

ATTN: Legislative Update Q4 2017

We continue to monitor for code changes and legislation across the country as they relate to our product categories. The following are new developments since our last update and overviews on laws and state codes recently enacted or set to take effect soon:

Legislation Taking Effect in 2018

10-Year

Maryland: Signed by Gov. Martin O'Malley in May 2013, two identical bills, **Senate Bill 969** and **House Bill 1413** (cross-filed), require that owners of one- and two-family dwellings, lodging or rooming houses, hotels, dormitories and apartment buildings comply with new smoke alarm directives by **January 1, 2018**, or, upon a change of tenancy in rental units, by July 1, 2013. Beginning July 1, 2013, rental occupancies where battery-operated smoke alarms are permitted (homes constructed before 1975) were required to have sealed, tamper-resistant alarms that include a silence/hush feature and long-life batteries upon a change in tenancy. Beginning January 1, 2018, smoke alarms in one- and two-family dwellings constructed before July 1, 1975, must be AC-powered or battery-powered, provided the battery is in a sealed, tamper-resistant chamber and includes a silence/hush feature and long-life batteries. In one- and two-family dwellings constructed between July 1, 1975, and June 30, 1990, smoke alarms must be AC-powered, and in residential occupancies constructed on or after July 1, 1990, smoke alarms must be AC-powered *with* battery backup. "Long-life" batteries have been defined by the Maryland Fire Marshal as batteries lasting 10 years.

Carbon Monoxide

Iowa: The Iowa governor signed a bill (**Senate Bill 2219**) that requires carbon monoxide alarms in all newly constructed and existing multi-unit dwellings and single-family rental properties. The bill requires the installation of battery-operated or hardwired CO alarms in newly constructed multi-unit residential buildings and single-family dwellings, the construction of which begins on or after July 1, 2017, provided that the property have a fuel-fired heater or appliance, fireplace, or attached garage. Alarms must be installed within 15 feet of the entrance of each sleeping room. These requirements go into effect **July 1, 2018**, for dwellings constructed on or after July 1, 2017.

Long Island, N.Y.: Legislators in Suffolk County have signed into law the Steve Nelson Safety Act, which requires carbon monoxide alarms in all public county-owned buildings. The law will phase in the installation of CO alarms over the next several years, with all county buildings containing CO alarms by **Dec. 31, 2018**.

Maryland: The Maryland governor signed a bill that requires carbon monoxide alarms in all rental dwelling units built on or after January 1, 2008. **Senate Bill 182** requires that alarms be hard-wired with battery back-up, powered by a sealed 10-year battery, or connected to an on-site control panel. Alarms will have to be installed on the wall inside each room that contains a device that emits CO, is adjacent to a room or area that contains a device that emits CO, is adjacent to an enclosed and unventilated attached garage, or is connected by ductwork to an enclosed attached garage or an area that contains a CO-emitting device. These requirements went into effect October 1, 2016, with full compliance required by **April 1, 2018**.

New Jersey: New Jersey Governor Chris Christie signed **Assembly Bill 4073**, which requires the installation of carbon monoxide alarms in all new and existing commercial buildings that do not currently require alarms. These requirements went into effect immediately for new construction. Existing commercial buildings had 90 days to comply, which placed the effective date on Feb. 7, 2016. In addition, Governor Christie recently signed a bill (**Assembly Bill 3662**) that updates the state's driver education course requirements, requiring the inclusion of CO safety tips and information on how to avoid CO poisoning from motor vehicles within the curriculum. Assembly Bill 3662, named the Rosa Bonilla Family Act, was introduced following the deaths of a mother and her two children from vehicular carbon monoxide poisoning. This new regulation will go into effect **January 1, 2018**.

Legislation Taking Effect in 2019

10-Year

New York: The enactment of **Assembly Bill 9207** delayed the implementation of the state's requirement that solely battery-powered alarms feature sealed, 10-year batteries, until **April 1, 2019**. This bill excludes battery-powered alarms ordered by or in the inventory of owners, contractors, managing agents, wholesalers and retailers prior to the effective date, as well as alarms which receive their power from the electrical system of the building, fire alarm systems with smoke detectors, fire alarm devices that connect to a panel, or other devices that use a low-power radio frequency wireless communication signal. From April 1, 2019, onward, all other battery-operated alarms sold within the state are required to have 10-year batteries.

Carbon Monoxide

Ohio: The Ohio Department of Commerce recently adopted updates to the state fire code (**OH 21936 2017**), proposed by the Ohio State Fire Marshal, which require carbon monoxide alarms in existing multi-dwelling properties (hotels, motels, care facilities, multi-family housing, etc.) by **January 1, 2019**. Alarms may be solely battery operated. State law already requires CO alarms in newly constructed residential buildings. Previously, the Ohio Board of Building Standards formally adopted a change to Ohio's residential smoke alarm law that required the installation of smoke alarms with ionization and photoelectric technologies in new construction of one-, two-, and three-family dwellings effective Jan. 1, 2016. Each floor of each dwelling unit is required to have either a dual sensor alarm, or one ionization and one photoelectric alarm. The new regulation mandates both photoelectric and ionization technologies. Under existing Ohio code, all smoke alarms in new residential construction must be interconnected and hard-wired, unless they are installed in buildings without commercial power.

States with "7-Year Switch" CO Legislation Anniversaries

2018

- California
- Idaho
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Nebraska
- New Mexico
- North Dakota
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- Virginia
- Washington

- Wisconsin

2019

- Alabama
- Arkansas
- South Dakota
- West Virginia

Other 10-Year Alarm Legislation:

Enacted:

California: As of July 1, 2014, **Senate Bill 745** required all smoke alarms sold within the state to contain a non-replaceable, non-removable battery that is capable of powering the smoke alarm for a minimum of 10 years, if battery operated. Alarms do not need to include an end-of-life feature. On January 1, 2015, the bill also required smoke alarms to display the manufacture date, provide a place to write the date of installation on the device and incorporate a hush feature. Please note that the grace period for previously ordered alarms that were in the inventory of an owner, managing agent, contractor, by July 1, 2015, has now expired. On January 1, 2016, new requirements for rental properties went into effect, requiring landlords who rent one or more dwelling units in a property to bring their properties up to current building standards, which require smoke alarms in every bedroom in addition to those in hallways. Existing alarms do not need to be replaced unless the alarm is inoperable.

Cleveland, Ohio: In 2015, the Cleveland City Council approved an emergency ordinance (**Ordinance 1528-2015**) that requires any battery-operated smoke detector be replaced with 10-year battery models upon its expiration. The ordinance applies to both new and existing homes, and went into effect immediately upon passage in May 2015.

Denver, Colo.: The 2015 Denver Fire Code requires that, in existing buildings where battery-operated smoke alarms are permitted, all currently installed battery-operated alarms be replaced with 10-year lithium battery models upon expiration. This regulation also applies to CO and combination smoke/CO alarms. This code requirement went into effect in 2016.

Florida: Signed by Gov. Rick Scott in June 2014, **Florida House Bill 7147** allows 10-year battery-powered smoke alarms to replace AC-wired alarms in some new projects and mandate 10-year battery-powered alarms in lieu of all other battery-powered units. The law took effect January 1, 2015. In response, lawmakers filed two identical bills, **Senate Bill 704** and **House Bill 535**, which would allow exemptions for alarms that use low-power, radio frequency wireless communication signals or that contain multiple sensors, such as a combination smoke/carbon monoxide alarm. House Bill 535 passed both the Senate and House, and was signed by the governor in March 2016, thus immediately enacting these exemptions.

Georgia: The Georgia Office of Insurance and Safety Fire Commissioner requires that battery-operated smoke alarms installed in residential multi-family dwellings built before 1987 must be replaced with 10-year sealed battery smoke alarms under these conditions: if the smoke alarm is older than 10 years,

needs to be replaced for any reason, does not include a date of manufacture or the dwelling's owners cannot prove that they have a program in place to test and maintain smoke alarms and replace batteries. This requirement, effective January 30, 2014, excludes one- and two-family homes and townhomes.

Houston, Texas: An amendment to the Houston City Fire Code (**Ord. No. 2015-1289**) requires that single-station battery operated smoke alarms be replaced with 10-year battery alarms upon their expiration and replacement. The law affects both institutional and residential properties. The law includes exemptions for additional smoke alarms that are installed beyond the building's current requirements, as well as alarms connected to a fire alarm system. These requirements went into effect January 1, 2017.

Indianapolis, Ind.: The City-County Council of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana, has enacted a law requiring battery-operated smoke alarms to be powered by 10-year sealed batteries. Indianapolis **Proposition 364** states that all existing dwelling units within the county must be equipped with a minimum of one smoke alarm. In new construction, smoke alarms must be installed in each sleeping room and be arranged so that operation of any smoke alarm causes all smoke alarms to sound. If the alarm is solely powered by a battery, the battery must be non-removable, non-replaceable and capable of powering the alarm for a minimum of 10 years. Battery-operated alarms connected to a panel or using low-power wireless communication signals are exempt from this battery requirement. Battery-operated alarms installed prior to August 1, 2014, must be replaced by 10-year sealed battery models at the time of their expiration. This law took effect August 1, 2014.

Illinois: Illinois Governor Bruce Rauner has signed **House Bill 3773** into law, thereby requiring battery-operated smoke detectors in dwelling units to be powered by a non-replaceable, non-removable 10-year battery. The bill was signed in August 2017. Battery-operated smoke alarms that use low-power radio frequency wireless communication signals, Wi-Fi or other Wireless Local Area Networking capability are exempt from this new requirement. Hardwired smoke detectors are still acceptable, and smoke detectors do not need to be interconnected. The bill also makes exceptions for any dwelling units and hotels within municipalities with a population greater than 1,000,000 inhabitants, effectively excluding buildings within the city limits of Chicago from being subject to the new terms. The effective date of House Bill 3733 (now known as **Public Act 200**) is January 1, 2023.

Louisiana: Louisiana **House Bill 372** (Act No. 163) took effect throughout the state of Louisiana on January 1, 2011. The law requires that all existing one- or two-family dwellings contain, at a minimum, an operable 10-year sealed lithium battery smoke detector at the time of lease or sale. The law does not pertain to newer homes built or remodeled after 1992 that are required, by law, to feature a hardwired alarm in each sleeping area and in the hallway of each floor.

Massachusetts: The Massachusetts Comprehensive Fire Safety Code (**Smoke Alarm Regulations - 527 CMR 1.00:13.7**) requires the installation of hardwired photoelectric smoke alarms or 10-year battery photoelectric smoke alarms in homes built or modified before 1975 prior to sale. Note that both ionization and photoelectric smoke alarms were previously already required in other homes. The code exempts photoelectric battery-operated smoke alarms that use low-power radio frequency wireless communication signals, Wi-Fi or other Wireless Local Area Networking capability. In addition, the code's 10-year battery requirement pertains only to alarms with replaceable batteries, not hardwired alarms. Additional alarms not required by code are also exempt. This regulation went into effect December 1, 2016.

New York City, N.Y.: The New York City Council adopted changes to the administrative code that amends smoke alarm requirements and includes a provision to mandate alarm replacement every 10 years. Specific changes enacted via **Introductory Resolution 1111** (now known as **Local Law 112**) include replacement of smoke alarms required in dwelling units by the New York City Building Code when the alarms have met manufacturers' suggested useful life, as well as end-of-life notification and power source requirements. All battery-operated smoke alarms installed after the effective date of the ordinance must feature a non-removable, non-replaceable battery that powers the alarm for a minimum of 10 years; and shall emit an audible end-of-life signal notifying consumers at the expiration of the useful life of the alarm. Current requirements for New York City buildings call for hard-wired alarms with battery back-up – unless the building was built before 1982 and has not been updated since then. The official interpretation by the New York City Buildings Commission is that these requirements apply to the pre-1982 buildings that were/are not required to have hard-wired alarms. These regulations took effect April 1, 2014.

North Carolina: North Carolina's **Landlord-Tenant law** requires landlords to install 10-year battery smoke alarms when installing or replacing smoke alarms in tenant properties. The law excludes hard-wired smoke alarms, as well as combination smoke/CO alarms. This portion of the Landlord-Tenant law went into effect December 31, 2012.

Oregon: Oregon law (**ORS 479.297**) requires all solely battery-operated ionization smoke alarms sold in the state to be packaged with a 10-year battery. It also requires that all ionization smoke alarms include a hush mechanism that allows a person to temporarily disengage the alarm for a period of not more than 15 minutes. This law has been in effect since 1998.

Philadelphia, Penn.: The Philadelphia City Council adopted changes to the city's Building Construction and Occupancy Code regarding the installation of 10-year sealed battery smoke alarms in certain residential facilities. Signed in October 2012, **Bill No. 120278** requires that solely battery-powered smoke alarms required in certain residential units (primarily older housing stock) must be replaced with 10-year sealed battery models. One- and two-family dwellings built on or after January 1, 1988, and apartment dwelling units are not affected, as those dwellings are required to have hard-wired smoke alarms. These requirements went into effect Jan. 9, 2013.

Phoenix, Ariz.: The City of Phoenix, Ariz., passed amendments to the city's Fire Code, requiring that solely battery-operated smoke alarms be replaced with smoke alarms with 10-year sealed lithium batteries once existing alarms expire. This amendment went into effect April 18, 2014. The Phoenix Fire Code is based on the 2012 International Fire Code, which already requires hard-wired, interconnected or wirelessly interconnected smoke alarms in new dwelling units. This amendment affects only existing dwelling units that are allowed to have solely battery-operated smoke alarms, which limits the scope of this regulation to single-family homes and apartment units built prior to 1998 in the City of Phoenix. According to the City's Fire Protection Engineer, all alarms listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory are acceptable if the devices are installed in accordance with their listings, per the current code for the City of Phoenix.

Wisconsin: **Wisconsin Commercial Building Code** requires the installation of 10-year sealed battery smoke alarms or hard-wired smoke alarms with battery backup in new and existing multi-family dwellings that do not exceed 60 feet in height or six stories and consist of three or more attached dwelling units. These regulations went into effect on Sept. 1, 2011, and affect jurisdictions outside of Madison and Milwaukee. Effective June 1, 2013, all smoke alarms that use batteries as their primary power source in residential buildings in the city of Milwaukee must be replaced with those that include non-replaceable, non-removable 10-year batteries. A similar law went into effect in Madison on August 15, 2010.

Proposed/Pending:

New Jersey: The New Jersey Division of Fire Safety has proposed an amendment to the state's fire prevention code that would require 10-year sealed battery smoke alarms in certain existing dwellings. Under the proposal, single-, double- and multi-family dwellings that were constructed prior to the state's adoption of the Uniform Construction Code Act of 1975 will be required to install 10-year sealed battery smoke alarms – unless they have already installed hardwired alarms. This proposed change was open for public comment until Nov. 17, 2017. Should it meet final state approval, these new regulations would go into effect immediately.

Failed:

No new bills to report.

Other General Legislation:

Enacted:

Baltimore County, Maryland: **Baltimore County Code (14-2-201)** and Rental Licensing Regulations require hardwired smoke detectors with battery backup to be installed in corridors outside of sleeping areas in all dwellings containing six or fewer rental units. Buildings with seven or more rental units are subject to state regulations.

Connecticut: In July 2013, Connecticut Gov. Dannel Malloy signed **House Bill 6160**, which required working smoke and CO alarms in one- and two-family dwellings prior to sale of the home. Sellers of one- and two-family dwellings must demonstrate that the dwelling has working smoke and CO alarms before a title transfer is complete. The law only affects dwellings for which a building permit was issued between October 1, 1985, and October 1, 2005. The law allows smoke and CO alarms to draw power from any source. It did, however, indicate that CO alarms must be capable of visibly showing the amount of CO present as a reading in parts per million. Lawmakers rescinded this provision with Senate Bill 427, which was signed by Gov. Malloy in June 2014. The effective date of Senate Bill 427 was July 1, 2014.

Idaho: The Idaho Senate and House passed and therefore enacted a Senate Concurrent Resolution (**No. 145**) that recognizes the need for carbon monoxide alarms in homes and urges residents to protect themselves from this poisonous gas. Referring to CO poisoning as a “serious public safety concern both locally and nationally,” this resolution does not require CO alarms. It does, however, send a strong message about the importance of public awareness and the potential fatalities that can result from CO poisoning.

Indiana: Former Indiana Governor Mike Pence signed a bill that requires an additional level of approval for any building law or fire prevention ordinance. Indiana **House Bill 1300** specifies that an ordinance or other regulation adopted by a political subdivision that qualifies as a fire safety law or a building law must be submitted to the fire prevention and building safety commission for review within 30 days of adoption, and is not effective until it is approved by the commission. These requirements took effect immediately upon signing in May 2015.

With this in place, the Indiana Fire Prevention & Building Safety Commission approved a LaPorte ordinance (LaPorte Carbon Monoxide Ordinance No. 2) requiring CO alarms in all new residential construction. The bill had been a years-long effort by Dot Kesling of LOK Wishing Tree Foundation, who lost her daughter to CO poisoning. Indiana currently has no state-wide CO alarm requirement – and intentionally omitted CO alarm requirements when the state adopted the 2012 International Fire Code

due to “lack of consistency” among CO detection technology. With the approval of this ordinance, LaPorte made history as the first city in the state to adopt a CO ordinance, opening the door for similar legislation from other municipalities. This requirement for new construction took immediate effect. **Following the approval of the LaPorte ordinance, the Indiana Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission has also approved ordinances from Porter County, Ind., and Chesterton, Ind., that require CO alarms in all multi-dwelling properties, including apartments, hotels, motels, nursing homes and other lodging establishments. These requirements are also now in effect.**

Lebanon, Penn.: The Lebanon City Council (Lebanon, Penn.) has passed a bill that expands existing carbon monoxide alarm laws to require owners of duplexes and row houses, and all rental property landlords, to install CO alarms. It also requires CO alarms in hotels, motels and boarding houses. (Previous law only required CO alarms in rental properties with three or more units.) The law exempts detached, single-family, owner-occupied homes from these requirements.

Long Island, N.Y.: Following a tragic incident that occurred in Long Island, N.Y., in which one man died and more than two dozen people were taken to area hospitals due to apparent carbon monoxide exposure in a basement of a restaurant, many local municipalities have passed laws regarding the installation of carbon monoxide alarms.

- Officials in North Hempstead unanimously approved a law requiring carbon monoxide detectors in commercial and public facilities. Under the law, all new "places of public assembly" are required to have hard-wired detectors with a digital readout on and above floors near systems that can produce carbon monoxide, such as furnaces, hot water heaters and stoves. Existing businesses are required to have standard detectors with a digital readout that plug into electrical outlets.
- In neighboring Nassau County, officials passed a bill requiring CO alarms in public and commercial buildings within the county. In a rare bipartisan vote, lawmakers backed revising the fire protection code to make CO detectors mandatory in new and existing structures by Jan. 1, 2015. To lessen the financial impact on businesses, only new buildings and those seeking new permits for major renovations have to install hard-wired carbon monoxide detection systems that connect to the county's fire alarm network. Existing locations are only required to install plug-in or battery-operated detectors.
- The Town Board of Brookhaven has adopted a digital carbon monoxide detector requirement that affects both new and existing homes. The law requires that carbon monoxide detectors feature digital readouts. The enforcement date is immediately for new homes while existing homes must be in compliance by August 1, 2021.

Louisiana: The Louisiana governor signed **House Bill 1267** into law, thus affecting CO alarms in hotels and guest lodgings throughout the state. House Bill 1267 gives the fire marshal or designee the authority to require the owner or lessee of a hotel built prior to August 1, 2014, to install a carbon monoxide detection system if the fire marshal or designee determines a need upon plan review, investigation or inspection. Approximately 20 percent of properties are inspected each year, so CO alarms will likely be required in all lodging within five years of the enactment date. The bill states that possible sources that may lead to this requirement include attached and enclosed garages and the existence of fossil-fuel burning appliances. Boarding houses, hotels and motels would be the subject of these designations under this law. Alarm power source is not specified in the bill. The law took effect upon adoption, on May 28, 2014.

Maine: The Maine governor signed into law an act (**Public Law Chapter 324**) requiring landlords to test residential properties for radon. The law requires landlords to test the air of residential buildings for radon as of March 1, 2014, and every 10 years thereafter when requested by the tenant. A landlord or other person acting on behalf of a landlord may conduct a test on a residential building that, at a minimum, does not include an elevator shaft, an unsealed utility chase or open pathway, a forced hot air or central air system or private well water. In all other instances, the law requires that the radon test be performed by a person registered with the Department of Health and Human Services. Any test or testing equipment must conform to any protocols identified in rules adopted by the Department of Health and Human Services. Buildings with an installed mitigation system are exempt from the requirement, as are buildings that are used only for short-term rentals. The law defines short-term rentals as a rental period of 100 days or less where no lease renewal or extension can occur.

In addition, the Maine legislature overrode Gov. Paul LePage's veto of **Senate Bill 216**, requiring carbon monoxide detectors in renovated single-family homes and multifamily dwellings such as hotels, dormitories, fraternities, sororities and child care facilities. This law requires hardwired carbon monoxide alarms with battery back-up or alarms with 10-year sealed batteries in hotels, dormitories, fraternities, sororities and child care facilities. Owners of existing single-family dwellings that add a bedroom during renovation are required to install hardwired carbon monoxide alarms with battery back-up. The provisions of this bill officially took effect on Jan. 1, 2016. In response, LePage has signed an "emergency" bill, **Senate Bill 574**, intended to eliminate confusion and the cost surrounding these new requirements by allowing non-10-year CO alarms, if alarms use low-power radio frequency wireless communication signals, use multiple sensors, have low-frequency audible notification capability or are connected to a control panel. Senate Bill 574 does not impact CO alarm requirements for single-family housing. The provisions of this bill are now in effect.

Maryland: The Maryland governor has signed **Senate Bill 107** into law, thus requiring existing hotels to install carbon monoxide (CO) alarms in some guest rooms. The law requires alarms on the wall inside each guest room that contains a device that emits CO, is adjacent to a room or area that contains a device that emits CO, is adjacent to an unventilated attached garage or is connected by ductwork to an unventilated attached garage or room or area that contains a device that emits CO. Alarms may be hard-wired, plug-in with battery back-up, smoke/CO combination or 10-year sealed battery operated. Combination smoke/CO alarms must meet ANSI/UL Standards 217 and 2034 or ANSI/UL 268 and 2075. The law also permits sealed battery operated alarms without 10-year batteries if they are connected to an on-site or off-site control unit that monitors the alarm remotely and alerts a responsible party when the device activates the alarm signal. For reference, newly constructed (post-2008) hotels are already required to have CO alarms installed. Maryland Senate Bill 107 went into effect June 1, 2015.

Minnesota: The Minnesota governor has signed into law new requirements for carbon monoxide alarms on motor-operated boats. As part of the state's Omnibus Spending Bill (**Senate Bill 2749**), Minnesota law will require "marine carbon monoxide detection systems" on all boats that have an enclosed accommodation compartment, such as an enclosed "head" (bathroom), sleeping area or galley (kitchen) with sink. The alarm must meet the requirements of the American Boat and Yacht Council Standard A-24, July, 2015, for carbon monoxide detection systems, and portable and home carbon monoxide alarms do not comply. Other gasoline-powered boats must affix warning stickers in the vicinity of the re-boarding/stern area, the steering station, and in or at the entrance to any enclosed occupancy compartment – but no alarm is required. These requirements went into effect May 1, 2017.

Nebraska: Nebraska Governor Pete Ricketts has signed **Legislative Bill 34**, requiring CO alarms in homes and apartments. As of January 1, 2017, the law requires CO alarms in all new residential dwellings (single and multi-family). Existing dwellings that undergo renovation, rental properties that have a change in tenancy, and existing multi-family properties that are sold and bought also must now comply.

Under the law, battery-operated, plug-in, hard-wired and combination smoke/CO alarms are all permitted.

New York: New York Governor Andrew Cuomo signed **Assembly Bill 8875** into law, requiring the installation of carbon monoxide detectors in restaurants and other commercial buildings and buildings with multiple dwellings. Furthermore, **Assembly Bill 8963**, which also requires carbon monoxide alarms in commercial buildings, has also been signed into law. There is an obvious overlap in the requirements set forth in Assembly Bill 8875 and 8963. However, Assembly Bill 8875 only affects New York City code, while Assembly Bill 8963 is a state-wide requirement. In addition, Assembly Bill 8875 expressly calls out the need for carbon monoxide detectors in restaurants. Both bills were a direct response to a tragic incident that occurred on Long Island, in which one man died and more than two dozen people were taken to area hospitals due to apparent carbon monoxide exposure in a basement of a restaurant. Both laws took effect Jan. 18, 2015.

New York City, N.Y.: New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio signed **Introductory Bill 0011-2014** into law, amending the building code and thus requiring carbon monoxide (CO) alarms in specified public buildings. Affected “places of assembly” include Group A-1, A-2 and A-3 occupancies, which encompass a wide range of structures such as theaters, concert halls, nightclubs, galleries, classrooms, museums, gymnasiums and auditoriums. Int. 0011-2014 specifies that alarms must have built-in sounder bases and transmit a signal to a central supervising station, which can initiate an audible and visual alarm. This local law took effect October 1, 2014. Structures with construction permits filed prior to this date were exempt from these requirements.

North Carolina: The North Carolina governor signed into law **Senate Bill 734**, which requires that nearly all lodging establishments, including those that offer seven or more continuous day stays, install carbon monoxide alarms in each dwelling unit that shares a wall with a unit that has a combustion heater. In addition to these lodging requirements, Senate Bill 734 also includes a provision that states that the Building Code Council may require carbon monoxide alarms in other hotel dwelling units with no combustion heater, appliance or fireplace other than a wood-burning fireplace only upon a finding by the Council that CO emissions from wood-burning fireplaces constitute a substantial threat to public health and safety, as well as a report by the Council to the Joint Legislative Commission on Government Operations that provides the basis for the Council's finding of a substantial threat to public health and safety. Senate Bill 734 took effect on Nov. 17, 2014.

Ohio municipalities: Several Ohio cities have enacted laws requiring photoelectric alarms.

- The City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio, located near Cleveland, has adopted a resolution that requires the installation of photoelectric smoke alarms before homes can be sold and before rental units can pass inspection. Photoelectric alarms will be required on each level of the dwelling unit.
- In addition, the City of Oxford, Ohio, also has adopted a resolution that requires the installation of photoelectric smoke alarms, as well as carbon monoxide alarms and fire extinguishers, in select dwellings. Starting March 1, 2014, smoke alarms required by city code must be photoelectric. The law further stipulates placement of alarms, including in each room used for sleeping purposes, outside each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms, and on every level of a dwelling unit, including basements. The law also includes new mandates for alarm interconnectivity in cases where alterations, repair or construction result in the removal of an interior wall or ceiling finishes. Where ionization-type interconnected

detection systems were installed prior to March 1, 2014, the requirement for photoelectric detectors may be satisfied either by replacing the interconnected detectors or by installing supplemental, battery-powered, individual detectors and maintain both systems. After March 1, 2017, all interconnected detection systems must be changed to photoelectric type detectors.

- In 2013, the City of Cincinnati passed a bill requiring photoelectric alarms in rental properties.

Pennsylvania: Former Pennsylvania Gov. Tom Corbett signed a bill that sets standards and disclosure for carbon monoxide alarms, and also requires CO alarms to be installed in multi-family dwellings. **Senate Bill 607** requires Pennsylvania homeowners, upon the sale of their home, to disclose to the buyer if the structure is equipped with a CO alarm in the vicinity of each bedroom and the fossil-fuel appliance or heater, and requires owners of multi-family dwellings to install CO alarms in the vicinity of bedrooms and the fossil fuel appliance or heater. The law took effect in June 2015, 18 months after its signing in December 2013. In addition, the Pennsylvania governor has signed and, therefore, enacted House Bill 264, which requires the installation of CO alarms in dependent care facilities that use a fossil fuel-burning heater or appliance. Facilities affected by the bill include long-term nursing facilities and assisted living residences. Alarms may be hardwired, plugged in, or battery-powered. These requirements took effect on September 23, 2016.

Prince George's County, Md.: Prince George's County adopted a bill, **CB-96-2012**, that requires owners/occupants of new and existing one- and two-family residential dwellings, multi-family apartment houses and hotels/motels/dormitories to install at least one CO detector on each level of the unit. For a new residence, CO detectors must be directly hard-wired to the building's power supply with battery backup; for an existing residence, CO detectors may be AC-powered with battery backup, and installed prior to the sale or transfer of ownership. The bill was adopted on Nov. 7, 2012.

Tennessee: Tennessee Gov. Bill Haslam signed **Senate Bill 647**, which requires carbon monoxide detectors in all existing and newly constructed hotels that contain fuel-burning elements. Existing hotels, or those that began construction before January 1, 2016, are allowed to install direct-wired, hardwired, battery-operated or plug-in carbon monoxide detectors. Hotels that begin construction after January 1, 2016, are required to have direct-wired carbon monoxide detectors. In either case, the alarms must be installed within 10 feet of all rooms used for sleeping, and must meet the requirements of ANSI/UL 2034 or ANSI/UL 2075. This law took effect January 1, 2016.

Texas: House Bill 2447, which governs the sale and advertisement of portable fire extinguishers, took effect September 1, 2013. The law prohibits the sale and advertisement of portable fire extinguishers unless the device conforms to NFPA 10 or a successor standard adopted by the commissioner of insurance that is at least as stringent as NFPA 10, and is specifically listed for that use by a testing laboratory approved by the Texas Department of Insurance. However, citing consumer confusion and lack of clarity in the bill, State Fire Marshal's Office has informed First Alert that it is not planning on taking new action related to HB 2447 that would impact the sale of aerosol fire suppression devices that do not purport to be portable fire extinguishers or fire extinguishers, such as First Alert Tundra. For the time being, First Alert Tundra may continue to be sold throughout Texas. The Fire Marshal's Office does recommend more prominent labeling of aerosol fire suppression devices, and anticipates continued discussion regarding the matter.

Troy, Ohio: The City Council of Troy, Ohio, has passed a bill requiring carbon monoxide alarms in rental dwelling units. The bill allows for both battery-operated and hardwired alarms. Dwelling units that do not contain fuel-burning appliances or have an attached garage are exempt from this requirement, as long as they are not connected by duct work or are located more than one story above or below any story that contains a potential carbon monoxide source. **Ordinance 0-6-2016** was passed as an

emergency measure in response to the deaths of three children who died from carbon monoxide poisoning, and took effect immediately.

Utah: The Utah governor signed **House Bill 316**, expanding current CO detection requirements to include I-2 Occupancy Groups (hospitals and nursing homes). It also expanded current requirements to include all floors of any covered building (R, I-1, I-2 and I-4) with a fuel-burning appliance or attached garage. Prior law only required detection on floors with sleeping units. These requirements took effect July 1, 2016.

Vermont: The State of Vermont has enacted a law which requires that producers of primary batteries sold within the state participate in an approved battery stewardship/recycle program. As of January 1, 2016, **Act 0139 (House Bill 695)** prohibits the sale of any battery which is not part of a battery stewardship/recycling program. This law affects batteries sold with personal or household consumer products, including co-packaged smoke and carbon monoxide alarms with non-sealed batteries included. The law exempts products whose batteries are “not easily removable or not intended to be removed from a consumer product.” Retailers that offer a primary battery for sale to any consumer or business at retail in the State through any means – including sales outlets, catalogs and Internet websites – will only be allowed to sell batteries that participate in this stewardship program. In order to be considered an approved battery for sale as of January 1, 2016, the battery producer must pay a registration fee of \$15,000 annually to participate in a stewardship program. The producer’s name and brand will then be designated on the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources website as an approved battery. A producer who annually sells, offers for sale, distributes, or imports in or into the state primary batteries with a total retail value of less than \$2,000.00 is exempt from these requirements.

Virginia: The Virginia governor signed **Senate Bill 490** into law, thereby requiring landlords to install and maintain carbon monoxide detectors in dwelling units within 90 days of receiving a written request from tenants. This is a diluted version of the original proposal, which would have required installation of CO alarms in all rental dwellings. No specific information regarding power source is included. The bill further stipulates that the tenant shall not remove or tamper with a properly functioning carbon monoxide detector, including removing any working batteries, so as to render the carbon monoxide detector inoperative. The amended version of the bill states that landlords may charge tenants a reasonable fee for installation of alarms as well. The law went into effect July 1, 2014.

Proposed/Pending:

California: A bill has been introduced in the California Senate that would strengthen measures to protect user privacy regarding connected home devices. **Senate Bill 327** would require device manufacturers to equip the devices with “reasonable security features” to protect user privacy when collecting personal information. In addition, the bill requires that devices indicate when they are collecting information and obtain user consent before submitting information via the Internet. Manufacturers must also provide written notice of the device’s collection functions at point-of-sale, and provide users with direct notification of updates and security patches. Any device that is capable of connecting to the Internet, or with another connected device, would be required to comply with these measures. Senate Bill 327 was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and has received three readings before the full Senate. It is now classified as an “inactive file,” and is pending carryover into the next legislative session.

Delaware: A bill has been introduced in the Delaware Senate that would strengthen CO alarm requirements for hotels and other multi-dwelling properties, including apartment buildings. **Senate Bill 91** would require the installation of carbon monoxide alarms in each sleeping area and in any room with a CO source or adjacent to an attached garage. Compliance with this requirement would be phased in,

with new properties having to comply immediately. Properties currently under construction would have one year to comply, while existing properties must comply within two years. Senate Bill 91 has been referred to Senate Corrections & Public Safety Committee for review, and is now pending carryover into the next legislative session.

Maryland: A bill has been filed in the Maryland Senate (**Senate Bill 46**) that would require motorboats within Maryland waters be equipped with marine carbon monoxide detection systems. The bill also stipulates that carbon monoxide poisoning information be included in boating safety courses, and that carbon monoxide warning labels be affixed to gasoline-powered boating equipment. The bill is currently pending discussion in the Senate Education, Health & Environmental Affairs Committee, and will be taken up in the 2018 legislative session. Should it pass, this requirement would go into effect October 1, 2018.

Massachusetts: A bill introduced in January 2017 (**Senate Bill 1243**) in the Massachusetts Senate would require radon testing in public schools and child care facilities. Details, scheduling and requirements of such testing will be set by the Department of Public Health upon enactment of the bill. Senate Bill 1243 has been filed as Senate Docket 717 and is pending discussion in the Joint Committee on Public Health. Should it pass, these requirements would go into effect one year after its enactment.

Michigan: A bill has been introduced in the Michigan Senate that would strengthen CO alarm requirements for hotels and other transient dwelling properties, including boarding houses and motels. **Senate Bill 379** would require CO alarms installed both near CO sources, as well as in rooms and areas adjoining CO sources, in all such properties built on or after December 1, 2009. Current requirements only call for CO alarms on these properties at or near the site of the CO source. This bill comes in the aftermath of a deadly CO poisoning that took place at a Michigan hotel in April 2017, killing one teenager and poisoning 13 others. However, it stops short of requiring CO alarms in all existing hotels. Senate Bill 379 is in the Senate Regulatory Reform Committee for discussion. Should it pass, these requirements would go into effect immediately.

New York City: In 2014, the New York City Council introduced a bill (**Introductory Number 0056-2014**) that would amend the administrative code of New York City to require smoke alarms in R-1 and R-2 multi-dwelling residential buildings to be photoelectric. The change in code would affect dwellings such as apartments, dormitories, fraternity and sorority housing, hotels, motels and boarding houses. It would not affect single-family homes. The bill was heard by the Committee on Housing and Buildings in November 2015, and has not yet been brought to the full City Council for discussion. It was refiled at the end of the 2017 legislative session for future discussion.

New York: A bill has been introduced in the New York Senate that would require operable fire extinguishers in any rented multi-dwelling unit, including two-family dwellings, co-ops and condominiums not occupied by the owner, as well as apartment building units. **Senate Bill 6250** has been referred to the Senate Committee on Housing, Construction and Community Development for discussion. Should it pass, this requirement would go into effect immediately.

In addition, the New York legislature is considering several bills from the previous legislative session regarding carbon monoxide and smoke alarm regulations within the state:

- **Assembly Bill 6303**, previously introduced in 2016 as Assembly Bill 9342, would require all motor vehicles manufactured or assembled after July 1, 2018, to be sold or registered in New York to include the option to be equipped with a carbon monoxide (CO) detector to ensure carbon monoxide levels in the cab of the vehicle have not reached unsafe levels. The regulation standards for CO detectors in vehicles will be established by the commissioner of the

department of motor vehicles. The bill has been referred to the Assembly Transportation Committee for discussion.

- **Assembly Bill 6708** and **Senate Bill 5797** would require working carbon monoxide detectors to be carried on all closed bow boats. The bills amend the existing navigation law and would take effect immediately upon passage. In June 2017, Assembly Bill 6708 was passed by the full Assembly and sent to the Senate Rules Committee for discussion. Senate Bill 5797 is pending discussion with the Senate Cultural Affairs, Tourism, Parks and Recreation Committee.
- **Assembly Bill 1406** would require smoke alarm manufacturers to initiate ionization alarm recycling programs in the state. Manufacturers would be required to register with the state and maintain a waste acceptance program for the collection, handling and recycling or reuse of ionization alarms. Failure to do so would revoke manufacturers' ability to sell such alarms for individual residential or commercial use. This is the fourth bill proposed in recent years that would institute such a program. Previously, Assembly Bill 2740, proposed in 2015, and Assembly Bill 1767, proposed in 2013, failed to pass prior to legislative adjournment, and Senate Bill 6574, proposed in 2012, never passed the first committee hearing. Assembly Bill 1406 is pending discussion in the Assembly Environmental Conservation Committee.
- **Assembly Bill 3237** and **Senate Bill 1886** would require owners of one-and two-family dwellings to install interconnected battery-operated or hardwired smoke alarms. The bills define "interconnected" as alarms that communicate such that the sounding of one alarm triggers interconnected alarms to also signal warnings. Both battery-operated and hardwired alarms are mentioned as compliant. Both bills have an enforcement date of January 1, 2028. Assembly Bill 3237 was passed by the Assembly Rules Committee in June 2017, and has been referred to the full Assembly for vote. Senate Bill 1886 is with the Senate Committee on Housing, Construction and Community Development. The bills are identical to previously proposed 2015 Assembly Bill 4355 and Senate Bill 5909.
- **Assembly Bill 2361** and **Senate Bill 666** would establish September 2017 as a tax-free period for storm-related safety products, including smoke and carbon monoxide alarms, as well as fire extinguishers. Other products mentioned in the bills include snow blowers, battery and self-operated radios and generators. Although these bills do not impose any new smoke or CO alarm requirements, they may lead to greater consumer awareness and interest in these products. Assembly Bill 2361 is with the Assembly Government Operations Committee, while Senate Bill 666 is with the Senate Investigations and Government Operations Committee, for discussion. Considering the September 2017 designation, this bill is likely to be revised with a new date or fail in committee.
- **Assembly Bill 6288** and **Senate Bill 5249**, referred to as "Averyana's Law," which would provide a tax credit to owners of residential buildings who install smoke alarms with photoelectric sensing technology. The credit would be equal to the amount of tax otherwise imposed on the alarm. Photoelectric, dual-sensor, and photoelectric smoke/carbon monoxide would all qualify for the credit. If enacted into law, the credit would be in effect for the 2017 taxable year. The bills are an updated version of 2015 Assembly Bill 5672, which failed to pass out of committee prior to the adjournment of the previous legislative session. Assembly Bill 6288 is with the Assembly Ways and Means Committee for discussion, while Senate Bill 5249 is with the Senate Investigations and Government Operations Committee.

- **Assembly Bill 6280** and **Senate Bill 1448** would require that producers of primary batteries sold within the state to participate in an approved battery stewardship/recycle program. The bill states that on or before April 1, 2018, any producer selling or distributing primary batteries must submit a plan to the state for the creation of or participation in a primary battery stewardship program. This law would affect batteries sold with personal or household consumer products, including co-packaged smoke and carbon monoxide alarms with non-sealed batteries included. The law exempts products whose battery is “not easily removable or is not intended to be removed from a consumer product.” Starting January 1, 2019, retailers that offer a primary battery for sale to any consumer or business at retail in the State through any means – including sales outlets, catalogs and Internet websites – will only be allowed to sell batteries that participate in this stewardship program. The law includes an inventory exemption, which states that the retailer is not responsible for any unlawful sale of a primary battery if the retailer purchased the battery prior to January 1, 2019, and sells the product on or before January 1, 2020. In order to be considered an approved battery for sale, the battery producer must pay an administrative fee of \$7,500 if acting individually, or \$15,000 annually to participate in a pre-approved stewardship program. Assembly Bill 6280 has passed the full Assembly, and both bills are with the Senate Environmental Conservation Committee for discussion.

Pennsylvania: State Senator Wayne Fontana has reintroduced another bill regarding carbon monoxide alarms in hospitality facilities. Pennsylvania **Senate Bill 437** would require the installation of CO alarms in all hotels, motels, inns and guest houses with fuel-burning appliances or attached garages. The bill states that alarms must be placed in the vicinity of the appliance or garage, and hardwired, battery-operated, plug-in and combination smoke/CO alarms all comply. Should it pass into law, these requirements would go into effect immediately. Senate Bill 437 is an updated version of 2015 Pennsylvania Senate Bill 259, which failed to pass prior to the adjournment of the legislative session. It is currently pending discussion in the Senate Committee on Community, Economic and Recreational Development.

South Carolina: House Bill 3005 has been filed in the South Carolina House, and would require all existing one-, two-, and multi-family dwellings to install smoke alarms in accordance with IRC 2012. Existing smoke alarm requirements only apply to rental and new construction built after 1994. The bill is currently in the House Labor, Commerce and Industry Committee for discussion, and is pending carryover into the next legislative session. Should it pass both chambers, it would go into effect immediately upon the Governor’s signature.

U.S. Senate: Minnesota Senator Amy Klobuchar introduced a resolution (Senate Resolution 296) to formally designate the week of November 5, 2017 as National Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Awareness Week. The bill is pending discussion in the Senate Judiciary Committee. However, given that the designated week has already passed, there will likely be no further movement, and the sheer act of introducing it served the intended purpose of raising awareness of CO poisoning.

Vermont: The Vermont House introduced a bill (**House Bill 181**) that would require hardwired smoke detectors and carbon monoxide alarms in all residential rental housing in Vermont. The state aims to establish minimum habitable standards for all rental housing in an effort to improve and increase affordable housing options in Vermont. More specifically, the standards call for every dwelling unit to have smoke alarms that are directly wired into the building’s electrical system with a battery backup. If the smoke alarms are installed after June 15, 2009, they must be photoelectric. Likewise, every dwelling unit must have carbon monoxide alarms that are directly wired into the unit’s electrical system with a battery backup. House Bill 181 is pending discussion in the House Committee on General, Housing and Military Affairs, with an originally proposed effective date of July 1, 2017 for these provisions.

Failed:

New Jersey: Several bills proposed in the 2016 legislation were not taken up for discussion in 2017, and subsequently have failed.

- **Senate Bill 1360** would have established a free smoke detector program statewide. The program would have provided free smoke detectors to elderly, disabled and poor persons on a priority basis as established by the Commissioner of Community Affairs.
- **Assembly Bill 3202** and **Senate Bill 1894** would have required that, in addition to carbon monoxide detectors, certain dwelling units be equipped with either a separate explosive gas sensor device or a combination carbon monoxide and explosive gas sensor device.
- **Assembly Resolution 115** would have urged the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to mandate the installation of carbon monoxide detectors in all motor vehicles.
- **Senate Bill 70** would have exempted CO and smoke alarms sold within New Jersey from state sales tax.

Michigan City, Ind.: The Indiana Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission has rejected an ordinance approved by the City Council of Michigan City, Ind., which would have required CO alarms in all new residential and commercial construction. The bill was closely modeled after legislation passed by neighboring LaPorte, Ind., earlier this year. Despite the bill's approval at the local level, all local laws regarding smoke and carbon monoxide must be approved at the State level by the Indiana Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission.

School/Educational Facility Legislation:

Enacted:

Bloomington, New Jersey: Borough Council of Bloomington has passed an ordinance that requires carbon monoxide alarms at local daycares and preschools. The ordinance requires that CO detectors be installed within 10 feet of any area used for napping or sleeping, and that one detector be installed for every 1,000 feet of sleeping or napping areas. Detectors can be battery-operated or a wall plug-in type with a battery backup. Public schools under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education are exempt from these requirements.

California: California **Assembly Bill 56** requires any private or public school used for kindergarten through grade 12 and modernized or built on or after January 1, 2014, to have a carbon monoxide device. Alarms must be installed in proximity to each furnace located within the school building. Schools without furnaces are exempt. Assembly Bill 56 was signed into law by Gov. Jerry Brown in October 2013.

Illinois: **House Bill 152** requires public schools within Illinois to install carbon monoxide alarms. The bill permits existing schools and those whose construction plans were designed before January 1, 2016, to install battery-powered alarms. All other new schools are required to install hardwired alarms. An alarm must be placed within 20 feet of any carbon monoxide emitting device. The bill also requires that the alarms be inspected annually. Schools without sources of carbon monoxide that are also "not close to any sources of carbon monoxide" are exempt from this requirement. These requirements went into effect on January 1, 2016.

New York: The New York State governor has signed a bill requiring the New York State Education Department to conduct a study concerning the cost of installing hardwired CO detectors in certain instructional school facilities. **Senate Bill 5489** (identical to **Assembly Bill 7433**), which took effect in December 2013, limits the study to determining cost for installation of CO alarms in public school districts and boards of cooperative educational services. The bill allows the Education Department to study the cost of installing combination smoke and CO detectors as well. The law required the New York State Education Department to report the findings and make recommendations to the governor and legislature on or before July 31, 2014. Based partly on the findings of this report, the state enacted emergency CO regulations, requiring CO alarms in all existing commercial buildings by June 27, 2016. New York considers schools to be commercial buildings, and these requirements also apply to K-12 school buildings.

Utah: The Utah governor signed **Senate Bill 22**, which requires that carbon monoxide systems in schools, hotels and nursing homes in Utah meet the requirements of UL 2075. While not immediately clear in the text of the bill, Utah State Fire Marshal Coy Porter has told First Alert this bill only affects the facilities listed above and not residences. Residences in Utah, including individual apartment units, are still allowed to install CO alarms that meet the requirements of UL 2034. This bill took effect on May 30, 2015. Previously, the Utah governor signed **Senate Bill 58**, which requires CO alarms in private and public schools. Utah now requires any new private or public school used for kindergarten through grade 12 to have a carbon monoxide detector on each floor and in enclosed common areas. In existing K-12 school buildings, CO alarms are required only where a fuel-burning appliance, fireplace or forced air furnace is present. All alarms shall receive their primary power from the building's wiring and have battery back-up. Combination smoke/CO alarms will comply with this law. The law also includes mandatory alarm replacement if the alarm becomes inoperable or produces end-of-life signals. This law took effect May 12, 2014.

Virginia: The Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development issued an amendment to the state's final **Uniform Statewide Building Code**, which extended the CO regulations to include classrooms in newly constructed schools. The revised edition states that classrooms in a building containing a fuel-burning appliance or in a building which has an attached garage or small engine or vehicle shop shall be equipped with single-station carbon monoxide alarms. Exceptions include: if the classroom is located more than 100 feet – or more than one story above or below any story – from the fuel-burning appliance or attached garage. The effective date of this regulation was July 14, 2014.

Proposed/Pending:

Maine: A bill (**House Bill 988**) has been introduced in the Maine legislature that would require radon testing for elementary and secondary schools every five years. Results of testing must be shared with parents, the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services, and reported to the Governor no later than Oct. 1, 2022, and every five years thereafter. Please note that while this bill is aimed at strengthening radon poisoning prevention in schools, it could generate additional awareness of the risks of radon poisoning in homes. House Bill 988 was approved by the Joint Committee on Human and Health Services and House, and sent to the Senate for discussion. The Senate conditionally approved the bill with an amendment detailing the amount of funds, and the bill has been placed on the Special Appropriations Table for concurrence. The Maine legislature adjourned on August 2, 2017, and this bill is now pending carryover into the next legislative session.

Massachusetts: Two complementary bills (**House Bill 238** and **Senate Bill 252**) have been introduced in the Massachusetts Senate and House that would establish a state fund to supply schools with CO alarms, while also requiring alarms in schools with fossil fuel burning equipment or attached garages.

The schools must submit a plan that includes the method and timeline for installation in order to receive the funds. Schools may temporarily install solely battery-operated or plug-in alarms until January 1, 2023. Afterwards, all new or substantially renovated schools must comply with the hardwired alarm requirements of IBC 2015. As written, these requirements would have gone into effect January 1, 2018. House Bill 238 and Senate Bill 525 have been heard by the Joint Committee on Education, and are eligible for Executive Session. A third bill, Massachusetts **House Bill 1288**, further clarifies the definition of fossil fuel burning equipment, while reiterating the requirement for installing CO alarms in accordance with the state's board of fire regulations. It was heard by the Joint Committee on Public Safety and Homeland Security and deemed eligible for Executive Session. Lastly, a fourth bill, **House Bill 3256**, also requires a CO alarm safety fund, but also updates the state code to reflect enacted CO alarm requirements for restaurants and dwelling units, as well as 10-year smoke alarm requirements for homes or buildings that have not undergone an alteration or change of use since January 1, 1975. It was also heard by the Joint Committee on Public Safety and Homeland Security and deemed eligible for Executive Session.

Michigan: A bill has been introduced in the Michigan House that would strengthen CO alarm requirements for schools, including new construction, remodeling and retrofitting. **House Bill 4758** would require that CO alarms be installed near CO sources in all school properties in all school districts. The CO alarms may be battery-powered, plug-in with or without battery backup, wired into the dwelling's AC power line with secondary battery backup or connected to a system through a control panel. House Bill 4758 is in the House Committee on Education Reform for discussion. The proposal includes an original effective date of October 1, 2017.

New York: The New York Senate has introduced a bill (**Senate Bill 2066**) that would require carbon monoxide alarms in all elementary and secondary school buildings wherein the use of heating or other equipment poses a substantial risk of exposure to carbon monoxide. This bill is identical to 2015 Senate Bill 1618, which failed to pass in the 2015 legislative session, as well as three other bills proposed in the 2013 legislative session – Assembly Bill 7525, Assembly Bill 3752 and Senate Bill 5158 – which also would have required CO alarms in New York schools. All of those bills failed to pass out of committee prior to legislation adjournment. Senate Bill 2066 has been referred to the Senate Education Committee for discussion. If enacted into law, these requirements would go into effect no later than Jan. 31, 2019.

In addition, the New York Assembly has introduced a bill (**Assembly Bill 4687**) that would require radon testing in all elementary and secondary school buildings. The frequency and method of testing is at the discretion of school officials and the New York state commissioner. It is currently pending discussion in the Assembly Education Committee, and is a complementary version of **Senate Bill 2865**, which is pending discussion in the Senate Committee on Education. Both bills have an effective date of July 1, 2018, should they be passed into law.

Pennsylvania: State Senator Wayne Fontana has reintroduced a series of bills aimed at strengthening carbon monoxide protection in educational and child care facilities:

- **Senate Bill 436** requires CO alarms in every unit located within college housing and dormitories which uses a fossil fuel-burning heater or appliance, or has an attached garage.
- **Senate Bill 438** requires CO alarms in public and private elementary, middle and high schools, and designates that an alarm must be placed in the vicinity of every classroom on the same floor as a fossil fuel-burning heater or appliance, or attached garage.
- **Senate Bill 439** requires CO alarms in all child care facilities, including boarding homes, nursery schools and child care centers.

All three bills are pending committee discussion, and should any become law, the requirements would take effect immediately upon enactment. All three bills are new versions of previously proposed bills, which failed to pass prior the adjournment of the previous legislative session.

U.S. Senate: A bill has been introduced in the U.S. Senate (**Senate Bill 1691**) that would strengthen the security requirements for Internet of Things (IoT) devices purchased by the federal government. Introduced by Senators Mark Warner (D-VA) and Cory Gardner (R-CO), the bipartisan bill would require that vendors who supply the U.S. government with IoT devices ensure that their devices are patchable, do not include hard-coded passwords that can't be changed, and are free of known security vulnerabilities, among other basic requirements. The bill also promotes security research by encouraging the adoption of coordinated vulnerability disclosure policies by federal contractors and providing legal protections to security researchers abiding by those policies. Please note that the requirements of this bill only apply to devices purchased by the federal government – not consumers. However, given the rise in popularity of IoT devices, as well as mounting security concerns, there is potential for similar legislation introduced in the future at the state level. Senate Bill 1691 has been referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs for discussion.

Failed:

New Jersey: Assembly Bill 2370 would have required carbon monoxide alarms in public and non-public school buildings in New Jersey. The bill failed to pass prior to the adjournment of the legislative session.

IRC 2009 Adoption (States and Territories Only)

The following states and territories have adopted and enacted IRC 2009. The new additions are in red. Smaller jurisdictions (counties, parishes, cities, towns and villages) in other states may have adopted IRC 2009 independently.

- Maine
- New Hampshire
- North Carolina
- Ohio
- Pennsylvania
- Tennessee
- West Virginia
- Guam
- Puerto Rico

IRC 2012 Adoption (States and Territories Only)

The following states and territories have adopted and enacted IRC 2012.

- Arkansas
- Connecticut
- District of Columbia
- Florida
- Georgia
- Idaho
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Minnesota
- Mississippi
- Montana
- Nebraska

- Rhode Island
- U.S. Virgin Islands
- Virginia

IRC 2015 Adoption (States and Territories Only)

The following states have adopted and enacted IRC 2015.

- Alabama
- California
- Iowa
- Maryland
- **Massachusetts**
- Michigan
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- North Dakota
- Oklahoma
- **Oregon**
- South Carolina
- Utah
- Washington
- West Virginia
- Wyoming