

Code Adoption Process by State Revised: June 2019

State	State Level Adoption		Local Adoption		Is there a Legislative State mandate for code adoptions? (if Yes, list frequency)
	Statewide for all buildings ¹	Statewide for state owned/funded buildings ²	Adoption at local level ³	Locals can make more restrictive	
Alabama		X ⁴		X	No
Alaska	X			X	No
Arizona			X		No
Arkansas	X			X	No
California	X			X	Yes, every 3 years Within 1 yr. of publication
Colorado		X	X		Yes, Local Jur. must adopt state Plumbing Board's IPC and IFGC
Connecticut	X				Yes Within 18 months of publication
Delaware			X		No
District of Columbia	X				No Every 3-6 years
Florida	X				Yes Every 3 years
Georgia	X – but local option for enforcement			X	No
Hawaii	X			X	Yes, must be within 24 mo. of code publication date
Idaho	X			X	Yes, codes named, but frequency for adoption no. Agency decides when to update
Illinois	X ⁵	X2	X ⁵	X	Yes Only for the IECC
Indiana	X ¹⁸				No
Iowa	X			X	No
Kansas		X2	X	X	No
Kentucky	X				No
Louisiana	X	X Separate Adoption			Yes Adoption within 5-years of publication date.
Maine	X ⁶				No
Maryland	X		X	X Can also be less restrictive	Yes State shall adopt latest edition of the codes - Locals can modify state adoption
Massachusetts	X			X ^{7,8}	Yes For Energy Code, within 1 year of ICC publication For other codes, every 5 years a vote must be taken
Michigan	X				Yes Every three years (except for IRC) in line with the national model code cycle
Minnesota	X			X	Yes Every six years for I-Codes

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Mississippi	X			X	Yes ¹⁹
Missouri		X ²	X	X	No
Montana	X ⁹		X ⁹	No local can't change state code	No
Nebraska		X	X	X	No
Nevada		X	X		Yes Only for the IECC, but only local IECC adoptions are enforced
New Hampshire	X				Yes
New Jersey	X				No
New Mexico	X			X	No
New York	X		X (only NYC)	X ¹⁰	NYS No, NYC Yes 3 years (however process takes longer)
North Carolina	X				Yes – Residential Code every 6 years. The NCBC has adopted a policy of every 6 years for other codes with the exception of the NEC.
North Dakota	X			X	No
Ohio	X				No
Oklahoma	X			X ¹¹	No frequency stated.
Oregon	X				No, Agency has authority to decide when to update
Pennsylvania	X			X ¹⁷	Yes
Rhode Island (20)	X				No
South Carolina	X			X ¹²	No
South Dakota			X		No
Tennessee	X			X	No
Texas	X ³ X ¹³		X	X	No. Local jurisdictions have authority to make codes less restrictive.
Utah	X				Yes- IRC can only be reviewed and recommended for adoption every other cycle.
Vermont	X ¹⁴		X ¹⁴	X ¹⁴	No
Virginia	X				Yes Every 3 years
Washington	X				Yes Every 3 years
West Virginia	X				No
Wisconsin	X				Yes ¹⁵
Wyoming	X ¹⁶			X	No

¹. Codes are adopted at the state level. Local jurisdictions cannot provide more restrictive requirements.

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2. Codes are adopted at the state level, but only apply to state-owned or state-funded buildings. State codes do not apply at the local level unless adopted by the local jurisdictions.
3. Codes are adopted at the local level rather than at the state level.
4. State adopted codes also apply to hotels, motels, theaters and schools.
5. State adopts IECC only. The state IECC is a mini-maxi code and local jurisdictions are prohibited from making amendments. All other codes are adopted at the local level.
6. Mandatory enforcement in communities with a population greater than 4000; voluntary in smaller communities.
7. Codes are adopted at the state level for all buildings. Local jurisdictions can adopt a more restrictive energy code.
8. Local jurisdictions can adopt amendments, but the amendments must be approved by the MA Board of Building Regulations and Standards.
9. State codes do not apply to residential buildings with less than 5 units. Local jurisdictions must adopt codes to apply to residential buildings with less than 5 units.
10. Local jurisdictions can adopt amendments, but the amendments must be approved by the NY State Fire Prevention and Building Code Council. Cities over 1 million population can adopt different code, but must be at least as restrictive as the state code.
11. Local jurisdictions can adopt amendments, but the amendments must be approved by the OK Uniform Building Code Commission.
12. Local jurisdictions can adopt amendments for local physical or climatological reasons, but the amendments must be approved by the SC Building Code Council. The IEBC, IPMC, ISPSC and ICCPC are adopted at the state level with local option for enforcement.
13. State codes do not apply to certain unincorporated areas of the state.
14. State codes apply statewide, but only to commercial buildings. Jurisdictions can adopt residential code locally which can also be more or less restrictive.
15. Wisconsin law requires the department of Safety and Buildings to review the latest codes published along with codes neighboring states have adopted, but does not require the code to be adopted at any given frequency.
16. State level adoption does not include residential, plumbing and energy codes. These codes are adopted at the local level.
17. Proposed local amendments can be appealed to the Secretary of Labor & Industry. After a hearing, the Secretary will rule on the validity of the amendment.
18. Jurisdictions may apply for and enforce variances if approved by the IN Fire Prevention & Building Safety Commission.
19. State mandates the adoption of one of the last 3 editions of the IBC. Local jurisdiction may pass a resolution to opt out.
20. New codes/regulations must be signed off by Office of Regulatory Reform.

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******Specific codes and code editions are not listed. For information on codes adopted in a particular jurisdiction, please visit: <http://www.iccsafe.org/gr/Pages/adoptions.aspx>***

State of Alabama

Alabama Building Commission adopts codes for state funded buildings, hotels, motels, movie theaters, and schools. Alabama Fire Marshal adopts fire codes and the Alabama Residential and Energy Codes Commission adopts statewide residential and energy codes.

State of Alaska

Codes in Alaska are adopted by administrative rulemaking by either the Alaska State Fire Marshal or the Department of Labor. The adopted codes by state agencies are mandatory and fall under state inspection programs unless a local jurisdiction has been delegated the code program as a “deferred jurisdiction.” When this occurs, the local jurisdiction administers and enforces their local program of the adopted state codes.

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State of Arizona

Codes are adopted locally in Arizona and are now predominantly the I-codes with few exceptions.

State of Arkansas

The Arkansas State Fire Marshal's office, Arkansas Department of Health, and Arkansas Energy Office, a division of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality, adopts Arkansas' codes.

State of California

Codes are adopted at the state level and are enforced by local jurisdictions with the exception of public schools and hospitals. Each local building and fire jurisdiction may amend these state codes providing their amendments are more stringent based on findings justified by climatic, geographic and topographical conditions of the jurisdiction.

State of Colorado

Codes are adopted first at the local level in Colorado under "home rule" with state agencies adopting building and safety codes which apply to projects under state purview. The IPC has been adopted as the state plumbing code (Local jurisdictions required to adopt and enforce the IPC). Issues of most concern to codes and adoption occur within the structure of the Department of Regulatory Affairs (DORA), Division of Fire Safety, State Forest Service, Department of Labor, Department of Public Safety and the Governor's Energy Office (GEO).

State of Connecticut

The codes are adopted at the state level and cannot be amended locally. The Codes and Standards Committee is responsible for reviewing new editions of the codes for adoption and for state amendments. 2015 law to expedite code adoption process now requires update within 18 months.

State of Delaware

Building Codes are adopted at the county and municipal level, and smaller towns generally defer to the counties for code enforcement.

District of Columbia

DC City Council is the adopting authority in the District of Columbia. Building regulations in DC are initially developed by Construction Codes Coordinating Board (CCCCB) which is comprised of representatives of the building industry (builders, architects, contractors, unions, etc.). Oversight of building codes is through the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs.

State of Florida

Codes are adopted statewide with mandatory enforcement through the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. The Florida Building Commission is the code amending agency. There is a mechanism for adoption of local technical amendments provided they are more restrictive. This process is rarely used and almost never met with approval from the Florida Building Commission.

State of Georgia

Codes are adopted at the state level through the GA Department of Community Affairs Building Codes Division and the GA State Codes Advisory Committee (GSCAC). Although adopted at the state level,

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the choice of enforcement is left up to local authority having jurisdiction. If local jurisdictions adopt codes, they must be the same codes as adopted by the state.

State of Hawaii

The Hawaii 2007 Legislature created the Building Code Council. The agency has the authority to adopt any code(s) statewide. However, the Statute says the state code is based on the IBC, IRC, IECC, UPC and the fire code as adopted by the State Fire Council. The four county jurisdictions have 2 years in which to adopt and amend the State Code with local amendments. If the county jurisdictions do not comply within the 2-year time line, then the State Code becomes the county's code until such time the county passes an adopting ordinance.

State of Idaho

Building codes in Idaho are adopted by state statute, but rules adopting new editions must be passed by the legislature. Local governments have the option to adopt additional codes in addition to those codes named in statute. Local amendments to state codes must be no less than the requirements as adopted by the state.

State of Illinois

Currently, State Board of Education (ISBE) enforces building codes for their own structures. All other codes in the state are adopted by local municipalities, fire protection districts and counties. The IL Energy Conservation Act requires the State to adopt the current version of the IECC for all commercial and residential occupancies. The residential portion of the state's adoption is a mini-max code statewide. Illinois also adopts its own Statewide plumbing code.

State of Indiana

The Indiana Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission is responsible for all building, fire safety and building efficiency code adoptions in the state.

State of Iowa

The State of Iowa imposes a combination of state required codes and locally adopted codes. When municipalities update their codes, they are required to update to the codes adopted by the state. The Iowa Building Code Bureau adopts the IBC, IRC, IMC, IEBC and IECC. The State Fire Marshal adopts the IFC. The Iowa Plumbing and Mechanical Code Advisory Council is responsible for the adoption of the state plumbing code. The state adopted versions of IFC and IECC are required to be enforced for all occupancies state wide by state and local government enforcement agencies. Local jurisdictions have the option of adopting the remaining state adopted codes or a stricter code as determined by the jurisdiction. Consequently, many local jurisdictions have adopted the IPC.

State of Kansas

The State of Kansas does not enforce a statewide building code (other than for their own structures), but authorizes local jurisdictions to adopt local building codes. State Fire Marshal enforces building codes for state owned buildings.

Commonwealth of Kentucky

There is no statute or rule mandating code updates. Any changes to the code by the Commonwealth of Kentucky are submitted to the Department of Housing, Buildings, and Construction for review by the

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HBC Advisory Committee. The changes are approved in this forum and are forwarded to the Legislative Rulemaking Committee for public comment, further review, and final approval.

During the three-year cycle, proposed changes to the KBC & KRC may be submitted for consideration and voted upon by the Advisory Committee. The Division of Building Codes and Enforcement is responsible for complying with code changes and amendments. Once changes and amendments are adopted and entered as part of the state requirements, they become state law by the state statute.

State of Louisiana

Louisiana has a statewide adoption with mandatory enforcement of the Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code (LSUCC). The Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code Council (LSUCCC) is the promulgating authority of the LSUCC. Fire codes are adopted by the OSFM. Public pool codes are promulgated by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (LDHH).

State of Maine

Maine adopts the Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code. Enforcement of the code is required for all communities with a population greater than 4000. The Technical Building Codes and Standards Board which is appointed by the Governor, resolves conflicts between state building and fire codes.

State of Maryland

Maryland's law related to building codes is called the Maryland Building Performance Standards (MBPS). It requires each jurisdiction in Maryland to use the same edition of the same building codes that are the International Building Code (IBC), the International Residential Code (IRC), and the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). The State has modified the IBC and the IRC to coincide with other Maryland laws. The International Building Code (IBC), the International Residential Code (IRC), and the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), with modifications by the State, constitute the Maryland Building Performance Standards (MBPS).

State adoption authority falls under the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation and, by statute, adoption must occur 18 months after a new code edition is issued. Local jurisdictions have an additional 12 months to make local amendments and enforce the most current version of the state adopted codes.

Each local jurisdiction in Maryland may modify these codes to suite local conditions with exception to the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC - The Energy Code) and Maryland Accessibility Code (MAC - The Accessibility Code). The Energy Code and the Accessibility Code can be made more stringent but not less by local jurisdictions.

Model Performance Code (MPC) provides standards for the construction of the Industrialized/Modular buildings and construction, alteration, remodeling, and renovation of the buildings that are owned, leased, operated and controlled by the State. The Model Performance Code is not binding on any subdivision of the State unless specifically adopted by it.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

The Massachusetts Building Code is approved and administered by the Board of Building Regulations and Standards (BBRS), consisting of eleven members and is staffed by the Office of Public Safety and Inspections. The Board of Fire Prevention Regulations (BFPR) is a fourteen-member board responsible

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for promulgating a comprehensive fire safety code (527 CMR) for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The BBRS is responsible for reviewing and recommending which building codes are adopted in Massachusetts. Additionally, the members of the BBRS comprise the Building Code Appeals Board for purposes of deciding appeals of interpretations of the Building Code made by building officials and other similar officials. The MA plumbing code (homegrown) is adopted by the Board of State Examiners & Gas Fitters. The Sheet Metal Code is adopted by the Board of Examiners of Sheet Metal Workers. That is based on the IMC with MA amendments.

State of Michigan

The Michigan Construction and Fire Codes are promulgated by the Construction Code Commission and State Fire Safety Board, and are evaluated for revisions or modifications every three years (statutorily mandated) except for the residential code, which is on a flexible cycle of every three to six years. Once codes have been passed by those bodies, the regulations must be approved by the State Legislature.

The code adoption process follows the I-Code three-year cycle (except for the IRC, which is a 3-6-year flex cycle), with a target effective date in January one year following the release of the new I-Codes. Codes are updated as needed every year.

State of Minnesota

The adopting authority for the Minnesota State Building Code the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry (DLI), Construction Codes & Licensing Division (CCLD). Jurisdictions that adopt building codes must adopt the Minnesota State Building Code or remain at their present level. CCLD has the authority to develop fire codes, but delegates the authority to the State Fire Marshal who appoints a committee of fire chiefs and fire marshals to review and make recommendations for rulemaking. The State Fire Marshal administers the Minnesota Fire Code. In 2015, the Minnesota Legislature passed a law requiring ICC codes be updated no more than every six years. That restriction does not apply to the codes administered by the authoritative state electrical board, plumbing board and high pressure piping board.

State of Mississippi

Mississippi State Codes Council adopts codes statewide. Local jurisdictions are not mandated to adopt codes however if they choose to adopt the codes must be the codes approved by the State Building Code Council.

State of Missouri

Although most relevant building codes are adopted locally, the state adopts codes for state owned buildings. The Architecture Practice act in Missouri directs architects to design to the 2009 International Building Code. There is no legislation in place, but many locals typically adopt on a 6-year cycle.

State of Montana

Construction regulation codes are adopted by the Bureau of Building and Standards within the Department of Labor and Industry except for the fire code which is adopted by the Montana State Fire Marshal which is housed within the Department of Justice (Attorney General's Office). Montana statute 50-60-202 provides wide authority to the bureau to adopt any nationally recognized building code or standard except for the authority held by the State Fire Marshal in statute 50-3-102 (2) to adopt by rule a state fire prevention code.

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Local jurisdictions adopt building codes by local ordinance or resolution by statutory authority under 50-60-301. Local adopted codes must be only those codes as adopted by the state. If a local jurisdiction chooses not to adopt codes locally, the state codes still apply. The significance of this is that state laws do not apply to residential building with less than five dwelling units. A local jurisdiction must adopt codes locally and the scope of the adoption must include dwelling units with less than 5 units specifically in order for codes (like the IRC) to be enforceable.

State of Nebraska

The Nebraska Legislature updates the state codes, which affect all state properties. Local jurisdictions may adopt codes as long as they are the same edition as the state codes. They may also adopt codes that are more restrictive than state codes.

State of Nevada

Nevada has statewide adoption of codes for all state-owned/funded buildings through the Nevada Public Works Board. "Blended" codes are adopted locally in Nevada after regional adoption committees prepare suggested regional amendments. Nevada state law also requires statewide local adoption of the latest edition of the IECC.

State of New Hampshire

The New Hampshire State Building Code Review Board is charged with the coordination and adoption of the state building code. 2015 law now requires approval by legislative act prior to adoption. The Building Code Review Board is also responsible to hear appeals of variances or exceptions to the state fire code that have been granted or denied by the State Fire Marshal. A Joint Committee on Code Conflicts also plays a role.

State of New Jersey

New Jersey's Uniform Construction Code (UCC) adopts codes by regulation. The codes are administered by the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) Division of Codes & Standards. They are uniform statewide and local jurisdictions are not permitted to amend. Localities, however, can adopt their own property maintenance codes.

State of New Mexico

New Mexico adopts "blended" codes statewide. State code adoptions are facilitated by the New Mexico Construction Industries Division (CID). Current state law allows local adoptions of codes that are as restrictive as the state codes.

State of New York

The State Fire Prevention and Building Code Council (Code Council) is the statutory body charged with making any changes to the Uniform Code or Energy Code. The Code Council is chaired by the Secretary of State (or delegate) and is comprised of seventeen members representing all affected construction constituencies as well as local and state governmental representatives. The Department of State is responsible for the oversight of the code enforcement community.

State of North Carolina

North Carolina has mandatory statewide code enforcement. The North Carolina Building Code Council is the authority that oversees the code process. The Residential Code is on a 6-year adoption cycle by

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statute. The Council has also adopted a policy that all other codes except the NEC on a 6-year cycle to match the residential code.

State of North Dakota

The North Dakota Division of Community Services, Governmental and Technical Assistance Department is responsible for updating and amending the State Building Code. Local jurisdictions in North Dakota that adopt a building code must adopt the North Dakota State Building Code or remain at their present level. Jurisdictions are permitted to amend the State Building Code for their own ordinances.

State of Ohio

Changes to the Ohio Building Code are promulgated by the Board of Building Standards, the primary state agency authorized to protect the public's safety and welfare in building design and construction. Rules proposed by the Board are filed with the Secretary of State, the Legislative Service Commission, and a committee of the General Assembly known as the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review (JCARR) at least 60 days prior to adoption.

State of Oklahoma

In 2009 the Oklahoma Legislature created the Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission (OUBCC). The OUBCC is responsible for the adoption of all codes and standards for the construction industry including; building, residential, energy conservation, existing buildings, plumbing, mechanical, fuel gas and fire codes. Local Governments are not mandated to adopt and enforce codes but if they do, they must adopt the codes of the OUBCC and any local amendments must be approved by the OUBCC. Some I-Codes are adopted by local governments that are not named in legislation or by the OUBCC.

State of Oregon

Codes in Oregon are adopted as statewide codes. Statutory authority is granted to the Oregon Building Codes Division to adopt building codes by administrative rulemaking. Buildings codes in the state are adopted as the “state program” and all local jurisdictions must enforce the state code, to the state agency’s specified level of enforcement. Fire code adoption is an administrative responsibility of the State Fire Marshal. The state adopted fire code is considered the “minimum” standard statewide. Local jurisdictions may adopt a fire code provided it is at least as restrictive as the code adopted by the State Fire Marshal.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

The state adopts by law the IBC and all codes referenced by the IBC except for Property Maintenance. Local jurisdictions can amend the state code to be more restrictive, but these ordinances can be appealed to the Secretary of Labor & Industry, who then holds a hearing and determines whether the local amendment will be allowed, which is rare. Starting in 2018, Pennsylvania will adopt roughly every 4.5 years. The RAC reviews the changes from the previous edition, takes input from interested parties and recommends whether any change should not be included in the updated codes adopted by the state. The updated codes are then adopted through the regulatory process.

State of Rhode Island

The Rhode Island Building Code is approved and administered by the Building Code Standards Committee. Under State Law, this Committee is responsible for maintaining currency of state building codes such as mechanical, plumbing, electrical, conservation, accessibility and minimum housing codes. The Committee also acts as a Board of Appeals to hear requests for variances or appeals from the State Building Code Commission or from local Boards of Appeals. The Rhode Island Fire Code is administered

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by Rhode Island Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review. New law as of 2017: all new/amended regulations/codes must undergo economic analysis by Office of Regulatory Reform.

State of South Carolina

The SC Building Code Council adopts the codes at the state level and submits regulations for legislative review. Local governments are mandated to enforce the codes, but there is also a provision that allows jurisdictions to opt out if the governmental entity can't support the effort through permit fees. This provision has not been widely used. Local governments may also propose to amend the code locally for climatological or physical reasons only and the Building Code Council must approve.

State of South Dakota

South Dakota adopts the IBC and IPMC which become the prevailing code where jurisdictions have no adopted codes. The state also adopts the IFC and IMC, which are administered by the State Fire Marshal. The state authorizes counties and local governments to adopt model building codes, with the restriction that they adopt the IBC. Jurisdictions are permitted to amend the State Codes to conform to local needs.

State of Tennessee

The State Fire Marshal's Office is responsible for the enforcement of codes in the built environment which includes building, both commercial and residential, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, life safety, and energy conservation. Municipal jurisdictions in Tennessee are either classified as exempt or non-exempt in regards to the adoption of local codes. A municipal jurisdiction may be classified as exempt from state enforcement if they have an approved code enforcement department with certified inspectors. An exempt jurisdiction can adopt any code as long as it is at least as strong as the state code and gets OSFM approval.

State of Texas

There is no statewide mandated building or residential code in Texas. Municipalities can choose to adopt codes, excluding most unincorporated areas, except for the IECC. The building and residential code is promulgated through legislation and currently sites to the 2003 IBC and 2000 IRC. The energy conservation code is promulgated through the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) by Administrative Rule. Municipalities can make local amendments and adopt newer editions of the International Building Code and International Residential code at will and make amendments to make the code more or less restrictive. Adopting municipalities have a choice of adopting either ICC PMG codes or the IAPMO Codes.

State of Utah

For the past, several years, Utah State Statute 58-56-4 required statewide adoption of a building code, residential code, plumbing code, mechanical code, and fuel gas code promulgated by a nationally recognized code authority. The 2009 passage of SB211 moved the adoption authority to the state legislature. The Uniform Building Code Commission is now required to make adoption recommendations to the interim Senate Business and Labor Committee. A law was passed in 2016 that restricted the IRC to a six year adoption cycle.

State of Vermont

Since 1972, Vermont has adopted and enforced national codes for commercial building safety. These codes are adopted by regulation and enforced through the Vermont State Fire Marshal's Office.

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Commonwealth of Virginia

Under Virginia Law the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) has authority to promulgate building regulations and a regulatory process for development and adoption of a statewide mandatory mini/maxi construction code that all 167 units of local government (counties and incorporated cities) must adopt and implement. Implementation for state colleges and universities is the responsibility of the Virginia General Services Department. The State Fire Marshal who is within DHCD is responsible for statewide implementation of the Fire Code, unless localities elect to adopt this code at the local level. Localities can and do adopt the Property Maintenance Code, which is within the scope of the statewide code.

State of Washington

Building codes are adopted in Washington by statute. The Washington State Building Code Council has authority to adopt amendments to these codes for statewide application.

State of West Virginia

The West Virginia State Fire Commission is responsible for adopting, promulgating, and amending statewide construction codes. The Administrative Procedures Act requires public hearings on the adoption of all codes by the State Fire Commission. When the State Fire Commission proposes to adopt a code, the code is filed with the Secretary of State. The commission conducts a public hearing and can modify the rule with the Secretary of State as an agency-approved rule. The rule is then filed with the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee. Once the rule is approved or modified by the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee, it is introduced as a separate bill during the legislative session. Legislation need not be initiated by the State Fire Commission; the legislature can modify the code by proposing legislation at any time during the regular session.

If counties choose to enforce a code, they must follow what the state prescribes, though they are not forced to administer the state code or any code at all. Some counties are home rule in WV. Even if they choose to administer a code, home rule counties need not use the state code

State of Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS), is responsible for the adoption of Wisconsin's building, fire safety and energy efficiency codes. They recently adopted the '15 I-Codes, effective May 1, 2018. Although WI uses their "own" codes, they base them on the I-Codes. Wisconsin does use their own hybrid residential code (UDC) and plumbing code. They will remain on '09 IECC, however for residential and the '15 IECC for commercial.

State of Wyoming

Wyoming statute 35-9-106 assigns authority to the Wyoming State Fire Marshal to establish minimum electrical safety and fire standards that are not to exceed the standards of the NEC and I-Codes for all new and existing buildings. Other Wyoming departments also have latitude to adopt codes as it pertains to the scope regulated within their department. Qualified local jurisdictions adopt and enforce these state codes under delegated authority from the SFM. The SFM does not adopt the IPC or IECC which are adopted locally.