

ENGROSSED SENATE BILL No. 387

DIGEST OF SB 387 (Updated February 18, 2014 11:25 am - DI 84)

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

Department of homeland security. Eliminates the **Synopsis:** 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 Repeals superseded provisions.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

(HOUSE SPONSORS — FRYE R, FORESTAL, MACER)

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.
February 4, 2014, engrossed. Read third time, passed. Yeas 46, nays 2.

HOUSE ACTION February 10, 2014, read first time and referred to Committee on Veterans Affairs and Public Safety.
February 18, 2014, reported — Do Pass.



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.

ENGROSSED 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
l 1	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



1	chedulage constructive uses of fadiation 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 274k
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 of
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 3	for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity.
	(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



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



- document that is issued to a named person and authorizes the export or import of specified nuclear equipment or materials based upon the review and approval of an NRC Form 7 (Application for NRC Export or Import License, amendment, renewal, or consent request(s)) application.
- (s) "Unnecessary radiation" means radiation used in such a manner as to be injurious or dangerous to health, life, or property.
 - (t) "The state" refers to the state of Indiana.
- Sec. 3. (a) The agency or the agency's agent may enter at any reasonable time any private or public property for the purpose of an inspection and investigation of conditions relating to radiation control.
- (b) An owner or tenant of private or public property shall, upon reasonable notice, make available to the agency for inspection records maintained in accordance with 10 CFR 20, this chapter, and the rules adopted under this chapter.
- (c) An owner or tenant of private or public property shall permit the agency to:
 - (1) perform radiation surveys in the air using portable survey equipment; and
- (2) take environmental samples for analysis; as the agency considers appropriate and necessary for public health and safety.
- Sec. 4. (a) Byproduct material shall be licensed and regulated in Indiana by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission until the governor, on behalf of the state, enters into an agreement with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the state to assume regulation of the use of byproduct material under subsection (d).
- (b) Source material shall be licensed and regulated in Indiana by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission until the governor, on behalf of the state, enters into an agreement with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the state to assume regulation of the use of source materials under subsection (d).
- (c) Special nuclear material shall be licensed and regulated in Indiana by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission until the governor, on behalf of the state, enters into an agreement with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to assume regulation of the use of special nuclear material under subsection (d).
- (d) The governor, or the governor's appointee on behalf of the state, may enter into an agreement with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to assume regulation, as authorized under the federal 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:



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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 13. IC 16-41-35-4 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "byproduct 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.
l 1	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	
10	be special nuclear material; or
11	(2) any material artificially enriched by any of the material
	described in subdivision (1).
12	SECTION 18. IC 16-41-35-13 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE



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

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

- (1) any equipment or device, except an atomic weapon, capable of making use of special nuclear materials in a quantity significant to the common defense and security, or in a manner that affects the health and safety of the public, or peculiarly adapted for making use of atomic energy in a quantity significant to the common defense and security, or in a manner that affects the health and safety of the public; or
- (2) any important component part especially designed for such equipment or device.

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

- (1) Byproduct material.
- (2) Source material.

- (3) Special nuclear material.
- (4) Other radioactive materials occurring naturally or produced artificially.
- (5) Devices or equipment utilizing this material.
- (b) A license shall be issued only when the state department finds that the items described under subsection (a) may produce radiation sufficient to result in hazard or injury to health, life, or property.
- (e) The state department shall adopt rules under this chapter providing for granting, suspending, revoking, or amending licenses. No licensing of materials, devices, or equipment now under the jurisdiction of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall be made effective before the effective date of an agreement that discontinues the federal government's regulation of sources of radiation involved, as provided in section 27(c) of this chapter.
- (d) A person who is not required to have a general or specific license may not produce radiation or produce, use, store, sell, or otherwise dispose of radioactive materials, radiation machines or electronic products, unless the person registers in writing with the state department, giving the pertinent information the state department



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

SECTION 21. IC 16-41-35-27 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE IANILARY 1 2015] Sec. 27 (a) A registration under section 26(d) of

JANUARY 1, 2015]. Sec. 27. (a) A registration under section 26(d) of this chapter is effective until there is a change that may significantly increase the number of sources, source strength, or output of energy of radiation produced. A registration that includes at least one (1) source that subsequently requires licensing under section 26(a) of this chapter expires with respect to that particular source upon the effective date of the license. If a change occurs, the change shall be registered with the state department within thirty (30) days as an amendment to the original registration, unless exempted under rules adopted under this chapter.

- (b) The state department shall specify the expiration date for a license in the license.
- (e) The governor may, on behalf of the state, enter into an agreement with the federal government providing for discontinuance of certain of the federal government's responsibilities with respect to sources of radiation and the assumption of those responsibilities by the state.
- (d) A person who, on the effective date of an agreement under subsection (c), possesses a license issued by the federal government is considered to possess an equivalent license issued under this chapter that expires:
 - (1) ninety (90) days after receipt from the state department of a notice of expiration of the license; or
- (2) on the date of expiration specified in the federal license; whichever is earlier.
- (e) The term of a license issued under this section by the state department is twenty-four (24) months.
- (f) The license fee for a new or renewal license is two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).
- (g) If the department of state revenue notifies the department that a person is on the most recent tax warrant list, the department shall not issue or renew the person's license until:
 - (1) the person provides to the department a statement from the department of state revenue indicating that the person's tax warrant has been satisfied; or
 - (2) the department receives a notice from the commissioner of the department of state revenue under IC 6-8.1-8-2(k).

SECTION 22. IC 16-41-35-28 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015]: Sec. 28. (a) The state 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
10	(6) A point of contact with a telephone number for current shipment information.
	•



(c) The notification prescribed by subsection (b) must be given in
writing delivered by first class mail or by a faster means of delivery to
the sheriff of each county through which the shipment of nuclear waste
is to pass within twenty-four (24) hours after the governor or the
governor's designee receives advance notification of the shipment
under 10 CFR 71.5a and 71.5b.
(4) 1641

- (d) If the governor or the governor's designee is notified under 10 CFR 71.5a and 71.5b that the schedule for a shipment of nuclear waste will not be met or that a shipment of nuclear waste has been canceled, the governor or the governor's designee shall notify each sheriff previously notified about the shipment as to the delay or cancellation. The notification given by the governor or the governor's designee under this subsection must be provided under the same requirements prescribed in subsection (e) for the initial notification of sheriffs.
- SECTION 25. IC 16-41-35-40 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015]: Sec. 40. 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 state department, constitutes a separate offense.
- SECTION 26. IC 16-41-35-42 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015]: Sec. 42. (a) In addition to other penalties provided under this chapter, the state department shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 that establish a schedule of civil penalties that may be levied upon a person for the violation of this chapter.
- (b) A penalty included in the schedule of civil penalties adopted under this chapter may not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each violation per day.
- (c) The state department may issue an order of compliance, impose a civil penalty included in the schedule of civil penalties adopted under subsection (a), or both, against a person who:
 - (1) fails to comply with this section chapter or a rule adopted under this section; chapter; or
 - (2) interferes with or obstructs the state department or the department's designated agent in the performance of duties under this section. chapter.
- (d) An order of compliance may be issued under IC 4-21.5-3-6, IC 4-21.5-3-8, or IC 4-21.5-4. A civil penalty may be imposed only in a proceeding under IC 4-21.5-3-8.



	13
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

of the chair, perform the duties of the chair.

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

a vice chair of the commission. The vice chair shall, in the absence

17 laws

- (b) Before December 1, 2003, the commission shall adopt the most recent edition, including addenda, of the following national codes by rules under IC 4-22-2 and IC 22-13-2.5 (before its repeal):
 - (1) ANSI A10.4 (Safety Requirements for Personnel Hoists).
 - (2) ASME A17.1 (Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, an American National Standard).
 - (3) ASME A18.1 (Safety Standard for Platform Lifts and Stairway Chairlifts, American National Standard).
 - (4) ASME QEI-1 (Standard for the Qualification of Elevator Inspectors, an American National Standard).
 - (5) The American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Automated People Mover Standard 21.
 - (6) ANSI A90.1 Safety Code for Manlifts.
- (c) Before July 1, 2006, the commission shall adopt the most recent edition, including addenda, of ASME A17.3 (Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators, an American National Standard) by rules under IC 4-22-2 and IC 22-13-2.5 (before its repeal).
- (d) The commission shall adopt the subsequent edition of each national code, including addenda, to be adopted as provided under subsections (b) and (c) within eighteen (18) months after the effective date of the subsequent edition.
- (e) The commission may amend the national codes as a condition of the adoption under subsections (b), (c), and (d).
- (f) To the extent that the following sections of the International Fire 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 commission under subsection (h) and the commission adopts rules 15 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 IAC 22-2.3-1: 21 22 (1) Section 2403.2. 23 (2) Section 2406.1 (675 IAC 22-2.3-233). 24 (3) Section 2406.2. (4) Section 2406.3. 25 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



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adopted by reference in 675 IAC 22-2.3-1:

(2) Section 2406.1 (675 IAC 22-2.3-233).

(1) Section 2403.2.

(3) Section 2406.2.

(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



COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Veterans Affairs and Public Safety, to which was referred Senate Bill 387, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to SB 387 as printed February 4, 2014.)

Committee Vote: Yeas 13, Nays 0

Representative Frye R

