

Upcoming Code Body Meetings

State	Body	Date	Formula
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	2/2/2026	Info
Colorado	Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code Board Education and Outreach Committee Meeting	2/2/2026	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
Louisiana	Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code Council Meeting	2/3/2026	Info
Washington	Washington SBCC TAG Meeting Single Exit / Multiplex Housing Ad Hoc TAG Meeting	2/3/2026	Info
DC	DC Green Building Advisory Council Meeting	2/4/2026	Info
Colorado	Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code Board Petitions & Mapping Committee Meeting	2/4/2026	Info
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	2/5/2026	Info
Washington	Washington SBCC Executive Committee Meeting	2/6/2026	Info
Florida	Florida Building Commission Meeting	2/10/2026	Info
Idaho	Idaho Building Code Board Meeting	2/10/2026	Info
California	CBSC Green Building/Plumbing, Electrical, Mechanical, & Energy Ad-Hoc Code Advisory Committee Meeting	2/11/2026	Info
California	CBSC Green Building/Plumbing, Electrical, Mechanical, & Energy Ad-Hoc Code Advisory Committee Meeting	2/12/2026	Info
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	2/12/2026	Info
Rhode Island	Rhode Island Building Code Standards 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
DC	DC Construction Code Coordination Board Regular Meeting	2/19/2026	Info
Washington	Washington State Building Code Council Meeting	2/20/2026	Info
Colorado	Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code Board Meeting	2/20/2026	Info
North Carolina	State Building Commission Meeting	2/24/2026	Info
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	2/26/2026	Info

Code Alerts

Electrical

State	Date	Title
Minnesota	1/26/2026	Minnesota Board of Electricity Requesting Comments on Proposed Rule Amendments for 2026 National Electrical Code ("NFPA 70") Adoption
<p>The Minnesota Board of Electricity published a Request for Comments on its possible rule amendments that would adopt the 2026 National Electrical Code ("NFPA 70").</p>		

Misc.

State	Date	Title
California	2/11/2026	California Building Standards Commission GREEN/PEME CAC Meeting to Adopt Amendments to CA Green Building Standards, Mechanical, Electrical, and Plumbing Codes
<p>The California Building Standards Commission Green Building and Plumbing, Electrical, Mechanical and Energy Ad-Hoc (GREEN/PEME) Code Advisory Committee (CAC) will meet on 2/11 and 2/12 at 9:00 AM PT. These meetings will cover adopting amendments to the 2025 edition of the California Green Building Standards Code, Part 11, Title 24; adopting amendments to the 2025 edition of the California Mechanical Code, Part 4, Title 24; adopting amendments to the 2025 edition of the California Electrical Code, Part 3, Title 24; and adopting amendments to the 2025 edition of the California Plumbing Code, Part 5, Title 24. Written comments will be provided to committee members if the comments are received by 5:00 PM PT on 2/3/26.</p>		

Electrical

State	Date	Title
Colorado	1/06/2026	State Electrical Board Moves EV Infrastructure Variance Policy to Executive Session for Legal Review
<p>The State Electrical Board convened an emergency meeting on January 6, 2026, via webinar to review Proposed Policy 3.3 concerning variance procedures for electric vehicle power infrastructure requirements in multifamily buildings under the Model Electric Ready and Solar Ready Code. After discussion, the Board voted to move the issue into executive session to seek legal guidance, with no final action taken in open session.</p>		

Wildland-Urban Interface

State	Date	Title
Colorado	2/4/2026	Wildfire Resiliency Code Board Committee to Review WUI Mapping Evaluations. Consider Alternative Codes
<p>The Wildfire Resiliency Code Board's Petitions & Mapping Committee will meet on February 4, 2025, via Zoom . The agenda includes: to review subject matter expert (SME) mapping evaluations and discuss formalizing SME evaluation reports. The committee will also consider the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code (IWUIC) and the California WUI Code as potential alternative codes before assigning action items and adjourning.</p>		

Building Code Legislative and Regulatory Alerts

2026.02.02

Last Updated Date

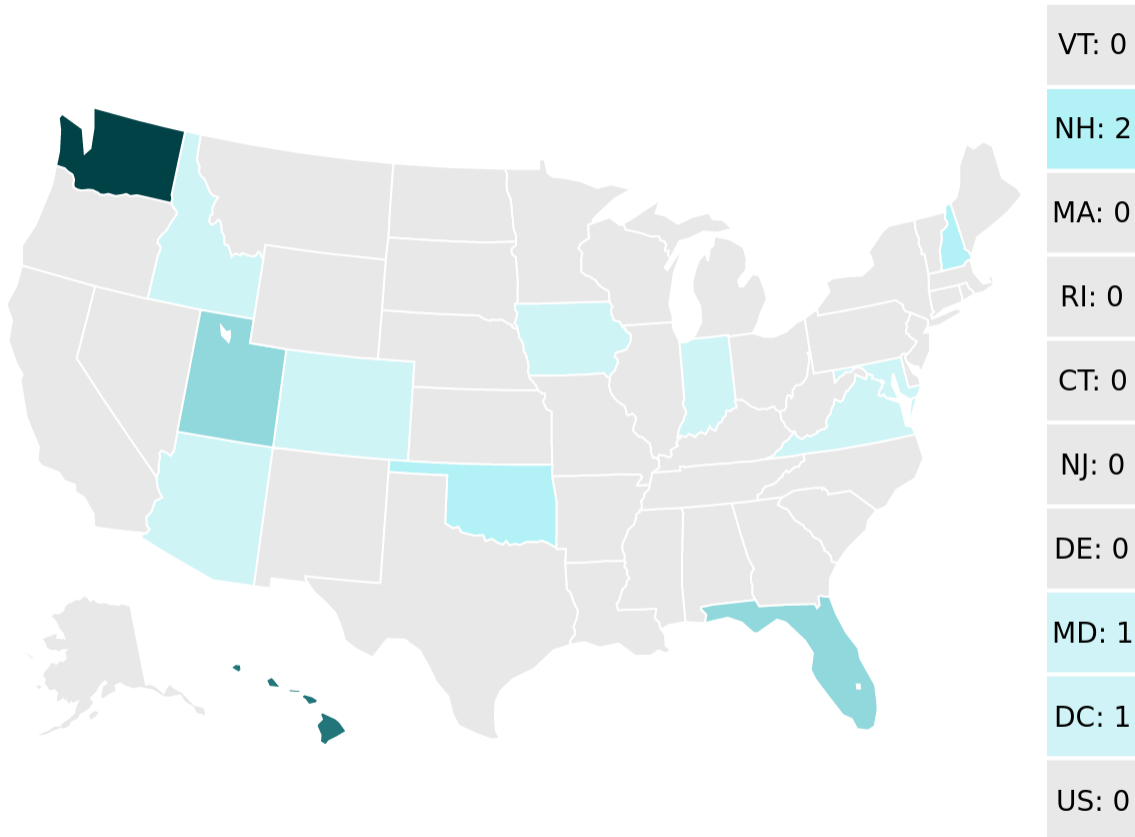
Custom Range: January 25, 2026 - February 03, 2026

Overview

Legislation	28
Regulation	4

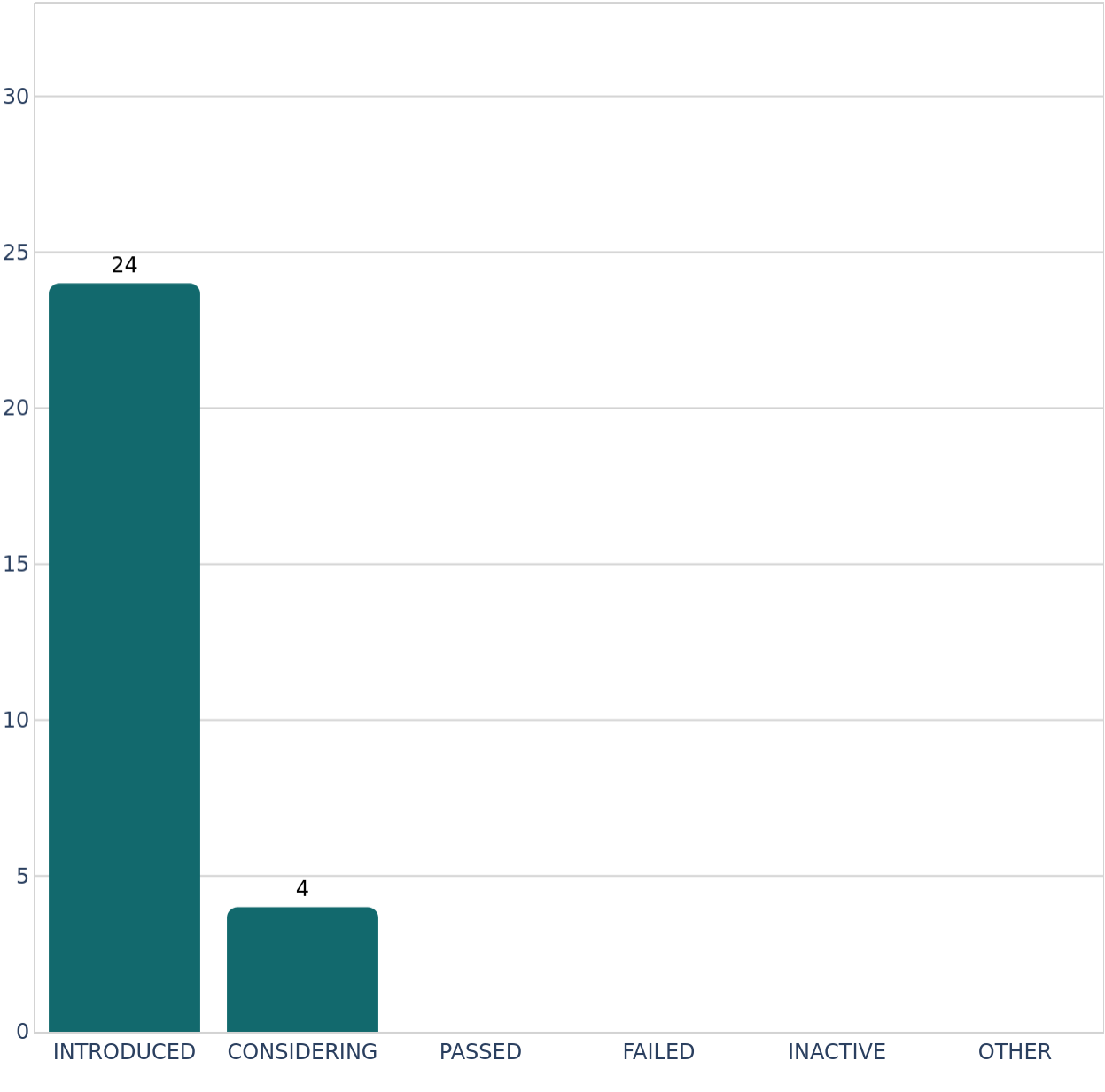
Policy Map

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

28

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

[WA HB 2141](#)

Concerning building codes.

Last Action: February 03, 2026 - Scheduled for public hearing in the House Committee on Local Government at 10:30 AM (Subject to change). (Committee materials)

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: December 15, 2025

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

	Likely to reach floor vote 90%		Likely to reach floor vote 86%
In House	Likely to pass chamber 69%	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber 81%

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.

Legislation • United States • Oklahoma • Bill

OK SB 1748

State Fire Marshal; establishing requirements for fire code utilization for inspections. Effective date.

Last Action: February 03, 2026 - Second Reading referred to Economic Development, Workforce and Tourism

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 02, 2026



Sponsors: **Jonathan Wingard (R)**

Source: <http://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=SB1748&session=2600> 

Committee Assignments:

Senate Committee on Economic Development, Workforce and Tourism

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 81%		Likely to reach floor vote 80%
In House	Likely to pass chamber 64%	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber 78%

AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to regulations governing mobile food preparation vehicles in Oklahoma, focusing on fire safety compliance. Vehicles operating before July 1, 2024, must adhere to the fire code in effect at their last inspection for a period of ten years. After this timeframe, they will be required to comply with the most current fire codes.

Key requirements include the installation and maintenance of portable fire extinguishers,

specifically a six-liter Class K-rated extinguisher for certain cooking equipment, in accordance with National Fire Protection Association standards. Additionally, vehicles utilizing liquefied petroleum gas must secure a permit and undergo annual inspections conducted by the Oklahoma Liquefied Petroleum Gas Administration alongside the State Fire Marshal.

The compliance provisions outlined in the document will expire on January 1, 2026, at which point all mobile food preparation vehicles must follow the latest fire safety regulations. The State Fire Marshal will oversee compliance and conduct annual inspections, particularly in more populous counties.

The act is set to take effect on November 1, 2026, and these changes are expected to significantly impact the mobile food service industry by enforcing updated fire safety regulations and associated compliance costs.

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

[WA SB 6158](#)

Adopting national standards for factory built housing and commercial structures.

Last Action: February 03, 2026 - Scheduled for executive session in the Senate Committee on Labor & Commerce at 10:30 AM (Subject to change). (Committee materials)

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 39%		Likely to reach floor vote 40%
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 • Oklahoma • Bill

OK HB 3913

Cities and towns; buildings; single-stairway apartment; effective date.



Last Action: February 02, 2026 - Authored by Representative Dollens

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

Sponsors: **Mickey Dollens (D)**

Source: <http://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=HB3913&session=2600> 

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 86%		Likely to reach floor vote 87%
In House	Likely to pass chamber 16%	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber 39%

✦ AI Summary

The document discusses a new law in Oklahoma that allows municipalities to approve the construction of single-stairway apartment buildings under certain conditions. This legislation aims to enhance flexibility in building designs, potentially lowering construction costs and increasing the availability of housing.

Key provisions of the law enable municipalities to exercise authority regardless of local amendments to the International Building Code. The law stipulates that single-stairway apartment buildings must adhere to specific safety and structural criteria, including restrictions on height, the number of dwelling units per floor, and fire safety measures.

To ensure safety, the law mandates the installation of automatic sprinkler systems, fire-resistant enclosures, and emergency escape openings in these buildings. The act is scheduled to take effect on November 1, 2026.

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

[WA SB 6279](#)

Implementing the International Wildland Urban Interface Code.

Last Action: February 02, 2026 - Scheduled for executive session in the Senate Committee on Local Government at 1:30 PM (Subject to change). (Committee materials)

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

Sponsors: **Liz Lovelett (D)**



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

[BillNumber=6279&Year=2025&Chamber=Senate](http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=6279&Year=2025&Chamber=Senate) 

Committee Assignments:

Senate Local Government Committee

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 59%		Likely to reach floor vote 62%
In House	Likely to pass chamber 71%	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber 84%

✦ AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to the state building code in Washington, focusing on the adoption of the International Wildland Urban Interface Code. The state building code council is required to adopt this code by November 1, 2029, while local jurisdictions may implement it partially or fully until 90 days after an optional code is completed.

The construction and building industries will face significant changes as they must comply with new fire safety standards designed for areas at risk of wildfires. Local governments and fire departments will play a crucial role in the implementation and enforcement of these codes.

A grant program is mentioned to assist local jurisdictions in developing findings and maps for wildland urban interface areas, although specific funding amounts are not provided. Compliance with the new codes may result in increased construction costs for developers and homeowners, particularly in high wildfire hazard zones.

The state building code council will collaborate with various state agencies and local governments to ensure that the codes are informed by current wildfire science and tailored to regional needs. Additionally, local jurisdictions have the option to adopt amendments to the code to address specific local conditions, pending approval from the building code council.

Overall, these changes aim to enhance fire safety and resilience in communities vulnerable to wildfires, providing clear guidelines and support for local governments in implementing the new standards.

Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

HI HB 2553

Relating To Construction.

Last Action: February 02, 2026 - Referred to WAL, FIN, referral sheet 6

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 28, 2026



Sponsors: **Elle Cochran (D)**, **Christopher L. Muraoka (R)**, **Garner Musashi Shimizu (R)**

Source: https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=HB&billnumber=2553&year=2026 

Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Finance • House Committee on Water and Land

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 41% Likely to pass chamber 65%	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 39% Likely to pass chamber 84%
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✦ AI Summary

The proposed legislation aims to amend Hawaii's state building codes to promote the use of alternative materials, designs, and construction methods. This initiative is expected to significantly impact the construction industry by fostering competition and potentially lowering housing costs. Currently, the narrow interpretation of building codes by state and county officials has hindered the adoption of innovative construction systems that could offer equal or greater safety and durability at reduced costs.

Key provisions of the legislation require building officials to approve alternative construction methods that meet specific criteria related to fire resistance, structural quality, and economic feasibility. The legislation also emphasizes the need for a more flexible building code and planning review process, which is particularly important for addressing urgent housing needs in areas like Lahaina.

Additionally, the approval process for alternative materials may necessitate certification from licensed individuals or international bodies to ensure compliance with safety standards. The Act also includes measures to enhance transparency and fairness in the bidding process, allowing non-selected bidders to protest awards that do not consider alternative methods.

Overall, the legislation seeks to encourage innovation in construction practices, which could lead to lower costs and faster project timelines, ultimately benefiting both the construction industry and the housing market in Hawaii.

Legislation • United States • Maryland • Bill

 **MD SB 479**

Environment - Building Energy Performance Standards and Energy Use Intensity Targets - Exemptions

Last Action: February 02, 2026 - First Reading Education, Energy, and the Environment

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 02, 2026

Sponsors: **Michael W. McKay (R)**

Source: <http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgaweb/Legislation/Details/SB0479?ys=2026rs>



Committee Assignments:

Senate Environment Subcommittee • Senate Committee on Education, Energy, and the Environment Committee

Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

 **HI SB 2178**

Relating To Industrial Hemp.

Last Action: January 30, 2026 - The committee(s) on AEN/EDU/HWN has scheduled a public hearing on 02-03-26 1:00PM; Conference Room 224 & Videoconference.

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

Sponsors: **Herbert M. Richards (D), Stanley Chang (D), Michelle N. Kidani (D), Joy A. San Buenaventura (D)**



Source: [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=2178&year=2026)

[billtype=SB&billnumber=2178&year=2026](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=2178&year=2026) 

Committee Assignments:

Senate Committee on Hawaiian Affairs • Senate Committee on Education • Senate Committee on Ways and Means • Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment • Senate Committee on Judiciary

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 84%		Likely to reach floor vote 81%
In House	Likely to pass chamber 95%	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber 95%

 **AI Summary**

The proposed legislation establishes a regulatory framework for industrial hemp cultivation in Hawaii, focusing on non-cannabinoid industrial hemp. It aims to create a comprehensive program that includes licensing, education, and support for the cultivation and use of industrial hemp, distinct from hemp grown for cannabinoid extraction.

An advisory board will be formed to develop a strategic plan for enhancing processing infrastructure and commercialization of industrial hemp. This board will consist of diverse members, including farmers and experts from the University of Hawaii, and will prioritize scalable and regenerative technologies that align with the state's climate and economic goals.

The program will support research initiatives that promote local adaptation, sustainability, and economic development, fostering partnerships with Native Hawaiian practitioners and cooperatives. Additionally, the legislation includes provisions for adopting state building codes for hemp-based materials, such as hempcrete, to facilitate the use of industrial hemp in construction.

Financially, the program is backed by appropriations from the State of Hawaii's general revenues and special funds, aimed at supporting various business sectors, including agriculture, construction, and research. The initiative is expected to lead to significant economic benefits for the state by promoting the growth and commercialization of industrial hemp products.

Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

HI SB 2339

Relating To The State Building Code Council.

Last Action: January 30, 2026 - Re-Referred to PSM/GVO, WAM.

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



Sponsors: **Troy N. Hashimoto (D), Stanley Chang (D), Kurt Fevella (R), Sharon Y. Moriwaki (D), Herbert M. Richards (D), Joy A. San Buenaventura (D)**

Source: https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=2339&year=2026 

Committee Assignments:

Senate Committee on Government Operations • Senate Committee on Public Safety and Military Affairs • Senate Committee on Ways and Means

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 88% Likely to pass chamber 89%	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 82% Likely to pass chamber 95%
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✦ AI Summary

The proposed legislation seeks to amend the structure of the State Building Code Council in Hawaii by making representatives from the Building Industry Association of Hawaii and the General Contractors Association of Hawaii permanent, standing members. This change aims to address the council's ongoing challenges with limited funding and staffing, which have hindered its ability to effectively update the state building code.

Currently, these representatives serve alternating four-year terms, a system that has been criticized for lacking sufficient expertise in public health and safety matters. This has led to amendments that may not adequately consider the financial impacts or input from various stakeholders in the construction industry. The frequent updates to the building code, based on the International Building Code, have placed additional burdens on county building departments and the construction industry, resulting in increased costs and delays for consumers.

By ensuring that knowledgeable representatives are consistently involved in the council's decision-making processes, the legislation is expected to alleviate some of these burdens. The changes may lead to adjustments in operational costs and training requirements for impacted business industries, including construction and building services.

Overall, the legislation suggests that the current burdens contribute to increased building costs for consumers, although specific monetary impacts are not detailed. The changes will take effect upon approval of the Act.

Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

[HI SB 2883](#)

Relating To Building Codes.

Last Action: January 30, 2026 - Referred to PSM, JDC.

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 23, 2026



Sponsors: **Mike Gabbard (D)**

Source: https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=2883&year=2026 

Committee Assignments:

Senate Committee on Public Safety and Military Affairs • Senate Committee on Judiciary

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 45% Likely to pass chamber 95%	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 43% Likely to pass chamber 95%
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 **AI Summary**

The proposed legislation in Hawaii mandates that all new single-family residences and apartment buildings constructed after January 1, 2027, must be designed to withstand specific hurricane categories based on their location. Buildings in areas with expected sustained wind speeds of one hundred thirty miles per hour must be built to endure at least a Category 3 hurricane, while those in regions with sustained wind speeds of one hundred forty miles per hour or higher must be constructed to withstand at least a Category 5 hurricane.

Additionally, all new constructions are required to include a residential safe room of at least one hundred twenty-eight square feet, equipped with an attached bathroom, and capable of withstanding winds of two hundred miles per hour or more. This requirement aligns with standards set by the International Code Council and the National Storm Shelter Association.

The legislation addresses the increasing risk of hurricanes due to climate change and acknowledges the limited number of adequate shelters in Hawaii, which could leave many residents vulnerable during severe storms. The construction industry, particularly builders and contractors, will be directly affected by these new requirements, potentially leading to increased costs for materials and labor to comply with the enhanced building codes.

These changes will take effect on January 1, 2027, and will apply to all newly constructed single-family residences and apartment buildings in the State of Hawaii.

UT HB 65

Construction Code Amendments

Last Action: January 30, 2026 - Senate/ to standing committee : Senate Business and Labor Committee

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



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

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

Committee Assignments:

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

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 collection of summaries details numerous updates to building, fire safety, energy conservation, and plumbing codes in Utah, with most provisions set to take effect on July 1, 2026. The amendments include adopting the 2024 editions of international building, energy, and fire codes, and incorporate new standards for residential, commercial, and historic buildings, as well as specialized facilities like child care centers and assisted living. These changes often involve revised occupancy classifications, safety requirements, and construction standards that may increase compliance costs and influence design practices across multiple industries.

Updates also address fire safety systems, including requirements for secondary egress, fire alarm and sprinkler systems, and security glazing in educational facilities, aiming to enhance occupant safety. Several provisions clarify inspection, approval, and approval processes, emphasizing third-party oversight and the role of licensed professionals. Additionally, new standards for snow loads, seismic design, and structural reinforcement are introduced, impacting engineering and construction practices, especially in high snow load regions.

Energy conservation standards are notably revised, with increased insulation R-values, updated fenestration U-factors, and stricter requirements for blower door testing and duct sealing. These modifications are intended to improve building energy efficiency but may lead to higher initial construction costs. Furthermore, regulations concerning water heaters

now limit nitrogen oxide emissions, requiring manufacturers to meet specific standards and labeling requirements starting July 1, 2026, which could influence manufacturing and sales of natural gas-fired water heating equipment.

Overall, these comprehensive code updates aim to improve safety, resilience, and energy efficiency in Utah's building stock, while potentially increasing compliance costs and operational requirements for industries involved in construction, manufacturing, inspection, and safety systems.

Legislation • United States • Idaho • Bill

ID H 564

IDAHO BUILDING CODE ACT – Amends existing law to revise provisions regarding public school building plan reviews.



Last Action: January 30, 2026 - Introduced, read first time, referred to JRA for Printing

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 30, 2026

Sponsors: **House Business Committee**

Source: <https://legislature.idaho.gov/sessioninfo/2026/legislation/H0564> 

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 74% Likely to pass chamber N/A	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 83% Likely to pass chamber N/A
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AI Summary

This legislation amends the Idaho Building Code Act to update provisions related to public school building plans and inspections. It clarifies the responsibilities and certification requirements for entities conducting school plan reviews and allows local governments and the division of occupational and professional licenses to approve school building plans. The law establishes procedures for plan review and approval before bidding begins, ensuring a streamlined process.

The act mandates that school construction or remodeling projects be inspected by certified building inspectors or licensed architects and engineers to verify compliance with applicable codes and safety standards. This aims to enhance safety and quality assurance in school construction projects.

Regarding financial aspects, plan review fees will be set by rules established by the relevant board, with local governments performing reviews for public schools restricted from charging fees exceeding those set by the division. For projects valued over \$100,000, school districts can choose between division or local government review services, while for projects at or below this threshold, districts may select any local government regardless of certification status. The division will conduct electrical and plumbing plan reviews at an hourly rate determined by rule.

The provisions of this act will become effective on July 1, 2026, establishing new standards and procedures for school building plan review and inspection processes in Idaho.

Legislation • United States • New Hampshire • Bill

[NH HB 244 / NH LSR 2026-0112](#)

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

Last Action: January 30, 2026 - Introduced 01/29/2026 and Referred to Election Law and Municipal Affairs; SJ 3

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



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

Source: https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/billinfo.aspx?id=118&inflect=1 

Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Executive Departments and Administration • Senate Committee on Election Law and Municipal Affairs

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 75%		Likely to reach floor vote 58%
In House	Likely to pass chamber 25%	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber 40%

AI Summary

This collection of summaries describes comprehensive updates to building, fire, zoning, and land use regulations within municipalities in New Hampshire. The legislation clarifies procedures for enforcing building and fire codes, including issuing citations, conducting inspections, and managing appeals, with an emphasis on transparency and public

participation. It establishes new processes for proposing, adopting, and amending codes and ordinances, requiring public notices, hearings, and filings, and sets standards for fee schedules and enforcement mechanisms.

The legislation enhances the authority of municipal officials, zoning boards, and building inspectors to administer oaths, compel witness attendance, and enforce compliance, potentially increasing administrative and legal responsibilities. It also introduces provisions for the appointment and operation of building code boards of appeals, with procedures for hearings and documentation, and clarifies the use of fees collected for administrative costs, which can be used without prior legislative approval if properly documented.

Additionally, the legislation addresses the regulation of utility structures, small wind energy systems, and workforce housing, providing exemptions and waivers that may influence development and energy projects. It modifies procedures for enacting, amending, and repealing ordinances, emphasizing public participation and establishing specific timelines for voting and implementation.

Overall, these amendments aim to standardize enforcement, improve transparency, and streamline administrative processes across municipalities, potentially impacting project planning, permitting, and compliance costs for industries involved in construction, real estate, utilities, and local governance. The changes are set to take effect upon enactment, with some provisions requiring the development of rules and forms by relevant agencies.

Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

[AZ SB 1562](#)

Public buildings; state fire code

2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Timothy Dunn (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/85175> 

AI Summary

The proposed legislation amends various sections of the Arizona Revised Statutes concerning public buildings and fire safety regulations. Public buildings are now required to comply with the state fire code, with provisions allowing school districts and charter schools to enter intergovernmental agreements to adopt local fire codes. This change may affect construction and renovation projects within educational institutions.

Additionally, public buildings will undergo inspections during construction to ensure compliance with applicable codes, potentially increasing costs for construction firms due to the need for regular inspections. State-owned buildings and facilities operated by the Arizona Board of Regents or universities are exempt from local fire codes unless an intergovernmental agreement is established, which could impact construction and maintenance operations for these entities.

The legislation also introduces requirements for fire watches in buildings where fire protection systems are nonoperational, creating new job opportunities in fire safety services. A state fire safety committee will be established to advise on fire code adoption and fee schedules, influencing the regulatory environment for fire safety compliance.

Local governments may charge fees to recover costs associated with plan reviews and inspections of public or private premises. Fire inspection records and certificates of occupancy must be submitted to the state fire marshal within thirty days of completion, while designated inspectors will enforce state fire laws and establish minimum fire safety standards.

Finally, the permit application process for new construction and alterations in state, county, and public school buildings will require prior review and approval. Local authorities can establish their own processes for reviewing construction plans, provided they align with state fire code requirements, thereby enhancing fire safety and streamlining the permitting process.

Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

UT HB 415

Building Code Amendments

Last Action: January 29, 2026 - House/ 1st reading (Introduced) : House Rules Committee

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 29, 2026

Sponsors: **Jordan D. Teuscher (R-UT)**

Source: <https://le.utah.gov/~2026/bills/static/HB0415.html> 

Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Rules

✦ AI Summary

The document outlines a series of amendments to building codes in Utah, primarily focusing on the International Residential Code (IRC) and the International Existing Building Code (IEBC). These changes aim to streamline construction processes for existing structures while ensuring safety standards are maintained. Key provisions allow for alterations, additions, and repairs to existing buildings without the need to comply with new-construction standards, provided safety is not compromised. This flexibility is expected to benefit the construction, real estate, and property management industries by reducing compliance burdens and potentially lowering costs for property owners and contractors.

Significant updates include the introduction of a new table detailing ground snow loads for various locations in Utah, which will impact design and material costs for builders and engineers. Additionally, new provisions regarding plumbing and electrical penetrations in common walls may alter construction methods. Amendments to fire safety and ventilation requirements for dwelling units, as well as updated specifications for stair design and automatic fire sprinkler systems, will also affect residential construction practices.

Further changes address seismic safety measures for unreinforced masonry structures, mandating bracing for parapets during reroofing projects in higher seismic risk categories. Buildings changing occupancy to a higher risk category will need to meet full seismic force requirements, potentially increasing compliance costs in the commercial real estate sector.

Overall, these amendments are designed to enhance safety while providing greater flexibility for renovations and repairs, ultimately impacting various sectors within the construction and building industries. Businesses will need to adapt their practices to comply with the new regulations, which may involve updated training, design adjustments, and material specifications.

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

[WA SB 6001](#)

Concerning scissor stair regulations in the state building code.

Last Action: January 29, 2026 - Passed to Rules Committee for second reading.

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> 

Committee Assignments:

Senate Rules Committee • Senate Housing Committee

Bill Forecast

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

The legislation requires the Washington State Building Code Council to form a technical advisory group tasked with recommending amendments to the international building code concerning scissor stairs in certain residential buildings. The focus is on structures with more than two dwelling units where occupants are primarily permanent residents.

The advisory group’s recommendations are to address issues related to public health, safety, welfare, and construction costs. These recommendations are due in time for inclusion in the 2027 update of the state building code.

The new regulations regarding scissor stairs will be incorporated into the state building code starting with the 2027 update. This section of the law is set to expire on January 1, 2031.

These changes are expected to impact the construction, architecture, and building safety industries, potentially influencing the design and cost of stairways in multi-unit residential buildings.

Legislation • United States • Indiana • Bill

 **[IN HB 1003](#)**

Boards and commissions.

Last Action: January 29, 2026 - Amendment #5 (Clere) prevailed; voice vote

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

Sponsors: **Steve R. Bartels (R)**, **Douglas L. Miller (R)**, **Kyle Pierce (R)**, **Wendy Dant Chesser (D)**

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**

This collection of legislative summaries outlines comprehensive reforms across Indiana's government, safety, environmental, and educational sectors. The legislation primarily aims to modernize safety standards, streamline regulatory processes, and enhance oversight by restructuring or transferring responsibilities from various commissions, boards, and agencies. Many of these changes are scheduled to take effect between mid-2026 and early 2027, with some provisions expiring or transitioning by the end of 2026.

Key updates include the introduction of streamlined self-certification processes for qualified design professionals in construction, as well as modifications to licensing, inspection, and safety standards for elevators, boilers, lifting devices, and emergency responders. The legislation also establishes new certification and oversight standards for professionals in engineering, architecture, and related fields, including provisions for reciprocity and ongoing education requirements.

Additionally, the reforms create a statewide 911 emergency system, enhance safety regulations for amusement devices, and clarify licensing boundaries for healthcare providers such as midwives and physicians. They also involve the transfer, consolidation, or expiration of various state boards, commissions, and funds related to natural resources, fire safety, safety standards, and historical preservation, aiming to improve administrative efficiency and safety oversight.

Financial impacts include adjustments to permit and certification fees, funding for safety and training programs, and the creation of dedicated funds supporting fire safety, medical education, and environmental initiatives. Overall, these legislative changes seek to promote consistency, accountability, and public health across multiple sectors, fostering a safer, more efficient regulatory environment in Indiana.

Legislation • United States • Iowa • Bill

 **[IA SSB 3097](#)**

A bill for an act relating to the national electrical code.

Last Action: January 29, 2026 - Subcommittee: Webster, Boussetot, and Knox.

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 29, 2026



Sponsors: **Senate Committee on Local Government**

Source: <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=91&ba=SSB3097> 

Committee Assignments:

Senate Committee on Local Government

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 legislation updates the regulation of the national electrical code within the state by incorporating the 2023 edition with specific modifications. It establishes uniform standards for industries involved in electrical contracting, construction, and electrical product manufacturing, while prohibiting local jurisdictions from enacting more restrictive electrical codes.

The bill requires the electrical examining board to analyze the cost implications of significant code changes before adoption and to publicly disseminate these analyses. It also makes specific amendments to electrical safety requirements in residential settings, including receptacle placement, the use of arc-fault circuit interrupters, and ceiling outlet specifications. Additionally, it clarifies that the floor area used for load calculations excludes garages and modifies receptacle requirements near bathtubs and showers.

The current provisions adopting the 2023 edition of the national electrical code with amendments will be repealed once the state adopts the 2026 edition, with the electrical examining board responsible for notifying the public upon adoption. The changes outlined in the legislation will take effect upon the adoption of the 2026 edition by the electrical examining board.

Prior to adopting the 2026 edition, the board is mandated to conduct cost analyses of significant code updates and publish these findings publicly to inform stakeholders.

NH SB 494 / NH LSR 2026-2059

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

Last Action: January 29, 2026 - Committee Report: Ought to Pass with Amendment # 2026-0371s, 02/05/2026; Vote 4-0; CC; SC 4

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



Sponsors: **Howard Pearl (R)**

Source: https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/billinfo.aspx?id=1248&inflect=1 

Committee Assignments:

Senate Committee on Executive Departments and Administration

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 95%		Likely to reach floor vote 95%
In House	Likely to pass chamber 32%	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber 49%

AI Summary

This legislation updates the state fire code to the 2024 editions of NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code) and NFPA 1 (Uniform Fire Code), incorporating amendments approved by the state board of fire control. It enhances fire incident reporting requirements by requiring fire departments to report responses to the state fire marshal within 10 days and grants the fire marshal authority to adopt related rules.

The bill expands the investigation authority of the state fire marshal to include fires, building collapses, and carbon monoxide releases—excluding motor vehicle incidents—particularly those resulting in death or of suspicious origin. These investigations must be initiated promptly, with immediate reporting and investigation timelines.

Impacted industries include fire safety and prevention services, electrical and mechanical contractors, property owners, and local fire departments. The legislation authorizes the fire marshal to charge inspection fees for electrical and mechanical safety inspections upon request, which could generate up to \$50,000 annually in additional revenue. It also allows property owners and contractors to request fire code inspections when local fire chiefs are unavailable within three business days, potentially increasing workload.

To accommodate the increased demand for inspections and investigations, the Department of Safety estimates the need to hire one new Fire Inspector, with associated costs of

approximately \$135,000 in FY 2027, \$107,000 in FY 2028, and \$112,000 in FY 2029. The bill is set to take effect 60 days after passage, with fiscal impacts beginning in FY 2026.

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 94%	
In City Council	Likely to pass chamber 95%	

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.

Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

UT HB 45

Fire Code Amendments

Last Action: January 27, 2026 - Senate/ placed on 2nd Reading Calendar

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



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

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

Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Rules • Senate Rules Committee • Senate Business and Labor Committee

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 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 • Washington • Bill

[WA HB 2228](#)


Concerning scissor stair regulations in the state building code.

Last Action: January 27, 2026 - Referred to Rules 2 Review.

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:

Joint Administrative Rules Review Committee • House Local Government Committee

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 95% Likely to pass chamber 28%	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 95% Likely to pass chamber 47%
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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.

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

[WA HB 2381](#)

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

Last Action: January 27, 2026 - Referred to Rules 2 Review.

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 • Joint Administrative Rules Review Committee

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 95%		Likely to reach floor vote 95%
In House	Likely to pass chamber 39%	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber 59%

AI Summary

The document outlines a legislative initiative in Washington designed to address the shortage of low-rise residential buildings by establishing performance-based building codes. This initiative primarily impacts the construction and housing industries, particularly those involved in low-rise residential buildings ranging from one to six stories, as well as off-site manufacturing and industrialized construction sectors.

The proposed performance-based compliance pathway aims to reduce regulatory friction and enhance permitting predictability, which could lead to lower costs associated with housing delivery. While specific monetary figures are not provided, the focus on cost reduction suggests potential savings for builders and developers.

Overall, the initiative seeks to facilitate increased housing production and predictability while ensuring that health, safety, and welfare protections are maintained.

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

[WA HB 2151](#)

Adopting national standards for factory built housing and commercial structures.

Last Action: January 27, 2026 - Referred to Rules 2 Review.

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:

Joint Administrative Rules Review Committee • House Labor & Workplace Standards Committee

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 95%		Likely to reach floor vote 95%
In House	Likely to pass chamber 50%	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber 69%

AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to Washington state laws concerning factory built housing and commercial structures, specifically focusing on safety and structural soundness. Key changes include the adoption of national standards that will affect the manufacturing and installation industries of these structures.

Under the new regulations, no factory built housing or commercial structure may be installed on a building site unless it has been approved and bears the department's insignia of approval. This approval process is essential for ensuring compliance with local laws and ordinances, impacting manufacturers, installers, and local enforcement agencies.

The department is responsible for adopting and enforcing rules to maintain safety and structural integrity, which may involve establishing a fee schedule to cover administrative costs. Additionally, the document permits the delegation of inspection duties to local

enforcement agencies or qualified inspection agencies, ensuring objectivity and independence in the process.

The changes are set to take effect on January 27, 2026. While the financial implications include potential costs related to compliance and inspections, specific monetary impacts are not detailed. Furthermore, during a declared state of emergency, the governor has the authority to waive or suspend fees associated with these regulations.

Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

[VA HB 377](#)

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

Last Action: January 27, 2026 - Fiscal Impact Statement from Department of Planning and Budget (HB377)

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



Sponsors: **Elizabeth B. Bennett-Parker (D-VA)**

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

Committee Assignments:

House General Laws Committee • House Housing/Consumer Protection Subcommittee

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 58%		Likely to reach floor vote 44%
In House	Likely to pass chamber N/A	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber N/A

AI Summary

The legislation updates building regulations in Virginia to enhance energy efficiency and conservation in the construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of buildings and structures. It emphasizes that these regulations should prioritize health, safety, and welfare while minimizing costs. Specific provisions clarify standards for modifications and exemptions, particularly for farm buildings, structures in flood-prone or mudslide-prone areas, and farm-related structures used for agritourism activities.

Additionally, the regulations establish requirements for agricultural and farm structures, including the presence of portable fire extinguishers, simple emergency plans, and clear signage indicating exemption from certain building codes. The amendments promote

performance-based standards to support the adoption of innovative building materials and methods, provided they meet safety standards.

The legislation mandates that the Building Code be amended within 18 months of the latest energy efficiency standards publication to ensure alignment with current energy conservation practices. Enforcement of these standards is to begin no later than 12 months after adoption. The Board is also authorized to hold hearings on performance issues related to building materials or methods and to issue interim regulations if such issues pose health, safety, or welfare risks.

Overall, the updates aim to modernize building and energy standards across industries such as construction, real estate, agriculture, and agritourism, with specific timelines for implementation to promote safety, efficiency, and innovation.

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

[WA SB 5552](#)

Concerning the creation of building codes for kit homes.

Last Action: January 26, 2026 - First reading, referred to Local Government.

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:

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

Bill Forecast

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

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.

Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

HI HB 1712

Relating To The State Building Code Council.

Last Action: January 26, 2026 - Referred to WAL, JHA, referral sheet 1

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



Sponsors: **Tyson Miyake (D), Terez Amato (D), Cory M. Chun (D), Luke A. Evslin (D), Greggor P. Ilagan (D), Darius K. Kila (D), Matthias Kusch (D), Lauren Cheape Matsumoto (R), Ikaika M. Olds (D), Jackson D. Sayama (D), Jenna Takenouchi (D), David Anthony Tarnas (D), Keohokapu-Lee Loy**

Source: https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=HB&billnumber=1712&year=2026 

Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Water and Land • House Committee on Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs

Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote 61%		Likely to reach floor vote 57%
In House	Likely to pass chamber 95%	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber 95%

AI Summary

The proposed legislation seeks to amend the structure of the State Building Code Council in Hawaii by making representatives from the Building Industry Association of Hawaii and the

General Contractors Association of Hawaii permanent, standing members. This change aims to address the council's challenges related to limited funding, staffing, and expertise, which have resulted in amendments to the state building code that inadequately consider public health, safety, and financial impacts.

The legislation notes that frequent updates to the state building code, based on the International Building Code, place significant burdens on the council and county building departments. These updates require extensive revisions to county codes and retraining for construction industry employees, leading to increased building costs and delays in permit processing for consumers.

To enhance the expertise available for code updates, the bill proposes increasing the council's membership from twelve to thirteen voting members. The changes are intended to improve the council's effectiveness in managing building code updates and their implications.

The impacted business industries include construction, building, and real estate, as the adjustments to the building code and the council's structure are expected to influence operational costs and regulatory compliance within these sectors. The overall intent of the legislation is to alleviate financial burdens on consumers and the construction industry.

Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

 **[HI HB 1725](#)**

Relating To Building Codes.

Last Action: January 26, 2026 - Referred to HSG/WAL, FIN, referral sheet 1

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



Sponsors: **Luke A. Evslin (D), Terez Amato (D), Greggor P. Ilagan (D), Kirstin Kahaloa (D), Darius K. Kila (D), Matthias Kusch (D), Lauren Cheape Matsumoto (R), Dee Morikawa (D), Julie Reyes Oda (R), Garner Musashi Shimizu (R), Kanani Souza (R), David Anthony Tarnas (D)**

Source: https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=HB&billnumber=1725&year=2026 

Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Housing • House Committee on Finance • House Committee on Water and Land

Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote 61% Likely to pass chamber 70%	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote 57% Likely to pass chamber 95%
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✦ AI Summary

The proposed legislation seeks to reform the building code adoption process in Hawaii, primarily affecting the construction industry. A significant change is the shift from a two-year to a six-year adoption cycle for state building codes, which aims to reduce the frequency of code updates and the associated costs and confusion for builders. This change is expected to provide greater predictability for construction projects, potentially lowering compliance costs and expediting project completion.

Additionally, the legislation modifies the authority of counties regarding building codes. While counties previously had the ability to amend and adopt state building codes independently, they will now be required to adhere to the state council's amendments and updates. This change may streamline compliance but could also limit local flexibility in addressing specific regional needs.

The bill also allows for limited statewide amendments between the six-year adoption cycles to address critical issues such as federal preemption and life-safety concerns. This provision aims to ensure that essential updates can still be made without waiting for the full adoption cycle.

Furthermore, the legislation acknowledges Hawaii's ongoing housing crisis and aims to make new home construction more affordable by simplifying compliance with building codes. By reducing complexity and costs, the bill seeks to increase housing availability and affordability in the state.

Overall, the proposed changes are designed to enhance the efficiency and consistency of the building code adoption process in Hawaii, with the potential to positively impact construction timelines, costs, and compliance requirements for businesses in the industry.

Plumbing Rules And Regulations

3 CCR 720-1

Department of Regulatory Agencies • Publication Date: January 26, 2026

Documents: [State Filling](#) 

AI Summary

The Colorado Plumbing Code and Colorado Fuel Gas Code have been updated to align with the 2021 editions of the International Plumbing Code and International Residential Code, establishing new minimum standards for plumbing systems across the state. Key changes include the adoption of specific chapters and sections from these international codes, which will affect plumbing and gas service providers, contractors, and related businesses. A formal petition process for alternate materials has been introduced, along with a revised fee structure for licensing and permits.

Significant revisions also address graywater systems and nonpotable water management. New requirements mandate the installation of backflow preventers for nonpotable water systems and specify filtration and dyeing protocols for graywater used in toilet flushing. Additionally, updated overflow and venting requirements for storage tanks will impact plumbing design and installation practices.

The regulations also introduce enhanced testing and inspection protocols, particularly for backflow prevention assemblies and plumbing systems utilizing nonpotable water. New signage and labeling requirements for nonpotable fixtures will necessitate compliance investments from businesses in the plumbing and construction sectors.

Furthermore, the document outlines updated apprenticeship registration and recordkeeping requirements, emphasizing the need for supervising contractors to verify apprentices' employment and experience. Enhanced licensing requirements for water conditioning contractors include maintaining active certifications and completing continuing education for license renewal.

Overall, these changes aim to improve public health and safety standards while increasing operational and compliance costs for various industries, including plumbing, construction, and public services. Businesses are encouraged to review the updated codes to ensure compliance and understand the implications for their operations.

[Florida Building Commission Has Issued An Order Disposing Of The Petition For Declaratory Statement Filed By Initial Engineers, P.A., On September 29, 2025](#)

61G20-1.001

Department of Business and Professional Regulation • Publication Date: January 26, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

AI Summary

The Florida Building Commission has issued a declaratory statement addressing the requirements for smoke detectors and refrigerant leak detectors in building projects. The statement clarifies that when both types of detectors are activated, the shutdown requirement specified in section 606.4 of the Florida Building Code, Mechanical, 8th Edition (2023), will take precedence over the ASHRAE 15 run requirement.

This decision is significant for industries involved in building construction and engineering, particularly those focused on safety and compliance with building codes. The order was issued on December 9, 2025, and the relevant provisions of the Florida Building Code will apply to projects from that date forward.

For further details, interested parties can request a copy of the order from the Agency Clerk's Office.

Regulation • United States • Florida • Regulatory Notice

[Florida Building Commission Has Issued An Order Disposing Of The Petition For Declaratory Statement Filed By CfiFOAM, Inc. On October 29, 2025](#)

61G20-1.001

Department of Business and Professional Regulation • Publication Date: January 26, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

AI Summary

The Florida Building Commission has issued a declaratory statement regarding the testing and certification requirements for building insulation products, following a petition from CfiFOAM, Inc. The ruling emphasizes that insulation products must be tested in accordance with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission R-value rule, specifically at a mean test

temperature of 75°F (24°C).

Additionally, foamed-in-place insulation must demonstrate its R-value at a thickness of 3 ½ inches, alongside other specified thicknesses. Each product is required to have a current third-party certification or evaluation report from a nationally accredited agency, confirming compliance with the R-value tests and labeling requirements.

Without the necessary certification and testing, insulation products will not comply with the Florida Building Code, Energy Conservation, and will not be approved for use in residential or commercial buildings in Florida. This ruling, issued on December 9, 2025, will significantly impact businesses involved in the manufacturing and distribution of insulation products, potentially affecting their marketability and compliance costs.

Regulation • United States • Florida • Proposed Notice

Standards Of The National Fire Protection Association And Other Standards Adopted

69A-3.012

Department of Financial Services • Publication Date: January 26, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

AI Summary

The Florida Division of State Fire Marshal is beginning the process of updating the Florida Fire Prevention Code to incorporate the latest standards from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) along with specific amendments tailored for Florida. This update is required by state law and aims to enhance the uniform fire safety standards applicable across various business industries.

The rulemaking will address NFPA and other relevant standards that businesses must adhere to in order to comply with fire safety regulations. While the document does not specify any monetary impacts associated with these changes, it highlights the potential implications for affected industries.

A rule development workshop may be organized if there is a written request and if the agency head deems it necessary. Interested parties seeking more information can reach out to the designated Senior Code Analyst via the provided email address.

The preliminary text of the proposed rule development will be accessible at no cost from

the contact person. However, specific implementation dates for the changes have not been disclosed.