ON THE LEGISLATIVE FRONT

- **Massachusetts SB 517:**
  This bill would require the State Board of Building Regulations and Standards to hold a public hearing to determine whether to amend the Building Code to address applications of solar thermal technology beyond domestic hot water applications to include swimming pool heating, space heating and industrial process heat.

- **South Dakota HB 1240:**
  When a public pool is in operation, this bill requires the owner of a public swimming pool to:
  1. Verify water clarity at least once a day;
  2. Verify through a colorimetric test kit that disinfectant levels and total acid-alkalinity balance of the water are within acceptable limits at least once a day;
  3. Record the above activity and results on a form provided by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources; and
  4. Submit a water sample to a laboratory approved by the department for a bacteriological analysis to verify the absence of total coliform bacteria and pseudomonas aeruginosa at least once every seven days.

ON THE REGULATORY FRONT

- **North Carolina Department of Insurance Proposed Rules: State Building Codes.**
  The Council proposed amendments to the state building codes, including the electric code. One of the changes to the 2017 electric code specifies that Section 680.26(B)(2)(b), providing for a copper wire option for perimeter bonding, shall only be permitted for aboveground pools. This would mean inground pools would be left with the copper grid perimeter bonding method found under Section 680.26(B)(1)(b). PHTA has continued to lobby against this change over the years and it was once again rejected by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code Panel 17, which reviews all proposals to Article 680 of the NEC. PHTA will be working with its members in NC to fight against this change – as no data provides that the grid is safer than the wire alternative.

- **Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection departmental discussion: Safety, Maintenance, and Operation of Public Pools and Water Attractions the Department is considering:**
  1. harmonizing state rule requirements with federal requirements and recommendations,
  2. requirements for flow sensors and electrical interconnection on both disinfectant and acid feeder systems
  3. setting requirements for proper use of carbon monoxide detection devices to protect against pool emergencies caused by fuel-burning pool heaters
  4. adopting relevant national best practices found in the Model Aquatic Health Code (MAHC)
5. updating the rules to address additional causes of illness, drownings, near-drownings, and chemical release events
6. requiring all pools larger than a to-be-determined size to have a CPO Certified Pool & Spa Operator on staff, as well as other requirements.

See these, and our local alerts on our PHTA Alerts Spreadsheet [here](#).

**Questions?**
Email PHTA’s Government Relations Manager, [Brendan Scanland](#).