FEMA FACT SHEET

2025 Building Code Adoption Tracking: FEMA Region 10

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-resistant[1] building codes.

Why Building Codes?

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

Why Track Codes?

Buildings constructed according to hazard-resistant building codes have shown better performance during disasters. By tracking which areas have strong building codes, SLTTs, FEMA, and other agencies can better determine which communities are more prepared and which might be at higher risk during a disaster.

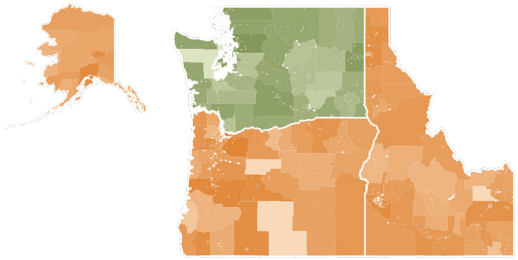

Figure 1. FEMA Region 10

Purpose of Building Code Adoption Tracking

- 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.

FEMA's Role Will Be Continuous

- Proposing building code changes to ensure public safety
- Defending against changes that weaken flood, wind, and seismic provisions.
- Supporting the training of state, local, tribal and territorial officials.

[1] Hazard-resistant codes mean the 2021 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.

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Figure 2. Building Code Adoption Tracking Process

The following percentages indicate the tracked jurisdictions and populations which have adopted hazard-resistant[2] building codes within each state and territory. The percentages are based upon jurisdictions within each state and territory which are at high risk[3] to one or more hazard types (Region 10's hazards are flood, damaging wind, and seismic). Notes in *italics* indicate non-weakening notes relating to administrative, enforcement, or other non-design provisions.

WASHINGTON

HIGHER RESISTANCE

IBC	State adopts the 2021 International Building Code (IBC). *Note that state exempts housing for temporary workers from the building code and regulates such structures separately under Washington Administrative Code Chapter 246-359.*
IRC	State adopts the 2021 International Residential Code (IRC). *Note that state exempts housing for temporary workers from the residential code and regulates such structures separately under Washington Administrative Code Chapter 246-359.*

99.5%

91.9%

**7,644,195 people across 307 jurisdictions are protected.*

Note: The state is not fully resistant because some jurisdictions with high flood risk do not participate in the NFIP.

ALASKA

LOWER RESISTANCE

IBC	State adopts the 2021 IBC.
IRC	No statewide residential code.

1.5%

2.6%

**8,458 people across 38 jurisdictions are protected.*

Note: The state is not fully resistant because some jurisdictions with high flood risk do not participate in the NFIP.

[2] See footnote 1.

[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/.

IDAHO

LOWER RESISTANCE

IBC	State adopts an outdated IBC (2018 edition). Local jurisdictions which adopt or enforce a building code must use the state code. Local jurisdictions are not required to adopt and enforce a code and in those jurisdictions builders are not required to adhere to the state building code.
IRC	State adopts an outdated IRC (2018 edition). Local jurisdictions which adopt or enforce a residential code must use the state code. Local jurisdictions are not required to adopt and enforce a code and in those jurisdictions builders are not required to adhere to the state residential code. State weakens flood resistance by removing the freeboard elevation requirement for flood hazard areas (R322.2.1). *Note that state also deletes the NFIP-specified criteria for granting a variance in a flood hazard area (R104.10.1).*

0.0%

0.0%

**0 people across 191 jurisdictions are protected.*

OREGON

LOWER RESISTANCE

IBC	State adopts the 2021 IBC. State weakens flood resistance by deleting Sec. 1612.3.1 (Design Flood Elevations) and Sec. 1612.3.2 (Determination of Impacts). State weakens seismic resistance in new Sec. 1613.4.2, which modifies referenced standard ASCE 7-16, Section 13.1.4, to use less conservative values.
IRC	State adopts the 2021 IRC. State weakens flood resistance by introducing new section R102.4.3, which removes the elevation requirements of ASCE 24. State weakens seismic resilience by raising the average dead load threshold in R301.2.2.2 for floor assemblies from 10 to 15 pounds per square foot.

0.0%

0.4%

**0 people across 254 jurisdictions are protected. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation adopt hazard-resistant codes, but do not have Census population data available.*