35-27 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
4 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 27: (a) A registration under section 26(d) of
5 this chapter is effective until there is a change that may significantly
6 increase the number of sources; source strength; or output of energy of
7 radiation produced. A registration that includes at least one (1) source
8 that subsequently requires licensing under section 26(a) of this chapter
9 expires with respect to that particular source upon the effective date of
10 the license. If a change occurs, the change shall be registered with the
11 state department within thirty (30) days as an amendment to the
12 original registration; unless exempted under rules adopted under this
13 chapter.

14 (b) The state department shall specify the expiration date for a
15 license in the license.

16 (c) The governor may, on behalf of the state, enter into an agreement
17 with the federal government providing for discontinuance of certain of
18 the federal government's responsibilities with respect to sources of
19 radiation and the assumption of those responsibilities by the state.

20 (d) A person who, on the effective date of an agreement under
21 subsection (c); possesses a license issued by the federal government is
22 considered to possess an equivalent license issued under this chapter
23 that expires:

24 (1) ninety (90) days after receipt from the state department of a
25 notice of expiration of the license; or

26 (2) on the date of expiration specified in the federal license;
27 whichever is earlier.

28 (e) The term of a license issued under this section by the state
29 department is twenty-four (24) months.

30 (f) The license fee for a new or renewal license is two hundred fifty
31 dollars (\$250):

32 (g) If the department of state revenue notifies the department that a
33 person is on the most recent tax warrant list, the department shall not
34 issue or renew the person's license until:

35 (1) the person provides to the department a statement from the
36 department of state revenue indicating that the person's tax
37 warrant has been satisfied; or

38 (2) the department receives a notice from the commissioner of the
39 department of state revenue under IC 6-8.1-8-2(k):

40 SECTION 22. IC 16-41-35-28 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
41 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015]: Sec. 28. (a) The state
42 department shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 concerning the



1 production, transportation, use, storage, sale, or other disposition of
 2 radioactive material, radiation machines, or electronic products **used**
 3 **for medical purposes on human beings** to do the following:

4 (1) Prohibit and prevent unnecessary radiation.

5 (2) Carry out this chapter.

6 (b) Standards relative to unnecessary radiation included in the rules
 7 must be in general conformance with the recommendations of the
 8 National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (**NCRP**)
 9 and performance standards promulgated by appropriate federal
 10 agencies.

11 SECTION 23. IC 16-41-35-33 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 12 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015]: Sec. 33. A person may
 13 not produce radiation or produce, use, store, sell, or otherwise dispose
 14 of radioactive materials, radiation machines, or electronic products,
 15 except in accordance with this chapter and rules adopted under this
 16 chapter **or IC 10-19**.

17 SECTION 24. IC 16-41-35-39 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
 18 JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 39: (a) Upon receiving advance notification;
 19 under 10 CFR 71.5a and 71.5b, of the transport of any nuclear waste to;
 20 through; or across the boundary of Indiana:

21 (1) the governor; or

22 (2) the governor's designee for the transport of nuclear waste;
 23 shall provide to the sheriff of each county through which the nuclear
 24 waste is to be transported the notification required by subsection (b):

25 (b) The notification provided to each sheriff must include the
 26 following information from the notification given to the governor or the
 27 governor's designee if the information has been made available to the
 28 governor or the governor's designee:

29 (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the shipper,
 30 carrier, and receiver of the nuclear waste shipment.

31 (2) A description of the nuclear waste contained in the shipment.

32 (3) The point of origin of the shipment and the seven (7) day
 33 period during which departure of the shipment is estimated to
 34 occur.

35 (4) The seven (7) day period during which arrival of the shipment
 36 at state boundaries is estimated to occur.

37 (5) The destination of the shipment and the seven (7) day period
 38 during which arrival of the shipment is estimated to occur.

39 (6) A point of contact with a telephone number for current
 40 shipment information.

41 (7) Information regarding necessary safety steps to be taken if an
 42 accident occurs during shipment of the nuclear waste.



1 (c) The notification prescribed by subsection (b) must be given in
 2 writing delivered by first class mail or by a faster means of delivery to
 3 the sheriff of each county through which the shipment of nuclear waste
 4 is to pass within twenty-four (24) hours after the governor or the
 5 governor's designee receives advance notification of the shipment
 6 under 10 CFR 71.5a and 71.5b.

7 (d) If the governor or the governor's designee is notified under 10
 8 CFR 71.5a and 71.5b that the schedule for a shipment of nuclear waste
 9 will not be met or that a shipment of nuclear waste has been canceled,
 10 the governor or the governor's designee shall notify each sheriff
 11 previously notified about the shipment as to the delay or cancellation.
 12 The notification given by the governor or the governor's designee under
 13 this subsection must be provided under the same requirements
 14 prescribed in subsection (c) for the initial notification of sheriffs.

15 SECTION 25. IC 16-41-35-40 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 16 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015]: Sec. 40. A person who:

17 (1) produces radiation; or
 18 (2) produces, uses, stores, sells, or otherwise disposes of
 19 radioactive materials; radiation machines or electronic products;
 20 in violation of this chapter commits a Class B misdemeanor. Each day
 21 a violation continues, after notification in writing of the offense by the
 22 state department, constitutes a separate offense.

23 SECTION 26. IC 16-41-35-42 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 24 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015]: Sec. 42. (a) In addition
 25 to other penalties provided under this chapter, the state department
 26 shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 that establish a schedule of civil
 27 penalties that may be levied upon a person for the violation of this
 28 chapter.

29 (b) A penalty included in the schedule of civil penalties adopted
 30 under this chapter may not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for
 31 each violation per day.

32 (c) The state department may issue an order of compliance, impose
 33 a civil penalty included in the schedule of civil penalties adopted under
 34 subsection (a), or both, against a person who:

35 (1) fails to comply with this ~~section~~ **chapter** or a rule adopted
 36 under this ~~section~~; **chapter**; or
 37 (2) interferes with or obstructs the state department or the
 38 department's designated agent in the performance of duties under
 39 this ~~section~~; **chapter**.

40 (d) An order of compliance may be issued under IC 4-21.5-3-6,
 41 IC 4-21.5-3-8, or IC 4-21.5-4. A civil penalty may be imposed only in
 42 a proceeding under IC 4-21.5-3-8.



1 (e) A proceeding commenced to impose a civil penalty may be
2 consolidated with any other proceeding commenced to enforce this
3 chapter or a rule adopted under this chapter.

4 SECTION 27. IC 22-12-2-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2006,
5 SECTION 349, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
6 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 5. (a) The governor shall appoint a
7 member of the commission to be the commission's chair.

8 (b) The member appointed by the governor serves as the
9 commission's chair at the governor's pleasure.

10 **(c) The commission shall, from the commission's members, elect**
11 **a vice chair of the commission. The vice chair shall, in the absence**
12 **of the chair, perform the duties of the chair.**

13 SECTION 28. IC 22-13-2-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.101-2006,
14 SECTION 34, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
15 JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 2. (a) The commission shall adopt rules under
16 IC 4-22-2 to adopt a statewide code of fire safety laws and building
17 laws.

18 (b) Before December 1, 2003, the commission shall adopt the most
19 recent edition, including addenda, of the following national codes by
20 rules under IC 4-22-2 and IC 22-13-2.5 (before its repeal):

21 (1) ANSI A10.4 (Safety Requirements for Personnel Hoists).

22 (2) ASME A17.1 (Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, an
23 American National Standard).

24 (3) ASME A18.1 (Safety Standard for Platform Lifts and Stairway
25 Chairlifts, American National Standard).

26 (4) ASME QEI-1 (Standard for the Qualification of Elevator
27 Inspectors, an American National Standard).

28 (5) The American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Automated
29 People Mover Standard 21.

30 (6) ANSI A90.1 Safety Code for Manlifts.

31 (c) Before July 1, 2006, the commission shall adopt the most recent
32 edition, including addenda, of ASME A17.3 (Safety Code for Existing
33 Elevators and Escalators, an American National Standard) by rules
34 under IC 4-22-2 and IC 22-13-2.5 (before its repeal).

35 (d) The commission shall adopt the subsequent edition of each
36 national code, including addenda, to be adopted as provided under
37 subsections (b) and (c) within eighteen (18) months after the effective
38 date of the subsequent edition.

39 (e) The commission may amend the national codes as a condition of
40 the adoption under subsections (b), (c), and (d).

41 ~~(f) To the extent that the following sections of the International Fire~~
42 ~~Code, 2000 edition, as adopted by reference in 675 IAC 22-2.3-1, apply~~



1 to tents or canopies in which cooking does not occur; the commission
 2 shall suspend enforcement of the following sections of the International
 3 Fire Code, 2000 edition; until the division of fire and building safety
 4 recommends amendments to the commission under subsection (h) and
 5 the commission adopts rules under subsection (i) based on the
 6 recommendations:

7 (1) Section 2406.1 (675 IAC 22-2.3-233);

8 (2) Section 2406.2;

9 (3) Section 2406.3.

10 (g) To the extent that section 2403.2 of the International Fire Code;
 11 2000 edition; as adopted by reference in 675 IAC 22-2.3-1, applies to
 12 a tent or canopy in which there is an open flame; the commission shall
 13 suspend enforcement of section 2403.2 until the division of fire and
 14 building safety recommends amendments to section 2403.2 to the
 15 commission under subsection (h) and the commission adopts rules
 16 under subsection (i) based on the recommendations and amending
 17 section 2403.2.

18 (h) The division of fire and building safety shall recommend
 19 amendments to the commission to the following sections of the
 20 International Fire Code, 2000 edition; as adopted by reference in 675
 21 IAC 22-2.3-1:

22 (1) Section 2403.2;

23 (2) Section 2406.1 (675 IAC 22-2.3-233);

24 (3) Section 2406.2;

25 (4) Section 2406.3.

26 (i) After receiving and considering recommendations from the
 27 division of fire and building safety under subsection (h), and using the
 28 procedure set forth in IC 4-22-2-38; the commission shall amend the
 29 following sections of the International Fire Code, 2000 edition; as
 30 adopted by reference in 675 IAC 22-2.3-1:

31 (1) Section 2403.2;

32 (2) Section 2406.1 (675 IAC 22-2.3-233);

33 (3) Section 2406.2;

34 (4) Section 2406.3.



COMMITTEE REPORT

Madam President: The Senate Committee on Homeland Security, Transportation and Veterans Affairs, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 387, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill be AMENDED as follows:

Replace the effective dates in SECTIONS 2 through 26 with "[EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015]".

Page 6, between lines 38 and 39, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"Sec. 9. A person who:

(1) produces radiation; or

(2) produces, uses, stores, sells, or otherwise disposes of radioactive materials, radiation machines, or electronic products;

in violation of this chapter commits a Class B misdemeanor. Each day a violation continues, after notification in writing of the offense by the agency, constitutes a separate offense."

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to SB 387 as introduced.)

WYSS, Chairperson

Committee Vote: Yeas 8, Nays 0.

 SENATE MOTION

Madam President: I move that Senate Bill 387 be amended to read as follows:

Page 6, line 42, delete "materials, radiation machines, or electronic" and insert "**materials;**".

Page 7, delete line 1.

(Reference is to SB 387 as printed January 31, 2014.)

WYSS

