

TITLE 675 FIRE PREVENTION AND BUILDING SAFETY COMMISSION**Readoption Review**

LSA Document #24-566

Title [675 IAC 14-4.4](#) - 2020 Indiana Residential Code, Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission**I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency**

[675 IAC 14-4.4](#) – the 2020 Indiana Residential Code, is still covered and overseen by the Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission (FPBSC).

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

Rule 4.4 – known as the 2020 Indiana Residential Code – adopts by reference the 2018 version of the ICC International Residential Code. There is a continued need for this rule to ensure that all Class 2 structures¹ and their accessory structures meet the continuous advancements in building technology and safety standards. Readopting the rule ensures that Class 2 structures and their accessory structures are built to the latest standard, providing safety and durability.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

There are no fees, fines, or civil penalties.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

A review was conducted on available previous cost benefit analyses, economic impacts, fiscal impacts, regulatory burden statements, and executive orders. No revisions or changes were necessary.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

Currently, there is no less costly or less intrusive means to minimize the impact of the rules on regulated entities.

VI. Complaints and Comments

There have been no significant complaints regarding this rule contained in the readoption. However, IDHS is generally aware that the public, construction industry, design community, and local enforcement bodies desire updates to fire safety and building rules. The Commission is aware of the generalized desire and is working diligently with multiple sub-committees to update the comprehensive set of Indiana fire safety and building rules to the most recent version of the promulgated national model codes.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

There have been no significant difficulties encountered by the Commission in administering the rules contained in the readoption. Regulated parties have not experienced significant difficulty in complying with the rules contained in this readoption.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic conditions, or Other Factors

There have been changes in technology, economic conditions, and other general conditions that impact the rules in this readoption. The Commission is currently embarking on a review of all of the most recently promulgated national

model codes to update the Indiana fire safety and building rules. All codes that were adopted by reference – in the rules contained in this readoption – are actively being reviewed by the Commission or one of its sub-committees to account for changes in technology, economic conditions, or other general factors.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Idaho have adopted a statewide residential code based on the International Residential Code (IRC). Indiana, Ohio, and Idaho use the 2018 version of the IRC, while Kentucky and Michigan use the 2015 version.

However, effective August 29, 2025, Michigan will be using the 2021 IRC with its updated 2021 Michigan Residential Code. South Dakota does not have a statewide residential code. South Dakota requires any local building ordinance adopted by that local unit of government to adopt the 2021 IRC with its own amendments. Illinois does not have a statewide residential code. Illinois requires each municipality/county to adopt a residential code that, at minimum, meets the standards of the current or most preceding version of the IRC.

The titles for each state's residential code are:

Indiana: 2020 Indiana Residential Code

Kentucky: 2018 Kentucky Residential Code, third edition

Michigan: 2015 Michigan Residential Code (will change to 2021 effective 8-29-25)

Ohio: 2019 Residential Code of Ohio

Illinois: No code title since there is no statewide residential code

South Dakota: No code title since there is no statewide residential code.

Idaho: Idaho Residential Code (2020 Edition)

Each state has made the following number of amendments to its residential code:

Indiana: 245

Kentucky: approximately 150-200

Michigan: approximately 75

Ohio: unknown; at least 150-200

Illinois: no statewide residential code; amendments are made at the local level

South Dakota: no statewide residential code; amendments are made at the local level

Idaho: 17

A review of federal regulations, along with corresponding rules in Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, South Dakota, and Idaho, found that none of these jurisdictions impose requirements less stringent than those outlined in the Indiana rule currently being readopted.

There is no federal residential code; the federal government recommends the use of the IRC. Every state in the analysis – including Indiana – has adopted the model code, with some state-specific amendments. Therefore, there is no indication that Indiana's codes are more stringent than those adopted elsewhere.

X. Previous Amendments

This rule was last amended in November, 2019.

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

After a comprehensive internal review of the building and fire safety rules promulgated by the Indiana Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission, the Indiana Department of Homeland Security has concluded that the current regulatory framework is no longer the most effective or appropriate method for addressing the substantive content of these rules. Rather, IDHS believes that such content would be more appropriately integrated into a statutory framework enacted by the Indiana General Assembly.

The existing rulemaking process is inefficient. It is time-consuming, resource intensive, and procedurally rigid. It frequently delays the timely adoption of modernized safety standards. A statutory transition – led by the General Assembly and supported by the Executive – would allow for a more deliberate, transparent, and democratically accountable process. This statutory reform would bring Indiana’s approach to building and fire safety into alignment with modern expectation of legislative accountability, operational efficiency, and public trust.

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¹ Defined at [IC 22-12-1-5](#).

TITLE [675 IAC 17-1.8](#) – Indiana Electrical Code, 2009 Edition, Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

[675 IAC 17-1.8](#) – Indiana Electrical Code, 2009 Edition, is still covered and overseen by the Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission.

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

Rule 1.8 – known as the 2009 Indiana Electrical Code – adopts by reference the 2008 version of the National Electrical Code (NEC), published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). There is a continued need for this rule as it establishes the regulatory framework which sets forth enforceable standards for electrical systems and components to protect life, health, and safety of building occupants and the public.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

There are no fees, fines, or civil penalties.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

A review was conducted on available previous cost benefits analyses, economic impacts, fiscal impacts, regulatory burden statements, and executive orders. No revisions or changes were necessary.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

Currently, there is no less costly or less intrusive means to minimize the impact of the rules on regulated entities.

VI. Complaints and Comments

There have been no significant complaints regarding this rule contained in the readoption. However, IDHS is generally aware that the public, construction industry, design community, and local enforcement bodies desire updates to fire safety and building rules. The Commission is aware of the generalized desire and is working diligently with multiple sub-committees to update the comprehensive set of Indiana fire safety and building rules to the most recent version of the promulgated national model codes.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

There have been no significant difficulties encountered by the Commission in administering the rules contained in the readoption. Regulated parties have not experienced significant difficulty in complying with the rules contained in this readoption.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic conditions, or Other Factors

There have been changes in technology, economic conditions, and other general conditions that impact the rules in this readoption. The Commission is currently embarking on a review of all of the most recently promulgated national model codes to update the Indiana fire safety and building rules. All codes that were adopted by reference – in the rules contained in this readoption – are actively being reviewed by the Commission or one of its sub-committees to account for changes in technology, economic conditions, or other general factors.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, and Ohio have adopted a statewide electrical code based on the National Electrical Code. Indiana uses the 2008 version of the National Electric Code, while Kentucky, Michigan, and Ohio use the 2023 version of the National Electric Code. South Dakota does not have a stand-alone, statewide electrical code; however, they have strictly adopted the 2023 version of the National Electrical Code with amendments and have included it in Chapter 36-16 of the South Dakota Codified Law (SDCL). Idaho does not have a stand-alone, statewide electrical code; however, they have adopted the 2023 National Electrical code with amendments and have included it in IDAPA 24.39.10 "Rules of the Electrical Board." Illinois does not have a statewide electrical code. Illinois requires each non-building code municipality/county to adopt an electrical code that, at minimum, meets the standards of the current or most preceding version of the National Electrical Code.

The title for each state's electrical codes are:

Indiana: 2009 Indiana Electrical Code

Kentucky: 2018 Kentucky Building Code

Michigan: Construction Code Part 8: Electrical Code (2023)

Ohio: 2024 Ohio Building Code and 2019 Residential Code of Ohio

Illinois: No code title since there is no statewide electrical code

South Dakota: Electricians and Electrical Contractors

Idaho: Rules of the Electrical Board

Each state has made the following number of amendments to the electrical code:

Indiana: 27

Kentucky: 14

Michigan: 8

Ohio: 8

Illinois: No statewide electrical code; amendments are made at the local level

South Dakota: 15

Idaho: 24

A review of federal regulations, along with corresponding rules in Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, South Dakota, and Idaho, found that none of these jurisdictions impose requirements less stringent than those outlined in the Indiana rule currently being adopted.

There is no federal electrical code; the federal government recommends the use of the NEC. Every state in this analysis – including Indiana – has adopted the model code, with some state-specific amendments. Therefore, this is no indication that Indiana's codes are more stringent than those adopted elsewhere.

X. Previous Amendments

This rule was last amended in July, 2009. However, the Commission is currently updating the National Electrical Code based on the 2023 model code. During this process, a sub-committee of the Commission intends to analyze the current model code and modify it as appropriate. To ensure continued enforceable standards, the Commission would concurrently repeal the 2009 Indiana Electrical Code with the adoption of the new code.

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

After a comprehensive internal review of the building and fire safety rules promulgated by the Indiana Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission, the Indiana Department of Homeland Security has concluded that the current regulatory framework is no longer the most effective or appropriate method for addressing the substantive content of these rules. Rather, IDHS believes that such content would be more appropriately integrated into a statutory framework enacted by the Indiana General Assembly.

The existing rulemaking process is inefficient. It is time-consuming, resource intensive, and procedurally rigid. It frequently delays the timely adoption of modernized safety standards. A statutory transition – led by the General Assembly and supported by the Executive – would allow for a more deliberate, transparent, and democratically accountable process. This statutory reform would bring Indiana's approach to building and fire safety into alignment with modern expectation of legislative accountability, operational efficiency, and public trust.

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TITLE [675 IAC 20](#) – Indiana Swimming Pool, Spa and Water Attraction Code, Third Edition; Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

[675 IAC 20](#): Rule 1.1 – General Provisions and Definitions; Rule 2 – Public

Swimming Pools; Rule 3 – Public Spas; and Rule 5 – Water Attractions, are still covered and overseen by the Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission (FPBSC).

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

Collectively, the rules contained in Article 20 adopt by reference certain safety codes for the substantive regulation of swimming pools, public spas, and water attractions. The article also contains rules for the administration and enforcement of the adopted codes. There is a continued need for this rule to ensure that public swimming pools, public spas, and water attractions are clean and safe, which will reduce the risk of sickness and injury.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

There are no fees, fines, or civil penalties.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

A review was conducted on available previous cost benefit analyses, economic impacts, fiscal impacts, regulatory burden statements, and executive orders. No revisions or changes were necessary.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

Currently, there is no less costly or less intrusive means to minimize the impact of the rules on regulated entities.

VI. Complaints and Comments

There have been no significant complaints regarding this rule contained in the readoption. However, IDHS is generally aware that the public, construction industry, design community, and local enforcement bodies desire updates to fire safety and building rules. The Commission is aware of the generalized desire and is working diligently with multiple sub-committees to update the comprehensive set of Indiana fire safety and building rules to the most recent version of the promulgated national model codes.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

There have been no significant difficulties encountered by the Commission in administering the rules contained in the readoption. Regulated parties have not experienced significant difficulty in complying with the rules contained in this readoption.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic conditions, or Other Factors

There have been changes in technology, economic conditions, and other general conditions that impact the rules in this readoption. The Commission is currently embarking on a review of all of the most recently promulgated national model codes to update the Indiana fire safety and building rules. All codes that were adopted by reference – in the rules contained in this readoption – are actively being reviewed by the Commission or one of its sub-committees to account for changes in technology, economic conditions, or other general factors.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

Each state has adopted a swimming pool code; however, no state has adopted a swimming pool code based on a model code. Each state's swimming pool code applies to public swimming pools/swimming facilities. South Dakota

does not have a swimming pool code in its administrative rules. South Dakota has a document which includes recommended standards.

The titles for each state's swimming pool code are:

Indiana: Indiana Swimming Pool, Spa, and Water Attraction Code, third edition

Kentucky: Kentucky Public Swimming and Bathing Facility Operations

Michigan: Swimming Pool Use

Ohio: Public Swimming Pools or Spas

Illinois: Swimming Facility Code

South Dakota: Recommended Standards for Swimming Pool Design and Operation

Idaho: Construction and Operation of Public Swimming Pools

There is no federal regulation governing swimming pools. Each of the states reviewed has implemented its own swimming pool code, developed independently of a national standard. These state codes contain requirements that closely align with those found in Indiana's Swimming Pool rule now being readopted.

X. Previous Amendments

This rule was last amended in March, 2001.

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

After a comprehensive internal review of the building and fire safety rules promulgated by the Indiana Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission, the Indiana Department of Homeland Security has concluded that the current regulatory framework is no longer the most effective or appropriate method for addressing the substantive content of these rules. Rather, IDHS believes that such content would be more appropriately integrated into a statutory framework enacted by the Indiana

General Assembly.

The existing rulemaking process is inefficient. It is time-consuming, resource intensive, and procedurally rigid., It frequently delays the timely adoption of modernized safety standard. A statutory transition – led by the General Assembly and supported by the Executive – would allow for a more deliberate, transparent, and democratically accountable process. This statutory reform would bring Indiana's approach to building and fire safety into alignment with modern expectation of legislative accountability, operational efficiency, and public trust.

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TITLE 23 – Fee Schedules for the Inspection of Amusement Devices; Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

675 IAC 23: Rule 62 – Fee schedule, Part III and Rule 63 – Annual Inspection Fee, are still covered and overseen by the Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission.

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

Collectively, the rules contained in Article 23 adopt by reference certain fee schedules charged for the inspection of amusement devices. There is a continued need for this rule to ensure that those involved in the amusement sector have and are provided with a defined fee schedule.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

Citation	Type (fee, fine, penalty, etc.)	Amount (dollar amount, formula, range)
675 IAC 23-1-63	Annual inspection of permanent and portable amusement devices.	\$144 for amusement devices that fall under the label of kiddie, major, and spectacular
675 IAC 23-1-63	Annual inspection for passenger tramways, aerial tramways and lifts, surface lifts and tows.	\$144 (on the surface) \$288 (above the surface)
675 IAC 23-1-63	Reinspection fees.	One-half (1/2) of the annual inspection fee.
675 IAC 23-1-63	Subsequent inspection fee.	\$100 per device.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

A review was conducted on available previous cost benefit analyses, economic impacts, fiscal impacts, regulatory burden statements, and executive orders. No revisions or changes were necessary,

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

Currently, there is no less costly or less intrusive means to minimize the impact of the rules on regulated entities.

VI. Complaints and Comments

There have been no significant complaints regarding this rule contained in the readoption. However, IDHS is generally aware that the public, construction industry, design community, and local enforcement bodies desire updates to fire safety and building rules. The Commission is aware of the generalized desire and is working diligently with multiple sub-committees to update the comprehensive set of Indiana fire safety and building rules to the most recent version of the promulgated national model codes.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

There have been no significant difficulties encountered by the Commission in administering the rules contained in the readoption. Regulated parties have not experienced significant difficulty in complying with the rules contained in this readoption.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic conditions, or Other Factors

There have been changes in technology, economic conditions, and other general conditions that impact the rules in this readoption. The Commission is currently embarking on a review of all of the most recently promulgated national model codes to update the Indiana fire safety and building rules. All codes that were adopted by reference – in the rules contained in this readoption – are actively being reviewed by the Commission or one of its sub-committees to account for changes in technology, economic conditions, or other general factors.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

All sections of the Indiana Regulated Amusement Device Code – contained in Article 23 – have been repealed except for [675 IAC 23-1-62](#) and 63 (sections related to fees).¹ Each corresponding code for Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, South Dakota, and Idaho includes more than just a “fees” section.

The titles for each state’s amusement device code are:

Indiana: Indiana Regulated Amusement Device Code

Kentucky: Inspection and Operation of Amusement Rides or Amusement Attractions

Michigan: Carnival and Amusement Safety

Ohio: Amusement Ride Standards; Bungee Jumping Standards

Illinois: Amusement Ride and Attraction Safety Act

South Dakota: Amusement Rides

Idaho: Amusement Devices

The following are standards that are cited in each state’s code:

Indiana: none cited

Kentucky: none cited

Michigan: ASTM, ANSI, NFPA

Ohio: ASTM, ANSI, NFPA

Illinois: ASTM, ANSI, NFPA, ASN, SAE

South Dakota: ASTM, NAARSO, AIMS

Idaho: none cited

There is no federal standard that imposes requirements less stringent for amusement devices than those in Indiana’s rule. The same is true for all the other states included in this analysis.

X. Previous Amendments

This rule was last amended in November, 2010.

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

After a comprehensive internal review of the building and fire safety rules promulgated by the Indiana Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission, the Indiana Department of Homeland Security has concluded that the current regulatory framework is no longer the most effective or appropriate method for addressing the substantive content of these rules. Rather, IDHS believes that such content would be more appropriately integrated into a statutory framework enacted by the Indiana General Assembly.

The existing rulemaking process is inefficient. It is time-consuming, resource intensive, and procedurally rigid. It frequently delays the timely adoption of modernized safety standards. A statutory transition – led by the General Assembly and supported by the Executive – would allow for a more deliberate, transparent, and democratically accountable process. This statutory reform would bring Indiana’s approach to building and fire safety into alignment with modern expectation of legislative accountability, operational efficiency, and public trust.

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¹ Substantive regulation of amusement devices is now contained in [675 IAC 31](#). Those rules will expire on 1/1/27 and will be reviewed for readoption in the 2026 cycle.

TITLE 675 IAC 30- Indiana Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules; Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

675 IAC 30: Rule 1 – Adoption by Reference; Title; Scope; Applicability; Violations; Exemptions from Inspection; Rule 3 – Administration; Rule 4 – Definitions; Rule 5 – General Requirements; Rule 6 – New Installations of Boilers (After July 1st, 1953); Rule 7 – New Installations of Unfired Pressure Vessels; Rule 8 – Existing Installations of Power Boilers; Rule 10 – Existing Installation of Heating Boilers (Prior to July 1st, 1953); Rule 11 – Existing Installations of Unfired Pressure Vessels (Prior to July 1st, 1953) are still covered and overseen by the Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission (FPBSC).

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

Collectively, the rules contained in Article 30 adopt by reference certain safety codes for establishing standards that govern the design, construction, installation, examination, inspection, repair, and alteration of regulated boilers and unfired pressure vessels in Indiana. There is a continued need for this rule to ensure the safety of regulated boilers and unfired pressure vessels.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

Citation	Type (fee, fine, penalty, etc.)	Amount (dollar amount, formula, range)
675 IAC 30-3-3	Inspector licensing fee	See row below
675 IAC 30-3-4.1	Examination fee	\$100 with an annual renewal fee of \$25
675 IAC 30-3-5	Issuance; renewal; sanction of licenses	\$100 accompanied by an annual renewal fee of \$25

675 IAC 30-3-9	Operating Permit	\$25 per regulated boiler or pressure vessel
675 IAC 30-5-12	State Inspection Fees	Dollar amount based on type of inspection

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

A review was conducted on available previous cost benefit analyses, economic impacts, fiscal impacts, regulatory burden statements, and executive orders. No revisions or changes were necessary.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

Currently, there is no less costly or less intrusive means to minimize the impact of the rules on regulated entities.

VI. Complaints and Comments

There have been no significant complaints regarding this rule contained in the readoption. However, IDHS is generally aware that the public, construction industry, design community, and local enforcement bodies desire updates to fire safety and building rules. The Commission is aware of the generalized desire and is working diligently with multiple sub-committees to update the comprehensive set of Indiana fire safety and building rules to the most recent version of the promulgated national model codes.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

There have been no significant difficulties encountered by the Commission in administering the rules contained in the readoption – and regulated parties have not experienced significant difficulty in complying with the rules contained in this readoption.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic conditions, or Other Factors

There have been changes in technology, economic conditions, and other general conditions that impact the rules in this readoption. The Commission is currently embarking on a review of all of the most recently promulgated national model codes to update the Indiana fire safety and building rules. All codes that were adopted by reference – in the rules contained in this readoption – are actively being reviewed by the Commission or one of its sub-committees to account for changes in technology, economic conditions, or other general factors.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

Each state included in the comparative analysis has adopted a code related to boilers and pressure vessels. Each state has incorporated professional standards in its code, which are outlined below.

The titles for each state's boiler and pressure vessel code are:

Indiana: Indiana Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules

Kentucky: New Installations, General Design, Construction, and Inspection Criteria for Boilers, Pressure Vessels, and Pressure Piping

Michigan: Boilers and Pressure Vessels

Ohio: Board of Building Standards: Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules

Illinois: Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety

South Dakota: Boiler Safety

Idaho: Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Code 6

The following are standards cited in each code:

Indiana: (1) ASME B and PVC, 2019 Edition. (2) ASME Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels, 1951 Edition. (3) ANSI NB-23 Standard, 2019 Edition. (4) API-510, 10th Edition. (6) API 579/ASME FFS-1.

Kentucky: (1) ASME B and PVC, 2013 edition or subsequent editions. (2) ASME Pressure Vessels for Human Occupancy, 2012 edition or subsequent editions. (3) NBIC, 2015 or subsequent editions. (4) ASME B31.1, B31.5, B31.9, B31.12

Michigan: (1) ASME B and PVC, 2019 Edition. (2) ASME B31.1, 2018. (3) ASME CSD-1, 2018. (4) NBIC, 2019.

Ohio: (1) ASME B and PVC, 2023. (2) ASME B31.1, 2022. (3) ASME CSD-1. (4) NFPA 85, 2021. (5) NBIC; NB-27; NB-371.

Illinois: (1) ASME B and PVC, 2023 Edition. (2) API-510, 11th Edition. (3) ASME CSD-1, 2021. (4) NBIC, 2023 Edition. (5) NFPA 85, 2023 Edition.

South Dakota: (1) ASME B and PVC. (2) NBIC, 2021.

Idaho: (1) ASME Boiler Code. (2) NBIC.

The federal government nor any of the states included in the analysis have requirements less stringent than Indiana's Boiler and Pressure Vessels rule being readopted. The Indiana rule references standards that are consistent with the corresponding federal and state regulations.

X. Previous Amendments

The rule was last amended in April, 2021.

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

After a comprehensive internal review of the building and fire safety rules promulgated by the Indiana Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission, the Indiana Department of Homeland Security has concluded that the current regulatory framework is no longer the most effective or appropriate method for addressing the substantive content of these rules. Rather, IDHS believes that such content would be more appropriately integrated into a statutory framework enacted by the Indiana General Assembly.

The existing rulemaking process is inefficient. It is time-consuming, resource intensive, and procedurally rigid. It frequently delays the timely adoption of modernized safety standards. A statutory transition – led by the General Assembly and supported by the Executive – would allow for a more deliberate, transparent, and democratically accountable process. This statutory reform would bring Indiana's approach to building and fire safety into alignment with modern expectation of legislative accountability, operational efficiency, and public trust.

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