

Upcoming Code Body Meetings

State	Body	Date	Formula
California	California Energy Commission Business Meeting	1/21/2026	Info
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	1/22/2026	Info
Oregon	Oregon Energy Advisory Work Group Meeting	1/22/2026	Info
Florida	Florida Building Commission Binding Interpretation Panel Meeting	1/22/2026	Info
Washington	Washington State Building Code Council Meeting	1/23/2026	Info
Rhode Island	Rhode Island Building Code Standards Committee, 1-4 Family Dwelling Sub-committee	1/23/2026	Info
North Carolina	North Carolina State Building Commission Meeting	1/27/2026	Info
Washington	Washington SBCC Residential Code TAG Meeting	1/27/2026	Info
Florida	Florida Building Commission Binding Interpretation Panel Meeting	1/27/2026	Info
Colorado	Colorado State Electrical Board Rulemaking Hearing	1/28/2026	Info
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	1/29/2026	Info
Florida	Florida Building Commission Product Approval Program Oversight Committee Meeting	1/29/2026	Info
Florida	Florida Building Commission Accessibility Advisory Council Meeting	1/29/2026	Info
Florida	Florida Building Commission Education POC Meeting	1/30/2026	Info
South Carolina	South Carolina Building Code Council Meeting	2/3/2026	Info
Indiana	Indiana Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission Meeting	2/3/2026	Info
DC	DC Green Building Advisory Council Meeting	2/4/2026	Info
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	2/5/2026	Info
Idaho	Idaho Building Code Board Meeting	2/10/2026	Info
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	2/12/2026	Info
Washington	Washington SBCC Building, Fire, Residential, and WUI Committee Meeting	2/13/2026	Info

Washington	Washington SBCC Mechanical, Ventilation, & Energy Codes Committee Meeting	2/13/2026	Info
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	2/19/2026	Info
Washington	Washington State Building Code Council Meeting	2/20/2026	Info

Code Alerts

Electrical

State	Date	Title
Colorado	1/28/2026	Colorado Electrical Board Schedules Permanent Rulemaking Hearing on Electrical Rules
<p>The Colorado Electrical Board will hold a Permanent Rulemaking Hearing to receive final stakeholder input on proposed revisions to several electrical rules, including provisions on definitions, incorporation by reference, apprentice registration and recordkeeping, licensure applications, permits and inspections, enforcement, and license renewal and reinstatement. The proposed changes are intended to correct and clarify existing rules and to implement Colorado Senate Bill 25-165, concerning electrical work regulated in the state, before the Board determines whether to adopt the revisions on a permanent basis.</p>		

Plumbing

State	Date	Title
Minnesota	2/12/2026	Minnesota Plumbing Board Sets Feb. 12, 2026 RFA Deadline For Plumbing Code Update
<p>The Minnesota Plumbing Board is accepting Requests for Action for the current rulemaking cycle, with submissions due by end of day on February 12, 2026.</p>		

Residential

State	Date	Title
Rhode Island	1/23/2026	1-4 Family Dwelling Sub-Committee Considers Amendments to Align SBC-1 and SBC-2 With IRC Adoption Requirements
<p>The Building Code Standards Committee's 1-4 Family Dwelling Sub-Committee will revisit prior discussions and may vote on recommending amendments to SBC-1 and SBC-2. The proposed changes would implement the statutory requirement in RIGL 23-27.3-100.1.5 governing how the building code is adopted and promulgated by committee. Specifically, the amendments would formalize the use of the International Residential Code, as amended, for one- through four-family dwellings.</p>		

Fire

State	Date	Title
Rhode Island	3/1/2026	Rhode Island Adopts Updated NFPA Fire Safety Codes Effective March 1, 2026
<p>Effective March 1, 2026, Rhode Island will update its State Fire Safety Code to adopt newer editions of key NFPA standards. The update incorporates NFPA 1 (2021), NFPA 72 (2022), and NFPA 101 (2021), establishing updated statewide requirements for fire prevention, fire alarm and signaling systems, and life safety provisions.</p>		

Building Code Legislative and Regulatory Alerts

2026.01.20

Last Updated Date

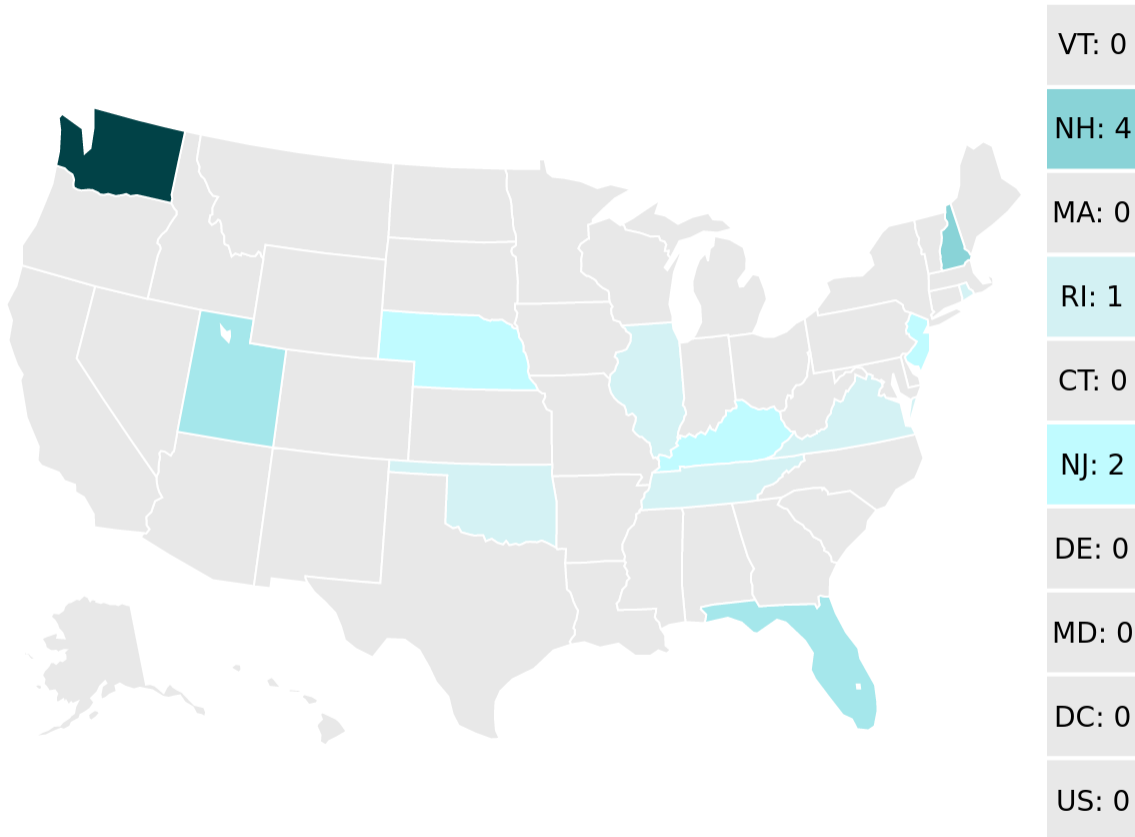
Custom Range: January 11, 2026 - January 21, 2026

Overview

Legislation	30
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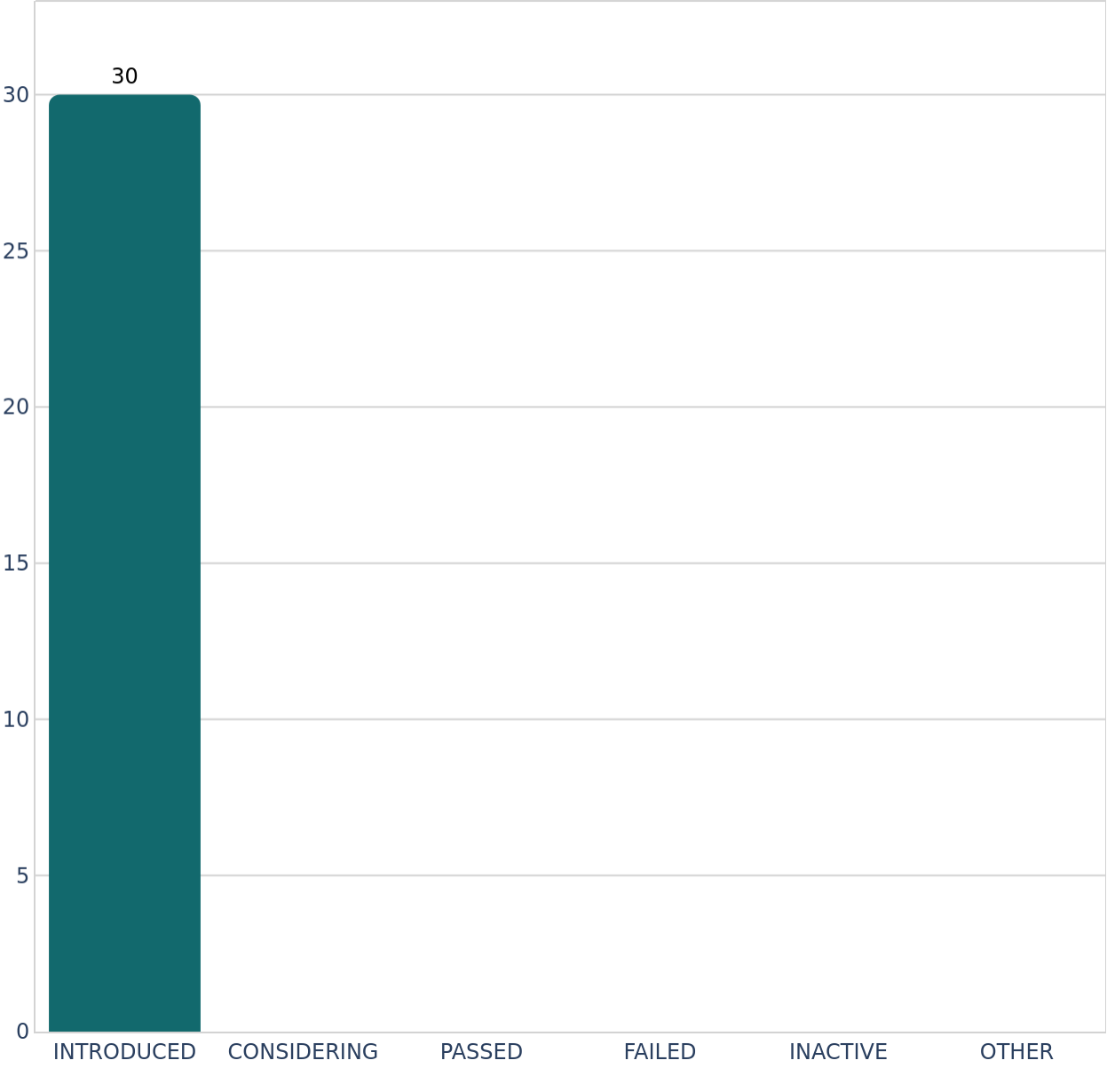
Policy Map

Policies in your Projects by state



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

30

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

[WA SB 6001](#)

Concerning scissor stair regulations in the state building code.

Last Action: January 21, 2026 - Scheduled for public hearing in the Senate Committee on Housing at 10:30 AM (Subject to change). (Committee materials)

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) 

Committee Assignments:

Senate Housing Committee

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 95%		Likely to reach floor vote 95%
In House	Likely to pass chamber 69%	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber 81%

AI Summary

A new section has been added to chapter 19.27 RCW concerning regulations for scissor stairs within the state building code. The state building code council is responsible for forming a technical advisory group that will recommend amendments to the international building code, specifically targeting scissor stairs in buildings with more than two dwelling units primarily occupied by permanent residents.

The advisory group is required to take into account public health, safety, welfare, and construction costs when developing their recommendations. These recommendations are expected to be submitted to the council in time for the first substantive update to the state building code after January 1, 2027.

The new regulations will remain in effect until January 1, 2031. Industries likely to be affected include construction, architecture, and real estate, particularly those involved in the development and management of multi-unit residential buildings. However, specific financial impacts have not been detailed.

Legislation • United States • Rhode Island • Bill

[RI HB 7148](#)

An Act Relating To Health And Safety – Rehabilitation Building And Fire Code For Existing Buildings And Structures (Expands The Rhode Island Rehabilitation And Fire Code To Include Existing One, Two, And Three-Bedroom Homes, Removing Their Current Exclusion And Promoting The Continued Use And Reuse Of Existing Residential Buildings.)

Last Action: January 16, 2026 - Introduced, referred to House Municipal Government & Housing

In House • 2026-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 16, 2026

Sponsors: **David J. Place (R)**

Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Municipal Government and Housing

AI Summary

The act amends the Rhode Island General Laws concerning the Rehabilitation Building and Fire Code to address the challenges associated with vacant or underutilized buildings. These structures are often costly to rehabilitate in compliance with current safety codes. The act underscores the importance of reinvesting in these buildings to enhance public safety, reduce blight, and bolster local economies.

A significant change introduced by the act is the expansion of the rehabilitation building and fire code to include existing residential dwellings for one, two, and three-family homes, which were previously excluded. This modification encourages the continued use and reuse of these residential properties.

Additionally, the act establishes a sixteen-member committee tasked with drafting the rehabilitation building and fire code. This committee will comprise various stakeholders, including the state fire marshal and representatives from relevant organizations, ensuring a collaborative approach to the code's development.

The anticipated changes are expected to positively impact the construction and building trades industries by creating new employment opportunities. Furthermore, the rehabilitation of existing structures may lead to increased local tax revenues, contributing to the overall economic growth of the community.

Legislation • United States • New Hampshire • Bill

NH HB 1004 / NH LSR 2026-2286

exempting certain dwelling units from automatic sprinkler system requirements.

Last Action: January 15, 2026 - Public Hearing: 01/28/2026 11:00 am GP 231

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: November 07, 2025



Sponsors: **Matt Drew (R-NH)**

Source: https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/billinfo.aspx?id=1486&inflect=1 

Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Executive Departments and Administration

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 74%		Likely to reach floor vote 80%
In House	Likely to pass chamber 33%	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber 52%

AI Summary

The 2026 session introduces legislation that exempts certain detached residential buildings with up to four dwelling units from the requirement to install automatic sprinkler systems. This change aims to enhance public safety and welfare by allowing these specific buildings to operate without mandatory fire suppression systems, provided they meet other safety standards.

The state fire marshal will not have the authority to require sprinkler systems in these residential units, and the state building code review board will not enforce rules mandating such installations. Additionally, local planning boards are prohibited from making sprinkler system installation a condition for permit approval for the specified residential units.

This legislation applies to all new construction, renovations, or conversions of the affected

buildings starting from the effective date, which is set for 60 days after the bill's passage. Existing buildings without sprinkler systems as of this date will not be required to retrofit these systems.

By reducing the costs associated with sprinkler system installation, this legislation may positively impact the construction and real estate industries, potentially leading to lower housing prices or development costs for new residential projects.

Legislation • United States • New Hampshire • Bill

NH HB 1180 / NH LSR 2026-2486

updating the definition of the state building code to include the International Energy Conservation Code 2024.

Last Action: January 15, 2026 - Public Hearing: 01/28/2026 10:30 am GP 231

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: December 01, 2025



Sponsors: **Wendy Thomas (D-NH)**

Source: https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/billinfo.aspx?id=1689&inflect=1 

Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Executive Departments and Administration

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 77% Likely to pass chamber 54%	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 87% Likely to pass chamber 66%
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AI Summary

The document discusses an act that updates the state building code in New Hampshire to incorporate the International Energy Conservation Code 2024. This change is anticipated to affect various industries, particularly those related to construction, building design, and energy efficiency, as they will need to adhere to the new building standards.

The act is set to take effect on July 1, 2026, and is expected to have a fiscal impact of less than \$10,000 for each fiscal year from 2026 through 2029. The Department of Safety has been consulted regarding this legislation.

Legislation • United States • New Hampshire • Bill

 **NH HB 1159 / NH LSR 2026-2637**

relative to updating the state building code.

Last Action: January 15, 2026 - Public Hearing: 01/28/2026 10:00 am GP 231

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: December 01, 2025



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

Source: https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/billinfo.aspx?id=1843&inflect=1 

Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Executive Departments and Administration

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 77% Likely to pass chamber 6%	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 87% Likely to pass chamber 7%
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 **AI Summary**

The 2026 session introduces an act to update the state building code in New Hampshire by adopting various updated codes. These include the International Building Code, International Existing Building Code, International Plumbing Code, International Mechanical Code, International Energy Conservation Code, International Swimming Pool and Spa Code, and International Residential Code, all revised to the 2024 version. Additionally, the National Electrical Code will be adopted, updated to 2023.

These changes are expected to significantly impact several industries, particularly construction, architecture, engineering, and real estate. Businesses within these sectors will need to comply with the revised building standards, which may involve costs related to compliance, training, and potential renovations.

The act aims to enhance safety and efficiency in building practices across the state, aligning New Hampshire's regulations with the latest national standards.

Legislation • United States • New Hampshire • Bill

[NH HB 1271 / NH LSR 2026-2835](#)

relative to third-party code review and inspection services for building permits.

Last Action: January 15, 2026 - Public Hearing: 01/28/2026 11:30 am GP 231

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: December 01, 2025



Sponsors: **Joe Sweeney (R-NH)**

Source: https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/billinfo.aspx?id=2044&inflect=1 

Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Executive Departments and Administration

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 77%		Likely to reach floor vote 87%
In House	Likely to pass chamber 39%	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber 56%

AI Summary

The 2026 session introduces significant changes to the state building code law, particularly concerning third-party code review and inspection services for building permits. The bill expands the role of approved third-party inspection agencies, especially in relation to solar energy system projects, allowing private providers such as engineers, architects, and licensed electricians to conduct building code inspections and construction document reviews.

These changes are expected to impact various business industries, including construction, engineering, architecture, and solar energy. By enabling private providers to participate in the inspection process, the bill may foster increased competition and potentially lower costs for construction projects, particularly those involving solar energy systems.

Additionally, the bill mandates that municipalities ensure equal access to construction documents for approved agencies and outlines the responsibilities of municipal authorities in facilitating the review process. It also establishes an instant permitting platform for solar energy systems, which aims to streamline the application and inspection process.

Overall, these updates are designed to enhance efficiency and accessibility in the building permit process, particularly for solar energy projects, and will take effect 60 days after the bill's passage.

Legislation • United States • Kentucky • Bill

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

AN ACT relating to temporary structures.

Last Action: January 15, 2026 - to Licensing, Occupations, & Administrative Regulations (H)

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

Sponsors: **William Lawrence (R)**, **Emily Callaway (R-KY)**

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

Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Licensing, Occupations and Administrative Regulations • 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.

Legislation • United States • Tennessee • Bill

[TN HB 1549](#)

Uniform Commercial Code - As introduced, incorporates amendments adopted to the Uniform Commercial Code by the Uniform Law Commission in 2018 and 2022. - Amends TCA Title 47.

Last Action: January 15, 2026 - Assigned to s/c Banking & Consumer Affairs Subcommittee

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 13, 2026

Sponsors: **Pat Marsh (R)**



Source: [https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?](https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=HB1549&ga=114)

[BillNumber=HB1549&ga=114](https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=HB1549&ga=114) 

Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Judiciary • House Banking and Consumer Affairs Subcommittee

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 71% Likely to pass chamber 95%	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 71% Likely to pass chamber 95%
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AI Summary

The proposed amendments to the Tennessee Code Annotated introduce significant changes to commercial law, particularly in transactions involving goods, electronic records, and secured interests. Key updates include the redefinition of terms and expanded documentation requirements to accommodate the growing reliance on digital transactions across various industries. The amendments also clarify the treatment of hybrid transactions that involve both goods and services, impacting sectors such as technology and leasing.

In the banking and financial services sectors, the amendments enhance security procedures and clarify the conditions under which security interests attach to different types of collateral, including electronic money and controllable accounts. These changes aim to modernize legal frameworks, improve transaction efficiency, and reduce compliance costs for businesses. Additionally, the amendments address the priority of security interests, allowing buyers and transferees to take assets free of existing security interests under certain conditions, which is expected to influence financing and collateral management practices.

The amendments also focus on consumer transactions, updating notification requirements for debtors in consumer-goods transactions to ensure compliance with legal standards. Provisions related to controllable electronic records are introduced, emphasizing the importance of control over these records and establishing the rights and responsibilities of purchasers and secured parties. This shift is anticipated to streamline processes and clarify

legal frameworks for electronic documentation.

Furthermore, the amendments modify the priority of claims related to Article 12 property and electronic money, establishing new rules for determining conflicting claims. These changes could significantly impact industries such as financial services and real estate by altering how claims are prioritized and affecting the valuation and enforceability of security interests.

Overall, the amendments aim to modernize the legal framework governing commercial transactions and electronic records, ensuring clarity and consistency in the application of the law while addressing the evolving needs of businesses in a digital economy.

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

[WA SB 6158](#)

Adopting national standards for factory built housing and commercial structures.

Last Action: January 15, 2026 - First reading, referred to Labor & Commerce. (View original bill)

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 15, 2026

Sponsors: **Keith Goehner (R)**



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

[BillNumber=6158&Year=2025&Chamber=Senate](http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=6158&Year=2025&Chamber=Senate) 

Committee Assignments:

Senate Labor & Commerce Committee

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 31%		Likely to reach floor vote 29%
In House	Likely to pass chamber 62%	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber 81%

AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to Washington state laws concerning factory built housing and commercial structures, specifically targeting safety and structural soundness. The changes aim to align state regulations with national standards, impacting industries involved in the manufacturing, inspection, and construction of these structures.

Key amendments include granting the Department of Labor and Industries the authority to delegate inspection duties to local enforcement agencies or qualified inspection agencies. This delegation is intended to ensure that inspections are conducted objectively and independently.

Additionally, the Department is required to adopt rules that uphold the safety and structural integrity of factory built housing and commercial structures, in accordance with national consensus standards from recognized codes. A schedule of fees will be established to support the administration and enforcement of these regulations.

In times of declared state emergencies, the governor will have the authority to waive or suspend fee collections to facilitate government operations and ensure public safety. Overall, these amendments reflect a commitment to enhancing safety standards in the relevant construction industries.

Legislation • United States • Florida • Bill

FL SB 1234

Building Permits and Inspections

Last Action: January 15, 2026 - On Committee agenda- Community Affairs, 01/20/26, 1:00 pm, 37 Senate Building

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

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

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

Committee Assignments:

Senate Community Affairs Committee • Senate Rules Committee • Senate Regulated Industries Committee

AI Summary

The proposed legislation introduces significant amendments to Florida's building permit and inspection processes, primarily affecting the construction and contracting industries. One of the key changes is the extension of the expiration period for building permits for single-family dwellings to 180 days, along with a requirement for counties to notify property owners and contractors of impending expirations at least 30 days in advance. Additionally, homeowners or contractors will no longer need a permit for work valued under \$7,500, with certain exceptions, which is expected to reduce costs and administrative burdens.

The legislation also facilitates the use of private providers for building code inspections, allowing local governments to utilize these services for public works projects. Local enforcement agencies are required to provide equal access to permitting documents and must allow electronic submission of inspection requests, enhancing efficiency in the permitting process. Furthermore, local building officials must issue permits or provide written notice of deficiencies within specified timeframes, with automatic approvals in cases of delays.

To streamline the inspection process, the bill permits virtual inspections and mandates that private providers maintain and submit inspection records promptly. Local governments are prohibited from charging certain administrative fees and must reduce permit fees based on cost savings realized from using private providers. The legislation aims to simplify the permitting process, enhance accountability, and potentially lower costs for contractors and homeowners.

Overall, these amendments are designed to improve communication, compliance, and efficiency within the construction industry, while also addressing the need for timely inspections and permit approvals. The changes are expected to have a positive impact on various business sectors, including construction, real estate, and home improvement.

Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

UT HB 41

Construction and Fire Codes Amendments



Last Action: January 14, 2026 - House/ received fiscal note from Fiscal Analyst

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: December 18, 2025

Sponsors: **Thomas W. Peterson (R)**, **Evan J. Vickers (R-UT)**

Source: <https://le.utah.gov/~2026/bills/static/HB0041.html> 

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 5% Likely to pass chamber N/A	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 5% Likely to pass chamber N/A
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✦ AI Summary

This document outlines amendments to the State Construction Code in Utah, focusing on updates to the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code. The revisions incorporate updated standards and technical modifications to existing codes.

The construction, architecture, and engineering industries will be impacted by these changes, as they will need to comply with the revised construction standards.

The amendments to the State Construction Code will take effect on May 6, 2026, and do not appropriate any funds, indicating no direct monetary impact on the state budget.

Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

UT HB 45

Fire Code Amendments



Last Action: January 14, 2026 - House/ received fiscal note from Fiscal Analyst

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: December 18, 2025

Sponsors: **Thomas W. Peterson (R)**, **Evan J. Vickers (R-UT)**

Source: <https://le.utah.gov/~2026/bills/static/HB0045.html> 

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 5%		Likely to reach floor vote 5%
In House	Likely to pass chamber N/A	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber N/A

✦ AI Summary

The document outlines significant amendments to the International Fire Code (IFC) and related fire safety regulations that will impact various industries, particularly construction, fire safety, healthcare, and property management. Key changes include the incorporation of updated standards from the 2024 edition of the International Fire Code and various National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) codes, which may lead to increased compliance costs for businesses involved in construction, fire safety, and environmental management.

Amendments specifically address occupancy classifications for institutional and residential care facilities, including assisted living and child care facilities. New definitions and classifications require these facilities to comply with updated licensing and operational

standards, potentially increasing operational costs. Additionally, the requirement for independent third-party assessments by licensed engineers or architects introduces further compliance expenses for construction and renovation projects.

Changes to fire alarm and sprinkler system regulations mandate that buildings have compliant fire alarm systems and may require automatic fire sprinkler systems under certain conditions. These amendments are expected to enhance fire safety but may also lead to increased costs for installation and maintenance, particularly for businesses in the entertainment, healthcare, and residential sectors.

The document also emphasizes the importance of access and maintenance requirements for fire safety systems, including clear access to fire pump and sprinkler system rooms. New regulations regarding carbon monoxide detection systems and means of egress in various occupancy groups further highlight the need for compliance, which may necessitate financial investment in alarm systems and potential renovations.

Lastly, the amendments include updated provisions for solar photovoltaic systems and fire department access requirements, impacting the construction and solar energy industries. Overall, these changes aim to improve fire safety standards while potentially increasing compliance costs across affected sectors.

Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

UT HB 65

Construction Code Amendments



Last Action: January 14, 2026 - House/ received fiscal note from Fiscal Analyst

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: December 22, 2025

Sponsors: **Thomas W. Peterson (R)**, **Evan J. Vickers (R-UT)**

Source: <https://le.utah.gov/~2026/bills/static/HB0065.html> 

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 5% Likely to pass chamber N/A	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 5% Likely to pass chamber N/A
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✦ AI Summary

The document outlines a series of amendments to various building codes, including the International Building Code (IBC), International Residential Code (IRC), International Plumbing Code (IPC), International Mechanical Code (IMC), International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC), and International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). These amendments aim to enhance safety, public health, and energy efficiency across multiple sectors, particularly construction, plumbing, and education.

Key changes to the IBC include updated occupancy classifications and enhanced safety standards for childcare and assisted living facilities, as well as new requirements for snow load design and seismic weight calculations. The IRC amendments introduce exemptions for existing egress windows in older homes and new inspection authority for insulation and weather-resistant envelopes, which may reduce costs for homeowners and builders. Additionally, the IRC emphasizes compliance with energy conservation measures and updated stair design standards.

The IPC amendments focus on new restroom facility requirements, updated water supply regulations, and enhanced backflow prevention measures, while the IMC introduces stricter air quality control measures for specific industries. The IFGC amendments address meter protection and venting requirements for gas appliances, impacting service providers and manufacturers. The IECC amendments adjust energy efficiency standards, which will influence construction practices and materials.

Overall, these amendments reflect a comprehensive effort to align local building practices with contemporary standards, improve safety measures, and promote environmental sustainability. Stakeholders in the affected industries should prepare for the financial implications of these changes as they adapt to the new regulations.

Legislation • United States • Kentucky • Bill

[KY HB 206 / KY BR 952](#)

AN ACT relating to the Kentucky Building Code.

Last Action: January 14, 2026 - to Licensing, Occupations, & Administrative Regulations (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 • House Committee on Licensing, Occupations and Administrative Regulations

✦ 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.

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

[WA HB 2486](#)

Controlling costs imposed by the state energy code.

Last Action: January 14, 2026 - First reading, referred to Local Government. (View original bill)

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 14, 2026

Sponsors: **Engell**



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

[BillNumber=2486&Year=2025&Chamber=House](http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=2486&Year=2025&Chamber=House) 

Committee Assignments:

House Local Government Committee

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 19% Likely to pass chamber 95%	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 18% Likely to pass chamber 94%
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✦ AI Summary

The document outlines legislative changes in Washington aimed at controlling costs associated with the state energy code, particularly concerning housing affordability. Currently, the median price of a new home in Washington is \$700,683, making it unaffordable for 82% of households, with projections indicating that prices could exceed \$900,000 by 2030, positioning the state as the fifth most expensive for housing.

To address rising construction costs, the state building code council is tasked with managing cost escalations during the 2026 and 2029 code cycles. The council is prohibited from imposing requirements that would increase the total cost of building a residential unit of 1,700 square feet or smaller beyond the costs dictated by the energy code in effect as of January 1, 2026.

Additionally, code officials are empowered to approve construction designs that do not fully comply with the state energy code if full compliance is deemed physically impossible or economically impractical. This includes scenarios where the cost of compliance significantly outweighs potential energy savings within a 10-year period.

For affordable housing projects, code officials can also approve designs that adhere to less costly provisions from previous versions of the state energy code. Local governing bodies are permitted to amend building codes, provided that these amendments do not fall below the minimum performance standards set by the state building code, including the potential elimination of minimum gross floor area requirements for single-family detached dwellings.

Overall, these changes are expected to lower construction costs for smaller residential units and facilitate the development of affordable housing in Washington, addressing the pressing issue of housing affordability in the state.

[WA SB 5552](#)

Concerning the creation of building codes for kit homes.

Last Action: January 13, 2026 - Placed on third reading by Rules Committee.

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 12, 2026

Sponsors: **Jeff Wilson (R)**



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

[BillNumber=5552&Year=2025&Chamber=Senate](http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=5552&Year=2025&Chamber=Senate) 

Committee Assignments:

Joint Administrative Rules Review Committee • House Local Government Committee • Senate Local Government Committee • Senate Rules Committee

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 95% Likely to pass chamber 58%	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 95% Likely to pass chamber 77%
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AI Summary

The document discusses legislative changes in Washington aimed at improving housing affordability through the establishment of building codes for kit homes. These homes, designed to be smaller and more affordable, are intended to address the increasing unaffordability of entry-level housing for individuals and families with modest means.

Key provisions of the legislation require the state building code council to develop and update regulations for kit homes, with a deadline set for December 31, 2025. This initiative is expected to influence the construction and housing industries, particularly benefiting businesses involved in the production and assembly of these homes.

By enhancing the accessibility of affordable housing, the legislation seeks to make homeownership more attainable for lower-income individuals and families. The broader economic implications of this initiative could lead to increased opportunities within the housing market, ultimately contributing to a more equitable housing landscape in Washington State.

NE LB 801

LB801 - Adopt updates to building and energy codes

Last Action: January 13, 2026 - Notice of hearing for January 20, 2026

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 

Committee Assignments:

Committee on Urban Affairs

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 89%
In Legislature	Likely to pass chamber 31%

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.

Legislation • United States • Nebraska • Bill

NE LB 800

LB800 - Adopt updates to building and energy codes

Last Action: January 13, 2026 - Notice of hearing for January 20, 2026

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 

Committee Assignments:

Committee on Urban Affairs

Bill Forecast

 Likely to reach floor vote 89%	
In Legislature Likely to pass chamber 31%	

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.

Legislation • United States • Illinois • Bill

 **IL SB 2828**

Cty/Muni Cd-Building Inspector

Last Action: January 13, 2026 - Referred to Assignments

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 13, 2026

Sponsors: **Christopher Belt (D-IL)**

Source: [https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?](https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocNum=2828&GAID=18&DocTypeID=SB&LegId=165026&SessionID=114)



[DocNum=2828&GAID=18&DocTypeID=SB&LegId=165026&SessionID=114](https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocNum=2828&GAID=18&DocTypeID=SB&LegId=165026&SessionID=114)



Committee Assignments:

Senate Assignments Committee

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 28% Likely to pass chamber 87%	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 25% Likely to pass chamber 95%
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 **AI Summary**

The document outlines significant amendments to the Counties Code and the Illinois Municipal Code concerning the requirements for building inspectors. These changes will take effect on January 1, 2027, and introduce new certification standards for inspectors.

Building inspectors will now be required to hold specific credentials from the International Code Council or an equivalent nationally or state-recognized certification or apprenticeship program approved by the U.S. Department of Labor. Alternatively, they may qualify through licensure under the Illinois Architecture Practice Act, the Professional Engineering Practice Act, or the Structural Engineering Practice Act.

A notable change is the extension of the grace period for inspectors to obtain the necessary certifications. Inspectors will have 18 months from their date of hire or until January 1, 2027, whichever is later, to meet these new requirements.

Additionally, individuals conducting plumbing inspections will still need to be licensed under the Illinois Plumbing License Law and will be exempt from the new building inspector requirements.

These amendments will impact various industries, including construction, real estate, and local government, as they will alter the qualifications of professionals involved in building inspections and compliance with zoning and code regulations.

Legislation • United States • New Jersey • Bill

NJ S 2925

Healthy and Affordable Construction for Tomorrow Act.

Last Action: January 13, 2026 - Introduced in the Senate, Referred to Senate Community and Urban Affairs Committee

In Senate • 2026-2027 Regular Session • Introduced: January 13, 2026



Sponsors: **Raj Mukherji (D-NJ)**, **Robert G. Smith (D-NJ)**

Source: <https://www.njleg.state.nj.us/bill-search/2026/S2925> 

Committee Assignments:

Senate Community and Urban Affairs Committee

Bill Forecast

 In Assembly	Likely to reach floor vote 57% Likely to pass chamber N/A	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 65% Likely to pass chamber N/A
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AI Summary

The proposed legislation in New Jersey aims to significantly alter the State Uniform Construction Code by introducing stringent emissions standards for newly constructed buildings. It prohibits the combustion of qualifying substances in new buildings under seven stories within 12 months of enactment, expanding this prohibition to all new buildings, regardless of height, after 36 months.

Certain facilities, including emergency back-up power systems and commercial food establishments, will be exempt from these requirements, although combustion will be limited to areas where compliance is infeasible. The legislation is expected to impact the construction industry and the commercial food sector, as businesses will need to adapt to new energy source regulations and reduce reliance on natural gas.

Financially, the legislation is projected to yield significant savings for residents, with potential utility cost reductions of up to 41%. However, gas rates are anticipated to rise by 35% by 2030. The bill also suggests that replacing natural gas with electric appliances could save Americans over \$1.5 billion annually.

Additionally, a joint report from relevant state officials will be required within a year of enactment to outline necessary changes to electric rate designs and subsidy programs. Overall, the legislation seeks to enhance public health, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and promote electrification in new construction while providing a framework for exemptions and necessary policy adjustments.

Legislation • United States • New Jersey • Bill

NJS 385

Establishes fire safety standards and protocols for certain light frame residential construction; requires placards identifying primary structural systems of buildings.

Last Action: January 13, 2026 - Introduced in the Senate, Referred to Senate Community and Urban Affairs Committee

In Senate • 2026-2027 Regular Session • Introduced: January 13, 2026



Sponsors: **Brian P. Stack (D-NJ)**, **Shirley K. Turner (D-NJ)**

Source: <https://www.njleg.state.nj.us/bill-search/2026/S385> 

Committee Assignments:

Senate Community and Urban Affairs Committee

Bill Forecast

 In Assembly	Likely to reach floor vote 66% Likely to pass chamber N/A	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 71% Likely to pass chamber N/A
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✦ AI Summary

This legislation establishes enhanced fire safety standards for light frame residential construction in New Jersey, specifically targeting new multiple dwellings, hotels, and rooming and boarding houses with more than two dwelling or sleeping units. Key provisions include the requirement for automatic sprinkler systems to be installed according to NFPA 13, as well as fire partitions and horizontal separations that must have a fire-resistance rating of at least two hours. Structures with unprotected light framing are limited to three stories and 60 feet in height, while those with protected framing can extend to four stories and 85 feet.

Developers or owners are mandated to hire a fire watch warden to oversee construction during non-working hours or to employ comparable technology. This warden must be present from the start of framing until the final sprinkler inspection or the issuance of a temporary certificate of occupancy.

Additionally, the legislation requires that an identifying emblem be affixed to each exterior entrance of structures with light frame or truss construction to indicate fire hazards. Placards identifying the primary structural system must also be placed near the fire alarm control panel and on an exterior wall within 10 feet of the main entrance.

The act takes effect immediately for any covered construction that begins after the date of enactment, with a six-month grace period for projects with incomplete plans. The Division of Fire Safety may assess reasonable administrative fees to developers or owners for costs related to the enforcement of these provisions.

Overall, this legislation significantly impacts the construction industry by imposing stricter fire safety standards and requiring additional oversight during the construction process.

Legislation • United States • Florida • Bill

FL HB 553

Temporary Door Locking Devices

Last Action: January 13, 2026 - 1st Reading

In House • Regular Session 2026 • Introduced: November 25, 2025



Sponsors: **Bill Partington (R-FL)**

Source: <https://flhouse.gov/Sections/Bills/billsdetail.aspx?BillId=83166> 

Committee Assignments:

House Commerce Committee • House Industries & Professional Activities Subcommittee • House State Administration Budget Subcommittee

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 91%		Likely to reach floor vote 92%
In House	Likely to pass chamber N/A	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber N/A

✦ AI Summary

The document discusses the establishment of regulations for temporary door locking devices in Florida. These devices are designed for emergency situations and must be used in compliance with safety standards set by the Florida Building Commission. They can be installed at various heights and are intended to secure entrances and fire exits during emergencies.

To ensure proper usage, the act mandates that these devices be included in building safety plans, safety drills, and training programs for staff. This requirement aims to enhance safety protocols within various organizations.

The implementation of these regulations is expected to impact several industries, including commercial real estate, educational institutions, and healthcare facilities, all of which must adhere to building safety regulations. The act is scheduled to take effect on July 1, 2026.

Legislation • United States • Florida • Bill

 **FLHB 911**

Florida Building Code Construction Requirements

Last Action: January 13, 2026 - 1st Reading

In House • Regular Session 2026 • Introduced: December 29, 2025



Sponsors: **James Vernon Mooney (R-FL)**

Source: <https://flhouse.gov/Sections/Bills/billsdetail.aspx?BillId=83542> 

Committee Assignments:

House Commerce Committee • House Industries & Professional Activities Subcommittee

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 41% Likely to pass chamber N/A	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 41% Likely to pass chamber N/A
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✦ AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to the Florida Building Code that mandate specific construction materials and impact-resistant requirements for certain buildings. These changes are set to take effect on July 1, 2026, and will primarily impact the construction, architecture, and engineering industries, particularly those involved in residential building and design.

The new regulations will apply to R1 and R2 multistory residential occupancies, new residential constructions near tidal waters, buildings in high-velocity hurricane zones, and structures designated as emergency shelters. All affected buildings must be designed to withstand wind speeds of at least 160 miles per hour.

As a result of these requirements, construction costs may increase due to the necessity for wind-resistant materials and compliance with the updated standards. Additionally, the rebuilding of structures that are uninhabitable or destroyed due to natural disasters will also need to adhere to these new regulations.

Overall, the legislation aims to enhance the resilience of buildings in Florida against natural disasters, which may lead to significant changes in building practices within the state.

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

[WA SB 5429](#)

Concerning membership in the state building code council.

Last Action: January 12, 2026 - By resolution, reintroduced and retained in present status.

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 12, 2026



Sponsors: **Shelly Short (R)**

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

[BillNumber=5429&Year=2025&Chamber=Senate](http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=5429&Year=2025&Chamber=Senate) 

Committee Assignments:
Senate Local Government Committee

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 7% Likely to pass chamber 46%	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 5% Likely to pass chamber 56%
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AI Summary

The document outlines changes to the membership structure of the state building code council in Washington, increasing its size to 21 members with specific representation requirements based on population and industry expertise. Key industries affected include general construction, architectural design, engineering disciplines, construction trades, and real estate.

The restructuring aims to enhance representation from various sectors and ensure compliance with updated building codes. All council members and employees will be required to complete ethics training within one year of their appointment.

While the document does not specify any direct monetary impacts, it emphasizes the importance of diverse representation and adherence to current building standards. Members will not receive compensation but will be reimbursed for travel expenses.

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

[WA HB 1654](#)

Concerning the administration of the international fire code.

Last Action: January 12, 2026 - By resolution, reintroduced and retained in present status.

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



Sponsors: **Brandy Donaghy (D)**

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

[BillNumber=1654&Year=2025&Chamber=House](http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=1654&Year=2025&Chamber=House) 

Committee Assignments:
House Local Government Committee

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 5% Likely to pass chamber 84%	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 5% Likely to pass chamber 93%
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✦ AI Summary

The document outlines significant changes to the administration and enforcement of the International Fire Code in Washington State, impacting county governments and fire protection districts. Each county is mandated to administer and enforce the code in unincorporated areas, with the option for local fire protection entities 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 on enforcement duties, provided they notify the county government six months in advance. This shift allows counties and fire protection entities to impose fees to cover the costs associated with inspections, administration, and enforcement of the International Fire Code.

Additionally, fire protection districts or regional authorities that assume these responsibilities are required to offer equivalent positions to employees displaced from the county fire marshal's office. The changes are expected to have financial implications tied to the ability of these entities to impose sufficient fees to cover their operational costs.

The affected industries include those involved in fire protection services and construction, particularly in relation to planning reviews and building inspections. Overall, these changes aim to enhance the enforcement of fire safety regulations while providing a framework for local governance and financial sustainability.

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

[WA SB 5747](#)

Concerning an exemption for affordable housing.

Last Action: January 12, 2026 - By resolution, reintroduced and retained in present status.



In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 12, 2026

Sponsors: **Jeff Wilson (R)**

Source: <http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=5747&Year=2025&Chamber=Senate> 

Committee Assignments:
Senate Housing Committee

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 7%		Likely to reach floor vote 5%
In House	Likely to pass chamber 95%	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber 94%

AI Summary

The document discusses legislative changes designed to tackle the housing crisis in Washington state by promoting the development of affordable housing. The changes primarily impact the construction and real estate industries by introducing exemptions from certain building and energy codes specifically for affordable housing projects. This is expected to stimulate increased activity in the construction sector, particularly among developers focused on affordable housing initiatives.

The legislation aims to reduce compliance costs associated with building codes, which could lower overall expenses for developers. By making affordable housing projects more financially viable, the intent is to encourage more construction of these essential units.

Overall, the legislation seeks to alleviate the critical shortage of affordable housing in the state by easing regulatory burdens, thereby facilitating the construction of much-needed housing options for residents.

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill


[WA HB 1254](#)

Implementing the International Wildland Urban Interface Code.

Last Action: January 12, 2026 - By resolution, reintroduced and retained in present status.

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



Sponsors: **Davina Duerr (D)**

Source: <http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=1254&Year=2025&Chamber=House> 

Committee Assignments:

House Local Government Committee • Joint Administrative Rules Review Committee

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 14% Likely to pass chamber 35%	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 18% Likely to pass chamber 56%
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✦ AI Summary

The document outlines significant amendments to the state building code in Washington, focusing on the adoption of the International Wildland Urban Interface Code. These changes are designed to enhance safety and preparedness against wildfires, particularly in areas identified as high and very high hazard zones.

The amendments will have a substantial impact on the construction and real estate industries, as businesses involved in building permits for residential and commercial properties will need to comply with the new code requirements. This compliance may lead to increased construction costs due to the necessity for ignition-resistant materials and other safety measures.

Local governments will also face financial implications, as they will need to develop wildfire hazard maps and implement the new code. Additionally, counties and cities have the option to adopt local amendments to the International Wildland Urban Interface Code, which could further influence costs and compliance requirements for businesses.

The state building code council retains the authority to initiate emergency amendments to the building code in response to emerging wildfire risks, which may affect businesses if changes are made rapidly. Overall, these amendments aim to improve safety measures and preparedness in the face of increasing wildfire threats.

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

 **[WA HB 2141](#)**

Concerning building codes.

Last Action: January 12, 2026 - First reading, referred to Local Government. (View original bill)

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

Sponsors: **April Connors (R)**



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

[BillNumber=2141&Year=2025&Chamber=House](http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=2141&Year=2025&Chamber=House) 

Committee Assignments:

House Local Government Committee

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 53% Likely to pass chamber 69%	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 29% Likely to pass chamber 81%
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AI Summary

The document outlines significant amendments to the Washington state building and energy codes, which will affect various industries, particularly construction, real estate, and energy. A key change is the establishment of a six-year adoption cycle for the building code, starting with the 2036 edition, aimed at streamlining the code adoption process.

Additionally, there will be a 10-year pause on updates to both residential and nonresidential building codes, beginning with the 2024 adoption. During this period, the council will not initiate or implement any further revisions, although emergency amendments can be adopted with a two-thirds council vote if necessary for public health or safety.

The energy code will also experience a similar 10-year pause on updates, with substantive changes occurring no more frequently than every six years thereafter. Local amendments to the building codes will not be approved during this pause, potentially limiting local jurisdictions' ability to tailor codes to their specific needs.

These changes are expected to have financial implications for construction projects, potentially leading to cost savings due to the reduced frequency of updates. However, businesses may face increased compliance costs as they adapt to the new codes once implemented. The construction and energy sectors will need to prepare for these changes to ensure compliance and maintain safety standards.

[WA HB 2346](#)


Concerning performance-based building codes for middle housing.

Last Action: January 12, 2026 - First reading, referred to Local Government. (View original bill)

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

Sponsors: **Davina Duerr (D)**



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

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

Committee Assignments:

House Local Government Committee

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 75% Likely to pass chamber 35%	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 73% Likely to pass chamber 56%
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AI Summary

The Washington State Legislature is taking steps to address the ongoing shortage of middle housing by creating a performance-based building code compliance pathway specifically for middle housing buildings. This initiative aims to reduce regulatory barriers, enhance permitting predictability, and support off-site manufacturing and industrialized construction methods.

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

By establishing this compliance pathway, the legislation is expected to lower the costs associated with housing delivery while ensuring that health, safety, and welfare protections remain intact. This could lead to more affordable housing options, although specific financial figures are not detailed.

Overall, the legislative change is designed to facilitate increased housing production and improve predictability in the permitting process, ultimately aiming to alleviate the housing shortage in Washington.

[VA HB 377](#)

Uniform Statewide Building Code; amendments, energy efficiency and conservation.



Last Action: January 12, 2026 - Referred to Committee on General Laws

In House • 2026-2027 Regular Session • Introduced: January 12, 2026

Sponsors: **Elizabeth B. Bennett-Parker**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/HB377> 

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 69% Likely to pass chamber N/A	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 70% Likely to pass chamber N/A
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AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to the Code of Virginia concerning the Uniform Statewide Building Code, with a particular focus on enhancing energy efficiency and conservation in building practices. The changes aim to promote health, safety, and welfare while facilitating cost-effective construction and maintenance. The construction and rehabilitation sectors, especially those involved in building design and energy efficiency, will be significantly impacted, along with the agricultural sector due to provisions related to farm buildings.

Key provisions include the requirement for farms to have portable fire extinguishers and a written emergency plan, along with a conspicuous sign indicating exemption from the Uniform Statewide Building Code. Additionally, the Board is mandated to adopt amendments to the Building Code within 18 months of the release of a new version of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), ensuring that Virginia's standards remain at least as stringent as the latest IECC guidelines.

The enforcement of updated IECC standards is required within 12 months of their adoption. The Board is also empowered to conduct hearings regarding performance standards of building materials and methods if sufficient allegations arise, potentially leading to interim performance standards if defects are found.

These amendments primarily affect the agricultural industry by imposing new safety and regulatory requirements. While specific monetary impacts are not detailed, the emphasis on cost-effective construction suggests potential savings for builders and property owners

through compliance with the updated regulations. Overall, the amendments aim to enhance building standards while balancing economic considerations and public safety.

Regulation

1

Regulation • United States • Oklahoma • Emergency Notice

Regional Training

748:17-1

Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission • Publication Date: January 15, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

AI Summary

The Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission (OUBCC) has adopted emergency rules to enhance education and training for Building Code Inspectors, which will take effect upon the Governor's approval on December 8, 2025. These rules aim to improve the training of both Residential and Commercial Building Code Inspectors, as well as personnel involved in the construction industry at state and local levels.

The changes will primarily impact the construction industry, including code enforcement personnel, design professionals, and trade workers. While Regional Training will be free for Code Officials, fees may be charged to non-Code Officials for training-related costs, such as workbooks and refreshments. Associations sponsoring training may seek reimbursement for incurred costs but cannot charge attendees solely for participation.

In addition to the training rules, the OUBCC will establish a Workforce Development Program to increase the number of available Code Officials in Oklahoma. A standing committee will be created to develop policies and procedures related to this initiative.

Overall, these changes are intended to clarify training requirements, enhance continuing education opportunities, and support workforce development in the building code enforcement sector.