

2024 Building Code Adoption Tracking: FEMA Region 6

This fact sheet provides a high-level overview of the status of hazard-resistant building code adoption in each state and territory within a FEMA region. The regional fact sheets show an annual metric of the percent of communities adopting hazard-resistant¹ building codes. Notes in *italics* indicate non-weakening notes relating to administrative, enforcement, or other non-design provisions.

Why Building Codes?

Disaster resilience starts with building codes because they enhance public safety and property protection.

Why Track Codes?

- Represent the best evidence for disaster resistance
- Create best overall return on investment
- Comply with [Technology Transfer Act](#)
- Cornerstone of effective mitigation to reduce losses in future disasters
- Codes = better built buildings, better performance during natural hazards
- Hazard codes for seismic, high winds, water and fire enable uniformity, efficiencies, and predictable performance
- Recognize the disaster preparedness of communities when determining level of federal funding

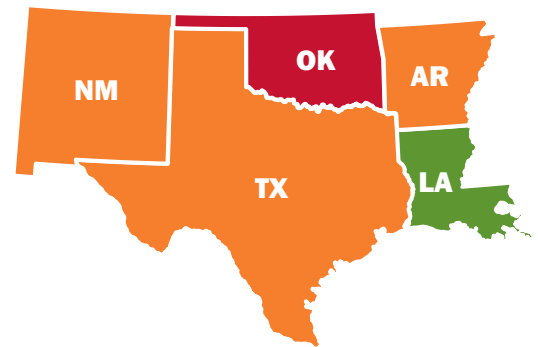


Figure 1. Region 6

Purpose of Building Code Adoption Tracking

- Track the adoption rate of the latest consensus-based codes across the nation
- Track the results of adoption in improving disaster-resistant buildings in natural hazard areas
- Use the emerging data to inform FEMA policies and laws in pre-disaster and post-disaster goals
- Federal funding assistance requirements may be correlated to adoption of the latest published building code editions as required by legislation and/or FEMA policies such as the [Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018](#) and the associated Federal Cost Share Reform Incentive

¹ Hazard-resistant codes mean the 2018 or later International Building Code and International Residential Code, without weakening of any resilience provisions related to any of the five tracked hazards for which the jurisdiction is at high risk.



FEMA’s Role Will Be Continuous

- Proposing building code changes to maintain consistency with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and to incorporate best practices identified in post-disaster investigations.
- Defending against changes that weaken flood, wind, and seismic provisions.
- Contributing to requests for interpretations by International Code Council.
- Supporting the training of state, local, tribal and territorial officials.

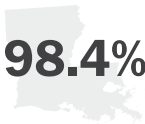


Figure 2. Building Code Adoption Tracking Process

The following percentages indicate the tracked jurisdictions which have adopted hazard-resistant² building codes within each state. The percentages are based upon jurisdictions within each state which are at high risk³ to one or more hazard types (Region 6’s hazards are flood, damaging wind, hurricane wind, tornado, and seismic):

LOUISIANA

98.4%



HIGHER RESISTANCE

- IBC** State adopts the 2021 IBC.
- IRC** State adopts the 2021 IRC.

² Hazard-resistant codes mean the 2018 or later IBC and IRC, without weakening of any resilience provisions related to any of the five tracked hazards for which the jurisdiction is at high risk.

³ High-risk is defined according to national consensus-based standards, the National Flood Insurance Program, and the Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule. For a detailed description of the high-risk methodology, visit the FEMA Building Code Adoption Tracking landing page at www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/building-science/bcat/.

NEW MEXICO

63.1%

MODERATE RESISTANCE

- IBC** State adopts the 2021 IBC with Appendix G (Flood-Resistant Construction). State weakens seismic resistance in Secs. 2111.5 and 2113.4 by removing model code requirements related to anchoring for masonry chimneys and fireplaces.
Note that state removes NFIP-related criteria for issuance of a variance in a Flood Hazard Area from Sec. 104.10.1.
- IRC** State adopts the 2021 IRC. State weakens seismic resistance in Sec. R301.1.1 by excepting buildings in Seismic Design Categories D0 and D1 with bearing walls made of earthen material from the seismic design requirements of the code.
Note that state removes NFIP-related administrative flood provisions including: (1) criteria for issuance of a variance (R104.10.1), (2) documentation/inspection of lowest floor elevation (R109.1.3), and (3) substantial improvement/repair determinations (R105.3.1.1).

ARKANSAS

40.6%

MODERATE RESISTANCE

- IBC** State adopts the 2021 International Building Code (IBC). State weakens seismic resistance in Sec. 1613.1 by adding an exception whereby buildings and structures complying with Arkansas Code Sec. 12-80-104(a)(2) need not comply with IBC Sec. 1613.1. Arkansas Code Sec. 12-80-104(a)(2) allows manufacturing, industrial, and public works buildings in Categories I and II to use less conservative mapped ground motion response accelerations than those in the 2021 IBC.
- IRC** State adopts the 2021 International Residential Code (IRC).

TEXAS

30.3%

MODERATE RESISTANCE

- IBC** State adopts the (outdated) 2012 IBC as a minimum code edition and applies it to municipalities only. State also gives municipalities broad discretion to modify the IBC.
- IRC** State adopts the (outdated) 2012 IRC as a minimum code edition and applies it to municipalities only. State also gives jurisdictions broad discretion to modify the IRC.

OKLAHOMA

0.5%

LOWER RESISTANCE

- IBC** State adopts the 2018 IBC. Oklahoma weakens tornado resistance for Group E occupancies by raising the occupant load threshold which triggers the storm shelter requirement in IBC Sec. 423.4 from “50 or more” to “over 200.”
- IRC** State adopts the 2018 International Residential Code.