

# Building Code Alerts - March 16th, 2026



## Upcoming Code Body Meetings

State	Body	Date	Formula
Colorado	Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code Board Education and Outreach Committee Meeting	3/16/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Minnesota	Minnesota Plumbing Board Special Meeting	3/17/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Delaware	Delaware State Fire Prevention Commission Monthly Meeting	3/17/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Board of Fire Prevention Regulations Fuel Cell Work Group Meeting	3/18/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Board of Fire Prevention Regulations Electric Room Work Group Meeting	3/18/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC TAG Meeting Building Code/Existing Building Code	3/19/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Vermont	Vermont Legislative Committee On Administrative Rules Hearing (Energy Standards Amendments)	3/19/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
DC	DC Construction Code Coordination Board Regular Meeting	3/19/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission Residential Swimming Pool and Spa Technical Code Review Committee	3/19/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington State Building Code Council Meeting	3/20/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Florida	Florida Building Commission Hurricane Research Advisory Committee	3/23/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Minnesota	Minnesota Construction Codes Advisory Council Meeting	3/24/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
North Carolina	North Carolina State Building Commission Meeting	3/24/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
California	California Energy Commission Workshop on Exploring Plug & Charge and Roaming Regulatory Concepts	3/25/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC TAG Meeting Building Code/Existing Building Code	3/26/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Oregon	Oregon Electrical and Elevator Board Meeting	3/26/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>

California	California Energy Commission Workshop on the Regulations for Improved Electric Vehicle Charger Recordkeeping and Reporting, Reliability, and Data Sharing	3/26/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Massachusetts	MA Board of Fire Prevention Regulations Meeting	3/30/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Kentucky	Kentucky Department of Housing, Buildings, and Construction Advisory Committee Meeting	3/31/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
New York	New York State Fire Prevention and Building Code Council Meeting	3/31/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Oregon	Oregon Building Codes Division Residential and Manufactured Structures Board Meeting	4/1/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Florida	Florida Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board Meeting	4/2/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Florida	Florida Building Commission Product Approval Program Oversight Committee Meeting	4/2/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Executive Committee Meeting	4/3/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Louisiana	Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code Council Meeting	4/7/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
California	Energy Commission Business Meeting	4/8/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Connecticut	Connecticut Codes and Standards Membership Working Group	4/9/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Indiana	Indiana Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission Meeting	4/9/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Uniform Construction Code Review and Advisory Council Meeting	4/9/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Building, Fire, Residential, and WUI Committee Meeting	4/10/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington SBCC Mechanical, Ventilation, & Energy Codes Committee Meeting	4/10/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Colorado	Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code Board Meeting	4/10/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Florida	Florida Building Commission Meeting	4/14/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Oregon	Oregon Building Codes Division State Plumbing Board Meeting	4/16/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Washington	Washington State Building Code Council Meeting	4/17/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>
Oregon	Oregon Wildfire Programs Advisory Council Meeting	4/17/2026	<a href="#">Info</a>

## Code Alerts

### Electrical

State	Date	Title
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3/30/2026	<a href="#">Massachusetts Electrical Code Public Hearing – March 30, 2026</a>
<p>The Board of Fire Prevention Regulations will hold a public hearing in Stow, MA, to review proposed updates to the Massachusetts Electrical Code, including adoption of the 2026 National Electrical Code with <a href="#">Massachusetts-specific amendments</a>. The hearing allows for public comment on safety and installation standards for electrical systems across the state.</p>		

State	Date	Title
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3/18/2026	<a href="#">Massachusetts Fuel Cell Work Group to Review IFC and NFPA 853 Standards on March 18</a>
<p>The Massachusetts Board of Fire Prevention Regulations Fuel Cell Work Group will meet on March 18, 2026, via Microsoft Teams to review February 18 meeting minutes and discuss language from the International Fire Code and NFPA 853 on stationary fuel cell power systems.</p>		

State	Date	Title
<b>Colorado</b>	3/15/2026	<a href="#">Colorado Electrical Board Seeks Public Input on EV Infrastructure Variance Policy for Multifamily Buildings</a>
<p>The Colorado State Electrical Board is proposing revisions to Policy 3.3, which governs EV power infrastructure requirements for multifamily buildings under HB23-1233, with updates focused on how local authorities handle variance requests. Written comments must be submitted by March 18, 2026, ahead of the public hearing on March 25, 2026, where only written feedback will be accepted and no public testimony will be heard.</p>		

### Fire

State	Date	Title
<b>Connecticut</b>	3/12/2026	<a href="#">Connecticut Authorities Issue Joint Advisory on Uncertified Fire Safety Products. Citing Serious Life-Safety Concerns</a>
<p>The Connecticut State Fire Marshal's Office and the Department of Consumer Protection have issued a joint advisory cautioning residents about the increasing availability of non-certified fire safety products in the marketplace. Officials note that portable fire extinguishers, smoke</p>		

alarms, and carbon monoxide detectors lacking proper testing and certification from a nationally recognized laboratory are appearing in both online and retail channels across the state. State Fire Marshal Lauri Volkert stressed that uncertified devices provide no guarantee of reliable performance in an emergency, and that a failure to activate could carry life-threatening consequences. Connecticut law prohibits the sale of uncertified portable fire extinguishers, and the state's Fire Safety Code mandates that smoke alarms meet UL 217 standards and carbon monoxide alarms meet UL 2034 standards.

## Residential

State	Date	Title
Massachusetts	3/12/2026	<a href="#">MA Residential Code Panel Advances Sprinkler and Chapter 1 Updates</a>
The Massachusetts Residential Code Subcommittee reviewed and voted on the R313.2 sprinkler system proposal for two-family dwellings and discussed Chapter 1 of 780 CMR 51.00.		

# Building Code Legislative and Regulatory Alerts

## 2026.03.16

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### Last Updated Date

Custom Range: March 08, 2026 - March 17, 2026

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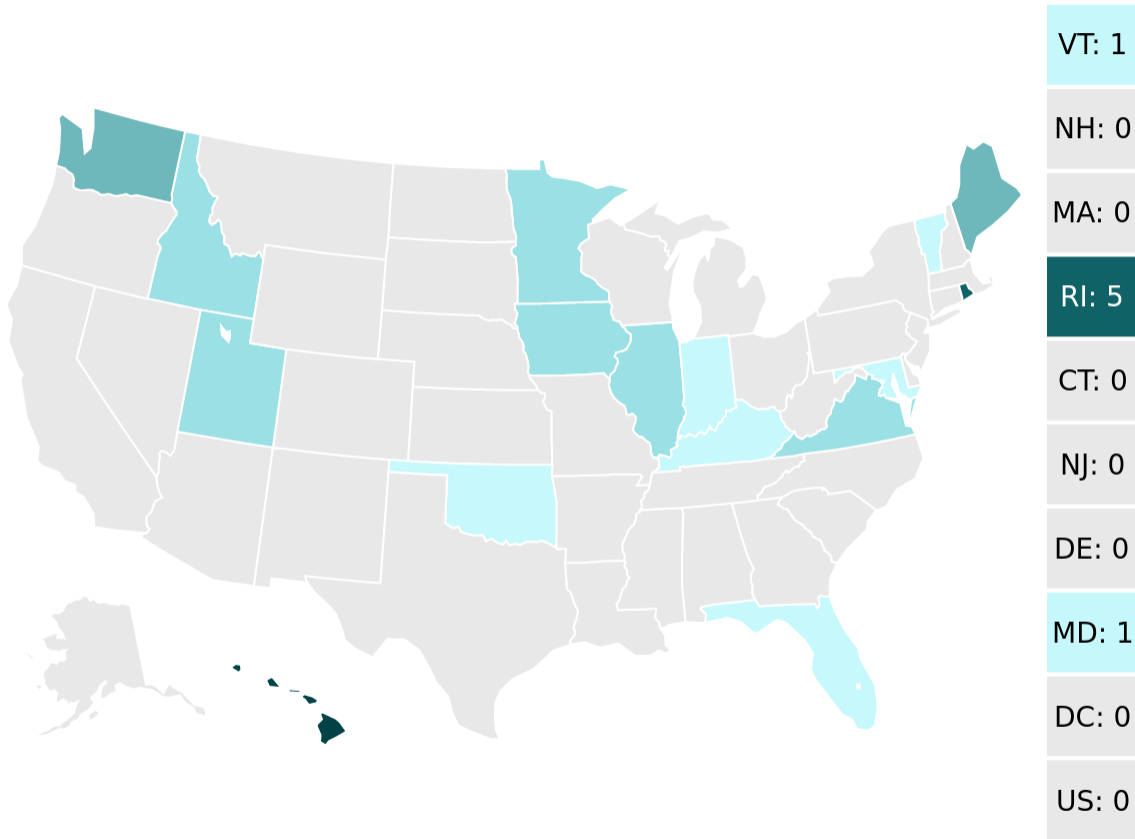
### Overview

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Regulation	1

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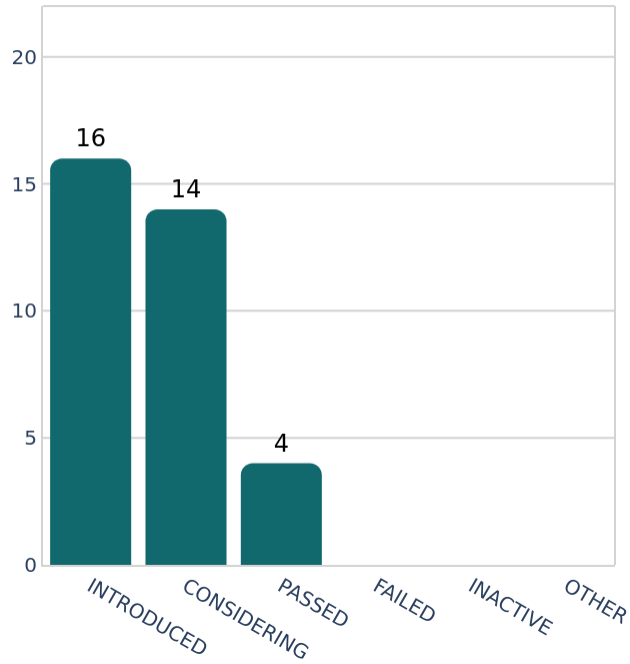
# Policy Map

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

34

Legislation • United States • Iowa • Bill

#### [IA HF 2297](#)

A bill for an act relating to radon mitigation in residential buildings. (Formerly HF 82.)

**Last Action: March 16, 2026 - Message from House.**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 05, 2026

Sponsors: **House State Government Committee**

Source: <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=91&ba=HF2297> 

#### AI Summary

This legislation requires that, once adopted by the state building code, new single-family and two-family residential constructions in Iowa must include a passive radon mitigation system as specified in appendix AF of the 2021 International Residential Code.

The requirement applies only to construction projects initiated after the effective date of the updated code.

This measure impacts the residential construction industry by necessitating the inclusion of radon mitigation features, which may lead to increased construction costs.

The specific date when these requirements will take effect depends on the adoption of the new regulation by the state building code commissioner, but this date is not specified in the provided information.

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Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

#### [UT HB 45](#)

Fire Code Amendments

## Last Action: March 13, 2026 - Governor Signed

Enacted • 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/HB0045.html> 

### AI Summary

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

Amendments specifically address occupancy classifications for institutional and residential care facilities, including assisted living and child care facilities. New definitions and classifications require these facilities to comply with updated licensing and operational standards, potentially increasing operational costs. Additionally, the requirement for independent third-party assessments by licensed engineers or architects introduces further compliance expenses for construction and renovation projects.

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

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

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

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

AN ACT relating to temporary structures.

### **Last Action: March 13, 2026 - to Licensing & Occupations (S)**

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

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

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

### **AI Summary**

The document outlines amendments to KRS 198B.050 concerning the Uniform State Building Code in Kentucky. A key provision establishes a mandatory code for all building constructions, which includes standards for general construction, structural quality, mechanical and electrical systems, and life safety from various hazards.

Notably, the code exempts temporary structures and portable or temporary shower and toilet units intended for use of less than six months from compliance with the Uniform State Building Code, Kentucky Plumbing Code, and Kentucky Residential Code. After six months, these structures must be inspected and brought into compliance or removed, unless a state of emergency is declared.

These changes are anticipated to affect industries involved in construction, plumbing, and temporary facilities, potentially lowering compliance costs for businesses that utilize temporary structures.

The department will monitor compliance and may preempt local programs if deficiencies are identified, which could result in increased oversight and regulatory costs for local governments and agencies responsible for enforcement.

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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: March 13, 2026 - Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration (03/17/2026)**

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 • Idaho • Bill

### **ID H 721**

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

**Last Action: March 13, 2026 - Read second time; Filed for Third Reading**

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.

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Legislation • United States • Rhode Island • Bill

## [RI HB 8021](#)

An Act Relating To Health And Safety – State Building Code – Rhode Island Inclusive Home Design Act (Addresses Any Single-Family Construction, Townhouse Construction, And Multi-Family Construction Complying With The Standards For Visitable Units Of The Ansi' Standards For Accessible And Usable Buildings And Facilities.)

**Last Action: March 13, 2026 - Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration (03/17/2026)**

In House • 2026-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 27, 2026

Sponsors: **Jennifer A. Stewart (D)**

### **AI Summary**

Starting July 1, 2027, new residential construction in Rhode Island must incorporate accessible design features in at least one level or unit, in accordance with ANSI standards for Type C (Visitable) units. For projects without elevators, at least one level must be compliant, while multi-family projects with elevators must ensure all units meet these standards.

Additionally, multi-family developments with two or more units are required to include at least one level that complies with ANSI standards for basic adaptability (Type B units). This legislation applies to new constructions permitted after the specified date and does not affect manufactured housing, adaptive reuse within existing buildings, or the redevelopment of existing structures.

Local permitting authorities will be prohibited from issuing permits or certificates of occupancy for non-compliant projects after July 1, 2027, unless a variance is granted. The law aims to enhance accessibility and inclusive design in residential buildings, which may

lead to increased compliance costs and design requirements for the construction, architecture, and real estate industries.

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Legislation • United States • Illinois • Bill

## **IL SB 2828**

Cty/Muni Cd-Building Inspector

**Last Action: March 12, 2026 - Placed on Calendar Order of 3rd Reading March 24, 2026**

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

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

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

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



### **AI Summary**

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

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

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

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

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

 **VTH 718**

An act relating to building energy efficiency

**Last Action: March 12, 2026 - Pending entry on Notice Calendar, referred to Committee on [Appropriations] per Rule 35(a)**

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

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

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

 **AI Summary**

The proposed legislation in Vermont aims to enhance building energy efficiency by establishing a residential building code, which will be based on the International Residential Code and take effect on January 1, 2028. This initiative includes the formation of a Residential Contractor Regulation Task Force to improve the contractor registry and facilitate voluntary certifications for contractors. Key impacts will be felt in the construction and contracting industries, particularly among residential builders, who will be required to disclose criminal records and comply with new energy standards.

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

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

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

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

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Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

## **HI SB 2178**

Relating To Industrial Hemp.

**Last Action: March 12, 2026 - Referred to AGR/WAL, JHA, FIN, referral sheet 17**

In House • 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](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.

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Legislation • United States • Indiana • Bill

## **IN HB 1003**

Boards and commissions.

### **Last Action: March 12, 2026 - Signed by the Governor**

Enacted • 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 extensive updates to Indiana's regulatory, safety, and administrative frameworks across multiple industries. Key changes involve the transfer and consolidation of responsibilities among various commissions, boards, and state agencies, often scheduled to take effect between mid-2026 and early 2027. These reforms aim to streamline oversight, improve efficiency, and enhance public protection by establishing new governing bodies, updating standards, and repealing or expiring existing programs and advisory councils.

Regulations related to building codes, fire safety, and equipment standards are being modernized to incorporate national standards, clarify authority, and restrict certain local ordinances. Specific provisions address fire safety in public and private structures, outdoor event equipment, and pyrotechnics, emphasizing safety distances, inspection protocols, and licensing procedures. New standards for energy storage systems, industrialized building systems, and outdoor equipment are also introduced, with many effective in July 2026.

Significant reforms target health care, mental health workforce development, and minority health initiatives, including programs for loan forgiveness, research boards, and advisory councils. Licensing, certification, and inspection processes for industries such as construction, elevators, explosives, and pesticides are being modernized to prioritize safety, compliance, and record-keeping, with many changes taking effect in July 2026.

Overall, these legislative updates seek to modernize regulatory frameworks, improve safety

standards, and streamline administrative processes across sectors including public safety, health, construction, and environmental management. The reforms involve creating new agencies, standards, and programs designed to foster more efficient oversight, better coordination, and enhanced public protection, with most provisions scheduled to be implemented by early 2027.

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Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

## [VA SB 448](#)

Electric utilities; energy storage requirements, Department of Energy to develop model ordinance.

**Last Action: March 12, 2026 - House substitute agreed to by Senate (21-Y 19-N 0-A)**

Passed House • 2026-2027 Regular Session • Introduced: January 13, 2026

Sponsors: **Lamont Bagby (D)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/SB448> 

### **AI Summary**

This legislation establishes a comprehensive framework to promote renewable energy development and energy storage in Virginia. It mandates the creation of model ordinances for local regulation of energy storage projects, incorporating safety standards based on the latest industry standards, and requires the Department of Energy to publish guidelines and online resources to support stakeholders. The legislation emphasizes stakeholder engagement through work groups and aims to facilitate the safe and efficient deployment of energy storage resources, supporting the growth of clean energy infrastructure.

The legislation sets ambitious capacity procurement targets for utilities, including phased goals for renewable capacity, energy storage, and offshore wind projects, with specific deadlines through 2035 and beyond. Utilities are required to conduct annual requests for proposals for renewable resources and energy storage, with procurement processes designed to ensure cost-effectiveness, reliability, and regional economic benefits. Costs associated with new renewable and storage projects can be recovered through rates, and mechanisms are established for utility investments and procurement to be financially sustainable.

A key focus is on increasing renewable energy procurement and ensuring compliance with renewable portfolio standards. Utilities must source a growing percentage of their RECs from eligible sources within the Commonwealth or the PJM region, with specific

requirements for small projects and low-income qualifying initiatives. The legislation also introduces deficiency payments for utilities that fail to meet RPS obligations, with revenue allocated to job training, energy efficiency, and renewable programs in disadvantaged communities.

Energy storage is prioritized through capacity targets for short-duration and long-duration projects, with specific procurement milestones set for 2030, 2035, and 2045. The legislation encourages the development of energy storage technologies, including demonstration programs for long-duration storage, and establishes interim deployment targets. Projects initiated before certain dates are considered eligible for RPS compliance, and the legislation emphasizes the importance of integrating storage to enhance grid reliability and support renewable energy integration.

Overall, the legislation aims to accelerate renewable energy deployment, expand energy storage capacity, promote local manufacturing, and ensure equitable cost distribution. It provides a strategic pathway for Virginia to achieve its clean energy goals while fostering innovation, regional economic development, and grid resilience.

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Legislation • United States • Iowa • Bill

### **IA SF 2374**

A bill for an act relating to the national electrical code, and including effective date provisions. (Formerly SSB 3097.)

**Last Action: March 12, 2026 - Subcommittee: Wheeler, Boden and Nielsen.**

In House • 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.

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Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

## **HI SB 2645**

Relating To Fire Prevention.

**Last Action: March 12, 2026 - Bill scheduled to be heard by PBS on Wednesday, 03-18-26 9:30AM in House conference room 411 VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE.**

In House • 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](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=2645&year=2026) 

### **AI Summary**

This legislation establishes the State Fire Code as the minimum statewide standard for fire and life safety in Hawaii, preventing counties from adopting regulations that are less restrictive. It creates the State Fire and Life Safety Special Fund to finance fire prevention, wildfire mitigation, training, public outreach, and related activities, with funding derived from grants, donations, reimbursements, interest, and legislative appropriations.

The law limits fire and safety inspections at state facilities to once every three years, based on assessed risk and occupancy classification, starting from the effective date.

Additionally, it modifies the appointment process for the State Fire Marshal, now requiring appointment by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Funding and staffing for the Office of the State Fire Marshal are also adjusted, replacing two

fire inspector positions and three fire investigator positions with four assistant fire marshal positions. These changes are applicable for fiscal years 2025-2026 and 2026-2027.

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Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

## **HI HB 1725**

Relating To Building Codes.

**Last Action: March 12, 2026 - Referred to EIG/GVO, WAM.**

In Senate • 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 legislation introduces significant reforms to Hawaii's building regulation framework aimed at enhancing predictability, reducing costs, and streamlining construction processes. It establishes that once a county issues an authorization to proceed with construction, the applicable building codes and standards remain in effect for the duration of the project, including extensions, unless safety concerns arise. This prevents mid-project code changes that can cause delays and increased expenses. Additionally, the legislation clarifies that code compliance is based on the codes in effect at permit acceptance or authorization, limiting the ability of counties to require adherence to newer codes unless safety issues are involved.

The law allows counties to adopt or amend building codes more flexibly, either more stringently or less so, through ordinances supported by impact statements and findings that justify local conditions or affordability goals. It shifts the statewide building code adoption cycle from every two years to every six years, reducing the frequency of updates and potential rework, with mid-cycle amendments limited to urgent safety or legal issues. The International Residential Code will be applied to certain small residential buildings, promoting cost-effective and safe housing options.

These changes are expected to impact industries such as construction, architecture, engineering, and permitting by providing greater certainty and potentially lowering costs

and project timelines. The reforms aim to facilitate faster, more predictable development while maintaining safety standards. Implementation is tied to the next statewide adoption of the International Code Council suite of codes, with the new provisions set to take effect on July 1, 3000.

Overall, the legislation seeks to modernize Hawaii's building regulation process, support affordable housing development, and improve industry efficiency through clearer, more stable, and locally adaptable codes.

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Legislation • United States • Maryland • Bill

## **MD HB 848**

Public Safety – State Fire Prevention Code – Trash and Recyclable Materials

**Last Action: March 12, 2026 - Referred Education, Energy, and the Environment**

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

Sponsors: **Dana M. Stein (D)**

Source:

<http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Legislation/Details/HB0848?ys=2026rs> 

### **AI Summary**

This legislation amends the Maryland Public Safety Code to require the State Fire Prevention Commission to adopt regulations that incorporate specific provisions from the 2024 edition of the National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code. These provisions, found in Sections 30.7.5 and 31.7.5 of NFPA 101, address the storage of trash and recyclable materials.

The updated regulations will permit materials awaiting scheduled collection to be stored in corridors and exits, provided they comply with the specified provisions. This change aims to enhance fire safety and property protection by allowing certain storage practices in emergency exit areas.

The law emphasizes fire safety considerations and may impact industries involved in waste management, recycling, building maintenance, and property management by permitting these storage practices in designated areas. It is enacted as an emergency measure, taking effect immediately upon passage.

No specific monetary impacts are detailed in the legislation, but the changes are intended to improve safety protocols related to waste storage in buildings.

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Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Resolution

## **HI HR 78-2026**

Requesting The State Building Code Council And The Counties To Adopt, Amend, Or Update The State Building Codes And County Building Codes To Incorporate Certain Standards For Off-Site Construction.

**Last Action: March 12, 2026 - To be offered.**

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

Sponsors: **Luke A. Evslin (D)**, **Kim Coco Iwamoto (D)**, **Kirstin Kahaloa (D)**, **Matthias Kusch (D)**, **Christopher L. Muraoka (R)**, **Elijah Pierick (R)**, **Garner Musashi Shimizu (R)**, **Shirley Ann Labadan Templo (D)**

Source: [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure\\_indiv.aspx?billtype=HR&billnumber=78&year=2026](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=HR&billnumber=78&year=2026) 

### **AI Summary**

The resolution urges the Hawaii State Building Code Council and the counties to update their building codes to include standards for off-site construction methods such as modular, panelized, and prefabricated techniques. The adoption of standards from the International Code Council and Modular Building Institute aims to promote cost savings, enhanced quality, faster construction, and environmental sustainability.

This initiative is designed to encourage innovative building practices across industries including construction, manufacturing, architecture, and engineering. By aligning with nationally recognized standards, it seeks to streamline approval processes and reduce costs associated with traditional on-site construction.

While specific financial impacts are not detailed, the standards are intended to facilitate more efficient and sustainable building practices. The resolution emphasizes the importance of adopting and implementing these standards and related rules to modernize construction methods in Hawaii.

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 **HI HCR 86-2026**

Requesting The State Building Code Council And The Counties To Adopt, Amend, Or Update The State Building Codes And County Building Codes To Incorporate Certain Standards For Off-Site Construction.

**Last Action: March 12, 2026 - To be offered.**

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

Sponsors: **Luke A. Evslin (D)**, **Kim Coco Iwamoto (D)**, **Kirstin Kahaloa (D)**, **Matthias Kusch (D)**, **Christopher L. Muraoka (R)**, **Elijah Pierick (R)**, **Garner Musashi Shimizu (R)**, **Shirley Ann Labadan Templo (D)**

Source: [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure\\_indiv.aspx?billtype=HCR&billnumber=86&year=2026](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=HCR&billnumber=86&year=2026) 

 **AI Summary**

The resolution urges the Hawaii State Building Code Council and county authorities to adopt, amend, or update building codes to incorporate standards for off-site construction methods, including modular, panelized, and prefabricated techniques. The goal is to promote cost savings, enhance quality, accelerate project delivery, and support environmental sustainability within Hawaii's construction industry.

It advocates for the adoption of specific standards (ICC/MBI 1200, 1205, and 1210) and the standardization of design registration and pre-approved plans through Appendix N of the International Building Code. These measures aim to streamline permitting processes and reduce redundant reviews, thereby improving efficiency.

The resolution emphasizes aligning local building codes with nationally recognized standards to bolster disaster resilience, energy efficiency, and water conservation. While it does not specify a timeline for implementation, it calls for stakeholder consultation and the development of conforming rules to facilitate these updates.

 **MN HF 4168**

Renewable energy requirements for state-funded construction projects modified.

**Last Action: March 12, 2026 - Introduction and first reading, referred to State Government Finance and Policy**

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

Sponsors: **Shane Mekeland (R), Walter Hudson (R), Jim Joy (R), Jeff Dotseth (R), Terry Stier (R), Chris Swedzinski (R), Max Rymer (R), Isaac Schultz (R), John Burkel (R)**

Source: <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?b=House&f=HF4168&ssn=0&y=2025> 

 **AI Summary**

The legislation updates requirements for sustainable building standards for state-funded construction projects in Minnesota. It directs the Department of Administration and the Department of Commerce, with assistance from other agencies, to develop sustainable building design guidelines for all new state buildings by January 15, 2003, and for major renovations by February 1, 2009.

The primary objective is to ensure that these new and renovated buildings exceed the current state energy code by at least 30%. The guidelines do not mandate the use of renewable energy sources on the building site.

These changes take effect the day after final enactment and apply to any new building projects for which predesign work is completed after that date. The legislation impacts industries involved in construction, architecture, engineering, and sustainable building materials, emphasizing energy efficiency standards.

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Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

 **UT HB 41**

Construction and Fire Codes Amendments

**Last Action: March 11, 2026 - House/ to Governor**

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/HB0041.html> 

 **AI Summary**

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

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

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

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Legislation • United States • Rhode Island • Bill

### [RI HB 7184](#)

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

**Last Action: March 11, 2026 - Committee recommended measure be held for further study**

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

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

### **AI Summary**

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

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

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

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

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

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Legislation • United States • Rhode Island • Bill

### [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: March 11, 2026 - Committee recommended measure be held for further study**

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 • Maine • Bill

## **ME HP 1498 / ME LD 2223**

An Act to Increase Funding for Construction Plan Reviews and Clarify Rule-making Authority for Municipal Reviews of Development

**Last Action: March 11, 2026 - Voted - OTP-AM**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular and Special Sessions • Introduced: February 24, 2026

Sponsors: **Tavis Rock Hasenfus (D)**

Source: <https://legislature.maine.gov/LawMakerWeb/summary.asp?ID=280101695> 

### **AI Summary**

This legislation primarily affects the construction, fire safety, and municipal permitting sectors by establishing a framework for registering municipalities that issue construction permits. It requires these municipalities to meet specific criteria, such as appointing qualified officials, adopting fire codes, and enforcing building standards. Registered municipalities will be publicly listed, and they may enter into agreements with the Department of Public Safety to streamline permit processes.

For fire sprinkler contractors, the law modifies the permitting process to allow permits to be issued either by the commissioner or a registered municipality, providing greater flexibility for projects involving more than 20 sprinkler heads. Financially, the legislation increases fees for construction plan reviews from 1.5/10 of 1% to 1/5 of 1% of the project's construction cost, which could impact project budgets. Additionally, fees are allocated for projects with occupied spaces, with a small per-square-foot fee remitted to the Department and municipalities.

The bill allocates funding for two Public Safety Inspector II positions within the Office of the State Fire Marshal to review fire sprinkler system plans, with funding scheduled to be available in the 2026-2027 fiscal year. The total appropriations for these positions are approximately \$354,800.

While specific effective dates are not explicitly provided, the timing of funding and rulemaking suggests that the new requirements and fee structures will likely be

implemented around the 2026 fiscal year, following the promulgation of relevant rules and regulations.

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Legislation • United States • Maine • Bill

## **ME SP 907 / ME LD 2224**

An Act to Reduce Certain Costs Associated with Residential Construction

### **Last Action: March 11, 2026 - Voted - Divided Report**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular and Special Sessions • Introduced: February 26, 2026

Sponsors: **Glenn E. Curry (D)**

Source: <https://legislature.maine.gov/LawMakerWeb/summary.asp?ID=280101720> 

### **AI Summary**

This legislation seeks to reduce regulatory barriers and associated costs in residential construction in Maine by updating fire safety standards to the 2025 edition of the National Fire Protection Association 72: National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.

It also establishes a working group to study the costs and safety impacts of residential fire sprinklers, with a report due by January 15, 2027.

Certain building features, such as smoke partitions for elevator hoistways and 2-way communication systems in elevators, are exempted from the Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code, potentially easing compliance for manufacturers and developers.

Additionally, the Office of Professional and Occupational Regulation is tasked with reporting on the adoption of rules related to elevator and tramway safety by January 15, 2027.

Overall, these changes aim to lower construction costs and streamline safety regulations, with specific updates and reports scheduled for early 2027.

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Legislation • United States • Maine • Bill

## **ME SP 908 / ME LD 2225**

An Act to Support Municipal Enforcement of Residential Construction Laws, Codes and Regulations

### **Last Action: March 11, 2026 - Voted - Divided Report**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular and Special Sessions • Introduced: March 03, 2026

Sponsors: **Glenn E. Curry (D)**

Source: <https://legislature.maine.gov/LawMakerWeb/summary.asp?ID=280101787> 

### **AI Summary**

This legislative package introduces updates to building codes and standards in Maine, with key provisions taking effect starting January 1, 2027. Changes made by the board to the Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code between January 1 and June 30 will become effective on December 1 of that year, while those made between July 1 and December 31 will take effect on June 1 of the following year. The legislation also increases the surcharge on plan review fees from 4¢ to 6¢ per square foot, with the additional revenue directed into the Uniform Building Codes and Standards Fund to support code enforcement and related activities.

A significant focus of the bill is the development of a three-year pilot project to promote regionalized building code enforcement among municipalities, beginning no earlier than June 30, 2027. This initiative is funded by a transfer of \$1,000,000 from the Maine Budget Stabilization Fund and aims to enhance cooperation and standardization across local jurisdictions, overseen by the Maine Office of Community Affairs.

The legislation authorizes staffing enhancements within the Division of Building Codes and Standards, including the creation of a Senior Planner and a Resource Management Coordinator, with funding allocated for personnel and training. Additionally, a Public Safety Inspector position is reclassified to a Supervisor role, with retroactive funding support and overtime provisions. These measures aim to strengthen enforcement capacity and ensure effective implementation of building standards.

Impacted industries include construction, reconstruction, renovation, modular and off-site building sectors, energy and radon control services, and building inspection firms. Overall, the initiatives seek to improve enforcement, standardization, and regional collaboration in building regulation compliance across Maine, with total funding for these efforts estimated at approximately \$1,352,223 for the 2026-27 fiscal year.

## **OK HB 3338**

Professions and occupations; establishing the Pool Contractor Licensing Act; Construction Industries Board to implement; terms; fees; effective date.

### **Last Action: March 11, 2026 - Referred for engrossment**

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

Sponsors: **Chris Banning (R)**, **Bryan Logan (R)**

Source: <http://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=HB3338&session=2600> 

### **AI Summary**

The legislation establishes a licensing framework for swimming pool contractors in Oklahoma, requiring individuals and entities involved in the installation of permanent in-ground spas or swimming pools to obtain a license from the Construction Industries Board. The Board is authorized to develop and enforce regulations related to licensing, including setting minimum qualifications, experience, training, insurance, and examination standards, with regulations to be adopted by November 1, 2027. Once regulations are in place, no person may build or install a swimming pool without a valid license, although licenses obtained before regulation adoption may be issued without examination if proof of experience and training is provided.

The law impacts industries such as swimming pool construction, installation, and related trades like plumbing, electrical, and mechanical work, which are limited in scope unless performed by licensed professionals under other laws. Licensing fees will be comparable to those for other contractor licenses, with initial licenses prorated and valid for one year, expiring on the licensee's birth month.

The legislation also addresses financial transactions, presuming that advance payments exceeding \$10,000 for future pool supplies, materials, or contracted work are intentionally deceptive unless supported by verifiable documentation. Violations involving criminal misconduct, such as fraud or larceny, must be reported to law enforcement authorities.

All fees, fines, and payments collected under the Act will be deposited into a dedicated "Swimming Pool Contractor Revolving Fund." This fund will support the administration and enforcement of the licensing program, as well as initiatives aimed at improving industry professionalism and public awareness.

The Act is scheduled to become effective on November 1, 2026, with the goal of regulating

the swimming pool industry, enhancing standards, and ensuring proper licensing and accountability for contractors operating within the state.

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## **HI SB 2339**

Relating To The State Building Code Council.

**Last Action: March 10, 2026 - Referred to WAL, JHA, referral sheet 16**

In House • 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.

## [VA SB 132](#)

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

**Last Action: March 10, 2026 - Governor's Action Deadline 11:59 p.m., April 13, 2026**

Passed 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.

This change is intended to provide greater flexibility for the agritourism industry by accommodating longer-term use of temporary structures in farm-related tourism activities.

The document does not specify any direct monetary impacts resulting from the proposed regulatory adjustments. Additionally, it does not indicate the exact date when the changes will take effect.

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Legislation • United States • Idaho • Bill

## [ID H 800](#)

MANUFACTURED HOMES – Amends existing law to revise provisions regarding siting of manufactured homes in residential areas.

**Last Action: March 10, 2026 - Introduced, read first time; referred to: Local Government & Taxation**

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

Sponsors: **House Ways and Means Committee**

Source: <https://legislature.idaho.gov/sessioninfo/2026/legislation/H0800> 

### AI Summary

The legislation updates Idaho law concerning manufactured homes by revising the definition and establishing new regulations for their placement in residential areas. It allows manufactured homes to be installed on lots zoned for single-family residential use, provided

certain standards are met, thereby expanding housing options.

Local governments are required to amend their comprehensive plans and land use regulations to permit manufactured homes in these zones. The legislation emphasizes clear and objective approval procedures to prevent delays and reduce costs, facilitating the development of manufactured homes, including multidwelling units, in appropriate residential neighborhoods.

These changes aim to increase housing affordability and availability by making it easier to place manufactured homes in suitable areas. The act declares an emergency and will become effective on July 1, 2026, signaling industries involved in housing, construction, and manufacturing should prepare for the upcoming regulatory adjustments.

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Legislation • United States • Rhode Island • Bill

### [RI SB 2765](#)

An Act Relating To Public Property And Works – The Green Buildings Act (Creates The Green Buildings Act Commission To Consist Of 17 Members, Responsible For The Implementation Of The Green Buildings Act.)

**Last Action: March 10, 2026 - Committee recommended measure be held for further study**

In Senate • 2026-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: March 04, 2026

Sponsors: **Louis P. DiPalma (D)**

### **AI Summary**

The legislation establishes a comprehensive framework to promote high-performance, sustainable, and resilient building practices for public construction and renovation projects in Rhode Island. It mandates that all major public facility projects initiated after July 1, 2023, meet or be certified under recognized green building standards such as LEED, SITES, Green Globes, or equivalent, with specific requirements for publicly funded school projects. The law aims to reduce energy costs, pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions while enhancing environmental sustainability, water conservation, and indoor environmental quality.

A Green Buildings Advisory Committee, composed of 17 members from fields including architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, energy planning, and public works, is tasked with implementing and monitoring compliance with these standards. The committee has authority to develop rules, establish measurable targets, and evaluate ongoing savings and emission reductions. It also ensures that procurement notices highlight green building

requirements, although it does not oversee vendor selection or procurement processes.

The legislation creates the Green Buildings Act Commission, also consisting of 17 members, to oversee green building initiatives and collaborate with relevant state agencies such as the Department of Business Regulation. It emphasizes geographic diversity among members and provides protections from liability for entities making good faith efforts to meet green standards.

Overall, the law impacts industries including construction, architecture, engineering, environmental consulting, and building certification services. It emphasizes third-party verification, ongoing reporting on operational savings, and policy effectiveness, with implementation beginning for projects designed and permitted after July 1, 2023.

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Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

## [WA HB 2151](#)

Adopting national standards for factory built housing and commercial structures.

**Last Action: March 09, 2026 - Effective date 6/11/2026.**

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

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

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

enforcement of these regulations.

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

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Legislation • United States • Illinois • Bill

## **IL SB 4061**

Cty/Muni Building Codes-Stairs

**Last Action: March 09, 2026 - Added as Co-Sponsor Sen. David Koehler**

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

Sponsors: **Sara Feigenholtz (D-IL), Robert James Peters (D-IL), Mattie Hunter (D-IL), Adriane Johnson (D-IL), Javier Loera Cervantes (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.

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Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

### [WA HB 2228](#)

Concerning scissor stair regulations in the state building code.

**Last Action: March 09, 2026 - Effective date 6/11/2026.**

Enacted • 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 legislation addresses modifications to the state building code concerning scissor stairs in certain residential buildings. It requires the state building code council to establish a technical advisory group tasked with recommending amendments to the international building code. These recommendations will specifically permit the use of scissor stairs in occupancies with more than two permanent sleeping units.

The advisory group is instructed to consider factors such as public health, safety, welfare, and construction costs when developing their recommendations. Their proposals are to be submitted in time for inclusion in the 2027 code update.

The new provisions resulting from these recommendations are set to expire on January 1, 2031. This change is expected to influence the construction and building industries by potentially modifying stairway design requirements in multi-unit residential buildings, with implementation anticipated in the 2027 code update.

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Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

### [WA SB 5552](#)

Concerning the creation of building codes for kit homes.

**Last Action: March 09, 2026 - Delivered to Governor. (View bill as passed legislature)**

Passed 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 legislation creates a new category of building codes for "kit homes," which are prefabricated residential structures of 800 square feet or smaller assembled on-site. This initiative aims to enhance the availability of affordable housing options for individuals with modest incomes.

The law directs the state building code council to develop and establish rules related to kit homes by March 31, 2027. It also permits updates to existing building codes to accommodate this new category.

The primary impact of this legislation is on the residential construction industry, especially those involved in manufacturing, selling, or constructing kit homes. It is designed to influence costs and regulations within the housing and construction sectors.

Overall, the legislation emphasizes affordability and seeks to facilitate the development of smaller, cost-effective housing options through regulatory adjustments.

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Legislation • United States • Minnesota • Bill

### **MN SF 4252**

State-funded projects renewable energy requirements modifications

**Last Action: March 09, 2026 - Referred to State and Local Government**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session • Introduced: March 09, 2026

Sponsors: **Jeff R. Howe (R), Eric Lucero (R)**

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

[b=Senate&f=SF4252&ssn=0&y=2025](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?b=Senate&f=SF4252&ssn=0&y=2025) 

### **AI Summary**

The legislation amends Minnesota statutes to establish new requirements for state-funded construction projects. It mandates that all new state buildings and major renovations must exceed the existing state energy code by at least 30%, promoting higher energy efficiency

standards.

Additionally, the legislation requires the development of sustainable building design guidelines. These guidelines are to be completed for new buildings by January 15, 2003, and for major renovations by February 1, 2009. The guidelines do not necessitate the inclusion of renewable energy sources on the building site.

The new requirements take effect the day after final enactment and apply to any projects for which predesign work is completed after that date. This legislation is likely to impact industries involved in construction, architecture, engineering, and sustainable building products, potentially influencing costs and design practices in state construction projects.

Overall, the legislation aims to promote energy efficiency and sustainable design in state-funded construction, aligning building practices with higher environmental standards.

## Regulation

1

Regulation • United States • Florida • Final Notice

### Inspection Requirements For Fire Protection Systems

**69A-46.041**

Department of Financial Services • Publication Date: March 10, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

#### **AI Summary**

The document establishes inspection, testing, and maintenance (ITM) requirements for fire protection systems, primarily affecting fire protection contractors, water-based fire protection inspectors, building owners, and property managers. These regulations mandate compliance with standards such as NFPA 25 and Chapter 633, F.S., emphasizing proper inspection procedures, record-keeping, and reporting protocols.

Fire protection contractors are required to use durable inspection tags, maintain detailed documentation, and notify relevant parties about deficiencies, impairments, or repairs. The regulations aim to ensure the ongoing safety and reliability of fire protection systems while promoting accountability among industry professionals.

The new rules are effective starting March 2026, with record-keeping and reporting

obligations to be maintained for at least ten years. While specific penalties or costs are not detailed, compliance may involve expenses related to inspection materials, documentation, and reporting systems, potentially impacting operational budgets.

Impacted industries include fire protection contracting firms, inspectors, building management, and property owners. The regulations also emphasize the responsibilities of owners and tenants to be notified of system impairments or deficiencies, supporting overall fire safety management.

Overall, these standards seek to enhance fire protection system maintenance and accountability, with an emphasis on thorough documentation and communication to ensure safety and regulatory compliance.