

**Upcoming Code Body Meetings**

State	Body	Date	Formula
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission Special Meeting	1/13/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington State Building Code Council Single Exit / Multiplex Ad Hoc TAG Meeting	1/13/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Minnesota	Minnesota Plumbing Board Meeting	1/13/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
South Dakota	South Dakota Plumbing Commission Meeting	1/15/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington State Building Code Council Building Code / Existing Building Code TAG Meeting	1/15/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
South Dakota	South Dakota Plumbing Commission Meeting	1/15/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Minnesota	Minnesota Board of Electricity Meeting	1/15/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Building, Fire, Residential, and WUI Committee Meeting	1/16/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Mechanical, Ventilation, & Energy Codes Committee Meeting	1/16/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Maine	Maine Electricians' Examining Board Meeting	1/16/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
California	California Energy Commission Business Meeting	1/21/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	1/22/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Oregon	Oregon Energy Advisory Work Group Meetings	1/22/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Florida	Florida Building Commission Binding Interpretation Panel Meeting	1/22/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington State Building Code Council Meeting	1/23/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
North Carolina	North Carolina State Building Commission Meeting	1/27/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	1/29/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Florida	Florida Building Commission Product Approval Program Oversight Committee Meeting	1/29/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Florida	Florida Building Commission Education POC Meeting	1/30/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
South Carolina	South Carolina Building Code Council Meeting	2/3/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>

Indiana	Indiana Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission Meeting	2/3/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
DC	DC Green Building Advisory Council Meeting	2/4/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	2/5/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Idaho	Idaho Building Code Board Meeting	2/10/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	2/12/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Building, Fire, Residential, and WUI Committee Meeting	2/13/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Mechanical, Ventilation, & Energy Codes Committee Meeting	2/13/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>

## Code Alerts

### Misc.

State	Date	Title
Oklahoma	1/13/2026	<a href="#">OUBCC to Consider Adoption of 2024 International Codes as Oklahoma's New Statewide Minimum Standards</a>
<p>The Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission (OUBCC) is meeting on January 13, 2026, to hold a public hearing and take potential action on adopting the 2024 International Codes as the new statewide minimum standards for all residential and commercial construction. This transition involves updating Oklahoma Administrative Code Title 748 to replace 2018 standards with the 2024 editions of the IBC, IRC, IFC, IEBC, IFGC, IMC, and IPC. The proposed rules establish these new editions as the mandatory baseline while integrating specific Oklahoma modifications and revoking outdated 2018 amendments that are no longer necessary. Furthermore, the commission is finalizing new provisions for workforce development and regional training to ensure the state's code officials are prepared to implement and enforce these updated 2024 requirements.</p>		

### Plumbing

State	Date	Title
Minnesota	1/13/2026	<a href="#">Minnesota Plumbing Board to Review UPC Rulemaking Recommendations for Next State Plumbing Code</a>
<p>The Plumbing Board will meet on January 13, 2026, at 9:30 a.m. (rescheduled from January 20) with in-person, WebEx, and phone attendance options. The primary agenda item is consideration of the 2024 UPC ad hoc Rulemaking Committee recommendations, including deletion of Chapters 12–14, proposed changes to Chapters 16–17, appendices, the Useful Table, outstanding RFAs, and discussion of rulemaking for the next Minnesota Plumbing Code, subject to time constraints. The Board will also hear updates from the Chapter 15 Rulemaking Committee and receive a report from the Construction Codes Advisory Council.</p>		

### Electrical

State	Date	Title
Minnesota	1/15/2026	<a href="#">Board of Electricity to Review 2026 NEC Committee Recommendations</a>
<p>The Board of Electricity will meet on January 15, 2026, at 9:00 a.m. (rescheduled from January 13) to conduct special business, including reviewing and making recommendations on the 2026 NEC Committee report.</p>		

## Energy

State	Date	Title
<b>Vermont</b>	1/12/2026	<a href="#">Vermont Files Proposed Rules to Allow Use of 2020 or 2024 Commercial and Residential Energy Codes</a>
<p>Vermont has released proposed amendments to its Commercial and Residential Building Energy Standards in response to a gubernatorial executive order directing agencies to revert to prior code options. The proposals would allow compliance with either the 2020 or 2024 CBES/RBES, restoring flexibility for builders and homeowners while keeping the higher-efficiency 2024 standards available. The proposed changes are intended to address housing affordability, cost, and workforce readiness concerns without rolling back energy efficiency requirements outright.</p>		

# Building Code Legislative and Regulatory Alerts

## 2026.01.12

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### Last Updated Date

Custom Range: January 04, 2026 - January 13, 2026

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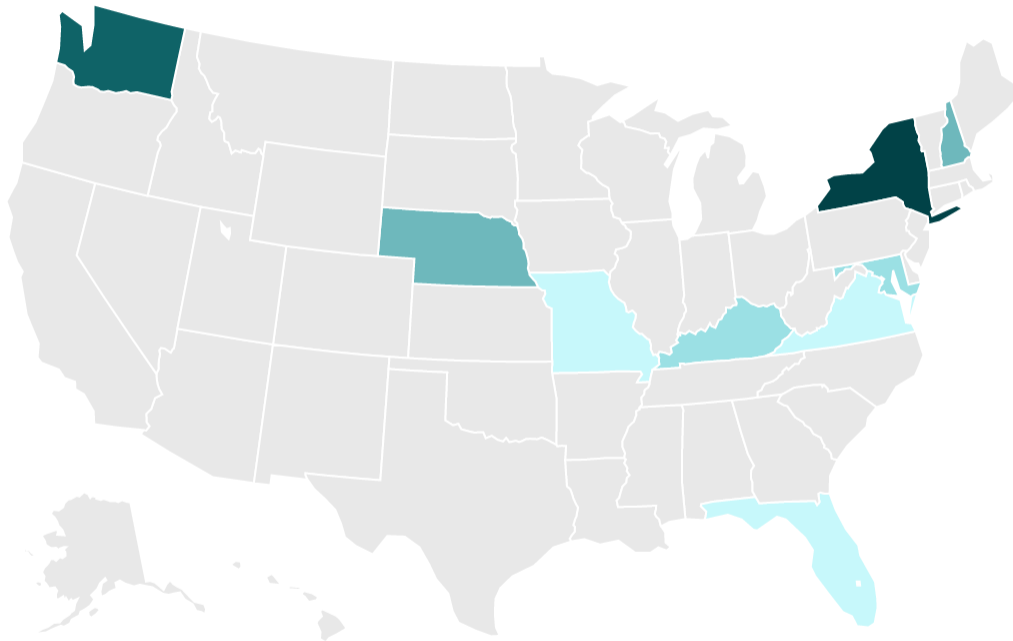
### Overview

Legislation	21
Regulation	3

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# Policy Map

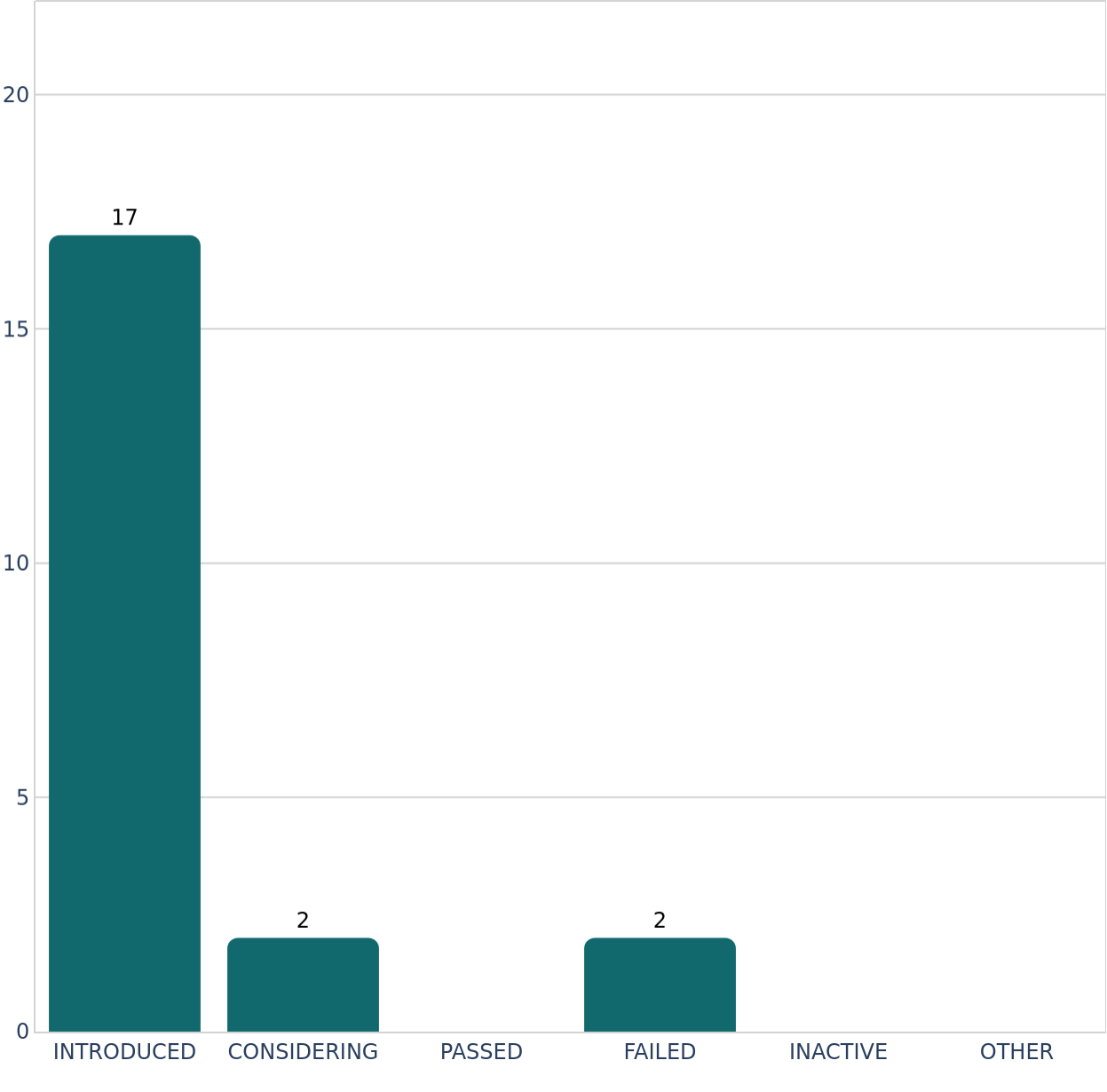
Policies in your Projects by state



VT: 0
NH: 3
MA: 0
RI: 0
CT: 0
NJ: 0
DE: 0
MD: 2
DC: 0
US: 0

# Bills by Status

Bills in your Projects, grouped by status



## Policy List Groups

This is the list of policy items that you have added to your Projects.

### Legislation

21

Legislation • United States • Nebraska • Bill

#### **NE LB 801**

LB801 - Adopt updates to building and energy codes

**Last Action: January 09, 2026 - Referred to Urban Affairs Committee**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 07, 2026


Sponsors: **Committee on Urban Affairs**

Source: [https://nebraskalegislature.gov/bills/view\\_bill.php?DocumentID=62790](https://nebraskalegislature.gov/bills/view_bill.php?DocumentID=62790) 

#### **Committee Assignments:**

Committee on Urban Affairs

#### **Bill Forecast**

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>46%</b>
In Legislature	Likely to pass chamber <b>31%</b>

#### **AI Summary**

The proposed legislation amends sections of the Revised Statutes in Nebraska to update building codes, specifically adopting the 2024 editions of the International Building Code (IBC) and the International Residential Code (IRC). These updates will affect various construction-related industries, including residential, commercial, and public building sectors, with a focus on enhancing safety, durability, and efficiency in building practices.

Key changes include the introduction of radon-resistant construction standards for new buildings and provisions for facilities catering to small groups, such as child care and care facilities. Local governments are permitted to enact their own building codes, provided they align with the state code, and must update their codes within two years of any state code changes.

Additionally, the regulations stipulate that local authorities must publish amendments to building codes separately and maintain copies of adopted codes for public examination. Public buildings constructed by political subdivisions are required to comply with local building codes, and fees for monitoring compliance are negotiable but cannot exceed actual expenses incurred.

The amendments aim to address local conditions and reduce unnecessary construction costs while ensuring that building practices meet updated safety and efficiency standards. Overall, the changes are expected to positively impact the construction, building inspection, and local government administration industries in Nebraska.

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Legislation • United States • Nebraska • Bill

## **NE LB 800**

LB800 - Adopt updates to building and energy codes

**Last Action: January 09, 2026 - Referred to Urban Affairs Committee**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 07, 2026


Sponsors: **Committee on Urban Affairs**

Source: [https://nebraskalegislature.gov/bills/view\\_bill.php?DocumentID=62789](https://nebraskalegislature.gov/bills/view_bill.php?DocumentID=62789) 

### **Committee Assignments:**

Committee on Urban Affairs

### **Bill Forecast**

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>46%</b>
In Legislature	Likely to pass chamber <b>31%</b>

### **AI Summary**

The proposed legislation amends several sections of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska to update building and energy codes, specifically adopting the 2024 edition of the International Building Code (IBC) and the International Residential Code (IRC). These updates include provisions for facilities catering to small groups, such as care facilities for twelve or fewer persons, and allow local governments to enact building codes that align with state standards, provided they adopt the state code or a similar code within two years of updates.

The amendments to the building codes will significantly impact the construction and building industries, particularly those involved in the design, construction, and renovation of state-owned buildings. Compliance with the updated International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) is expected to increase construction costs due to the need for energy-efficient materials and systems. Fees for monitoring compliance will be negotiable between local governments and builders, potentially leading to varying costs based on locality.

Local governments are required to maintain public access to adopted codes, ensuring transparency for builders and the public. The legislative intent behind these amendments is to establish uniform energy efficiency standards across the state, enhance energy savings, and reduce reliance on imported energy, which may particularly benefit low-income consumers.

Overall, the changes aim to improve energy efficiency in building practices while ensuring compliance with updated standards. While specific monetary impacts on businesses are not detailed, the updates may influence construction costs and compliance expenses for builders and developers in Nebraska.

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Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

 **WA HB 2381**

Concerning performance-based building codes for low-rise residential buildings.

**Last Action: January 09, 2026 - Prefiled for introduction.**



In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 09, 2026

Sponsors: **Davina Duerr (D)**

Source: <http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?>

[BillNumber=2381&Year=2025&Chamber=House](http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=2381&Year=2025&Chamber=House) 

**Bill Forecast**

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>57%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>71%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>48%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>84%</b>
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 **AI Summary**

The Washington State Legislature is addressing the shortage of low-rise residential buildings by establishing a performance-based compliance pathway for building codes.

This initiative aims to reduce regulatory friction, enhance permitting predictability, and support off-site manufacturing and industrialized construction. By facilitating increased housing production and lowering delivery costs, the new pathway seeks to maintain essential health, safety, and welfare protections.

The construction industry, particularly those involved in low-rise residential buildings and off-site manufacturing, will be significantly impacted by this initiative. Additionally, businesses related to building materials and energy efficiency may experience changes due to the integration of performance-based energy efficiency and emissions programs.

While specific monetary impacts are not detailed, the initiative is designed to streamline compliance processes and reduce costs associated with housing delivery. This could lead to overall cost savings for builders and developers, promoting a more efficient housing market.

Overall, the legislation aims to create a more innovative framework for compliance in low-rise residential building construction in Washington State, ultimately addressing the pressing housing shortage.

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Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

 **[WA SB 6064](#)**

Concerning the administration of the international fire code.

**Last Action: January 09, 2026 - Prefiled for introduction.**



In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 09, 2026

Sponsors: **John Lovick (D)**

Source: <http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?>

[BillNumber=6064&Year=2025&Chamber=Senate](http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=6064&Year=2025&Chamber=Senate) 

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>71%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>71%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>63%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>84%</b>
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## ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to RCW 19.27.110 concerning the administration and enforcement of the International Fire Code in Washington State. It designates county governments as responsible for enforcing the code in unincorporated areas, while allowing political subdivisions or municipal corporations that provide fire protection to assume this responsibility for their facilities.

Fire protection districts or regional fire protection service authorities with annual revenues exceeding \$10,000,000 can take over enforcement duties after giving six months' notice to the county government. However, the legislation does not grant counties any additional powers for fire suppression beyond their existing authority.

Counties and fire protection authorities are permitted to impose fees to cover the costs associated with inspections, administration, and enforcement of the International Fire Code. If a fire protection district or regional authority assumes enforcement responsibilities, they are required to offer equivalent positions to employees displaced from the county fire marshal's office.

These changes will impact fire protection services and local government entities involved in fire safety and code enforcement, with specific financial implications tied to the ability of these entities to impose adequate fees to cover their operational costs.

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Legislation • United States • New Hampshire • Bill

### [NH SB 494 / NH LSR 2026-2059](#)

relative to the state fire code, fire incident reporting and investigations, and the duties of the state fire marshal.

**Last Action: January 08, 2026 - Hearing: 01/14/2026, Room 103, SH, 10:20 am; SC 1**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: November 21, 2025

Sponsors: **Howard Pearl (R)**



Source: [https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill\\_status/billinfo.aspx?](https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/billinfo.aspx?id=1248&inflect=1)

[id=1248&inflect=1](https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/billinfo.aspx?id=1248&inflect=1) 

#### **Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on Executive Departments and Administration

## Bill Forecast

 Likely to reach floor vote <b>76%</b>	 Likely to reach floor vote <b>85%</b>
In House Likely to pass chamber <b>32%</b>	In Senate Likely to pass chamber <b>49%</b>

### AI Summary

The 2026 session introduces significant updates to the state fire code, fire incident reporting, and the responsibilities of the state fire marshal. These changes primarily impact businesses involved in mechanical and electrical safety inspections, as the state fire marshal will now have the authority to charge inspection fees for these services. This development is particularly relevant for property owners, local code enforcement authorities, and contractors.

The financial implications of the bill include an anticipated annual revenue generation of up to \$50,000 for the state general fund starting in fiscal year 2027, attributed to the new electrical inspection fees. However, the state will also incur costs associated with hiring an additional Fire Inspector, with estimated expenditures of \$135,000 in FY 2027, \$107,000 in FY 2028, and \$112,000 in FY 2029. These costs encompass salary, benefits, and other related expenses.

The act is set to take effect 60 days after its passage, which is expected in early 2026. Additionally, the updates to the fire code and incident reporting procedures will be ratified as of December 31, 2025.

Overall, the bill aims to enhance fire safety regulations and improve the efficiency of fire incident reporting and investigations in New Hampshire.

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Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

### [WA HB 2346](#)

Concerning performance-based building codes for middle housing.

**Last Action: January 08, 2026 - Prefiled for introduction.**



In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 08, 2026

Sponsors: **Davina Duerr (D)**

Source: <http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?>

[BillNumber=2346&Year=2025&Chamber=House](http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=2346&Year=2025&Chamber=House) 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>57%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>71%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>48%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>84%</b>
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### ✦ AI Summary

The Washington State Legislature is addressing the shortage of middle housing by implementing performance-based building codes. This initiative aims to create a new compliance pathway that enhances permitting predictability and supports off-site manufacturing and industrialized construction. By adopting a performance-based approach, the legislation seeks to reduce regulatory friction, enable the reuse of approved designs across jurisdictions, and lower housing delivery costs while maintaining essential health, safety, and welfare protections.

The construction industry, particularly those involved in middle housing development, off-site manufacturing, and building materials, will be significantly affected by this initiative. Additionally, sectors focused on energy efficiency and emissions management may experience changes due to the integration of performance-based energy efficiency programs.

While specific monetary impacts are not detailed, the initiative is designed to streamline compliance processes and reduce costs associated with housing delivery. This could lead to overall savings for developers and potentially lower housing prices for consumers.

Overall, the legislation aims to facilitate increased housing production and enhance predictability in the housing market through innovative compliance pathways.

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Legislation • United States • Kentucky • Bill

### [KY HB 254 / KY BR 1327](#)

AN ACT relating to temporary structures.

**Last Action: January 08, 2026 - to Committee on Committees (H)**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 08, 2026

Sponsors: **William Lawrence (R)**

Source: <https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/record/26RS/hb254.html> 

## Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Committees

### ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to KRS 198B.050 concerning the Uniform State Building Code in Kentucky. A key provision establishes a mandatory code for all building constructions, which includes standards for general construction, structural quality, mechanical and electrical systems, and life safety from various hazards.

Notably, the code exempts temporary structures and portable or temporary shower and toilet units intended for use of less than six months from compliance with the Uniform State Building Code, Kentucky Plumbing Code, and Kentucky Residential Code. After six months, these structures must be inspected and brought into compliance or removed, unless a state of emergency is declared.

These changes are anticipated to affect industries involved in construction, plumbing, and temporary facilities, potentially lowering compliance costs for businesses that utilize temporary structures.

The department will monitor compliance and may preempt local programs if deficiencies are identified, which could result in increased oversight and regulatory costs for local governments and agencies responsible for enforcement.

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Legislation • United States • Nebraska • Bill

### **NE LB 611**

LB611 - Adopt updates to building and energy codes

**Last Action: January 07, 2026 - Title printed. Carryover bill**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 22, 2025


Sponsors: **Committee on Urban Affairs**

Source: [https://nebraskalegislature.gov/bills/view\\_bill.php?DocumentID=59719](https://nebraskalegislature.gov/bills/view_bill.php?DocumentID=59719) 

## Committee Assignments:

Committee on Urban Affairs

## Bill Forecast

 Likely to reach floor vote <b>7%</b>	
In Legislature Likely to pass chamber <b>38%</b>	

### ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to the building and energy conservation codes in Nebraska, focusing on the adoption of updated international standards, including the International Building Code (IBC) and the International Residential Code (IRC). These changes are designed to enhance safety, durability, and energy efficiency in construction practices throughout the state.

The construction and building industries will be directly impacted by these amendments, as they will need to comply with the revised codes. This includes both residential and commercial builders, as well as local government entities responsible for building inspections and code enforcement. Additionally, the energy efficiency sector may experience changes due to the new energy codes.

While specific monetary impacts are not detailed, the requirement for compliance with the updated codes may lead to increased costs for construction projects. Local governments may also face potential cost implications related to fees for monitoring compliance, which are negotiable but cannot exceed actual expenses incurred.

The amendments specify that the new energy conservation code applies to all new buildings constructed with state funds after July 1, 2020, and will also affect renovations initiated on or after that date. Local governments are required to maintain copies of the adopted codes for public examination, ensuring transparency and compliance with the new standards.

Overall, these amendments aim to improve building practices and energy efficiency across Nebraska, impacting various stakeholders in the construction and energy sectors.

## **NYS 4534**

Ensures proper administration and enforcement of the uniform fire prevention and building code and the state energy conservation construction code; and makes conforming technical changes

### **Last Action: January 07, 2026 - REFERRED TO HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

Failed • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 07, 2026

Sponsors: **James G. Skoufis (D-NY)**

Source: <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2025/S4534> , [https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default\\_fld=&leg\\_video=&bn=S4534&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&am](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=S4534&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&am)

[assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=S4534&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&am)



[default\\_fld=&leg\\_video=&bn=S4534&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&am](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=S4534&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&am)



### **Committee Assignments:**

House Governmental Operations Committee • Senate Finance Committee • Senate Housing, Construction and Community Development Committee • Senate Rules Committee

### **Bill Forecast**

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>88%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>
In Assembly	Likely to pass chamber <b>94%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>

### **AI Summary**

The document outlines significant amendments to the executive law and energy law in New York, focusing on the administration and enforcement of the Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code, as well as the State Energy Conservation Construction Code. These changes are expected to impact various business industries, particularly construction, real estate, and public assembly venues, which will need to comply with updated fire prevention and building codes.

Local governments are tasked with administering and enforcing these codes, and they may charge fees to cover administrative costs. The Secretary of State has the authority to investigate compliance and can take enforcement actions if local governments fail to meet minimum standards. If necessary, the Secretary can designate a county or adjoining local government to assume enforcement responsibilities.

The document emphasizes the importance of compliance with the established codes, as local governments that do not adhere to minimum standards may face restrictions on charging fees for code administration. Additionally, a default code enforcement program

will be established for local governments that lack their own enforcement programs.

Overall, the amendments are designed to enhance safety and compliance in building construction and use, with potential financial implications for businesses involved in these sectors due to increased inspections and the need for adherence to new regulations. The changes are expected to take effect immediately upon enactment.

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Legislation • United States • New York • Bill

## **NY A 5289**

Ensures proper administration and enforcement of the uniform fire prevention and building code and the state energy conservation construction code; and makes conforming technical changes

### **Last Action: January 07, 2026 - REFERRED TO GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 12, 2025

Sponsors: **John T. McDonald (D)**

Source: <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2025/A5289> , [https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default\\_fld=&leg\\_video=&bn=A5289&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&am](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=A5289&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&am)

[assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=A5289&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&am)



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### **Committee Assignments:**

House Governmental Operations Committee

### **Bill Forecast**

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>21%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>14%</b>
In Assembly	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>

### **AI Summary**

The document outlines significant amendments to the executive law and energy law in New York, focusing on the administration and enforcement of the uniform fire prevention and building code, as well as the state energy conservation construction code. Local governments are required to administer and enforce these codes, with the Secretary of State stepping in if local governments opt out or fail to meet minimum standards. This shift in responsibility is expected to impact various business industries, particularly those involved in construction, building management, and public assembly venues.

The changes emphasize the need for local governments to comply with minimum standards for code enforcement, including conducting inspections and taking timely actions against violations. If local governments do not meet these standards, they may be designated to another local government or the Department of State for enforcement. Additionally, a default code enforcement program will be established for local governments lacking their own enforcement programs.

Businesses in the construction, real estate, and property management sectors may face financial implications due to potential fines for non-compliance and costs associated with code enforcement activities. The document highlights the importance of compliance with updated fire prevention and building codes, as failure to adhere to these regulations can result in significant penalties.

Overall, the amendments aim to enhance the enforcement of building codes in New York, ensuring that safety and compliance standards are upheld across various industries. The changes reflect a commitment to improving building safety and energy conservation practices within the state.

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Legislation • United States • New York • Bill

## **NYS 4852**

Directs the state fire prevention and building code council to update the state fire prevention and building code and the state energy conservation construction code

**Last Action: January 07, 2026 - REFERRED TO HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

Failed • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 07, 2026

Sponsors: **James G. Skoufis (D-NY)**

Source: <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2025/S4852> , [https://](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=S4852&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&)

[assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=S4852&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&)



[default\\_fld=&leg\\_video=&bn=S4852&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=S4852&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&)



### **Committee Assignments:**

Senate Housing, Construction and Community Development Committee • House Governmental Operations Committee

## Bill Forecast

 Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> In Assembly Likely to pass chamber <b>83%</b>	 Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> In Senate Likely to pass chamber <b>92%</b>
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### ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to New York's executive law and energy law, focusing on updates to the state uniform fire prevention and building code as well as the state energy conservation construction code. These changes are designed to enhance building safety and energy efficiency across various sectors, particularly impacting construction, real estate, and energy industries.

A key aspect of the amendments is the emphasis on cost-effectiveness in building construction. The legislation mandates that energy conservation techniques must be economically reasonable, with the state fire prevention and building code council considering life-cycle costs and potential energy savings when evaluating the codes' cost-effectiveness.

The amendments require timely updates to the building and energy codes in response to revisions of international standards. The council is tasked with ensuring that updates are made promptly to reflect the latest standards and practices in building safety and energy efficiency.

The act is set to take effect immediately upon passage, signaling a proactive approach to modernizing New York's building regulations. Overall, these amendments aim to align state codes with contemporary standards while promoting safety and sustainability in construction practices.

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Legislation • United States • New York • Bill

### [NY A 7675](#)

Relates to building permits

**Last Action: January 07, 2026 - REFERRED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**



In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: April 04, 2025

Sponsors: **Steven H. Stern (D-NY)**

Source: <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2025/A7675>, [https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default\\_fld=&leg\\_video=&bn=A7675&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=A7675&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&)

**Committee Assignments:**  
House Local Governments Committee

**Bill Forecast**

 Likely to reach floor vote <b>84%</b> In Assembly Likely to pass chamber <b>81%</b>	 Likely to reach floor vote <b>79%</b> In Senate Likely to pass chamber <b>90%</b>
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**AI Summary**

The proposed legislation amends the general municipal law concerning the issuance of building permits in certain municipalities in New York. It allows cities, towns, or villages in counties with populations of over one million two hundred thousand, as well as specific cities with populations between two hundred nine thousand and two hundred ten thousand, to implement an "Independent Certification Program." This program permits the issuance of building permits based on a certification from a registered architect or professional engineer, ensuring compliance with the Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code, excluding fire service features and life safety systems.

Key provisions of the legislation include a requirement that building permit applications accompanied by the necessary certification must be approved within forty-five days unless denied. In cases of denial, the building department is obligated to provide reasons and reference applicable laws or regulations. Additionally, a random audit of applications will be conducted to maintain compliance with the established standards.

The legislation also stipulates that there can be no reduction or elimination of positions involved in the building permit application process while the act is in effect. This measure aims to streamline the permit process, potentially reducing delays and associated costs in the construction and engineering industries.

The act is set to take effect immediately upon passage and will remain in effect for three years. While the changes are expected to facilitate the building permit process, specific monetary impacts are not detailed in the text.

## **NYA 8766**

Relates to the standards for openable windows in residential units

### **Last Action: January 07, 2026 - REFERRED TO HOUSING**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: June 02, 2025

Sponsors: **Grace Lee (D-NY)**

Source: <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2025/A8766> , [https://](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=A8766&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&)

[assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=A8766&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&)



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### **Committee Assignments:**

House Housing Committee

### **Bill Forecast**

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>88%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>89%</b>
In Assembly	Likely to pass chamber <b>94%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>

### **AI Summary**

The document outlines an amendment to New York's multiple dwelling law concerning openable window requirements for newly developed residential units. These units, including those converted from non-residential buildings, will meet the openable window standards if they comply with the mechanical ventilation standards established by ASHRAE Standard 62.1, which is designed to ensure acceptable indoor air quality.

Local governments and municipalities are restricted from enacting or enforcing any additional openable window requirements for residential units that adhere to the specified ventilation standards. This change aims to streamline compliance for developers and builders.

The amendment is expected to impact various business industries, including real estate development, construction, and HVAC services, as they will need to adjust to the new ventilation standards instead of relying on traditional openable window requirements.

The changes will take effect ninety days after the act becomes law. Specific monetary impacts related to these changes are not detailed in the document.

## **NYS 8621**

Relates to returning the state's energy codes to earlier provisions; repealer

**Last Action: January 07, 2026 - REFERRED TO ENERGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: December 17, 2025

Sponsors: **Mario R. Mattera (R-NY)**

Source: <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2025/S8621> , [https://](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=S8621&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&am)

[assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=S8621&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&am)



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### Committee Assignments:

Senate Energy and Telecommunications Committee • Senate Rules Committee

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>
In Assembly	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>

### AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to New York's energy law, which aim to revert the state's energy codes to the provisions established in 2020. These changes will impact various sectors, including commercial, industrial, agricultural, and residential construction, with a focus on enhancing energy conservation in both new buildings and the rehabilitation of existing structures.

A key aspect of the amendments is the requirement for the code council to ensure that the costs associated with materials and installation needed to comply with the new standards do not exceed the present value of expected energy savings over a ten-year period. This provision is expected to influence construction costs and energy expenditures for both businesses and homeowners.

The amendments specify that residential buildings must meet or exceed the standards set by the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code, while commercial buildings are required to meet or exceed ASHRAE 90.1-2016 or achieve equivalent energy savings.

Overall, the amendments are designed to enhance energy efficiency standards while maintaining a focus on cost-effectiveness for stakeholders involved in building construction and renovation.

Legislation • United States • Missouri • Bill

## **MO SB 1431 / MO 5985S.01I**

Establishes the "Missouri Building Codes Act"



### **Last Action: January 07, 2026 - S First Read**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 07, 2026

Sponsors: **Mike Henderson (R)**

Source: [https://www.senate.mo.gov/26info/BTS\\_Web/Bill.aspx?SessionType=R&BillID=19768](https://www.senate.mo.gov/26info/BTS_Web/Bill.aspx?SessionType=R&BillID=19768) 

### **Bill Forecast**

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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### **AI Summary**

The document outlines significant changes to the building codes in Missouri, including the repeal of section 67.280 and the enactment of new sections 8.363, 67.280, and 67.283. These changes will affect various industries, particularly construction, architecture, engineering, and real estate, as they must comply with the updated codes. New facilities constructed for the state on or after August 28, 2026, will need to adhere to these standards, and state agencies requiring building inspections must follow the same inspection standards as those for construction.

The Missouri Building Codes Commission has been established to oversee the adoption and implementation of these codes. The commission will consist of appointed members from various relevant fields, including licensed architects and professional engineers. A majority vote from qualified voters is required for any new building code to take effect, and the commission will create advisory committees to draft and determine relevant codes. Fees for construction and occupancy permits will be established, with funds directed to the Missouri Building Codes Fund for specific purposes.

The administration and enforcement of the building codes will be managed by the state codes manager and the Missouri Building Codes Commission. Each authority having jurisdiction will be responsible for enforcing the codes, which may include inspection services and intergovernmental agreements. Agricultural buildings will be exempt from these codes under certain conditions, and a committee will be established to create standardized checklists for residential reoccupancy inspections.

Overall, these changes aim to standardize building practices across Missouri, enhance safety and compliance, and may lead to increased costs for construction and renovation projects as businesses adapt to the new regulations. The establishment of the commission and the associated fees will support the ongoing development and improvement of building codes in the state.

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Legislation • United States • Kentucky • Bill

## **KY HB 206 / KY BR 952**

AN ACT relating to the Kentucky Building Code.

**Last Action: January 07, 2026 - to Committee on Committees (H)**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 07, 2026

Sponsors: **Nima Kulkarni (D)**

Source: <https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/record/26RS/hb206.html> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Committees

### **AI Summary**

The proposed changes to the Kentucky Building Code permit buildings with less than six stories of Residential Group R-2 occupancy to be served by a single exit under certain conditions. These conditions stipulate that the buildings must not exceed six stories above grade and cannot have more than four dwelling units on any floor.

To comply with the new regulations, an exterior or interior stairway must be provided, and there are specific requirements regarding the layout of dwelling unit doors in relation to the exit stairways. Additionally, the travel distance from any dwelling unit to the exit stairway must not exceed twenty feet, while the overall travel distance must not exceed one hundred twenty-five feet.

The changes also specify that other occupancies within the same building must not have access to the Residential Group R-2 portion or the single-exit stairway. Furthermore, the exit must not discharge through any other occupancy, including attached parking garages, and there must be no unprotected openings within ten feet of the stairway.

These modifications may significantly impact the residential construction industry, particularly for developers and builders of multi-family housing, by potentially lowering construction costs associated with exit requirements. The effective date for these changes has not been specified.

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Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

## [WA SB 6001](#)

Concerning scissor stair regulations in the state building code.

**Last Action: January 07, 2026 - Prefiled for introduction.**



In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 07, 2026

Sponsors: **Jessica Bateman (D)**

Source: <http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?>

[BillNumber=6001&Year=2025&Chamber=Senate](http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=6001&Year=2025&Chamber=Senate) 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>71%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>63%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>69%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>86%</b>

### AI Summary

The document introduces a new regulation concerning scissor stairs within the Washington state building code. A technical advisory group will be established to propose amendments to the international building code, specifically targeting scissor stairs that serve occupancies with more than two permanent dwelling units. The group's recommendations will prioritize public health, safety, welfare, and construction costs.

The advisory group is tasked with submitting its recommendations to the state building code council in time for the first substantive code update after January 1, 2027. The regulations outlined in this document will remain in effect until January 1, 2031.

The construction, architecture, and real estate industries, particularly those involved in multi-unit residential developments, may be significantly impacted by these changes. However, specific monetary impacts are not detailed in the text.

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Legislation • United States • New Hampshire • Bill

## **NH HB 244 / NH LSR 2026-0112**

updating and recodifying the municipal enforcement of the building and fire code.

**Last Action: January 07, 2026 - Ought to Pass with Amendment 2025-2952h: MA VV 01/07/2026 HJ 1**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 07, 2025



Sponsors: **Carol M. McGuire (R-NH)**

Source: [https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill\\_status/billinfo.aspx?id=118&inflect=1](https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/billinfo.aspx?id=118&inflect=1) 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Executive Departments and Administration

### **Bill Forecast**

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>25%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>40%</b>

### **AI Summary**

The document outlines significant amendments to building and zoning regulations in New Hampshire, focusing on enhancing safety standards and streamlining enforcement processes. Key changes include granting health officers and building officials the authority to order occupants to vacate unsafe premises, as well as establishing a building code board of appeals to handle compliance disputes. These updates aim to improve public safety in both residential and commercial buildings.

New regulations require public accommodations built after January 1, 1992, to comply with barrier-free design standards, impacting construction and renovation businesses. Additionally, municipalities are restricted from enacting ordinances that deviate from the state building code, particularly concerning automatic fire suppression systems, which may affect compliance costs for builders and homeowners.

The amendments also clarify the appeals process for decisions made by local building officials and boards, allowing for more flexibility in granting permits. Municipalities can adopt ordinances to establish local enforcement agencies, and public hearings are mandated for proposed amendments to zoning and building codes, ensuring transparency and public participation in the regulatory process.

Furthermore, the document addresses the management of building code boards of appeals, including fee collection and public accessibility of fees. It emphasizes the importance of maintaining records and conducting meetings in accordance with public access laws, thereby promoting accountability in local governance.

Overall, these changes are expected to impact various sectors, including construction, real estate, and local government, by altering compliance requirements and enhancing the enforcement of building codes and zoning regulations.

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Legislation • United States • New Hampshire • Bill

### **NH SB 94 / NH LSR 2026-1053**

(New Title) repealing municipal amendments to technical requirements of the state building code in certain circumstances.

**Last Action: January 07, 2026 - Ought to Pass with Amendment 2025-2972h: MA VV 01/07/2026 HJ 1**

Passed House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 22, 2025



Sponsors: **Mark E. McConkey (R)**

Source: [https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill\\_status/billinfo.aspx?id=1063&inflect=1](https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/billinfo.aspx?id=1063&inflect=1) 

#### **Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on Executive Departments and Administration • House Committee on Executive Departments and Administration

#### **Bill Forecast**

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>35%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>62%</b>
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## ✦ AI Summary

The document discusses a legislative change that repeals municipal amendments to the technical requirements of the state building code under certain conditions. This change is designed to ensure uniformity across New Hampshire by preventing municipalities from making their own amendments to the state building code, which primarily affects the construction and building industries.

The repeal of these municipal amendments may lead to increased compliance costs for local governments and could impact the permitting process for construction projects. Without the ability to implement their own technical amendments, municipalities will have less flexibility in managing local building requirements.

Overall, the legislation aims to standardize building code requirements throughout the state, which may influence construction practices and regulatory compliance in New Hampshire.

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Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

### [VA SB 132](#)

Uniform Statewide Building Code; exemptions for agritourism structures.

**Last Action: January 06, 2026 - Referred to Committee on General Laws and Technology**

In Senate • 2026-2027 Regular Session • Introduced: January 06, 2026



Sponsors: **Christie New Craig**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/SB132> 

#### Committee Assignments:

Senate General Laws and Technology Committee

#### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>76%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>77%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

## ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to the Code of Virginia concerning the Uniform Statewide Building Code and the exemptions applicable to agritourism structures. These changes primarily impact agritourism businesses and farm operations that host public

events or sell agricultural products, including structures used for recreational, entertainment, or educational purposes.

Under the new regulations, agritourism structures and farm buildings are exempt from most provisions of the Building Code. However, there are specific exceptions for buildings operated as restaurants and those situated in flood-prone or mudslide areas, which must comply with relevant safety regulations.

To ensure safety, agritourism structures are required to have portable fire extinguishers and a simple emergency plan, although this plan is not classified as a fire evacuation plan. Additionally, a conspicuous sign must be displayed to indicate the building's exemption from the Building Code, adhering to specific size and visibility requirements.

Overall, these amendments aim to enhance safety in agritourism operations while simultaneously reducing regulatory burdens on these businesses.

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Legislation • United States • Florida • Bill

## **FL SB 1234**

Building Permits and Inspections

**Last Action: January 06, 2026 - Filed**

In Senate • Regular Session 2026 • Introduced: January 06, 2026

Sponsors: **Nick DiCeglie (R-FL)**

Source: <https://flhouse.gov/Sections/Bills/billsdetail.aspx?BillId=83755> 

### **AI Summary**

The proposed amendments to Florida's building permit and inspection processes aim to streamline operations and reduce costs for the construction industry. Key changes include the expiration of building permits for single-family dwellings, which will now last 180 days or until the next edition of the Florida Building Code takes effect. Local governments are required to notify property owners and contractors at least 30 days before a permit's expiration, enhancing communication and compliance.

Additionally, homeowners or contractors will no longer need a building permit for work valued under \$7,500, with certain exceptions. Local enforcement agencies must allow electronic submission of inspection requests and are mandated to make decisions on building permits within specified timeframes. If local officials do not act within these

timeframes, applications may be automatically approved, promoting efficiency in the permitting process.

The legislation also clarifies the role of private providers in conducting inspections, allowing property owners to opt for these services at any point during construction. Local jurisdictions must provide equal access to permitting documents and cannot charge additional fees for inspections performed by private providers. Furthermore, local building officials are required to issue certificates of occupancy or completion within set timeframes, ensuring timely project completion.

To address delays, local governments must reduce permit fees if they fail to meet established deadlines for processing applications. The amendments are designed to enhance accountability, improve compliance with building regulations, and ultimately foster a more efficient construction environment in Florida.

## Regulation

3

Regulation • United States • Maryland • Proposed Notice

### [International Green Construction Code](#)

#### COMAR 09.12.57

Department of Labor • Publication Date: January 09, 2026

Comment End Dates: February 09, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

#### AI Summary

The Maryland Department of Labor is proposing an amendment to Regulation .02 under COMAR 09.12.57 to align it with the current version of the International Green Construction Code (IgCC). This update aims to ensure that Maryland's regulations reflect the latest standards in green construction practices.

The proposed amendment is expected to have no economic impact, with minimal or no effects on small businesses. Additionally, there will be no impact on individuals with disabilities as a result of this change.

Public comments regarding the proposed action will be accepted until February 9, 2026. The 2024 International Green Construction Code has been designated for incorporation by

reference and will not be published in the Maryland Register or the Code of Maryland Regulations.

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Regulation • United States • Maryland • Proposed Notice

## **Compliance with International Mechanical Code**

### **COMAR 09.10.03, COMAR 09.15.05**

Department of Labor • Publication Date: January 09, 2026

Comment End Dates: February 09, 2026 • Hearing Dates: February 11, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

### **AI Summary**

The State Board of Heating, Ventilation, Air-Conditioning, and Refrigeration Contractors is proposing amendments to Regulation .01 and the repeal of existing Regulations .02—.03 under COMAR 09.10.03, which addresses compliance with the International Mechanical Code. This proposal aims to update the mechanical codes adopted by the Board and was discussed at a public meeting on April 9, 2025.

The proposed changes are expected to have no economic impact, including minimal or no effect on small businesses, and there is no anticipated impact on individuals with disabilities.

Public comments on the proposal can be submitted until February 9, 2026, and a public meeting to consider final action is scheduled for February 11, 2026, at 10:30 a.m.

The regulation will incorporate the most recent versions of the International Mechanical Code and the International Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings, which may be subject to future amendments or updates.

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Regulation • United States • Washington • Emergency Notice

## The Adoption Of The 2021 International Mechanical Code With Washington State Amendments, To Clarify Requirements For A2L Refrigerants

51-52-0202A, 51-52-0501A, 51-52-1101A, 51-52-1103A, 51-52-1104A, 51-52-1105A, 51-52-1106A, 51-52-1107A, 51-52-1109A, 51-52-1110A, 51-52-1500A

Building Code Council • Publication Date: January 07, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

### AI Summary

The document outlines significant updates to regulations concerning hazardous location classification and refrigerant piping systems, primarily impacting the refrigeration, HVAC, and construction industries. Key changes include enhanced safety measures for machinery rooms containing Group A2L or B2L refrigerants, which now require restrictions on open flame devices and the installation of refrigerant detectors that activate alarms and ventilation systems.

Additionally, the regulations specify standards for refrigerant piping materials, allowing only approved materials such as aluminum, copper, and copper alloys, with added corrosion protection for residential applications. New mandates also require that refrigerant piping be enclosed or protected in designated locations, along with clear labeling to indicate the type of refrigerant and associated risks, particularly for flammable and toxic substances.

Ventilation requirements have been established for refrigerant pipe shafts, necessitating either natural or mechanical ventilation with specific airflow velocity criteria. Furthermore, refrigerant detectors must be installed in these shafts to enhance safety.

The updated regulations also emphasize the importance of testing and inspection, requiring that refrigerant piping systems be visually inspected and tested before being covered, with an exception for factory-insulated piping. These changes are expected to increase compliance costs for industries, impacting operational budgets and project timelines while aiming to improve safety standards in refrigerant applications.