

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

Dylan A. Fernandes

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act relative to resilient buildings and climate preparedness.

PETITION OF:

NAME:	DISTRICT/ADDRESS:	DATE ADDED:
Dylan A. Fernandes	Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket	1/18/2023
Jack Patrick Lewis	7th Middlesex	2/8/2023
David Allen Robertson	19th Middlesex	2/8/2023
David M. Rogers	24th Middlesex	2/10/2023
Tommy Vitolo	15th Norfolk	3/30/2023
Steven Owens	29th Middlesex	4/6/2023
Russell E. Holmes	6th Suffolk	4/11/2023
Jessica Ann Giannino	16th Suffolk	5/1/2023
Patricia A. Duffy	5th Hampden	6/14/2023
Carmine Lawrence Gentile	13th Middlesex	10/3/2023
Kay Khan	11th Middlesex	11/15/2023

By Representative Fernandes of Falmouth, a petition (accompanied by bill, House, No. 3028) of Dylan A. Fernandes and others relative to the State Board of Building Regulations and Standards. [Corrected] State Administration and Regulatory Oversight.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the One Hundred and Ninety-Third General Court (2023-2024)

An Act relative to resilient buildings and climate preparedness.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1	SECTION 1. Chapter 143 of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after
2	section 93 the following section:-
3	Section 93A. Definitions
4	As used in sections ninety-two to one hundred, inclusive, the following words shall,
5	unless the context otherwise requires, have the following meanings:
6	"Expanded floodplain map", any map adopted by a city or town by ordinance or bylaw
7	that establishes, using the best available science and data, the area at flood risk based on forward-
8	looking climate projections or on past, documented flood history, to be used in addition to the
9	federal emergency management agency's flood insurance rate maps.
10	"Base flood elevation", the elevation of surface water resulting from a flood that has a 1
11	percent chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year.

12	"Climate resilience", the ability to prepare and plan for, absorb, and recover from, and
13	more successfully adapt to adverse events resulting from increased climate risks.
14	"Climate risks", the reasonably foreseeable risks to the economy, public services and
15	infrastructure, and public health and safety based on best available data and current science, that
16	are attributable to current and reasonably foreseeable climate conditions, including but not
17	limited to changes in sea level, storm frequency or intensity, drought, wind, extreme
18	precipitation, and extreme temperature changes projected to occur as a result of climate change.
19	"Environmental justice population" as defined in Section 62 of chapter 30 of the General
20	Laws.
21	"Exceptional non-financial hardship", a non-financial hardship that would result from the
22	failure to grant a requested variance and which is unusual and specific to the property involved.
23	Exceptional non-financial hardship does not include inconvenience, aesthetic considerations,
24	physical disabilities, personal preferences, or the disapproval of neighbors, homeowners
25	associations, or subdivision boards.
26	SECTION 2. Section 93 of chapter 143, as so appearing, is hereby amended by striking
27	out the first paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following paragraph:-
28	There is hereby established within the division of occupational licensure a board to be
29	known as the state board of building regulations and standards, in this section and in sections
30	ninety-four to one hundred, inclusive, called the board. The board shall adopt and administer a
31	state building code. The board shall consist of 17 members, 1 of whom shall be the state fire
32	marshall or their designee, one of whom shall be the commissioner of the division of
33	occupational licensure or their designee, 1 of whom shall be the commissioner of energy
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34 resources or their designee, 1 of whom shall be the state National Flood Insurance Program 35 Coordinator or their designee, and all 4 of whom shall serve ex-officio and shall be voting 36 members of the board, and 13 persons to be appointed by the governor, one of whom shall be a 37 registered architect, one of whom shall be a registered professional engineer who is a mechanical 38 engineer, one of whom shall be a registered professional engineer who is a structural engineer, 39 one of whom shall be a representative of the building trades, one of whom shall be a general 40 contractor of commercial or industrial buildings, one of whom shall be a building contractor of 41 one or two-family homes, one of whom shall be a head of a local fire department, 1 of whom 42 shall be an expert in commercial building energy efficiency, 1 of whom shall be an expert in 43 residential building energy efficiency, 1 of whom shall be an expert in advanced building 44 technology, 1 of whom shall be an expert in climate resilience and adaptation planning, one of 45 whom shall be an inspector of buildings in a town and one of whom shall be an inspector of 46 buildings in a city. Organizations representing the appropriate constituencies shall submit names 47 of persons for appointment as members to the board. Each member shall be appointed for a term 48 of five years, except that in making initial appointments, the governor shall appoint one member 49 for one year and two members to serve for two, three, four and five years respectively. Any 50 person appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only for the unexpired term. Any member shall be 51 eligible for reappointment for a second term, but shall not serve more than 10 total years. Any 52 member of the board may be removed by the governor for cause, after being given a written 53 statement of the charges and an opportunity to be heard thereon. No member shall act as a member of the board or vote in connection with any matter as to which their private right, 54 55 distinct from public interest, is concerned.

56	SECTION 3. The Section 95 of chapter 143 of the General Laws, as appearing in the
57	2020 Official Edition, is hereby amended by striking all text and inserting in place the following:
58	Section 95. The powers and duties of the board set forth in section ninety-four shall be
59	exercised to effect the following objectives:
60	(a) Uniform standards and requirements for construction and construction materials,
61	compatible with accepted standards of engineering and fire prevention practices, energy
62	conservation, climate resilience, and public health and safety. In the formulation of such
63	standards and requirements, performance for the use intended shall be the test of acceptability, in
64	accordance with accredited testing standards.
65	(b) Adoption of modern technical methods, devices and improvements which may reduce
66	the cost of construction and maintenance over the life of the building and reduce the impacts of
67	and damage from climate change without affecting the health, safety, and security of the
68	occupants or users of the buildings.
69	(c) Elimination of restrictive, obsolete, conflicting and unnecessary building regulations
70	and requirements which may increase the cost of construction and maintenance over the life of
71	the building or delay unnecessarily the use of new materials, or which may provide unwarranted
72	preferential treatment of types of classes of materials, products or methods of construction
73	without affecting the health, safety, and security of the occupants or users of the buildings;
74	provided, however, that such building regulations and requirements are not necessary to reduce
75	the impacts of and damage from climate change.
76	SECTION 4. The Section 98 of chapter 143 of the General Laws, as appearing in the

77 2020 Official Edition, is hereby amended by inserting the following after the first paragraph:

78 The board of selectmen in a town or the city council in a city may request the use of 79 expanded floodplain maps, based on best available climate science, including forward-looking 80 projections, and floodplain maps based on past, documented flood history, in addition to the 81 federal emergency management agency flood insurance rate maps for the purposes of 82 determining base flood elevation and mandating the applicability of flood-resistant construction 83 standards as contained in the residential and commercial base building codes where flood hazard 84 areas are referenced. The board of selectmen in a town or the city council in a city shall certify 85 that the city or town has formally adopted the expanded floodplain maps for official use in the 86 city or town by ordinance or bylaw. The expanded floodplain maps shall be made publicly 87 accessible online. If the board finds, in consultation with the executive office of energy and 88 environmental affairs, that the use of expanded floodplain maps is in the interest of public health 89 and safety and in support of climate resilience and adaptation objectives, and with the general 90 purposes of a statewide building code, the board shall, after notice to said board of selectmen or 91 city council, and after a public hearing, adopt rules and regulations, and impose conditions in 92 connection with the adoption thereof. If the board rejects the request, the board shall provide a 93 written explanation of the rejection to the board of selectmen or the city council at which time 94 the board of selectmen or city council may file an appeal within 30 days to the secretary of the 95 executive office of housing and economic development who shall, in consultation with the 96 secretary of the executive office of energy and environmental affairs, reconsider the request and 97 respond to the appeal within 15 days.

98 SECTION 5. Section 100 of chapter 143 of the General Laws, as so appearing, is hereby
 99 amended by striking out the ninth paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following
 100 paragraph:-

101 The appeals board may grant a variance from any provision of this code in any particular 102 case, may determine the suitability of alternate materials and methods of construction, and may 103 provide reasonable interpretations of the provisions of this code; provided, however, that appeals 104 board decisions shall not conflict with the general objectives set forth in section ninety-five; 105 provided further, that the board of building standards and regulations shall adopt a standard 106 procedure for considering applications for variances to buildings or construction within a 107 floodplain. Variances for buildings or construction within a floodway shall be granted in 108 accordance with the following criteria, at minimum: (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause, 109 (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional non-financial 110 hardship to the applicant, (iii) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in 111 increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public offense, create 112 nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or 113 ordinances, and (iv) a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary to afford relief, 114 considering the flood hazard.

Upon the decision to grant a variance, the appeals board shall notify the applicant in writing that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood elevation may result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage and that such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions.

SECTION 6. Section 2 of chapter 21A of the General Laws, as so appearing, is hereby
amended by inserting after clause (30) the following clause:

122 (31) develop and promulgate, in consultation with the executive office of housing and 123 economic development and the board of building regulations and standards, as an appendix to 124 the state building code and to the state residential code, a municipal opt-in specialized stretch 125 resilience code that incorporates forward-looking data on climate risks including, but not limited 126 to, inland and coastal flooding, extreme temperatures, wind, and changes in precipitation patterns 127 and that is more stringent than the most recent edition of the international building code and 128 international residential code. The code shall include, at a minimum, the following provisions 129 that go beyond those in the most recent edition of the state building code: i) requirements as to 130 freeboard and elevation above base flood elevation based on forward-looking climate data and 131 future flood risks, ii) requirements as to the location of utilities and other critical infrastructure 132 within a structure, iii) requirements as to wet and dry flood proofing of a structure, iv) 133 requirements as to habitable space and uses of a structure, v) requirements as to points of ingress 134 and egress, vi) requirements as to ability to withstand extreme winds, and vii) requirements as to 135 ability to withstand extreme temperatures. The code shall also include any further language that 136 is required to adequately prepare construction for future climate impacts including from wind, 137 extreme temperature, and flooding.

The secretary of the executive office of energy and environmental affairs shall form and consult with an advisory committee in the development of the stretch resilience code. The advisory committee shall consist of at least 17 members who shall include: the secretary of energy and environmental affairs or their designee, the chair of the board of building regulations and standards or their designee, the secretary of the executive office of housing and economic development or their designee, the commissioner of public health or their designee, the director of the Massachusetts emergency management agency or their designee, the director of the office

145 of coastal zone management or their designee, 1 representative from an organization that 146 represents or serves an environmental justice community, 1 representative from an affordable 147 housing organization, 1 representative from a regional planning organization, 1 member with 148 professional expertise in climate science and data, 1 member who is a professional planner with 149 experience in climate adaptation and resilience, 1 member who is a certified building inspector in 150 a city or town, 1 member who is a municipal planner, 1 member who is a certified civil engineer, 151 1 member who is a certified coastal engineer, 1 representative from the insurance industry, and 1 152 representative from the real estate development industry. The advisory committee shall be 153 formed within six months of the bill being enacted and shall produce recommendations on 154 requirements for the code within eighteen months of the bill being enacted. The stretch resilience 155 code shall be promulgated no later than twenty-four months of the bill being enacted.

The secretary shall, in consultation with the board of building regulations and standards,
review and update the stretch resilience code every three years, in accordance with Section 94 of
chapter 143.

159 SECTION 7. Section 96 of chapter 143 of the General Laws, as so appearing, is hereby
 160 amended by inserting after the word "resources" in the second paragraph, the following words:-,

161 the specialized stretch resilience code developed and promulgated by the executive office162 of energy and environmental affairs,

- 163 SECTION 8. Section 100 of chapter 143 of the General Laws, as so appearing, is hereby 164 amended by inserting after the word "resources" in the second paragraph, the following words:-,
- and the specialized stretch resilience code developed and promulgated by the executiveoffice of energy and environmental affairs,