

Policy List Groups

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

Legislation

33

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

[WA SB 5552](#)

Concerning the creation of building codes for kit homes.

Last Action: February 20, 2026 - LG - Majority; do pass. (Majority report)

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) 

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 • South Dakota • Bill

SD SB 129

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

Last Action: February 20, 2026 - House of Representatives Do Pass, Passed, YEAS 64 NAYS

3. H.J. 395

Passed 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.

HI SB 2178

Relating To Industrial Hemp.

Last Action: February 20, 2026 - Report adopted; Passed Second Reading, as amended (SD 1) and referred to WAM/JDC.

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?billtype=SB&billnumber=2178&year=2026 

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.

[WA HB 2151](#)

Adopting national standards for factory built housing and commercial structures.

Last Action: February 20, 2026 - Minority; without recommendation. (Minority report)

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.

Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

[UT HB 41](#)

Construction and Fire Codes Amendments

Last Action: February 20, 2026 - Senate/ to standing committee : Senate Business and Labor Committee

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 20, 2026
Sponsors: **Thomas W. Peterson (R-UT), Evan J. Vickers (R-UT)**
Source: <https://le.utah.gov/~2026/bills/static/HB0041.html> 

AI Summary

This legislative bill updates the Utah State Construction Code by incorporating the 2024 edition of the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code (IWUIC), along with approved amendments from the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands. These updates include technical and conforming adjustments to existing building codes to enhance safety and standards.

The changes primarily impact industries involved in construction, remodeling, and repair, especially those working in wildland-urban interface areas. They also influence fire safety, historic property rehabilitation, and modular building standards. Additionally, land use planning and fire management sectors are affected due to new wildfire risk thresholds and interface area designations.

There are no direct appropriations associated with this bill; however, compliance costs may increase as a result of the updated standards and the requirement for designated wildland-urban interface areas to meet specific risk criteria.

The new standards and provisions are set to take effect on January 1, 2027, aiming to improve wildfire resilience and safety in relevant communities and industries.

Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

HI SB 2645

Relating To Fire Prevention.

Last Action: February 20, 2026 - Report adopted; Passed Second Reading, as amended (SD 2) and referred to WAM.

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

Sponsors: **Dru Mamo Kanuha (D)**

Source: https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=2645&year=2026 

✦ AI Summary

This legislation increases funding for the Office of the State Fire Marshal in Hawaii, with appropriations of approximately \$2.21 million for both fiscal years 2025-2026 and 2026-2027.

The bill reallocates resources previously designated for fire inspectors and fire investigators to support four new assistant fire marshal positions, totaling \$400,000 annually.

These funds are allocated to cover personnel salaries, operational costs, equipment, and expenses related to fire prevention and safety initiatives.

The changes are designed to expand staffing and operational capacity within the State Fire Marshal's Office, thereby enhancing fire prevention and emergency response efforts.

Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

HI SB 2339

Relating To The State Building Code Council.

Last Action: February 20, 2026 - Report adopted; Passed Second Reading, as amended (SD 1) and referred to 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 

✦ AI Summary

This legislation modifies the composition of the Hawaii State Building Code Council to improve its effectiveness and address existing funding and staffing challenges. It designates representatives from the Building Industry Association of Hawaii and the General Contractors Association of Hawaii as permanent, standing members, replacing their previous four-year alternating terms.

Additionally, the bill introduces new members representing the Plumbers and Fitters United Association, Local 675, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1186. These changes aim to enhance the council's expertise in building codes, which could facilitate more efficient updates and reduce delays and costs in construction projects.

The overall goal is to create a more stable and knowledgeable council that can better influence building code amendments. This, in turn, is expected to positively impact the construction, plumbing, electrical, and related industries by promoting more consistent and informed decision-making.

The legislation is scheduled to take effect on July 1, 2050.

Legislation • United States • California • Bill

[CA AB 2612](#)

Building standards: qualified plug-in photovoltaic systems.

Last Action: February 20, 2026 - Read first time. To print.

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Sessions • Introduced: February 20, 2026

Sponsors: **Nicholas Schultz (D-CA)**

Source: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB2612 

AI Summary

This legislation requires the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop and adopt mandatory standards for integrating qualified plug-in photovoltaic (PV) systems into building electrical circuits. These standards are intended to facilitate the use of plug-in PV systems as energy sources in both residential and nonresidential buildings.

Starting with the next triennial update of the California Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2027, the new standards will enable buildings to incorporate plug-in PV systems safely, including features to prevent circuit overloads and unintended energy export. The development of these standards will involve consultation with industry stakeholders, safety standard organizations, and the public through open consensus processes.

The primary goals of the legislation are to enhance energy resiliency and improve affordability. It aims to make onsite solar energy solutions safer and more accessible, particularly benefiting renters, residents of multifamily dwellings, and small businesses.

Overall, the standards are designed to promote safer integration of plug-in PV systems into

building electrical infrastructure, supporting the broader adoption of renewable energy sources in California. The changes are scheduled to take effect with the adoption of the next triennial code update after January 1, 2027.

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

[WA HB 1254](#)


Implementing the International Wildland Urban Interface Code.

Last Action: February 19, 2026 - House Rules "X" file.

Failed • 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.

Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

[WA HB 2228](#)


Concerning scissor stair regulations in the state building code.

Last Action: February 19, 2026 - Passed to Rules Committee for second reading.

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

Sponsors: **Janice Zahn (D)**

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

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

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 • Indiana • Bill

[IN HB 1003](#)

Boards and commissions.

Last Action: February 19, 2026 - Committee report: amend do pass, adopted

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

Sponsors: **Steve R. Bartels (R), Douglas L. Miller (R), Kyle Pierce (R), Wendy Dant Chesser (D), Randy Maxwell (R), Chris Garten (R), Scott A. Baldwin (R)**

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

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 • New Hampshire • Bill

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

relative to updating the state building code.

Last Action: February 19, 2026 - Hearing: 03/04/2026, Room 103, SH, 09:30 am; SC 7

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 

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.

Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

AZ HB 4028

Accessory dwelling units; requirements

Last Action: February 19, 2026 - Assigned to Appropriations Committee

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.

Legislation • United States • Iowa • Bill

[IA SSB 3148](#)

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

Last Action: February 19, 2026 - Committee report approving bill, renumbered as [].

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.

Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

[VA SB 132](#)

Agritourism purposes; Bd. of HCD to review regulations for temporary tents.

Last Action: February 19, 2026 - Reported from General Laws (20-Y1-N)

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 allow these tents to remain on a single site for up to 12 months, providing greater flexibility for businesses involved in agritourism activities.

The changes are intended to modify existing fire prevention and safety regulations outlined in the Virginia Administrative Code to accommodate the extended use of temporary tents. This adjustment could benefit agritourism operators by reducing the need for frequent tent removal and setup.

Specific monetary impacts of the proposed amendments are not detailed in the available information. Overall, the legislation seeks to support the growth and sustainability of agritourism enterprises through regulatory flexibility.

Legislation • United States • Kansas • Bill

KS HB 2739

Providing that fire sprinkler systems shall not be required in this state for multi-family dwellings of four attached units or fewer, prohibiting municipal fire sprinkler requirements for multi-family dwellings of four or fewer attached living units and defining apartment buildings for purposes of the fire code.

Last Action: February 19, 2026 - Emergency Final Action - Passed as amended; Yea: 97 Nay: 19

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 06, 2026

Sponsors: **House Committee on Commerce, Labor and Economic Development**

Source: https://www.kslegislature.gov/li/b2025_26/asures/hb2739/ 

AI Summary

This legislation amends Kansas housing and fire safety laws, primarily affecting the residential construction, real estate, and fire protection industries. It exempts townhouses with four or fewer attached units from mandatory multi-purpose residential fire sprinkler system installations, provided they meet specific fire separation requirements. This exemption applies to construction projects approved after July 1, 2026.

The law clarifies that municipalities cannot require fire sprinkler systems in residential structures or as a condition for issuing building permits unless explicitly mandated by the new legislation. Additionally, it provides clearer definitions related to townhouses and apartment houses, influencing how certain multi-family residential buildings are classified.

The legislation also amends statutes governing buildings used for living accommodations, including those receiving public financial assistance, with specific exclusions for certain state-funded programs. It repeals previous statutes related to fire safety and residential building regulations.

Overall, these changes are expected to impact costs associated with fire safety compliance, potentially reducing expenses for townhouse developers by removing the requirement for sprinkler systems unless they are voluntarily installed. The new provisions aim to balance safety considerations with construction and development efficiencies.

[IL HB 5626](#)

Muni Cd-Accessory Dwellings

Last Action: February 19, 2026 - Referred to Rules Committee

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 18, 2026

Sponsors: **Kambium Elijah Buckner (D-IL)**

Source: <https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?>

[DocNum=5626&GAID=18&DocTypeID=HB&LegId=167737&SessionID=114](https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocNum=5626&GAID=18&DocTypeID=HB&LegId=167737&SessionID=114)



AI Summary

This legislative update introduces comprehensive reforms to housing, zoning, and building inspection processes in Illinois. It mandates that municipalities permit accessory dwelling units (ADUs) across all districts allowing single-family homes, with minimal restrictions on size and design, starting January 1, 2027. Additionally, municipalities are required to allow middle housing types such as duplexes, triplexes, and townhouses in residential zones, and to reduce or eliminate parking requirements for certain housing developments, promoting increased density and affordability.

The legislation establishes clear, objective standards for middle-housing approvals, limiting discretionary review and streamlining zoning amendments. It sets statewide limits on setbacks, building heights, lot coverage, and parking, emphasizing transparency and consistency while excluding subjective criteria like compatibility or character. Municipalities are also authorized to approve land divisions for middle housing, provided specific safety and utility protections are met, regardless of lot size or density standards.

Furthermore, the legislation introduces standardized timelines for building plan reviews and inspections, requiring completion within specified periods and allowing third-party professionals to conduct reviews and inspections if deadlines are missed. These third-party reviewers and inspectors must be licensed, certified, and free from conflicts of interest, with municipalities prohibited from charging additional fees for their services. The reforms aim to reduce delays, lower costs, and expand housing supply by promoting transparent, efficient, and uniform development processes across Illinois.

Overall, these changes seek to promote housing affordability, streamline development procedures, and limit local regulatory burdens, fostering a more predictable and equitable framework for urban planning, construction, and municipal governance.

Legislation • United States • Illinois • Bill

IL SB 4061

Cty/Muni Building Codes-Stairs

Last Action: February 19, 2026 - Referred to Assignments

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 19, 2026

Sponsors: **Sara Feigenholtz (D-IL)**

Source: [https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?](https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocNum=4061&GAID=18&DocTypeID=SB&LegId=167735&SessionID=114)

[DocNum=4061&GAID=18&DocTypeID=SB&LegId=167735&SessionID=114](https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocNum=4061&GAID=18&DocTypeID=SB&LegId=167735&SessionID=114)



AI Summary

The legislation amends the Counties Code and the Illinois Municipal Code to establish new building safety standards that will take effect on January 1, 2027. These standards set uniform requirements for residential buildings, including provisions for a single stairway serving as an exit under specific conditions.

The new regulations specify that buildings no taller than six stories, equipped with interior automatic sprinkler systems, self-closing doors for dwelling units, comprehensive smoke detection, at least one emergency escape opening per unit, and no more than four units per floor, must adhere to these standards. They also limit the ability of local governments to regulate building safety in ways that conflict with these statewide requirements.

The primary goal of these changes is to enhance safety across residential buildings while creating a standardized set of building codes throughout Illinois. This aims to improve fire safety and emergency egress for residents.

Impacted industries are likely to include construction, building management, fire safety, and residential real estate. Compliance costs may involve installing sprinkler systems, smoke detection, and emergency escape features.

Overall, the legislation seeks to balance safety improvements with uniformity in building regulations, reducing local regulatory variability in Illinois.

Legislation • United States • South Carolina • Bill

SC H 5216

Energy

Last Action: February 19, 2026 - Referred to Committee on Labor, Commerce and Industry

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 19, 2026

Sponsors: **Donald G. Chapman (R)**

Source: <https://www.scstatehouse.gov/billsearch.php?billnumbers=5216&session=126&summary=B> 

AI Summary

This legislative amendment updates South Carolina's building and energy conservation codes by adopting the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code. The application of this code is limited to construction within the scope of the International Residential Code, while allowing the South Carolina Codes Council to establish different standards for other types of construction.

Local jurisdictions are permitted to request variances from the Energy Standard based on specific local conditions, provided certain criteria are met to maintain consistency, fairness, and public safety. This process ensures that local needs can be addressed without compromising overall standards.

Statewide modifications to the Energy Standard for non-residential projects, including emergency changes, can be made through the same procedures used for other building codes. This allows for flexibility and timely updates in response to evolving needs or conditions.

These updates are likely to influence industries involved in residential and commercial construction, energy efficiency, and building regulation compliance. They may impact costs, standards, and practices within the construction and energy sectors.

Overall, the amendments aim to balance standardized energy conservation measures with local flexibility, ensuring safety and fairness while promoting energy efficiency across different types of construction.

Legislation • United States • New Jersey • Bill

NJ S 3576

Establishes "Zero Energy Construction Act"; requires all new residential and commercial developments to be zero energy ready; requires developers to offer zero energy construction.

Last Action: February 19, 2026 - Introduced in the Senate, Referred to Senate Community and Urban Affairs Committee

In Senate • 2026-2027 Regular Session • Introduced: February 19, 2026

Sponsors: **James Beach (D-NJ)**

Source: <https://www.njleg.state.nj.us/bill-search/2026/S3576> 

AI Summary

This legislation requires that all new residential and commercial construction projects in New Jersey, starting January 1, 2027, be built as zero energy ready buildings. These buildings are designed to achieve zero energy consumption with the addition of renewable energy systems. Developers will need to offer the option of constructing such buildings during negotiations with prospective owners and must disclose associated costs and environmental benefits before finalizing sales.

The law aims to reduce energy consumption contributing to climate change and to lower long-term energy costs for property owners. It impacts industries including construction, real estate, renewable energy, and building materials. The relevant agencies are authorized to prepare and share information on the environmental benefits, incentives, and cost savings related to zero energy buildings.

Administrative rules and updates to the State Uniform Construction Code and energy subcode will be adopted to support these new requirements. Although the construction mandates take effect in early 2027, agencies may undertake preparatory administrative actions beforehand to facilitate smooth implementation.

Legislation • United States • Minnesota • Bill

MN HF 3545

Requirement to adopt a new residential energy code repealed.

Last Action: February 19, 2026 - Introduction and first reading, referred to Workforce, Labor, and Economic Development Finance and Policy

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 19, 2026

Sponsors: **Shane Mekeland (R), Spencer Igo (R), Wayne A. Johnson (R), Jeff Dotseth (R), Dave Baker (R), Tom Murphy (R), Mike Wiener (R), Thomas Sexton (R), John Burkel (R), Jim Nash (R)**

Source: <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?b=House&f=HF3545&ssn=0&y=2025> 

AI Summary

This legislative update pertains to Minnesota's energy and building codes, with notable implications for the construction, architecture, engineering, and energy sectors. It repeals the requirement to adopt a new residential energy code and establishes a schedule for reviewing and adopting updated model building and energy codes.

The Minnesota Department of Commerce's commissioner will set standards for building construction, reconstruction, and repair, focusing on safety, health, and energy efficiency, based on model codes and scientific principles. Starting in 2024, the commissioner will adopt each new edition of ASHRAE 90.1 or a more efficient standard for commercial buildings, aiming for an 80% reduction in annual net energy consumption by 2036. Similarly, beginning in 2026, the commissioner will adopt each new edition of the International Energy Conservation Code or a more efficient standard for residential buildings, targeting a 70% reduction in energy use by 2038. These updates will occur incrementally, with annual progress reports due to legislative committees.

The bill emphasizes flexibility in adopting codes, allowing amendments that promote innovative construction methods while safeguarding public health and safety. Changes to the codes will take effect upon their respective adoption, with progress reports due by January 15 following each code update.

Impacted industries include construction, building design, energy efficiency consulting, and utility providers involved in energy conservation programs. The timeline for implementation begins with code reviews starting in 2018, with residential and commercial code updates scheduled from 2024 onward, ultimately aiming for substantial energy reductions by 2036 and 2038.

Legislation • United States • Minnesota • Bill

MN SF 3683

New residential energy code adoption requirement repealer

Last Action: February 19, 2026 - Referred to Labor

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 19, 2026

Sponsors: **Jeff R. Howe (R)**, **Andrew Mathews (R)**

Source: <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?>

[b=Senate&f=SF3683&ssn=0&y=2025](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?b=Senate&f=SF3683&ssn=0&y=2025) 

 **AI Summary**

This legislative change updates Minnesota's energy codes and building standards to promote greater energy efficiency in construction and renovation activities. Starting in 2024, the requirement to adopt a new residential energy code will be repealed, with updates to residential standards occurring every six years beginning in 2026. The goal is for residential buildings to achieve at least a 70% reduction in annual net energy consumption by 2038, based on 2006 standards.

Commercial energy codes will be updated starting in 2024 to align with each new edition of ASHRAE 90.1 or a more efficient standard. These codes aim for an 80% reduction in commercial building energy consumption by 2036, with progress reports due annually after adoption. The legislation emphasizes progressive improvements to reduce energy use significantly over the next decade.

Implementation dates mark key milestones, including updates to commercial codes in 2024, residential code updates beginning in 2026, and the achievement of energy reduction targets in 2036 and 2038. The impacted industries include building construction, renovation, energy systems, and related consulting services, especially those focused on energy-efficient design and materials.

While specific monetary impacts are not detailed, the legislation encourages the adoption of advanced construction methods, new materials, and energy-saving standards, which may influence costs and investments in building projects and energy programs. Additionally, utilities are permitted to continue offering energy support programs and claiming energy savings under existing plans, supporting ongoing conservation efforts.

Overall, the legislation aims to progressively reduce building energy consumption through updated codes and standards, fostering energy efficiency and sustainability in Minnesota's building sector over the coming years.


[CT SB 277](#)

AN ACT IMPLEMENTING THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES' RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING FIRE MARSHAL QUALIFICATIONS, BURN INJURY REPORTS AND STATE BUILDING CODE PROVISIONS RELATING TO ACCESSIBILITY.

Last Action: February 19, 2026 - Referred to Joint Committee on Public Safety and Security

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 19, 2026

Sponsors: **Joint Public Safety and Security Committee**

Source: https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/cgabillstatus/cgabillstatus.asp?selBillType=Bill&bill_num=SB00277&which_year=2026 

AI Summary

This legislation introduces several updates to state statutes related to fire safety, building accessibility, and public health reporting, with key provisions taking effect on October 1, 2026. It establishes minimum qualification standards for local fire marshals, deputy fire marshals, fire inspectors, and investigators, requiring certification and at least two years of relevant experience.

The legislation authorizes the State Fire Marshal to issue and publish official interpretations of the Fire Safety Code every four months. It also mandates that the Department of Public Health annually report burn injuries, injuries from fireworks or explosives, and related deaths to the Office of the State Fire Marshal, beginning January 1, 2027.

Additionally, the law requires polling places to meet accessibility standards outlined in the State Building Code or this legislation, with certification or waiver filings by local election officials. It sets new minimum vertical clearance requirements for public parking garages constructed after October 1, 2004, specifying heights for primary entrances and routes to parking spaces.

Furthermore, the legislation clarifies discrimination definitions related to accessibility modifications and accommodations in housing, aligning them with federal standards. It also repeals certain existing fire safety and building code statutes, including sections 19a-510a, 29-269, and 29-274, to update the regulatory framework.

FL SB 1234

Building Permits and Inspections

Last Action: February 19, 2026 - On Committee agenda- Rules, 02/24/26, 12:00 pm, 412 Knott Building

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 building permitting and inspection processes in Florida, impacting local government agencies, private inspection providers, contractors, and property owners. It establishes a standardized, streamlined permit application system developed by the Florida Building Commission, with clear review timeframes based on project size and type, and mandates electronic submission and communication. Permits for small residential projects valued under \$15,000 are to be approved within five days, while larger projects have specified review periods up to 60 days, with provisions for timely notices, revisions, and fee reductions if deadlines are missed.

The law enhances efficiency by allowing private providers licensed in relevant disciplines to perform inspections and plan reviews, with local officials responsible only for verifying documentation completeness. Private providers can conduct virtual inspections, and their activities are subject to established certification and insurance requirements. Local governments are prohibited from requiring building permits as a prerequisite for review by homeowner associations or similar entities, and permit applications for single-family dwellings are set to expire after one year unless extended.

Additionally, the legislation grants immunity from liability to local officials for inspection actions, promotes the use of private inspection services on public projects, and mandates the development of uniform policies for expedited processing. It also includes provisions for fee refunds, reductions for delays, and limits on administrative burdens, all aimed at increasing transparency, reducing administrative delays, and ensuring timely project approvals.

Effective from July 1, 2026, these reforms seek to modernize Florida's building permitting and inspection framework, fostering efficiency, accountability, and consistency across jurisdictions while maintaining safety and compliance standards.

[HI HB 1712](#)

Relating To The State Building Code Council.

Last Action: February 18, 2026 - Passed Second Reading as amended in HD 1 and referred to the committee(s) on JHA with none voting aye with reservations; none voting no (0) and none excused (0).

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 

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.

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

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

Last Action: February 18, 2026 - Hearing: 03/03/2026, Room 122-123, SH, 09:45 am; SC 7

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 

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 • Idaho • Bill

 **ID H 721**

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

Last Action: February 18, 2026 - Reported Printed and Referred to Business

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 17, 2026

Sponsors: **House State Affairs Committee**

Source: <https://legislature.idaho.gov/sessioninfo/2026/legislation/H0721> 

 **AI Summary**

This legislation amends the Idaho Building Code Act to update procedures and requirements related to public school building plans and inspections. It establishes a program within the division of occupational and professional licenses for conducting plan reviews and sets a maximum review fee that local governments cannot exceed.

The law provides school districts with the option to have their building plans reviewed either by the local government or the division, with specific provisions based on project value, particularly for work over or under \$100,000. It mandates that public school building plans must be approved prior to bidding and outlines inspection requirements during construction to ensure compliance.

Additionally, the amendments update relevant code references and include technical corrections to improve clarity and consistency. These new rules and procedures are scheduled to take effect on July 1, 2026.

Impacted industries include construction, architecture, engineering, and building inspection services involved in public school facilities. The legislation is likely to influence project planning, review fees, and certification standards within these sectors.

Legislation • United States • Iowa • Bill

 **IA SF 2374**

A bill for an act relating to the national electrical code. (Formerly SSB 3097.)

Last Action: February 18, 2026 - Committee report, approving bill.

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 18, 2026

Sponsors: **Senate Committee on State Government**

Source: <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=91&ba=SF2374> 

AI Summary

This legislation updates the state's electrical code to align with the 2023 edition of the national electrical code, including specific amendments. It establishes new standards for electrical installations, such as receptacle requirements in kitchens, the use of arc-fault circuit interrupters, and restrictions on receptacle placement near bathtubs and showers. The bill also prohibits local jurisdictions from adopting more restrictive electrical codes than the national standard, promoting uniformity across the state.

Before adopting any future updates to the national electrical code, the electrical examining board must analyze and report on the potential costs to consumers, which may influence the timing and scope of code changes. Certain provisions related to load calculations and ceiling outlets are to be clarified or modified under the new code.

The updated code provisions will take effect upon the adoption of the 2026 edition of the national electrical code by the electrical examining board. Once adopted, the previous amendments based on the 2023 edition will be repealed. The board is responsible for notifying the appropriate authorities of the adoption date.

While the legislation may impact compliance costs for electrical contractors and builders, specific monetary effects are not detailed. Overall, the updates aim to modernize electrical standards and ensure consistent regulations across the state.

Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

[HI HB 1725](#)

Relating To Building Codes.

Last Action: February 17, 2026 - Passed Second Reading as amended in HD 1 and referred to the committee(s) on FIN with none voting aye with reservations; none voting no (0) and Representative(s) Cochran, Lee, M., Poepoe excused (3).

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 

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.

Legislation • United States • Iowa • Bill

IA SSB 3097

A bill for an act relating to the national electrical code. (See SF 2374.)

Last Action: February 17, 2026 - Committee report approving bill, renumbered as SF 2374.

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.

Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

[UT HB 470](#)

Building Inspection Amendments

Last Action: February 17, 2026 - House Comm - Motion to Recommend Failed : 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.

[SD HB 1277](#)

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

Last Action: February 17, 2026 - Agriculture and Natural Resources Tabled, Passed, YEAS 12 NAYS 0. H.J. 25

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.

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 17, 2026 - Reported Printed and Referred to Business

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.

Regulation

1

Regulation • United States • Louisiana • Proposed Notice

International Building Code and International Existing Building Code Changes

LAC 17:I.103 and 105

Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code Council • Publication Date: February 20, 2026

Comment End Dates: March 10, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

✦ AI Summary

The proposed amendments primarily update building codes and standards within Louisiana, affecting industries such as construction, architecture, fire safety, accessibility, and structural engineering. Key changes include clarifications and new requirements for commercial building accessibility, fire safety systems, storage facilities, and egress hardware, aiming to enhance public safety and accessibility in line with national guidelines.

Impacted sectors include commercial and residential construction, fire protection providers, accessibility consultants, and manufacturers of modular and relocatable buildings. These updates may lead to increased costs related to system upgrades, safety measures, and compliance documentation, although specific monetary impacts are not detailed.

The amendments also adopt updates to the International Building Code and International Existing Building Code, with some provisions allowing compliance with existing accessibility standards until the new editions are adopted. Repeals of certain older sections suggest a transition period aligned with the implementation of the latest standards.

The changes are scheduled to take effect on August 1, 2023. Overall, these updates are designed to improve safety, accessibility, and resilience without significantly impacting business operations, revenue, or employment within the affected industries.