

**Upcoming Code Body Meetings**

State	Body	Date	Info
California	CBSC Building Fire and Other - Structural Design/Lateral Forces Ad-Hoc Code Advisory Committee Meeting	2/18/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Idaho	State of Idaho Factory Built Structures Board Meeting	2/18/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
California	CBSC Building Fire and Other - Structural Design/Lateral Forces Ad-Hoc Code Advisory Committee Meeting	2/19/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC TAG Meeting Building Code/Existing Building Code	2/19/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	2/19/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
DC	DC Construction Code Coordination Board Regular Meeting	2/19/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington State Building Code Council Meeting	2/20/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Colorado	Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code Board Meeting	2/20/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Florida	Florida Building Commission Special Occupancy TAC Meeting	2/20/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Colorado	Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code Board Education and Outreach Committee Meeting	2/23/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Florida	Florida Building Commission Structural Technical Advisory Committee Meeting	2/24/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Florida	Florida Building Commission Roofing Technical Advisory Committee Meeting	2/24/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Florida	Florida Building Commission Swimming Pools Technical Advisory Committee Meeting	2/24/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Florida	Florida Building Commission Energy Technical Advisory Committee Meeting	2/24/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
North Carolina	State Building Commission Meeting	2/24/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Minnesota	Minnesota Plumbing Board Special Meeting	2/24/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Commercial Building Code Council Meeting	2/24/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>

Florida	Florida Building Commission Plumbing Technical Advisory Committee Meeting	2/25/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Florida	Florida Building Commission Electrical Technical Advisory Committee Meeting	2/25/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
North Dakota	North Dakota Electrical Board Public Hearing / Meeting	2/25/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC TAG Meeting Building Code/Existing Building Code	2/26/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	2/26/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Florida	Florida Building Commission Accessibility TAC Meeting	2/26/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Indiana	Indiana Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission Meeting	3/3/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Louisiana	Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code Council Meeting	3/3/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC TAG Meeting Building Code/Existing Building Code	3/5/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	3/5/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Executive Committee Meeting	3/6/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Michigan	Michigan State Fire Safety Board Meeting	3/12/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Uniform Construction Code Review and Advisory Council Meeting	3/12/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC TAG Meeting Building Code/Existing Building Code	3/12/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Legislative Committee Meeting	3/12/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Building, Fire, Residential, and WUI Committee Meeting	3/13/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Mechanical, Ventilation, & Energy Codes Committee Meeting	3/13/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Minnesota	Minnesota Plumbing Board Special Meeting	3/17/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>

## Code Alerts

### Electrical

State	Date	Title
<b>Maine</b>	2/20/2026	<a href="#">Maine Electricians' Examining Board to Review Proposed Updates to Electrical Installation and Licensing Rules</a>
<p>The Maine Electricians' Examining Board will meet on February 20, 2026, to discuss proposed rule changes to Chapter 120 (Electrical Installation Standards) and Chapter 130 (Examination and Licensing Requirements). The agenda focuses on potential updates to installation standards and the state's electrician licensing and exam framework.</p>		

### ISPSC

State	Date	Title
<b>Oklahoma</b>	2/19/2026	<a href="#">Oklahoma Residential Pool Code Panel to Weigh 2024 IRC Deletions, ISPSC Amendments</a>
<p>The Residential Swimming Pool and Spa Technical Code Review Committee of the Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission will meet February 19, 2026, to review and potentially amend residential pool and spa provisions in the 2024 IRC and 2024 ISPSC. The committee will consider deleting certain IRC swimming pool rules, revising definitions and technical standards—including time switches, covers, slip resistance, steps, and structural elements—and may approve Chapters 2, 3, 7, 8, and 11 of the 2024 ISPSC.</p>		

# Building Code Legislative and Regulatory Alerts

## 2026.02.17

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### Last Updated Date

Custom Range: February 09, 2026 - February 18, 2026

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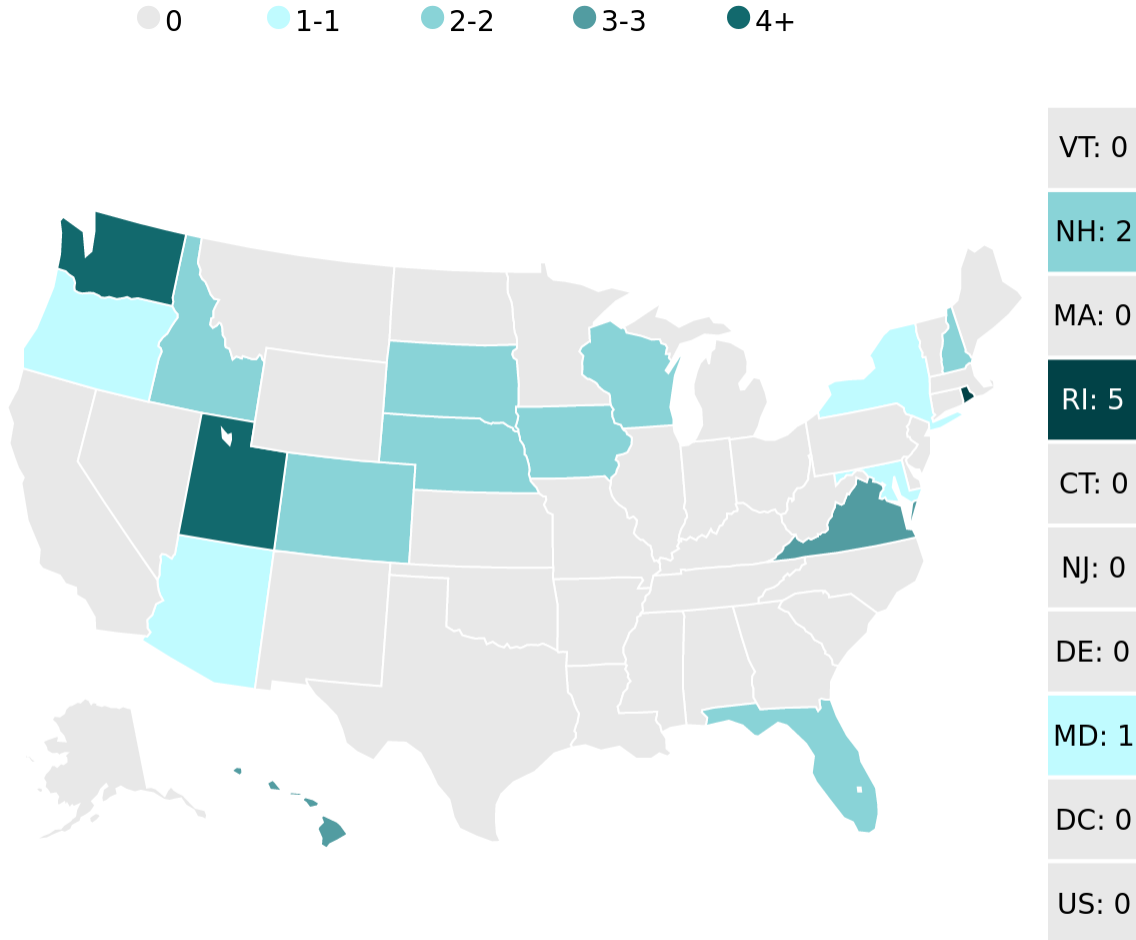
### Overview

Legislation	36
Regulation	3

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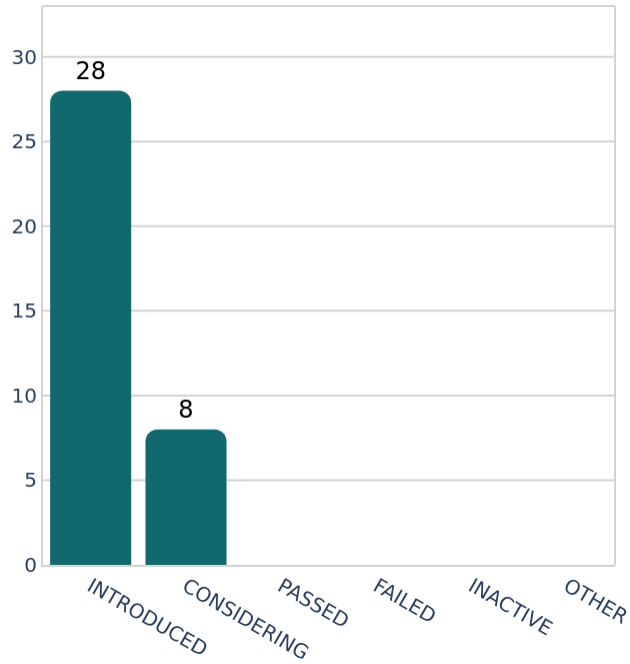
# Policy Map

Policies in your Projects by state



## Bills by Status

Bills in your Projects, grouped by status



## Bills by Priority

Bills in your Projects grouped by priority

**0**  
Prioritized  
Bills

## Policy List Groups

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

### Legislation

36

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

#### [WA HB 2228](#)

Concerning scissor stair regulations in the state building code.

**Last Action: February 18, 2026 - Scheduled for executive session in the Senate Committee on Housing at 10:30 AM (Subject to change). (Committee materials)**

In Senate • 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) 

#### **AI Summary**

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

The advisory group is tasked with submitting its recommendations in time for the state building code council to incorporate changes into the 2027 code update. This regulation will remain in effect until January 1, 2031.

The construction, architecture, and real estate industries will be impacted by these new building code requirements, necessitating adaptations to comply with the upcoming changes. Specific financial implications of the regulation are not detailed in the document.

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Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

## **HI HB 1725**

Relating To Building Codes.

**Last Action: February 17, 2026 - Reported from HSG/WAL (Stand. Com. Rep. No. 333-26) as amended in HD 1, recommending passage on Second Reading and referral to FIN.**

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

### **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.

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Legislation • United States • South Dakota • Bill

 [SD HB 1277](#)

Require that campgrounds and campground additions, alterations, and modifications comply with National Fire Protection Association standards.

**Last Action: February 17, 2026 - Scheduled for hearing**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 04, 2026

Sponsors: **Al Novstrup (R)**

Source: <https://sdlegislature.gov/#/Session/Bill/27189> 

 **AI Summary**

This legislation mandates that all existing and newly constructed campgrounds, as well as any modifications requiring notification to the department, must adhere to the National Fire Protection Association Standard 1194 for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds, 2026 Edition. The primary goal is to improve fire safety standards within the campground industry.

The new requirements will become effective starting July 1, 2027. The law specifically excludes campgrounds owned or operated by the state or its political subdivisions from these regulations.

The impacted industries mainly include campground operators and businesses involved in the construction, renovation, or maintenance of campgrounds. Compliance with these standards may involve costs related to safety upgrades and structural modifications.

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Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

 [VA SB 132](#)

Uniform Statewide Building Code; exemptions for agritourism structures.

**Last Action: February 16, 2026 - Read third time and passed Senate Block Vote (39-Y 0-N 0-A)**

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

Sponsors: **Christie New Craig (R-VA)**

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

## ✦ AI Summary

The legislation directs the Board of Housing and Community Development to review and consider amending regulations concerning temporary tents used for agritourism purposes. The proposed amendments aim to permit these tents to remain on a single site for up to 12 months.

This change could benefit businesses involved in agritourism, such as farms, event organizers, and related hospitality industries, by reducing regulatory restrictions and enabling longer-term use of temporary structures.

The document indicates that the review and potential amendments are scheduled for consideration around February 11, 2026.

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Legislation • United States • Idaho • Bill

### **ID H 706**

IDAHO BUILDING CODES – Adds to existing law to establish provisions regarding single stairway building exceptions.

**Last Action: February 16, 2026 - Introduced, read first time, referred to JRA for Printing**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 16, 2026

Sponsors: **House Business Committee**

Source: <https://legislature.idaho.gov/sessioninfo/2026/legislation/H0706> 

## ✦ AI Summary

The legislation modifies Idaho building codes to allow certain residential buildings, specifically those classified as R-2 with no more than six stories and up to four units per floor, to be served by a single stairway if specific safety and fire protection measures are met. These measures include sprinkler systems, fire-rated openings, fire-resistant shafts, and minimum stairway widths. The law also establishes requirements for fire detection systems, signage, and limits on the number of buildings with single exits per lot. These changes aim to balance safety with reduced egress requirements in eligible multi-family residential structures.

Additionally, the law restricts local jurisdictions from adopting or amending certain portions of the International Residential Code and the International Energy Conservation Code, requiring amendments to the Idaho residential code to be adopted through public hearings and notices. It exempts agricultural buildings—such as livestock shelters, barns,

greenhouses, and grain silos—from these codes and related rules, with permits for such structures limited to ensuring compliance with road setbacks and utility easements, and permit costs capped at actual expenses. Permits are governed by the laws in effect at the time of application, and the division maintains jurisdiction over inspections for manufactured, mobile, modular, and commercial coach buildings.

The new regulations are set to take effect on July 1, 2026, establishing a framework that impacts construction, agricultural, and local government sectors by defining permissible amendments, exemptions, and permit processes. The amendments aim to streamline certain building practices while maintaining safety standards and clarifying regulatory authority within Idaho’s construction and agricultural industries.

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Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

## [WA HB 2151](#)

Adopting national standards for factory built housing and commercial structures.

**Last Action: February 13, 2026 - First reading, referred to Labor & Commerce.**

In Senate • 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) 

## **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.

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Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

## **HI SB 2339**

Relating To The State Building Code Council.

**Last Action: February 13, 2026 - The committee(s) on PSM/GVO has scheduled a public hearing on 02-17-26 3:30PM; CR 225 & Videoconference.**

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

### **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.

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Legislation • United States • New Hampshire • Bill

### [NH HB 1159 / NH LSR 2026-2637](#)

relative to updating the state building code.

**Last Action: February 13, 2026 - Introduced 02/05/2026 and Referred to Executive Departments and Administration; SJ 4**

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

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

Source: [https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill\\_status/billinfo.aspx?id=1843&inflect=1](https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/billinfo.aspx?id=1843&inflect=1) 

### **AI Summary**

This legislation updates the state building code in New Hampshire to reference the 2024 editions of several international building codes, including the International Building Code, International Existing Building Code, International Plumbing Code, International Mechanical Code, International Swimming Pool and Spa Code, and International Residential Code. It also incorporates the 2023 National Electrical Code.

The updated codes will be reviewed and approved by the state building code review board, which will consider amendments and errata issued up to October 10, 2025. Once approved, the new standards will become effective 60 days after the legislation's passage.

These updates aim to align state building regulations with the latest international standards, potentially impacting construction, architecture, engineering, and related industries in the state.

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Legislation • United States • Idaho • Bill

## **ID H 643**

BUILDING CODES – Amends existing law to require certain heat detection devices in certain attached garages and to provide an exemption from a requirement of fire sprinklers for certain multiple-family dwellings with fire walls.

**Last Action: February 13, 2026 - Reported Printed and Referred to Business**

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

Sponsors: **House Business Committee**

Source: <https://legislature.idaho.gov/sessioninfo/2026/legislation/H0643> 

### **AI Summary**

This legislation amends Idaho's building code enforcement provisions, primarily impacting local governments, construction, and residential building industries. Starting July 1, 2026, new single-family and certain multi-family dwellings (up to two units) will be required to install heat detection devices in attached garages that are interconnected with smoke alarms, replacing previous fire sprinkler requirements for these units.

The law clarifies the process for adopting and amending building codes, allowing local jurisdictions to modify certain residential code provisions to better reflect local concerns, provided that essential protections and standards are maintained. It also exempts agricultural buildings, such as structures used for livestock, crops, or storage, from the code requirements, with specific limitations to ensure these structures are not used as human habitations or public spaces.

Permits issued before the law's effective date will remain governed by the laws in effect at that time. The act declares an emergency and becomes effective on July 1, 2026.

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Legislation • United States • Wisconsin • Bill

## **WI SB 827**

creating a stretch energy code. (FE)

**Last Action: February 13, 2026 - Fiscal estimate received**

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

Sponsors: **Kelda Roys (D), Dianne H. Hesselbein (D), Chris Larson (D), Melissa Ratcliff (D), Jeff Smith (D), Jamie Wall (D)**

Source: <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2025/proposals/reg/sen/bill/SB827> 

## ✦ AI Summary

This legislation requires the development of a stretch energy code aimed at increasing energy efficiency standards for buildings. The Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS) is tasked with establishing a working group by December 31, 2026, to create separate components of the code for commercial and residential buildings. These components may set minimum energy efficiency requirements that surpass current standards.

Local governments, including counties, cities, villages, and towns, are authorized to adopt and enforce these stricter standards through ordinances. This authority allows local jurisdictions to influence construction, real estate, and building practices by encouraging or mandating more energy-efficient building practices.

The legislation also allocates additional staffing resources to support the development and implementation of the stretch energy code. Specifically, the department's staffing is increased by one full-time equivalent position, funded from existing appropriations.

Overall, the bill aims to promote higher energy efficiency in buildings through collaborative development and local adoption of enhanced standards, thereby supporting broader energy conservation efforts.

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Legislation • United States • Wisconsin • Bill

### [WI AB 844](#)

creating a stretch energy code. (FE)

#### **Last Action: February 13, 2026 - Fiscal estimate received**

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

Sponsors: **Vincent Miresse (D), Maureen McCarville (D), Debra Andraca (D), Margaret Arney (D), Mike A. Bare (D), Ben DeSmidt (D), Alex R. Joers (D), Darrin B. Madison (D), Supreme Moore Omokunde (D), Greta Neubauer (D), Christine Sinicki (D), Angelito Tenorio (D), Francesca Hong (D), Robyn Vining (D)**

Source: <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2025/proposals/reg/asm/bill/AB844> 

## ✦ AI Summary

This legislation requires the development of a stretch energy code aimed at enhancing energy efficiency standards for buildings. The Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS) is tasked with establishing a working group by December 31, 2026, to

create separate components of the code for commercial and residential buildings. These components will set minimum energy efficiency requirements that surpass current standards.

Local governments, including counties, cities, villages, and towns, are authorized to adopt and enforce these stricter standards through ordinances. This authority allows them to influence the construction, real estate, and building industries by encouraging or mandating more energy-efficient building practices.

Additionally, the legislation increases the department's staffing capacity by adding one full-time equivalent position dedicated to supporting the development and implementation of the stretch energy code. Overall, the bill aims to promote higher energy efficiency in buildings through collaborative development and local adoption of enhanced standards.

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Legislation • United States • Rhode Island • Bill

## [RI SB 2529](#)

An Act Relating To Health And Safety – Next Generation Public Buildings Act (Prohibits The Use Of Heating Systems Utilizing Fossil Fuels As Well As Air Or Water Heating Systems In Any State Or Municipal Building Open To The Public Constructed, Altered Or Renovated On Or After January 1, 2028.)

### **Last Action: February 13, 2026 - Introduced, referred to Senate Environment and Agriculture**

In Senate • 2026-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 13, 2026

Sponsors: **Lori Urso (D)**

### **AI Summary**

This legislation requires that all new construction, major renovations exceeding 50% of a building's value, and extensions or height increases of public-facing state and municipal buildings must comply with new environmental and safety standards starting January 1, 2028. A key provision prohibits the use of combustion-based heating systems for air and water heating in these buildings.

The standards also mandate adherence to climate-related goals outlined in the state's climate act and compliance with the 2024 International Energy Conservation Code as part of the state building code. Certain buildings, such as emergency backup power systems, laboratories, hospitals, crematoriums, and other specialized facilities, are exempted when

no feasible alternatives exist.

Municipalities have the option to request waivers if strict compliance would impose undue hardship. The legislation emphasizes the importance of inspections to ensure compliance and calls for the adoption of rules to implement these provisions.

Overall, the act aims to promote environmentally sustainable building practices and reduce reliance on combustion-based heating systems in public buildings, impacting industries involved in construction, building design, HVAC systems, and energy services.

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Legislation • United States • Rhode Island • Bill

### [RI SB 2584](#)

An Act Relating To Towns And Cities – Home-Fit Dwelling Units (Creates The Home-Fit Dwelling Units Act To Apply To All New Construction Of Covered Dwelling Units To Incorporate Design Features That Provide Safe And Convenient Use Of To The Greatest Extent Feasible, Regardless Of Age Or Physical Ability.)

#### **Last Action: February 13, 2026 - Introduced, referred to Senate Housing and Municipal Government**

In Senate • 2026-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 13, 2026

Sponsors: **Jacob E. Bissaillon (D)**

#### **AI Summary**

This legislation requires that all new residential developments with four or more units, which receive state financial assistance or are developed on land owned or conveyed by the state or a quasi-state entity, include a minimum of 10% of units built to Type A accessibility standards and 25% to Type B standards, as defined by the applicable building code. These units may be designated as “Home-Fit” dwellings if they meet the standards. The law aims to promote the design and construction of homes that are safe and accessible for residents of all ages and physical abilities, regardless of disability.

The impacted industries include residential construction, real estate development, and related permitting services. Developers involved in state-assisted or state-owned land projects will need to incorporate accessible design features into their new housing units, which may lead to increased construction costs. Sellers of covered dwelling units are also required to disclose compliance status at the time of sale.

The legislation prohibits local permitting authorities from issuing permits for non-compliant units after July 1, 2027, unless a waiver is granted. A process for developing waiver criteria is established, with public comment periods beginning no later than November 1, 2027, and final criteria adopted by December 31, 2028. Implementation of these criteria is scheduled for July 1, 2029.

Reporting requirements mandate municipalities to submit data on permits and waivers annually starting July 1, 2028. The state is also required to report to the general assembly by October 1, 2028. The law takes effect upon passage and applies to covered dwelling units permitted on or after July 1, 2027.

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Legislation • United States • Rhode Island • Bill

## [RI SB 2632](#)

An Act Relating To Health And Safety – State Building Code (Amends The State Building Code And Would Require That The State Adopt The 2024 International Residential Code And Prohibit The State Building Committee From Adopting Amendments For One To Four Residential Dwelling Units Until 2030.)

### **Last Action: February 13, 2026 - Introduced, referred to Senate Housing and Municipal Government**

In Senate • 2026-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 13, 2026

Sponsors: **Frank A. Ciccone (D)**

### **AI Summary**

This legislation updates the Rhode Island State Building Code by adopting the 2024 International Residential Code for one- to four-family dwellings, with the new code to be fully implemented by January 1, 2027.

It also establishes a moratorium on any changes or amendments to the residential building codes for these types of structures until January 1, 2030. During this period, the codes will remain unchanged unless explicitly approved by the General Assembly and enacted by the governor.

The changes are expected to impact industries involved in residential construction, remodeling, and related building services by providing standardized codes for both new and existing residential structures.

While the legislation does not specify direct monetary impacts, it may influence costs related to compliance, construction practices, and code enforcement.

Overall, the legislation aims to standardize residential building practices and provide stability in the codes used for these structures over the specified period.

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Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

## **UT HB 45**

Fire Code Amendments

### **Last Action: February 12, 2026 - Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared**

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

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

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

### **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 • South Dakota • Bill

### [SD SB 129](#)

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

**Last Action: February 12, 2026 - Local Government Do Pass, Passed, YEAS 10 NAYS 1.**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 26, 2026

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

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.

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Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

## [HI HB 1712](#)

Relating To The State Building Code Council.

**Last Action: February 12, 2026 - The committee on WAL recommend that the measure be PASSED, WITH AMENDMENTS. The votes were as follows: 9 Ayes: Representative(s) Hashem, Morikawa, Belatti, Ichiyama, Iwamoto, Poepoe, Woodson, Shimizu, Souza; Ayes with reservations: none; 0 Noes: none; and 0 Excused: none.**

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

### 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.

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Legislation • United States • Iowa • Bill

## **IA SSB 3097**

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

**Last Action: February 12, 2026 - Subcommittee recommends passage.**

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> 

### **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.

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Legislation • United States • New Hampshire • Bill

## **NH HB 1271 / NH LSR 2026-2835**

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

**Last Action: February 12, 2026 - Refer for Interim Study: MA VV 02/12/2026 HJ 4**

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

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

Source: [https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill\\_status/billinfo.aspx?id=2044&inflect=1](https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/billinfo.aspx?id=2044&inflect=1) 

### **AI Summary**

This legislation amends the state building code law to expand the roles and definitions related to third-party code review and inspection services for building permits, including those for solar energy systems. It allows approved agencies such as engineers, architects, ICC-certified officials, licensed master electricians, and electrical inspectors to perform these services as alternatives to local government agencies.

The law promotes the use of approved online platforms for permit submissions and inspections, establishing that permits are considered approved unless deficiencies are identified within five business days. This shift aims to streamline the permitting process and improve efficiency across relevant industries.

Impacted sectors include construction, engineering, architecture, electrical contracting, and solar energy system providers. The changes facilitate the use of private third-party inspectors and digital permitting, potentially reducing approval times and increasing operational effectiveness.

The act will become effective approximately 60 days after passage, around August 4, 2026. It requires municipalities to provide access to relevant documents and reports to approved agencies and to accept applications and inspection affidavits through the designated online platform.

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## **IA SSB 3148**

A bill for an act relating to the national electrical code, and including effective date provisions.

**Last Action: February 12, 2026 - Subcommittee: Webster, Boussetot, and Knox.**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 11, 2026

Sponsors: **Senate Committee on Local Government**

Source: <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=91&ba=SSB3148> 

### **AI Summary**

This legislation adopts the 2009 edition of the international energy conservation code as the basis for the national electrical code in Iowa, with changes set to take effect on January 1, 2027. The update aims to enhance energy efficiency standards across the state.

The bill requires the electrical examining board to analyze and publish the potential cost increases to the average home built after the implementation date before any updates to the electrical code are adopted. This ensures transparency regarding the economic impact of the new standards.

Starting January 1, 2027, sellers of single-family dwellings must provide written notice to buyers if the home does not meet the standards outlined in the 2024 edition of the international energy conservation code. This requirement promotes informed purchasing decisions and transparency in real estate transactions.

The legislation emphasizes maintaining public safety and health standards related to electrical wiring and property protection, aligning safety protocols with updated energy conservation measures.

Overall, the bill seeks to balance energy efficiency improvements with economic considerations and consumer awareness, with all provisions set to take effect at the beginning of 2027.

## [RI HB 7738](#)

An Act Relating To Health And Safety – State Building Code (Establishes A Moratorium On Changes To The State Energy Conservation Code From The 2024 International Energy Conservation Code Until January 1, 2031, Unless Approved By The Legislature And Made Effective By The Governor.)

### **Last Action: February 12, 2026 - Introduced, referred to House Environment and Natural Resources**

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

Sponsors: **Terri-Denise Cortvriend (D)**

### **AI Summary**

This legislation updates the Rhode Island State Building Code to establish new standards for energy conservation in both residential and commercial buildings. It requires the state's energy conservation code to meet or exceed the most recent International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), specifically adopting the 2024 IECC within three months of its release and excluding the 2021 version.

A moratorium is imposed on any modifications to the 2024 IECC until January 1, 2031, unless such changes are approved by the legislature and enacted by the governor. The law mandates that the state building code standards committee revise the energy conservation code within one year of the 2024 IECC's release.

Additionally, the legislation calls for the development of a plan within six months to achieve at least 90% compliance in new and renovated buildings. This plan emphasizes active training, enforcement, and measurement programs to ensure effective implementation.

Impacted industries include construction, architecture, engineering, renewable energy, and building materials. The law may have cost implications related to compliance efforts and training initiatives, aiming to promote energy efficiency across the state's building sector.

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Legislation • United States • Rhode Island • Bill

## [RI HB 7774](#)

An Act Relating To Health And Safety – State Building Code (Amends The State Building Code And Would Require That The State Adopt The 2024 International Residential Code And Prohibit

The State Building Committee From Adopting Amendments For One To Four Residential Dwelling Units Until 2030.)

**Last Action: February 12, 2026 - Introduced, referred to House Municipal Government & Housing**

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

Sponsors: **June Speakman (D)**

**✦ AI Summary**

This legislation updates the Rhode Island State Building Code to require the adoption of the 2024 International Residential Code for one- to four-family dwellings by January 1, 2027.

It also establishes a moratorium on any changes or amendments to the building code applicable to these residential structures until January 1, 2030. During this period, the state building code standards committee is prevented from adopting or enforcing modifications unless explicitly approved by the general assembly and the governor.

These changes will impact industries involved in residential construction, remodeling, and related building services by standardizing building codes and limiting regulatory updates for a specified period.

The legislation takes effect immediately upon passage.

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Legislation • United States • Florida • Bill

 **FLSB 1234**

Building Permits and Inspections

**Last Action: February 12, 2026 - Now in Rules**

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

Sponsors: **Nick DiCeglie (R-FL)**, **Senate Regulated Industries Committee**

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

**✦ AI Summary**

This legislation introduces comprehensive reforms to Florida's building permit and inspection processes, aiming to streamline procedures, reduce administrative burdens, and promote technological adoption across the construction industry. It mandates the development of a uniform permit application that integrates with existing software and

accommodates local amendments, with permits deemed approved and issued within specified timeframes, including automatic approvals if agencies do not respond timely.

The law expands the use of private providers for plan review and inspections, allowing licensed or certified personnel to perform these functions independently of local officials. Private providers must maintain insurance, and their activities are subject to statewide registry verification, reducing the need for separate local registration fees. Inspection records can be submitted electronically or physically, with certificates of compliance issued promptly upon completion.

Additionally, the legislation exempts certain small-scale residential work—such as installations valued under a specified amount and nonhabitable hurricane or flood barriers—from permit requirements, provided specific conditions are met. It also limits local government liability and prohibits associations from requiring permits for review of construction or improvements on parcels.

Overall, these changes aim to modernize and expedite building permitting and inspection processes, enhance efficiency, and foster competition among private inspection providers, with full implementation set to occur upon enactment.

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Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

## [WA HB 1254](#)

Implementing the International Wildland Urban Interface Code.

**Last Action: February 11, 2026 - Rules Committee relieved of further consideration. Placed on second reading.**

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

Sponsors: **Davina Duerr (D)**

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

[BillNumber=1254&Year=2025&Chamber=House](http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=1254&Year=2025&Chamber=House) 

## AI Summary

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

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

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

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

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Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

## **UT HB 65**

Construction Code Amendments

**Last Action: February 11, 2026 - Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared**

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

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

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

### **AI Summary**

This collection of summaries describes numerous updates to building, fire safety, plumbing, energy, and environmental standards affecting various industries in Utah. Key changes include the adoption of updated international building codes, energy conservation standards, and fire safety requirements, which will influence construction practices, material specifications, and safety protocols starting around July 1, 2026. These amendments often introduce new occupancy classifications, safety measures, and testing procedures that may increase compliance costs for builders, contractors, and facility operators.

Several summaries highlight modifications to insulation, ventilation, and energy efficiency standards, including revised R-values, U-factors, and performance testing methods. These

updates aim to improve building performance and energy savings but may lead to higher material and installation expenses. Additionally, new requirements for fire safety systems, such as alarms, sprinklers, and fire-resistance-rated assemblies, are introduced to enhance occupant safety, potentially impacting construction timelines and costs.

Other summaries address plumbing and water management regulations, including backflow prevention, water heater emissions, and water supply standards. These provisions may increase operational costs for plumbing contractors and manufacturers due to new testing, certification, and installation requirements. Environmental standards, such as nitrogen oxide emission limits for water heaters, are also established to reduce air pollution, with compliance beginning in July 2018.

Furthermore, updates to seismic, structural, and existing building codes are included, affecting retrofit and renovation projects by potentially increasing design and construction expenses. Overall, these regulatory changes are designed to enhance safety, energy efficiency, and environmental quality but are likely to result in increased compliance costs and adjustments across multiple sectors involved in building, safety, and water management industries in Utah.

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Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

## **UT HB 470**

Building Inspection Amendments

**Last Action: February 11, 2026 - House/ to standing committee : House Business, Labor, and Commerce Committee**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 04, 2026

Sponsors: **Raymond P. Ward (R-UT)**

Source: <https://le.utah.gov/~2026/bills/static/HB0470.html> 

### **AI Summary**

This set of regulations establishes streamlined procedures for building plan reviews and inspections related to residential construction projects. Municipalities are required to complete plan reviews within specific timeframes—14 business days for one- or two-family dwellings and townhomes, and 21 business days for other residential structures—unless delays occur due to incomplete applications, which can pause or extend review periods. Municipalities may delegate review responsibilities to other government entities, provided they notify the municipality within 24 hours. Applicants can waive or modify review

timelines with written consent, and automated review processes are permitted.

Inspection processes mandate that municipalities conduct inspections promptly, within three business days of request. If unable, applicants may engage third-party inspection firms from an approved list, with the local regulator responsible for paying inspection costs after receiving reports. Municipalities cannot enforce plan review requirements if they fail to complete reviews within the designated periods, unless plans are stamped by licensed professionals as legally required. Additionally, certain applications, such as alterations to owner-occupied single-family dwellings, are automatically approved if they meet specified completeness and compliance criteria, including a signed statement from a licensed inspector.

The regulations also specify that building permit fees cannot be refused at application submission and must be paid before permit issuance if not included in the plan review fee. Municipalities are permitted to attach concerns or violations to reviewed plans but cannot require minor plan redrafts. There is no limit on the number of applications submitted, and applications are considered complete if they include detailed site and construction plans, energy compliance documentation, structural calculations, geotechnical reports if applicable, and relevant statements regarding stormwater permits.

Overall, these procedures aim to improve efficiency, transparency, and flexibility in the building permit and inspection process, impacting industries such as construction, architecture, engineering, and municipal permitting services. The new regulations are set to take effect on May 6, 2026, potentially influencing project timelines and costs within the construction sector.

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Legislation • United States • Colorado • Bill

## **CO SB 26-109**

Building Code Accessibility

**Last Action: February 11, 2026 - Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Local Government & Housing**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 11, 2026

Sponsors: **Lisa Cutter (D)**, **Thomas Exum (D)**, **Junie Joseph (D)**, **Naquetta Ricks (D)**

Source: <http://leg.colorado.gov/bills/SB26-109> 

## ✦ AI Summary

This legislation updates accessibility standards for buildings and facilities involved in residential construction, renovation, and enforcement, primarily affecting industries such as construction, real estate development, and housing services. It emphasizes that new buildings and facilities constructed on or after April 29, 2003, must comply with specified standards, with modifications or exceptions documented in writing and publicly recorded. The amendments also establish compliance rules for existing buildings under construction before July 1, 1976, treating certain alterations as new construction for enforcement purposes.

The legislation introduces provisions allowing enforcement agencies to develop alternative processes for resolving appeals related to accessibility standards. It requires developers to create implementation plans to ensure the phased delivery of accessible units, with approval from enforcement authorities. These plans typically restrict more than 30% of project completion without providing the required accessible units unless undue hardship is demonstrated or other guarantees are accepted.

Certain privately funded residential projects with fewer than seven units are exempt from these accessibility requirements. The amendments aim to improve accessibility and compliance processes, impacting project planning, design, and enforcement procedures across relevant industries. Overall, the changes seek to enhance accessibility standards and enforcement mechanisms for housing projects funded by public or private sources, with specific timelines and requirements based on construction dates and project sizes.

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Legislation • United States • New York • Bill

### **NYS 4852**

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

**Last Action: February 10, 2026 - REFERRED TO GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS**

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

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

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



## ✦ AI Summary

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

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

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

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

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Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

### [WA SB 6158](#)

Adopting national standards for factory built housing and commercial structures.

**Last Action: February 10, 2026 - Placed on second reading by Rules Committee.**

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) 

## ✦ 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.

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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: February 10, 2026 - Notice of hearing for February 24, 2026**

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) 

### 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.

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Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

## **UT HB 41**

Construction and Fire Codes Amendments

**Last Action: February 10, 2026 - LFA/ fiscal note publicly available for HB0041S02**

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

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

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

### **AI Summary**

This document outlines amendments to the State Construction Code in Utah, focusing on updated standards in the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code (IWUIC). The amendments incorporate the 2024 edition of the IWUIC, which will affect construction practices in areas susceptible to wildfires, particularly impacting the residential and commercial development sectors.

Key changes include the adoption of the 2021 editions of various International Codes, such as Building, Residential, Plumbing, Mechanical, Fuel Gas, Energy Conservation, Existing Building, and Swimming Pool and Spa Codes. Additionally, specific provisions for historic properties and the standards applicable to them have been included.

The overall aim of these amendments is to enhance safety and compliance in construction practices, especially in wildfire-prone areas. This may result in increased costs for compliance and necessitate adjustments in building practices for the affected industries. The amendments will take effect on July 1, 2026.

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Legislation • United States • Nebraska • Bill

## **NE LB 1227**

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

**Last Action: February 10, 2026 - Notice of hearing for February 24, 2026**

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) 

### **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 • Virginia • Bill

## [VA HB 1509](#)

Uniform Statewide Building Code; regulations superseded, exceptions, interpretations, report.

**Last Action: February 10, 2026 - Continued to next session in General Laws (Voice Vote)**

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

Sponsors: **Eric J. Phillips (R-VA)**

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

### 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 new code is expected to significantly impact the construction and building industries by standardizing requirements statewide while allowing certain local regulations, particularly those related to single-family residential construction, to remain in effect under specific conditions.

Key provisions of the new code include the establishment of a training program for local plan reviewers and inspectors to ensure consistent enforcement across the Commonwealth. Localities will have the opportunity to petition the State Building Code Technical Review Board for exceptions to the code, provided they can demonstrate unique local conditions and justify the need for such exceptions.

The petition process requires localities to submit detailed documentation supporting their requests, including public input prior to submission. The Review Board will evaluate these petitions based on criteria that prioritize safety and address genuine risks not covered by the code. Approved petitions will be made publicly available, ensuring transparency in the decision-making process.

Additionally, the Review Board will interpret the Building Code and Fire Prevention Code, making recommendations that focus on public health, safety, and welfare while considering

cost implications. The overall changes emphasize the importance of local conditions and public safety in the administration of the Building Code, although specific monetary impacts and effective dates are not detailed.

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Legislation • United States • Maryland • Bill

## **MD SB 479**

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

**Last Action: February 10, 2026 - Hearing 2/19 at 1:00 p.m.**

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

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

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



### **AI Summary**

This legislation establishes building energy performance standards and energy use intensity targets for certain covered buildings in Maryland, primarily affecting commercial and multifamily residential sectors, as well as government-owned properties. The standards aim for a 20% reduction in net direct greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 relative to 2025 levels, progressing to net-zero emissions by 2040. Building owners are required to measure and report direct emissions data annually starting in 2025, with the Department responsible for adopting regulations to specify tailored energy use targets based on building type, age, occupancy, and regional factors.

Certain buildings are exempt from these standards, including historic structures, public and private schools, hospitals, manufacturing facilities, agricultural buildings, and specific sensitive facilities operated by federal or state agencies. The legislation also authorizes local jurisdictions to certify building energy performance programs, which can enforce standards and impose penalties similar to state-level authorities. An annual reporting fee of \$100 per covered building, adjusted for inflation, is introduced to fund administrative costs associated with compliance and enforcement.

Utilities are mandated to provide energy data to building owners to facilitate benchmarking and compliance efforts. For buildings with permits issued before June 1, 2022, compliance can be deferred until major system replacements occur. The legislation is set to take effect on October 1, 2026, and includes phased compliance deadlines, notably by January 1,

2030, and January 1, 2040. Overall, the law impacts industries involved in building construction, renovation, energy management, and utility services, with provisions designed to promote energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions across Maryland's building sector.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## **AZ HB 4028**

Accessory dwelling units; requirements

### **Last Action: February 10, 2026 - House Second Reading**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 09, 2026

Sponsors: **Khyl Powell (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/85541> 

### **AI Summary**

The legislation amends regulations concerning accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in municipalities across Arizona, primarily affecting the residential real estate, construction, and property management sectors. It requires municipalities to adopt rules allowing at least one attached and one detached ADU on any lot with a single-family home, with the possibility of additional detached units on larger parcels if a restricted-affordable unit is present. The law restricts municipalities from imposing certain restrictions, such as additional parking requirements, matching exterior design, or covenants that could hinder ADU development. It also limits restrictions related to setbacks, building height, and street improvements, thereby streamlining the approval process for ADUs.

The legislation clarifies that ADUs cannot be constructed on public utility easements without consent and affirms that existing building, fire, and health codes still apply, excluding commercial building codes and fire sprinkler requirements. Certain land types, including tribal land and areas near military or federal airports with high noise levels, are exempt from these regulations.

If municipalities fail to adopt the required development regulations by January 1, 2025, ADUs will be permitted on all qualifying residential lots without restrictions. The law applies to municipalities with populations exceeding 75,000 residents, ensuring broader access to ADUs across larger communities.

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## [VA HB 377](#)

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

**Last Action: February 10, 2026 - Continued to next session in General Laws (Voice Vote)**

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> 

### AI Summary

This legislative amendment relates to updates in the Virginia Building Code to enhance energy efficiency and conservation standards. It requires the Virginia Board of Housing and Community Development to adopt amendments within 18 months of the publication of a new version of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). These amendments must be at least as stringent as the latest IECC standards and aim to promote energy savings, air quality, and public health, safety, and welfare.

The updated IECC standards are mandated to be enforced no later than 12 months after their adoption. Additionally, the amendments may include performance standards for building materials, methods, or designs that are identified as potentially unsafe or deficient, following hearings and investigations. Interim regulations addressing these standards can be issued immediately upon publication and will remain effective for up to 24 months or until permanent regulations are adopted.

Impacted industries include construction, building materials manufacturing, real estate, and energy sectors involved in residential, commercial, and farm buildings. The legislation emphasizes balancing safety and health standards with the promotion of energy efficiency and conservation in building practices across Virginia.

Overall, the bill aims to ensure that building codes stay current with energy conservation advancements while maintaining safety and health standards throughout the Commonwealth.

## [Amend The 2025 OSSC Snow Load Provisions For Repairs And Alterations To Existing Buildings](#)

**918-460-0015**

Department of Consumer and Business Services • Publication Date: March 01, 2026

Comment End Dates: March 21, 2026 • Hearing Dates: March 17, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

### **AI Summary**

The proposed rule amendments pertain to the 2025 Oregon Structural Specialty Code and are set to take effect on April 1, 2026. These amendments introduce exceptions from the new construction snow load requirements for certain repairs and alterations to existing buildings in areas where ground snow loads have increased significantly.

The primary goal of these changes is to provide greater flexibility for repair and alteration projects, which can help reduce costs and prevent buildings from remaining in disrepair or being avoided for adaptive reuse due to stricter snow load standards. This approach aims to support the continued use and maintenance of existing structures in affected regions.

Importantly, the amendments are unlikely to impose additional compliance costs on state agencies, local governments, or small businesses, as they do not introduce new reporting, recordkeeping, or equipment requirements. The rule is designed to facilitate repair projects without compromising safety standards.

Overall, these amendments are expected to positively impact the economic feasibility of repair and alteration projects in areas with increased snow loads, while maintaining safety and structural integrity.

## [Florida Building Code Adopted](#)

**61G20-1.001**

Department of Business and Professional Regulation • Publication Date: February 13, 2026

Hearing Dates: February 24, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

## ✦ AI Summary

The Florida Building Commission's Energy Technical Advisory Committee will hold a public meeting on February 24, 2026, at 2:30 p.m., via teleconference and webinar, to review comments related to the proposed 9th Edition (2026) update to the Florida Building Code, specifically Rule 61G20-1.001.

This meeting will also address the upcoming rule development workshop scheduled for March 13, 2026. The updates being considered are expected to impact industries involved in building construction, design, and regulation within Florida.

Stakeholders are encouraged to provide comments in advance of the rule development process. The proposed code updates will be adopted following review and approval, with specific implementation dates to be determined after the workshop.

Overall, the updates aim to modernize and improve building standards in Florida, potentially influencing compliance requirements and construction practices across the state.

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Regulation • United States • Colorado • Final Notice

## [The Adoption Of Minimum Codes And Standards For Hardening Structures And Reducing Fire Risk In The Defensible Space Surrounding Structures In The Wildland-urban Interface](#)

**8 CCR 1507-39**

Department of Public Safety • Publication Date: February 11, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

## ✦ AI Summary

The set of summaries describes new rules and standards adopted by the Wildfire Resiliency Code Board within Colorado's Division of Fire Prevention and Control to improve wildfire resilience in the wildland-urban interface. These regulations primarily affect construction, renovation, and land management industries by establishing minimum codes for structure hardening and defensible space around properties. The Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code, based on the 2024 International Wildland Urban Interface Code, serves as the primary standard, with local jurisdictions permitted to develop their own wildfire risk mapping and classification systems.

The rules apply to all new construction, significant additions, repairs, and remodels within

wildfire-prone areas, with certain small parcels exempted. A Fire Intensity Classification system determines the level of required mitigation measures, with moderate and high classifications necessitating more stringent site and structure hardening. These codes and classifications are publicly accessible and are intended to be integrated into permitting and inspection processes to promote wildfire risk reduction.

The regulations establish a Petition Committee to review modifications to the code, with decisions made by majority vote and documented within 30 days. The process for petitions and appeals is outlined, including timelines for submission and review, and decisions are subject to legal review in Colorado courts. Local governing bodies are required to report annually on their compliance and any modifications starting in 2026.

The effective date for these rules is August 30, 2025, with standards expected to be implemented around or after June 1, 2025. Enforcement will be carried out by relevant authorities, and jurisdictions are encouraged to develop their own risk mapping systems, which must be approved by the Board. Overall, these measures aim to reduce wildfire risk, protect communities, and promote best practices in land and structure management in wildfire-prone areas.