

**Upcoming Code Body Meetings**

State	Body	Date	Formula
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 Meeting	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>
Rhode Island	Rhode Island Building Code Standards Committee, 1-4 Family Dwelling Sub-committee	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 Residential Code TAG Meeting	1/27/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Florida	Florida Building Commission Binding Interpretation Panel 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 Accessibility Advisory Council 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>

Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	2/19/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington State Building Code Council Meeting	2/20/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>

## Code Alerts

### Residential

State	Date	Title
Washington	1/27/2026	<a href="#">Washington SBCC Residential Code TAG to Consider Natural Building IRC Appendices, Modular Components at Jan. 27 Meeting</a>
<p>The Washington SBCC Residential Code TAG will convene on January 27th at 1:00 PM PT. The agenda includes public comment and TAG action on <a href="#">24-GP1-015</a>, pertaining to adopting IRC Appendices related to Light Straw-Clay, Strawbale construction, Cob Construction, and Hemp Lime Construction. The agenda also includes public comment and TAG action on <a href="#">24-GP2-054</a>, Modules and Modular components.</p>		

### Electrical

State	Date	Title
Ohio	1/28/2026	<a href="#">Ohio Residential Code Panel Meets Jan. 28 to Review 2023 NEC AFCI Requirements</a>
<p>The Ohio Residential Construction Advisory Committee will convene on 1/28. Notable items in old business include a 2023 NEC AFCI (Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter) Review.</p>		

### Misc.

State	Date	Title
Georgia	2/26/2026	<a href="#">Georgia DCA Advisory Committee to Review 2026 Energy Code, 2024 IPMC/IEBC, and State Amendments</a>
<p>The Georgia DCA State Codes Advisory Committee will meet February 26, 2026, to review 2026 energy code amendments, preliminary reports on the IECC, and permissive codes including the 2024 IPMC and IEBC. The meeting will also cover Georgia-specific code amendments.</p>		

# Building Code Legislative and Regulatory Alerts

## 2026.01.26

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### Last Updated Date

Custom Range: January 18, 2026 - January 27, 2026

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### Overview

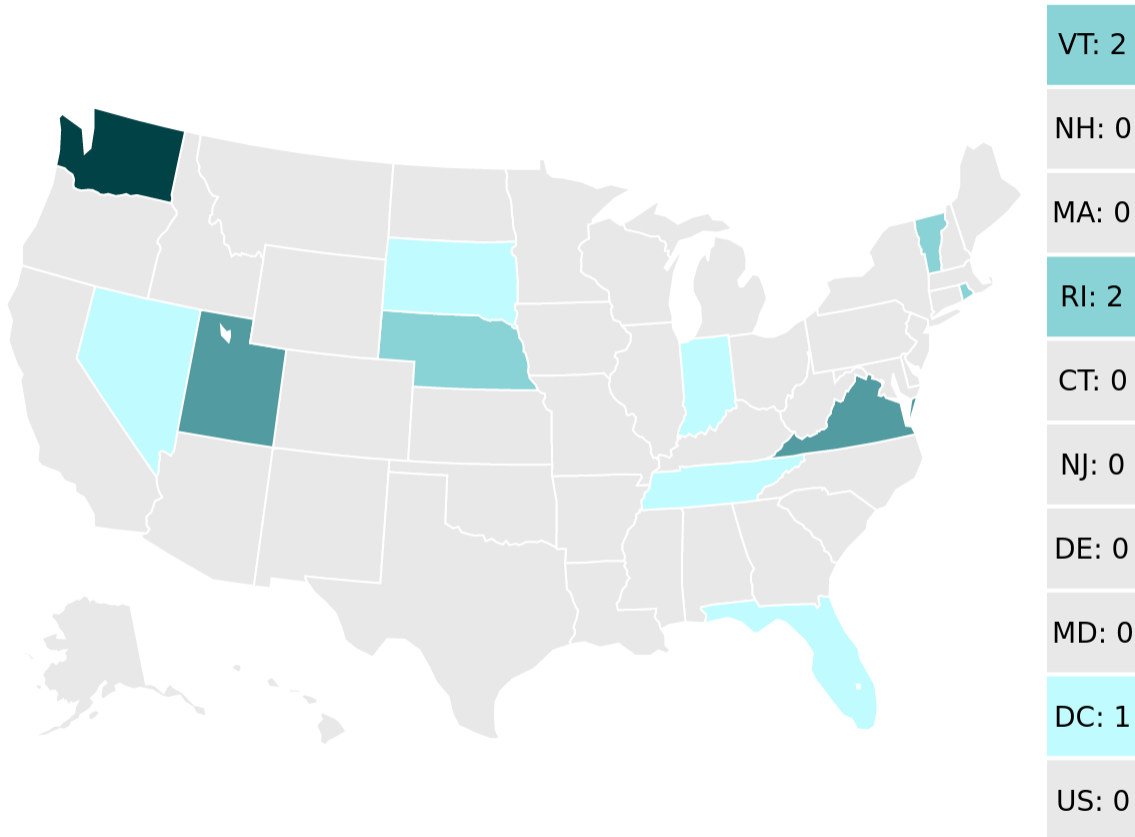
Legislation	22
Regulation	1

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# Policy Map

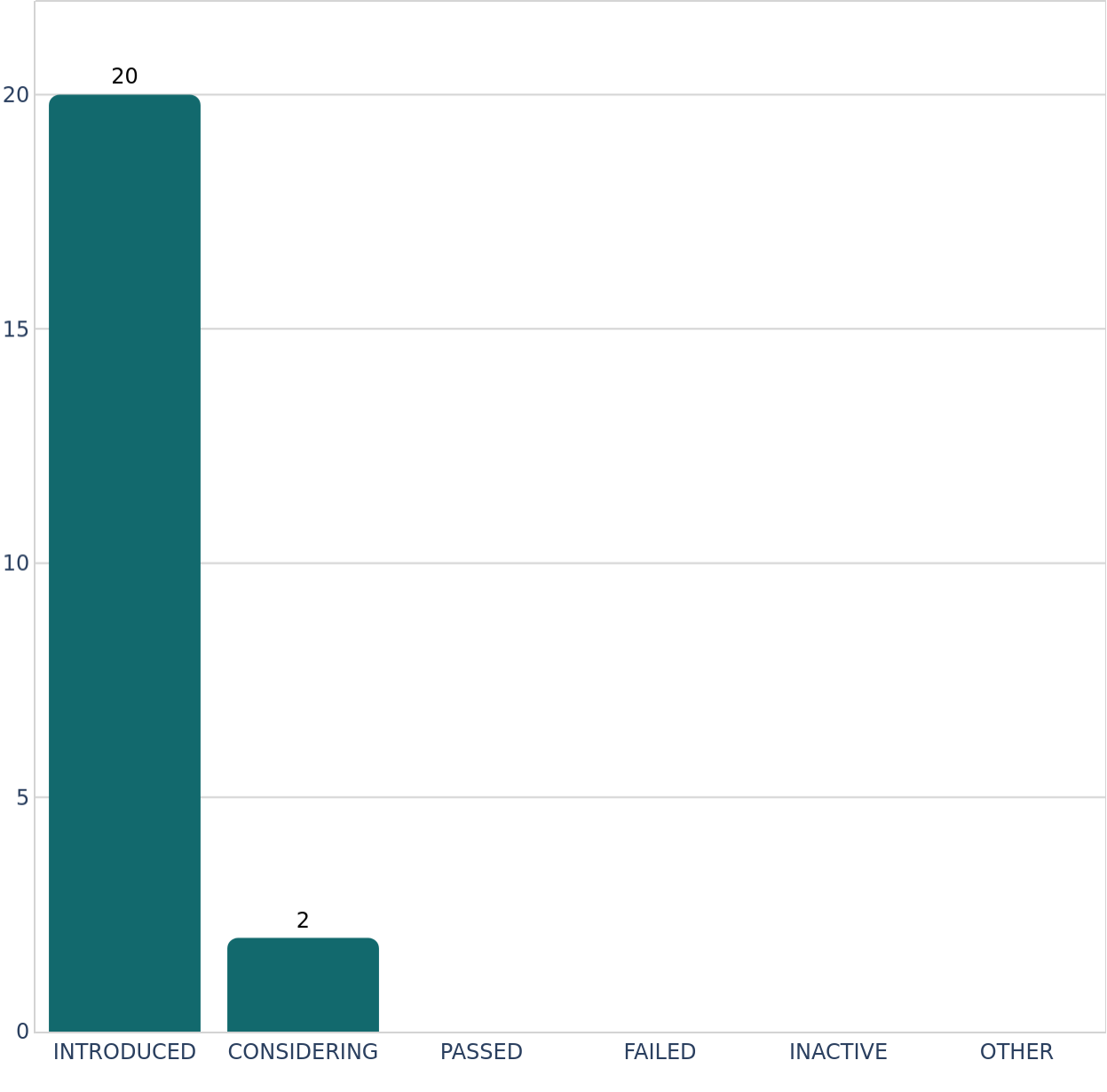
Policies in your Projects by state

● 0   ● 1-1   ● 2-2   ● 3-3   ● 4+



# 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

22

Legislation • United States • District of Columbia • Bill

#### [DC B 26-0227](#)

One Front Door Act of 2025

**Last Action: January 27, 2026 - Public Hearing on B26-0227**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Council Period • Introduced: April 11, 2025


Sponsors: **Brianne K. Nadeau (D)**

Source: <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Legislation/B26-0227> 

#### Committee Assignments:

Committee of the Whole

#### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>90%</b>	
In City Council	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>	

#### AI Summary

The document proposes an amendment to the building code in the District of Columbia, allowing multifamily residential buildings up to six stories to have a single entrance/egress stairway. This change aims to reduce construction costs and enhance the feasibility of building projects, particularly on smaller lots and for infill development. The current requirement for two stairwells often increases costs and limits residential space, potentially driving up future rents.

The proposal reflects a broader trend towards more flexible building regulations, similar to reforms in states such as Virginia, Maryland, California, New York, Oregon, Washington, and Nashville. By aligning with these trends, the amendment seeks to promote increased housing production and affordability in the District of Columbia.

## **SD SB 129**

Update references in certain statutes to the 2024 standard building codes.

2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Tim Reed (R-SD)**, **Matt Roby (R-SD)**

Source: <https://sdlegislature.gov/#/Session/Bill/27050> 

### **AI Summary**

The document outlines amendments to building codes in South Dakota, specifically updating references to the 2024 edition of the International Building Code, International Property Maintenance Code, and International Residential Code. Local governments are required to ensure that their ordinances related to the construction, alteration, and demolition of non-residential buildings comply with the updated building code, unless they have adopted their own standards by July 1, 2026.

Exemptions are provided for certain types of structures, including mobile or manufactured homes, single-family dwellings, and specialty resort and vacation home establishments that meet specific criteria. Additionally, any ordinances governing the maintenance of existing structures must adhere to the 2024 edition of the International Property Maintenance Code, with similar exemptions for manufactured homes.

Municipalities are permitted to establish requirements for residential structures based on the 2024 edition of the International Residential Code, but they cannot impose stricter regulations than those specified in the code. These amendments are set to take effect on July 1, 2026, and will impact industries related to construction, real estate, and property management.

The changes may result in increased compliance costs for local governments and businesses involved in construction and maintenance, as they will need to align their practices with the updated codes. Overall, the amendments aim to enhance building safety and maintenance standards across the state.

## [VA SB 132](#)

Uniform Statewide Building Code; exemptions for agritourism structures.

### **Last Action: January 23, 2026 - Fiscal Impact Statement from Department of Planning and Budget (SB132)**

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**

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>9%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>7%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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### **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.

## [WA HB 2151](#)

Adopting national standards for factory built housing and commercial structures.

**Last Action: January 23, 2026 - Executive action taken in the House Committee on Labor & Workplace Standards at 10:30 AM. (Committee materials)**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: December 16, 2025

Sponsors: **Deb Manjarrez (R)**



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

[BillNumber=2151&Year=2025&Chamber=House](http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=2151&Year=2025&Chamber=House) 

### Committee Assignments:

House Labor & Workplace Standards Committee

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>89%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>50%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>90%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>69%</b>
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### AI Summary

The document outlines significant legislative changes in Washington State concerning factory built housing and commercial structures. The Department of Labor & Industries will adopt national standards that will affect various industries involved in the construction, manufacturing, and inspection of these structures.

To ensure compliance and regulatory practices, the Department will clarify key terms related to factory built housing and commercial structures. Additionally, it will delegate inspection duties to local enforcement agencies or qualified inspection agencies, promoting objective and independent inspections.

The new regulations will align with established safety and structural soundness principles, referencing standards from the International Code Council and other relevant codes. A fee schedule will be implemented to cover the costs associated with the administration and enforcement of these regulations.

In times of declared state emergencies, the governor will have the authority to waive or suspend fee collection to facilitate government operations and ensure public safety. These changes are set to take effect following the bill's passage.

## [WA HB 2228](#)


Concerning scissor stair regulations in the state building code.

**Last Action: January 23, 2026 - Executive action taken in the House Committee on Local Government at 10:30 AM. (Committee materials)**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: December 31, 2025

Sponsors: **Janice Zahn (D)**



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

[BillNumber=2228&Year=2025&Chamber=House](http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=2228&Year=2025&Chamber=House) 

### Committee Assignments:

House Local Government Committee

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>88%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>89%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>28%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>47%</b>

### AI Summary

The document proposes the addition of a new section to chapter 19.27 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) that focuses on regulations for scissor stairs within the state building code. A technical advisory group will be established by the state building code council to recommend amendments to the international building code, specifically targeting scissor stairs that serve occupancies with more than two dwelling units, primarily for permanent residents.

The advisory group is tasked with considering public health, safety, welfare, and construction costs in their recommendations. These recommendations are expected to be submitted in time for the council to adopt or amend rules during the first substantive code update to the state building code after January 1, 2027.

The new section is set to expire on January 1, 2031, and it is anticipated to impact various business industries, including construction, architecture, and real estate, particularly those involved in multi-unit residential buildings. However, specific monetary impacts related to these changes are not detailed in the document.

## [WA HB 2381](#)


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

**Last Action: January 23, 2026 - Executive action taken in the House Committee on Local Government at 10:30 AM. (Committee materials)**

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) 

### Committee Assignments:

House Local Government Committee

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>71%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>74%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>39%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>59%</b>

### AI Summary

The proposed legislation aims to establish performance-based building codes for low-rise residential buildings in Washington to address the ongoing housing shortage. By reducing regulatory friction and improving permitting predictability, the initiative seeks to positively impact the construction and housing industries, facilitating increased housing production and potentially lowering costs.

Key provisions include the formation of a technical advisory group that will recommend performance-based code amendments and develop performance criteria for building systems and materials. This group will incorporate input from subject matter experts and state agencies, ensuring that the new compliance pathway aligns with energy codes and greenhouse gas emissions regulations.

The legislation is expected to streamline the building process, support off-site manufacturing, and enhance the scalability of housing production. By accepting housing systems and plan certifications from recognized third-party organizations, the initiative aims to promote a coordinated approach to compliance with the state building code.

Overall, these changes are anticipated to benefit the housing market and related industries

by facilitating a more efficient and effective construction process for low-rise residential buildings.

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Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

## [VA HB 377](#)

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



**Last Action: January 23, 2026 - Assigned HGL sub: Housing/Consumer Protection**

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 <b>83%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>82%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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### AI Summary

The proposed amendments to the Code of Virginia focus on enhancing energy efficiency and conservation within the Uniform Statewide Building Code. These changes aim to ensure that buildings and structures are constructed, rehabilitated, and maintained in a cost-effective manner while adhering to recognized standards of health, safety, energy conservation, and water conservation.

The construction and rehabilitation sectors will be directly impacted, particularly those involved in building design, energy efficiency solutions, and water conservation technologies. Additionally, the restaurant industry may face specific provisions related to farm buildings operated as restaurants. Although specific monetary impacts are not detailed, the emphasis on cost-effective practices suggests potential savings for builders and property owners.

The regulations also address safety and regulatory requirements for agricultural operations, highlighting the need for portable fire extinguishers, emergency plans, and appropriate signage. These requirements primarily affect agricultural, horticultural, floricultural, and silvicultural businesses, which may incur costs related to compliance with fire safety equipment and building codes.

Overall, the amendments aim to enhance public health, safety, and welfare while promoting energy and water conservation in building practices and ensuring safety measures in agricultural operations. The timeline for regulatory updates is designed to keep pace with evolving standards in energy conservation and safety.

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Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

## **UT HB 65**

Construction Code Amendments

### **Last Action: January 23, 2026 - House/ 2nd reading**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 20, 2026



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

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

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Business, Labor, and Commerce • House Committee on Rules

### **Bill Forecast**

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

### **AI Summary**

The proposed amendments to various building codes, including the International Building Code (IBC), International Residential Code (IRC), International Plumbing Code (IPC), International Mechanical Code (IMC), International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), and International Existing Building Code (IEBC), aim to enhance safety, energy efficiency, and public health across multiple construction-related industries. Key changes focus on improving safety standards for child care, assisted living facilities, educational institutions, and structural integrity, particularly in areas prone to significant snowfall.

Notable modifications include updated occupancy classifications and stricter requirements for emergency egress and fire safety in facilities serving vulnerable populations. Additionally, new regulations for carbon monoxide detection systems and enhanced structural specifications for concrete and foundation designs are expected to impact construction costs and timelines. The amendments also introduce security glazing

requirements for educational facilities and revised shear strength calculations for retaining and basement walls.

Energy efficiency is a significant focus, with adjustments to insulation and ventilation standards, as well as updated plumbing codes aimed at improving water quality through new backflow prevention measures. The IMC introduces specific air filtration requirements for nail salons, while the IECC emphasizes compliance with revised energy performance metrics, potentially leading to increased costs for construction and HVAC industries.

Furthermore, the amendments address environmental concerns by establishing strict emission limits for nitrogen oxides from natural gas-fired water heaters, affecting manufacturers and retailers in that sector. Overall, these comprehensive changes reflect a commitment to enhancing safety, compliance, and sustainability in building practices, with significant implications for the construction, plumbing, HVAC, and energy management industries.

Legislation • United States • Nebraska • Bill

 **NE LB 1227**

LB1227 - Change provisions relating to local energy codes and local electrical codes

**Last Action: January 23, 2026 - Referred to Urban Affairs Committee**

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


Sponsors: **Bob Andersen (R)**

Source: [https://nebraskalegislature.gov/bills/view\\_bill.php?DocumentID=63656](https://nebraskalegislature.gov/bills/view_bill.php?DocumentID=63656) 

**Committee Assignments:**

Committee on Urban Affairs

**Bill Forecast**

 Likely to reach floor vote <b>46%</b> In Legislature Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>	
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 **AI Summary**

The proposed legislation amends local building and construction codes in Nebraska, focusing on energy codes and electrical standards. Local jurisdictions, including counties, cities, and villages, are permitted to adopt local energy codes that must align with state

standards, potentially affecting compliance costs for local governments and developers. Additionally, local jurisdictions are restricted from adopting electrical codes that differ from those established by the State Electrical Board, although they can conduct inspections through certified electrical inspectors.

Local building codes will apply to public buildings in political subdivisions, with fees for compliance monitoring being negotiable but limited to actual expenses incurred. Local energy codes must be cost-efficient, ensuring that energy consumption does not exceed that of the Nebraska Energy Code, and local authorities may waive certain requirements if they are not economically justified.

The legislation emphasizes the need for local jurisdictions to regularly update their building and construction codes within two years of state code updates to maintain relevance and compliance. Furthermore, local jurisdictions are required to provide public access to copies of adopted codes, promoting transparency in the regulatory process.

Overall, these amendments aim to streamline local building and energy regulations while ensuring alignment with state standards, potentially leading to cost savings for local governments and builders.

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Legislation • United States • Rhode Island • Bill

### **RI SB 2218**

An Act Relating To Health And Safety – Building Performance Standards Act Of 2026 (Directs The Office Of Energy Resources To Develop Building Performance Standards For Large Buildings In Rhode Island That Would Cause Greenhouse Gas Emissions To Decline In Line With The Act On Climate Requirements.)

**Last Action: January 23, 2026 - Introduced, referred to Senate Environment and Agriculture**

In Senate • 2026-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 23, 2026

Sponsors: **Meghan E. Kallman (D)**

**Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on Environment and Agriculture

## ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines an initiative in Rhode Island aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions from large buildings through the establishment of building performance standards. This initiative is particularly focused on retrofitting existing structures, as a significant portion of the building stock in 2050 has already been constructed. The act emphasizes the importance of energy efficiency in both commercial and residential real estate sectors, impacting properties with at least 25,000 square feet of gross floor area.

The initiative is designed to support the Office of Energy Resources (OER) in administering energy performance standards effectively. It aims to facilitate a transition towards net-zero emissions in the building sector by setting clear performance metrics and providing resources for compliance and improvement. The act also recognizes the need to address the challenges faced by small business owners and communities affected by poverty and environmental injustice.

To ensure accountability and progress, the initiative includes a framework for reporting and evaluating performance metrics. The OER and the Department of Environmental Management (DEM) are tasked with publishing reports on activities and progress, while compliance with established performance standards will be required at specified intervals. Overall, the initiative represents a significant step towards enhancing energy efficiency and reducing emissions in Rhode Island's building sector.

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Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

### [VA HB 1509](#)

Uniform Statewide Building Code; regulations superseded; exceptions; interpretations < ins datetime="2026-01-23T13:18" cite="mailto:MLeonard" >; report < /ins >.



#### **Last Action: January 23, 2026 - Committee Referral Pending**

In House • 2026-2027 Regular Session • Introduced: January 23, 2026

Sponsors: **Eric Phillips**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/HB1509> 

#### **Bill Forecast**

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>92%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>92%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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## ✦ AI Summary

The proposed amendments to the Code of Virginia aim to establish a Uniform Statewide Building Code that will replace existing building codes, regulations, and local ordinances across various political subdivisions. This initiative is expected to significantly impact the construction, real estate, and local government sectors by standardizing building practices throughout the Commonwealth.

Key provisions of the amendments include the creation of a training program for local plan reviewers and inspectors to ensure consistent enforcement of the new code. While the new code will supersede local ordinances related to single-family residential construction, it will not override regulations from other state agencies concerning public water supply systems, wastewater treatment, and solid waste facilities.

Localities will have the opportunity to petition the State Building Code Technical Review Board for exceptions to the new code, provided they can demonstrate unique local conditions and risks. The Review Board is required to act on these petitions within 90 days, and any approved exceptions will apply to all future projects within the locality. Public comment will be solicited prior to the submission of petitions, and the outcomes will be reported annually to the General Assembly.

The amendments emphasize the importance of public health, safety, and welfare while considering the cost implications of compliance with the new standards. Interpretations issued by the Review Board will take precedence over local interpretations in case of any conflicts, ensuring a uniform application of the code across the state.

Overall, the changes are anticipated to lead to cost adjustments for compliance with the new statewide standards, although specific monetary impacts and effective dates are not detailed in the text.

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Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

### [UT HB 41](#)

Construction and Fire Codes Amendments

**Last Action: January 22, 2026 - House Comm - Not Considered : House Business, Labor, and Commerce Committee**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 20, 2026



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

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

**Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Business, Labor, and Commerce • House Committee on Rules

**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**

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.

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Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

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

Concerning the administration of the international fire code.

**Last Action: January 22, 2026 - Executive session scheduled, but no action was taken in the Senate Committee on Local Government at 1:30 PM. (Committee materials)**

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) 

**Committee Assignments:**

Senate Local Government Committee

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>87%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>67%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>86%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>84%</b>
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### ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines significant changes to the administration and enforcement of the International Fire Code in Washington State, specifically 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 over the past three years can take on enforcement duties, provided they notify the county government six months in advance. However, counties are restricted from acquiring additional powers to suppress or extinguish fires beyond those already established by the Constitution or existing statutes.

Counties and fire protection districts 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 any workers displaced from the county fire marshal's office.

These changes aim to streamline the enforcement of fire safety regulations while ensuring that local governments maintain their responsibilities and capabilities in fire protection.

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Legislation • United States • Nebraska • Bill

### **NE LB 1134**

LB1134 - Change and provide limitations on updates to state and local building codes, electrical codes, and energy codes

**Last Action: January 22, 2026 - Referred to Urban Affairs Committee**


In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 20, 2026

Sponsors: **Kathleen Kauth (R)**

Source: [https://nebraskalegislature.gov/bills/view\\_bill.php?DocumentID=63308](https://nebraskalegislature.gov/bills/view_bill.php?DocumentID=63308) 

**Committee Assignments:**  
Committee on Urban Affairs

**Bill Forecast**

 Likely to reach floor vote <b>46%</b>	
In Legislature Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>	

**✦ AI Summary**

The proposed legislation amends various sections of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska concerning public health and welfare, particularly focusing on building, electrical, and energy codes. It includes the adoption of the 2018 edition of the International Building Code (IBC), the International Existing Building Code, and the 2009 and 2018 editions of the International Residential Code (IRC). Local governments are allowed to create their own codes as long as they align with state standards, particularly regarding radon-resistant construction.

The legislation mandates that local building codes must be updated within two years of any changes to the state building code and requires municipalities to provide independent verification for code updates. Local codes cannot be more stringent than state codes or the National Electrical Code until January 1, 2031. Additionally, new state buildings must comply with the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code, emphasizing uniform energy efficiency standards.

Amendments to energy building codes aim to harmonize statutory references, comply with federal regulations, and enhance energy savings for consumers, especially low-income residents. The adoption of the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code as the Nebraska Energy Code will necessitate compliance from contractors, architects, and engineers, potentially leading to increased costs for implementation and enforcement.

The provisions also address the application of the National Electrical Code (NEC) in Nebraska, ensuring safety standards in electrical wiring. The board responsible for overseeing these codes has the authority to establish regulations, manage licenses, and enforce compliance with safety measures.

Overall, these legislative changes are expected to impact various industries, including construction, real estate, and energy efficiency, by increasing compliance costs and altering construction practices to meet the new standards.

## **UT HB 45**

Fire Code Amendments

### **Last Action: January 22, 2026 - Senate/ 1st reading (Introduced) : Senate Rules Committee**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 20, 2026



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

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

### **Committee Assignments:**

Senate Rules Committee • House Committee on Rules

### **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 proposed amendments to the International Fire Code (IFC) introduce significant changes affecting various industries, particularly construction, fire safety, health care, and child care. Key updates include new fire safety measures for construction and design firms, which will need to comply with enhanced standards for fire sprinkler and alarm systems. Additionally, businesses operating underground tanks will face new requirements regarding Temporary Closure Notices if their tanks are out of service for extended periods.

In the health care sector, the amendments redefine occupancy classifications for ambulatory surgical centers and assisted living facilities, necessitating adjustments in licensing and operational standards. Child care facilities will also be impacted by expanded definitions and new safety regulations. The introduction of independent third-party assessments may lead to increased operational costs for compliance.

Further changes include updated requirements for fire safety floor plans, automatic fire sprinkler systems, and access provisions for fire pump and sprinkler riser rooms. These modifications are expected to affect construction and property management sectors, potentially leading to increased compliance costs and operational adjustments.

The amendments also address carbon monoxide detection and safety measures in various

occupancy groups, particularly in educational facilities. New requirements for manual fire alarm systems, smoke detection, and carbon monoxide detectors aim to enhance safety in these environments, impacting construction companies and fire safety equipment manufacturers.

Lastly, the regulations concerning solar photovoltaic systems and fire department access have been revised to improve safety measures and access for firefighting operations at construction sites. Overall, these changes aim to enhance public safety and align state regulations with updated national standards, although they may result in increased costs for businesses across the affected industries.

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Legislation • United States • Indiana • Bill

## **IN HB 1003**

Boards and commissions.

**Last Action: January 22, 2026 - Committee report: amend do pass, adopted**

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

Sponsors: **Steve R. Bartels (R)**, **Douglas L. Miller (R)**

Source: <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2026/bills/house/1003> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Government and Regulatory Reform Committee • House Ways and Means Committee

### **AI Summary**

The document outlines a series of amendments to the Indiana Code aimed at improving governance, regulatory efficiency, and community engagement across various sectors, including healthcare, education, environmental management, and public safety. Key changes involve the consolidation of boards and commissions to streamline operations, the establishment of interim study committees to evaluate critical services for vulnerable populations, and initiatives promoting inclusivity for underrepresented groups.

Significant provisions focus on agricultural program management, including the establishment of funds for industrial hemp and pesticide regulation. The amendments also emphasize community involvement in environmental governance, introducing new regulations for surface coal mining and agricultural chemicals. Public health initiatives are addressed, with a focus on enhancing women's health services and emergency medical services throughout the state.

In education, the amendments aim to improve career and technical education, support minority health initiatives, and ensure the safety of students, particularly those with disabilities. Changes to educational governance include the formation of local minority health coalitions and new standards for the use of restraint and seclusion in schools.

The document also highlights updates to fire safety and building regulations, including new requirements for consumer fireworks sales and the establishment of an education board for firefighting personnel. Additionally, amendments to professional licensing frameworks across various fields, such as engineering, healthcare, and child welfare, seek to enhance regulatory compliance and professional standards.

Overall, these legislative changes reflect a concerted effort to improve public service delivery, enhance safety standards, and promote economic development in Indiana, with a strong emphasis on inclusivity and sustainability. The amendments are expected to significantly impact local governance structures, library funding, and various business industries, particularly in cultural affairs, public safety, health professions, architecture, and engineering.

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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 21, 2026 - Withdrawn.**

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 Banking and Consumer Affairs Subcommittee • House Committee on Judiciary

#### **Bill Forecast**

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

## ✦ 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.

## **RI HB 7184**

An Act Relating To Health And Safety – Building Performance Standards Act Of 2026 (Directs The Office Of Energy Resources To Develop Building Performance Standards For Large Buildings In Rhode Island That Would Cause Greenhouse Gas Emissions To Decline In Line With The Act On Climate Requirements.)

### **Last Action: January 21, 2026 - Introduced, referred to House Environment and Natural Resources**

In House • 2026-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 21, 2026

Sponsors: **Rebecca M. Kislak (D-RI)**

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources

### **AI Summary**

The legislation in Rhode Island aims to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings, aligning with the state's climate goals. It focuses on retrofitting existing structures, as a substantial portion of the building stock will already be in place by 2050. The act establishes energy performance standards that will affect various industries, particularly commercial and residential real estate, construction, and energy services.

An Environmental Justice Advisory Board (EJAB) will be created to advise on the implementation of these standards, ensuring that the needs of communities affected by poverty and environmental injustice are addressed. The EJAB will also develop plans for allocating funds from the Building Performance Standards (BPS) fund to enhance building performance in impacted areas.

The Office of Energy Resources (OER) and the Department of Environmental Management (DEM) will regularly evaluate energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, publishing biennial reports. By December 31, 2028, performance metrics will be established, and building performance standards will be set for various property types, with the goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

To support property owners in meeting these standards, the OER will provide technical assistance and information on financing options. A permanent BPS fund will be established to support building performance improvements, with penalties collected contributing to this fund.

The act emphasizes the importance of compliance and progress towards performance standards, with specific reporting requirements and timelines outlined for the coming years.



## [WA SB 5552](#)

Concerning the creation of building codes for kit homes.

**Last Action: January 21, 2026 - Third reading, passed; yeas, 49; nays, 0; absent, 0; excused, 0. (View 1st engrossed) (View this roll call)**

In House • 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:

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

### 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>58%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>77%</b>

### AI Summary

The document discusses legislative changes in Washington State aimed at establishing building codes for kit homes to address the increasing unaffordability of housing for homebuyers with modest means. These new codes will facilitate the construction of small, affordable homes, specifically those measuring 800 square feet or smaller and constructed from prefabricated components assembled on-site.

The construction industry, particularly businesses involved in the manufacturing and assembly of prefabricated materials, will be directly impacted by these changes. Local governments responsible for issuing building permits will also be affected, and the real estate market may experience shifts as more affordable housing options become available.

While specific monetary impacts are not detailed, the introduction of kit homes is anticipated to lower housing costs, thereby increasing access to homeownership for individuals with limited financial resources.

Overall, the legislation aims to enhance housing affordability and accessibility in Washington State by creating specific building codes for kit homes.

## **VTH 717**

An act relating to the Residential and Commercial Building Energy Standards and the adoption of a residential building code

**Last Action: January 20, 2026 - Read first time and referred to the Committee on [Energy and Digital Infrastructure]**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 20, 2026



Sponsors: **R. Scott Campbell (D-VT)**

Source: <https://legislature.vermont.gov/bill/status/2026/H.717> 

### Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Energy and Digital Infrastructure

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>58%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>75%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>44%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>69%</b>

### AI Summary

The proposed legislation seeks to rename the Division of Fire Safety to the Division of Fire and Building Safety, transferring jurisdiction over Residential and Commercial Building Energy Standards from the Department of Public Service to this new division. A significant requirement is the adoption of a residential building code for public buildings with residential units, which will be based on the International Residential Code. This code is expected to be implemented by December 31, 2027.

The legislation introduces the Residential Building Energy Standards (RBES) and the Commercial Building Energy Standards (CBES), mandating compliance for new construction, renovations, and repairs. The Director is responsible for adopting and updating these standards, with an advisory committee providing recommendations. Municipalities may adopt a "stretch code" for greater energy efficiency, and compliance with these standards will serve as a presumption of adherence to state regulations.

Builders must provide a certificate of compliance with the RBES to obtain occupancy permits, and individuals aggrieved by noncompliance can pursue civil actions. The Department of Public Service will establish an accreditation process for home energy rating

organizations, which will be essential for demonstrating compliance with the RBES. The CBES will align with the latest energy efficiency standards, and the Director will ensure timely updates to these regulations.

A Building and Energy Codes Integration Task Force will be created to facilitate the transition of the RBES and CBES to the Division of Fire and Building Safety by December 31, 2029. This Task Force will develop a comprehensive plan for the integration, including staffing, training, and revenue sources to support ongoing administration.

Overall, these changes are expected to significantly impact the construction and real estate industries in Vermont, particularly in how building codes and energy standards are administered and enforced. The transition period culminates in 2029, when the new standards will take full effect.

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Legislation • United States • Vermont • Bill

## [VTH 718](#)

An act relating to building energy efficiency

**Last Action: January 20, 2026 - Read first time and referred to the Committee on [Energy and Digital Infrastructure]**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 20, 2026



Sponsors: **R. Scott Campbell (D-VT)**

Source: <https://legislature.vermont.gov/bill/status/2026/H.718> 

### Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Energy and Digital Infrastructure

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>58%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>75%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>44%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>69%</b>

### AI Summary

The proposed legislation in Vermont aims to enhance building energy efficiency by establishing a residential building code, which will be based on the International Residential Code and take effect on January 1, 2028. This initiative includes the formation of a Residential Contractor Regulation Task Force to improve the contractor registry and

facilitate voluntary certifications for contractors. Key impacts will be felt in the construction and contracting industries, particularly among residential builders, who will be required to disclose criminal records and comply with new energy standards.

Additionally, the legislation introduces educational requirements for various licensees and certificants in the construction, maintenance, and energy management sectors. A two-hour education module will be mandated for initial licensure and license renewal, focusing on the intersection of each profession with energy codes and available state or utility incentives. These educational changes are intended to support the state's energy goals and will be implemented as part of the licensing process.

The legislation also addresses the regulation of energy professionals, with the Office of Professional Regulation tasked to evaluate the potential regulation of Home Energy Rating Systems raters and the transfer of residential building contractor regulation from registration to certification or licensure. A report with recommendations is expected by July 1, 2027.

Municipalities will be empowered to administer and enforce Residential Building Energy Standards (RBES) and Commercial Building Energy Standards (CBES), ensuring compliance with state energy regulations. Financial appropriations have been allocated to support municipalities in adopting these standards and to promote the residential contractor registry through a consumer-oriented website.

Overall, the legislation seeks to create a more structured framework for building energy standards in Vermont, addressing current deficiencies in contractor regulation and enhancing educational requirements to align with the state's energy efficiency goals.

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Legislation • United States • Florida • Bill

 **[FL SB 1234](#)**

Building Permits and Inspections

**Last Action: January 20, 2026 - Now in Regulated Industries**

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

### ✦ AI Summary

The proposed amendments to Florida's building permit and inspection processes aim to streamline operations and reduce costs for various industries, particularly construction and real estate. 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 compliance and awareness.

Significant exemptions from permit requirements have been introduced, allowing homeowners or contractors to undertake work valued under \$7,500 without a permit, except for certain electrical, plumbing, or structural tasks. Additionally, local enforcement agencies must allow electronic submission of inspection requests, which is expected to improve efficiency in the inspection process. The legislation also mandates that local governments make decisions on building permits within specified timeframes, with automatic approval for applications not acted upon within these limits.

The use of private providers for building inspections has been expanded, allowing property owners to opt for these services while ensuring that local jurisdictions reduce permit fees based on the cost savings realized. Private providers must maintain professional liability insurance and issue certificates of compliance upon completing inspections. Local building officials are limited in their ability to conduct inspections unless they have specific knowledge of noncompliance by private providers.

Further changes include provisions for timely communication regarding permit applications, with local enforcement agencies required to notify applicants of deficiencies and provide a clear timeline for revisions and approvals. If local governments fail to meet established deadlines for permit processing, they must reduce building permit fees accordingly. These amendments are expected to enhance efficiency, accountability, and cost-effectiveness in the building permit and inspection processes across Florida.

## Regulation

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## **Revises Various Provisions**

NAC 477

Fire Marshal • Publication Date: January 22, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

### **AI Summary**

The recently adopted regulations by the State Fire Marshal introduce significant changes that impact various industries, particularly those involved in fire safety, construction, and hazardous materials management. Key updates include the adoption of the 2024 editions of internationally recognized codes, such as the International Fire Code and International Building Code, which necessitate adjustments in compliance practices for businesses. Additionally, the Emergency Response Guidebook has been updated, affecting emergency protocols for hazardous materials.

The regulations also revise inspection requirements, mandating that fire protection systems be inspected by licensed individuals capable of making necessary repairs. This change may lead to increased operational costs for businesses in the fire protection industry. Furthermore, the deadline for renewing licenses and certificates has been established, emphasizing the importance of timely submissions to maintain compliance.

New operational permits for hazardous materials storage require annual renewal, with associated fees and penalties for late payments. The regulations also outline specific training requirements for fire departments and establish a detailed schedule of fees for various fire safety-related licenses and registrations. These financial obligations may impact businesses involved in fire safety services and hazardous materials management.

In addition to fire safety regulations, amendments affecting child care facilities and pyrotechnics have been introduced. Child care providers must comply with new construction and inspection requirements, while companies involved in fireworks displays must obtain appropriate licenses and adhere to safety standards. These changes aim to enhance safety across industries while imposing specific compliance costs.

Overall, the amendments reflect a comprehensive effort to improve fire safety standards and clarify regulations across multiple sectors, requiring businesses to adapt to new compliance requirements and financial obligations.