FEMA FACT SHEET

2025 Building Code Adoption Tracking: FEMA Region 7

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.

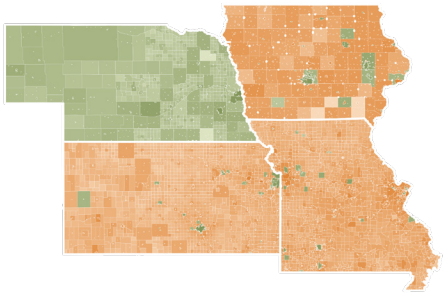

Figure 1. FEMA Region 7

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 which have adopted hazard-resistant[2] building codes within each state. The percentages are based upon jurisdictions within each state which are at high risk[3] to one or more hazard types (Region 7's hazards are flood, damaging wind, tornado, and seismic). Notes in *italics* indicate non-weakening notes relating to administrative, enforcement, or other non-design provisions.

IOWA

MODERATE RESISTANCE

IBC	State building code is based on an outdated IBC (2015 edition). State building code applies to state-owned buildings, state-financed buildings, Board of Regents facilities, modular and manufactured homes, and cities with a population of more than 15,000 that have not adopted a local building code that is substantially in accord with standards developed by a nationally recognized building code organization.
IRC	State residential code is based on an outdated IRC (2015 edition). State residential code applies to state-owned buildings, state-financed buildings, Board of Regents facilities, modular and manufactured homes, and cities with a population of more than 15,000 that have not adopted a local building code that is substantially in accord with standards developed by a nationally recognized building code organization.

39.7%

13.3%

**1,148,258 people across 387 jurisdictions are protected.*

MISSOURI

LOWER RESISTANCE

IBC	No statewide IBC.
IRC	No statewide IRC.

9.0%

4.7%

**369,856 people across 551 jurisdictions are protected.*

[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/.

NEBRASKA

LOWER RESISTANCE

IBC	State adopts an outdated International Building Code (IBC) (2018 edition).
IRC	State adopts an outdated International Residential Code (IRC) (2018 edition). *Note that state deletes P2602.2 (General Plumbing Requirements - Flood-resistant installation), P2705.1 (Plumbing Fixtures - General), P3001.3 (Sanitary Drainage - Flood-resistant installation), and P3101.5 (Vents - Flood resistance). However, Section R322.1.6 offsets the deletion of P2601.3 and P2705.1. The other two deletions are offset by NFIP-compliant floodplain management ordinances.*

9.7%

7.0%

**210,500 people across 199 jurisdictions are protected.*

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

KANSAS

LOWER RESISTANCE

IBC	State adopts an outdated IBC (2006 edition) for jurisdictions which do not have their own code adopted. All state projects are under the 2018 I-Codes.
IRC	No statewide IRC.

4.0%

3.1%

**79,000 people across 275 jurisdictions are protected.*