National Association of Home Builders

CODES & STANDARDS
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State Adoptions of the Residential Provisions of the IECC – International Energy Conservation Code

The International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) is developed and published on a three-year cycle. It is the most widely adopted energy code for residential construction in the United States.

When a state or jurisdiction goes through the code adoption process, there are typically public hearings and an opportunity to amend the code prior to adoption. NAHB has developed a series of adoption kits that include highlights of changes from the previous model code edition, associated cost impacts, and a list of suggested amendments that offer more cost-effective and affordable energy conservation provisions than available in the model codes.

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Contact codes@nahb.org for questions and visit the Code Adoption Kit page for more.

Summary of Information Provided in This Guide

This document provides information on the residential energy code provisions adopted by each of the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. When states adopt residential energy codes, they typically adopt one of the editions of the national model energy code, the **International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)**, which is published every three years by the International Code Council (ICC). Many states also choose to amend the model code to address local conditions. Information on the most impactful amendments (if applicable*) as compared to the model code edition* adopted by the state are included in each listing, which also provides the effective date of the state's most recent code update plus links to the adopted code language and relevant state adoption authority. Visit NAHB.org for an overview of the IECC, energy code adoption kits for recent IECC editions, and general information on building energy codes.

Please note: Several states do not adopt any mandatory *statewide* residential energy code, though local jurisdictions may adopt their own (some of which are noted, but are generally not reflected in this document). Some states choose to develop their own energy codes that are not based on any edition of the IECC. This guide does not cover the *commercial (or nonresidential)* energy code provisions adopted by states or jurisdictions. The summaries below are not inclusive of every single amendment a state has made to the listed model code edition. Users should always consult the full code language linked to in each summary and contact your state/local code authority for interpretation questions.

The color-coded table below reflects the number of states that have adopted mandatory statewide residential energy codes based on each edition of the IECC. Neither the table nor this guide quantifies the relative energy efficiency of a state's amended code as compared to the model code edition on which it is based. All information is current as of May 2026.

Residential Energy Code Adoption Summary by State (as of May 2026)		
Model Residential Energy Code Adopted (Prior to State Amendments)	***States + DC + PR***	***Change from Nov. 2024***
2024 IECC	4	+3
2021 IECC	12	0
2018 IECC	11	–1
2015 IECC	7	–1
2012 IECC	2	0
2009 IECC	4	0
No Mandatory Statewide Code	8	–1
State-Developed Code	4	0
Total	52	

State / Territory *Click link for adopted code language*	Model Residential Energy Code Adopted	Model Code Amended ?	Effective Date	Upcoming Adoption Date?	IECC Climate Zone(s)	State Amendments Summary	Additional Code Link(s)
Alabama	2015 IECC	Yes	10/1/2016	2026	2,3	*State code:* As of March 2026, the **Alabama Residential Energy Code** has reduced 2015 IECC insulation requirements for attic hatches/doors R-value, equipment trade-offs have been added, and the programmable thermostat requirement was removed. Air leakage testing maximum thresholds have been increased from 3 ACH50 to 5 ACH50 in CZ 3 so that the threshold is the same for both CZs. *Adoption update:* Effective October 1, 2024, adoption authority of the Alabama Residential Building Code (including the residential energy code) was transferred from the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) to the Alabama Home Builders Licensure Board (Act 2024-443) and a newly established Alabama Residential Building Code Advisory Council. The law directs the Council to present a code to the Board for adoption by October 1, 2025, though it has not yet done so as of March 2026. The board may adopt or reject the code as proposed by the council. *Local highlights:* The Alabama Residential Building Code shall apply to all residential construction and improvements and be enforced by local jurisdictions that have permitting and inspection programs, though it shall not supersede any local residential building code adopted by any county or municipality in effect on January 1, 2027. The Alabama Residential Energy Code shall be enforced by local jurisdictions that have adopted energy code provisions for residential and commercial construction and improvements. A local building code adopted by any county or municipality after January 1, 2027 shall meet the minimum standards of the Building Code and Energy Code in effect at the time of the local building code adoption. The local building code may amend the standards as local conditions require, but no such adoption or amendment shall exceed the provisions of the Energy Code.	State Agency
Alaska	No Mandatory Statewide Code	Yes	11/28/2018		7,8*	*State code:* Alaska has **no mandatory statewide energy code**, but for homes to qualify for financial assistance from Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, they must demonstrate compliance with the AHFC-approved **Building Energy Efficiency Standard** based on the 2018 IECC: Certain southern and coastal census areas* have been reclassified into 2018 IECC CZ 6. One census area (North Slope) has been reclassified into a BEES-specific Climate Zone 9 with its own requirements. Ceiling insulation levels are slightly increased, except in CZ 6 & 7 where it is slightly reduced when using a 13" energy-heel truss. Continuous exterior insulation is not required. Insulation levels were increased for floors and slabs. Fenestration U-factors are increased in CZ 8 (and CZ 9). Air leakage testing maximum threshold was raised from 3 ACH50 to 4 ACH50. Chapter 5 for existing buildings is listed as "Advisory Only. Best Building Practices". *Local highlights:* Anchorage and Fairbanks, the two most-populated cities in the state, have adopted amended versions of the 2018 IECC.	State Agency
Arizona	No Mandatory Statewide Code				2,3,4,5	*State code:* Arizona has **no mandatory statewide energy code**. *Local highlights:* Phoenix has adopted the 2024 IECC with minimal amendments. Tucson has adopted the 2024 IECC with amendments eliminating interior and exterior lighting controls. minimal amendments. Yuma has adopted the 2024 IECC (via IRC Chapter 11) but added a visual air leakage inspection option to Section R402.4 and made optional all requirements for service hot water systems (R403.5), mechanical ventilation (R403.6), pools and spas (R403.12), electrical power and lighting (R404), and additional efficiency measures/credits (R408). Scottsdale adopted the 2021 IECC with amendments as well as the 2021 IgCC with amendments for commercial and multifamily projects.	State Agency
Arkansas	2009 IECC	Yes	1/1/2015		3,4	*State code:* Duct testing is optional under the **2014 Arkansas Energy Code**. Window U-factors have been reduced to 0.50 in CZ 4. Ceiling R-value has been decreased to R-30. New SHGC requirements were added. Requirements for a programmable thermostat and high efficacy lighting have been removed. *Adoption update:* Arkansas reviewed suggested amendments to the 2018 IECC in 2020 and 2021, but apparently discontinued any effort to update the state code. No further updates are available on the state's website as of March 2026.	State Agency
California	State-Developed Code		1/1/2026	Legislation enacted in 2025 prohibits state energy code updates before 2031	2,3,4,5,6	*State code:* California develops and adopts its own energy code which is not based on the IECC. The latest is the **2025 Building Energy Efficiency Standards** (also known Title 24, Part 6). While DOE has not yet conducted an energy savings analysis, the new code is almost certainly more stringent than the 2021 IECC and likely more stringent than the 2024 IECC model code. While not mandating their use, the 2025 code's energy-use "budgets" heavily incentivizes builders to install high-efficiency heat pumps for space heating, cooling, and water heating. To manage peak energy demand, the code also requires demand-responsive HVAC controls. The state also develops CALGreen, a green building code with some mandatory requirements (which all projects must meet) for energy and water efficiency, construction waste reduction, and indoor air quality. The **2025 CALGreen Code** (Title 24, Part 11) also contains Tier 1 and Tier 2 voluntary provisions that jurisdictions may choose to adopt as mandatory reach code requirements. Builders that build to Tier 1 or Tier 2 provisions may be eligible for incentives from some jurisdictions and/or utilities. *Adoption update:* In July 2025, responding to the state's housing affordability crisis amidst rebuilding efforts following wildfires, California passed legislation which prohibits the state from adopting any changes to its residential building codes until June 1, 2031, except in emergency situations or in the case of wildfire mitigation. The 2025 codes above remain in effect as of January 2026. Further, the bill prevents municipalities from amending their local code during the same period.	State Agency
Colorado	2021 IECC or 2024 IECC (when adopting or updating a building code before 6/30/2026)	Yes	7/1/2023 (jurisdictions adopting or updating a building code before 6/20/2026)	7/1/2026 (state model low energy and carbon code for jurisdictions adopting or updating a building code after 7/1/2026)	4,5,6,7	*State code:* Colorado has a long history as a home rule state with significant flexibility for local jurisdictions as to what energy codes they adopted. However, following the passage of legislation in June 2022, the Colorado Energy Office has significantly changed requirements for local jurisdictions updating their building codes. Jurisdictions must adopt the state's minimum energy code when they adopt or update any other building code (defined in state law to include any edition of the IBC, IRC, IECC, IMC, IFC, IPC, and NEC): Between July 1, 2023 and June 30, 2026: If a jurisdiction adopts or updates any local building code before June 30, 2026, they must adopt at least the **2021 IECC or 2024 IECC** along with the state-developed **Colorado Model Electric Ready and Solar Ready Code** or an equivalent or more stringent code. *Adoption update:* The **Colorado Model Low Energy and Carbon Code (MLECC)** is based on the 2024 IECC and fully replaces the 2021/2024 IECC and the Model Electric and Solar Ready Code above as the state's minimum energy code: Starting July 1, 2026: Jurisdictions, when adopting or updating any building code as defined above, must adopt the MLECC or an equivalent or more stringent code. Any jurisdiction that only adopts a new version of the NEC, plumbing code, or elevator/escalator code after June 30, 2026 must adopt at least the MLECC no later than June 30, 2030. *Local highlights:* Municipalities can make any amendment to the energy code they deem appropriate for local conditions but cannot decrease its effectiveness or energy efficiency. The state is also developing a model green code that jurisdictions may adopt voluntarily. The Colorado Energy Office Local Energy Code Adoption Map tracks which municipalities have adopted which energy code editions.	State Agency

State / Territory *Click link for adopted code language*	Model Residential Energy Code Adopted	Model Code Amended ?	Effective Date	Upcoming Adoption Date?	IECC Climate Zone(s)	State Amendments Summary	Additional Code Link(s)
Connecticut	2021 IECC	Yes	10/1/2022	10/1/2026	5	*State code:* The **2022 Connecticut State Building Code** has amended air leakage testing requirements from 3 ACH50 to 5 ACH50 for low-rise attached dwellings greater than 850 sq ft and to 6.5 ACH50 for dwellings less than 850 sq ft. It added an exception to duct leakage testing where an existing HVAC system is extended to an addition with less than 40 linear ft of new duct in unconditioned space shall not be required to test. The code changed the rough-in and post construction test to 8 cfm/100 sf. *Adoption update:* The state is expected to adopt the **2026 Connecticut State Building Code** based on the 2024 IECC in July 2026, with an effective date of October 1, 2026. For additions, the code allows thermal envelope assemblies an exception to air leakage testing if all air barrier and insulation installation items in Table R402.5.1.1 are field verified. The state building inspector is permitted to deem NGBS an approved above-code program.	State Agency
Delaware	2018 IECC		12/11/2020		4	*State code:* No amendments to the technical requirements of the 2018 IECC have been adopted for the **Delaware Residential Building Energy Conservation Code.** *Adoption update:* In July 2025, the state proposed a new energy code based on the 2024 IECC that would require all new homes to meet a standard described as zero net energy capable which would have far exceeded the stringency of any other energy code adopted statewide in the United States. In November 2025, the state executive branch declined to approve the proposal and withdrew the proposal and reopened the public comment period for a new proposal that would adopt a largely unamended 2024 IECC (with Appendix RE: EV Charging Infrastructure included). No update has been adopted as of March 2026.	State Agency
District of Columbia	2015 IECC	Yes	5/29/2020		4	*District code:* In the **2017 District of Columbia Energy Conservation Code**, the fenestration U-factor increased in stringency to 0.30. Wood-frame wall insulation increased to R-13+10 or equivalent, and there is no option permitted for cavity-only wall insulation. Basement wall insulation has been increased to R-13+10 or equivalent. The city has also adopted the **2017 District of Columbia Green Construction Code**, based on the 2012 IgCC.	District Agency
Florida	State-Developed Code		12/31/2023	12/31/2026 (9th Edition)	1,2	*State code:* Florida now adopts changes to the previous edition of its energy code instead of amendments to each new edition of the IECC. Major differences in the **2023 Florida Building Code (8th Edition)** compared to the 2021 IECC include: Ceiling insulation is R-38 in CZ 2 (instead of R-49). Unlike the IECC, the FBC allows mechanical equipment efficiency tradeoffs(according to a Florida Solar Energy Center analysis, since both codes' performance paths set an overall efficiency requirement, the FBC path is no less stringent than the 2021 IECC path). Section R405 also adds a requirement that site-wrapped supply ducts not completely inside the thermal envelope must be insulated R-8 instead of R-6, regardless of diameter. Air leakage testing requirements are 7 ACH50 (instead of 5 ACH50 in the 2021 IECC) in both CZs. Clarifies existing requirement that whole-house mechanical ventilation is required for dwelling units with air leakage lower than 3 ACH50. There is no requirement for additional efficiency measures like those required in Section R408 of the 2021 IECC. One significant difference from the 2021 IECC is a prohibition on electric resistance space heating from being the primary heat system for new construction and for complete central equipment replacements in CZ 2. *Adoption update:* The Florida Building Commission process to develop the 2026 Florida Building Code (9th Edition) is underway. If previous schedules persist, the effective date for the next code would be December 31, 2026.	State Agency
Georgia	2015 IECC	Yes	1/1/2020 (revised 1/1/2023)	1/1/2027 (potential)	2,3,4	*State code:* Under the **Georgia State Minimum Standard Energy Code**, several categories of R402 prescriptive table requirements from the 2015 IECC have been changed to correlate across all CZs. Fenestration U-factor maximum in CZ 2 is 0.35 instead of 0.40, and SHGC maximum in CZ 4 is 0.27 instead of 0.40. Wood frame wall R-value minimum is R-13 in CZ 3 & 4 instead of R-20 (or R-13+5). No slab insulation is required in CZ 4. Ceiling insulation in CZ 4 is decreased from R-49 to R-38 and is lower for under HVAC attic platforms and for attic access hatches/doors. Building tightness of less than 5 ACH50 (or under 7 ACH50 for multifamily, where sampling is also allowed for low-rise R-2 dwellings) is required for all CZs. The maximum ERI for CZ 2/3/4 was raised from 52/51/54 in the IECC to 57/57/62. In 2011, the state also adopted the 2008 National Green Building Standard (NGBS) with amendments as a permissive code that a local government may choose to adopt and enforce in its jurisdiction. *Adoption update:* In January 2026, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) updated the Georgia State Minimum Codes for Construction to the 2024 I-Codes with state amendments, but excluded the state energy code from this update. However, DCA has established a 2024 IECC Task Force to review the model code, propose amendments, and make a final recommendation in July 2026, potentially for adoption in January 2027.	State Agency
Hawaii	2018 IECC		12/15/2020 (original) 9/23/2025 (reinstated)	Future code updates currently suspended by Governor's proclamation	1	*State code:* The State Building Code Council (SBCC) reviews and amends model codes and standards for adoption. If the SBCC does not adopt a model code within two years of its official publication date, that model code shall automatically become part of the Hawaii State Building Codes until the SBCC adopts a superseding amended version. Due to the suspension of the authority and duties of the SBCC beginning in September 2023 (see below for more), no code amendments have been adopted by the SBCC during this time. However, updates to the state's codes, without any amendments from the SBCC, have automatically become part of the Hawai'i State Building Codes per HRS§107-24(c), including the 2021 IBC, IRC, UPC, NFPA 1, and 2020 NEC. On January 29, 2023, the **Hawaii State Energy Code** automatically became the 2021 IECC without amendment. The state energy code was then sent to its four counties for adoption. However, subsequent emergency declarations have reverted the state energy code recognized by the SBCC on its website as the 2018 IECC and the state residential code as the 2018 IRC. *Adoption update:* In response to the August 2023 Maui wildfires, Gov. Josh Green issued the first of a series of Governor's Proclamations Relating to Affordable Housing, which included the suspension of authority of the SBCC to adopt or amend the Hawaii State Building Codes. Typically, under state law, if the SBCC does not adopt a model code within two years of its official publication date, that model code shall automatically become part of the state code until the SBCC adopts a superseding amended version. On September 23, 2025, Gov. Green issued an additional proclamation suspending the requirement for the state's four counties to adopt the latest state building code update within two years. The counties may still choose to update their county codes. The state currently intends to completely skip the 2021 I-Codes and begin review of the 2024 I-Codes by hiring two technical advisors to assist the SBCC to draft necessary amendments. This will streamline and simplify the adoption process for Hawaii's counties after the SBCC suspension is lifted. *Local highlights:* Counties may still update county building codes as authorized by law, even during the suspension of the SBCC's authority to implement a new state code. As of 2024, all counties have adopted the 2018 IECC with county specific amendments and these are the currently enforced energy codes for new construction. DOE considers the state building code (including the 2021 IECC) to be the adopted code in effect for Honolulu, Maui, and Kauai counties.	State Agency

State / Territory *Click link for adopted code language*	Model Residential Energy Code Adopted	Model Code Amended ?	Effective Date	Upcoming Adoption Date	IECC Climate Zone(s)	State Amendments Summary	Additional Code Link(s)
Idaho	2018 IECC	Yes	1/1/2021		5,6	*State code:* The **2020 Idaho Energy Conservation Code** has reduced 2018 IECC requirements for fenestration in CZ 5 (maximum U-factor is 0.32 instead of 0.30) and ceiling insulation (R-38 instead of R-49), and wood frame wall insulation in CZ 6 (R-22 or R-13+5 instead of R-20+5 or R-13+10). Air leakage testing threshold is now 5 ACH50 instead of 3 ACH50, and sampling is allowed for single-family developments along with visual inspection. Duct insulation requirements are slightly increased such that all supply and return ducts located in an attic space must be at least R-8 (regardless of size). The high efficacy lighting requirement was reduced from 90% to 75%. The maximum allowed ERI was raised from 61 to 68 in CZ 5 and 6. Special log home wall provisions were introduced in a new Table R402.6.	State Agency
Illinois	2024 IECC	Yes	11/30/2025		4,5	*State code:* The **2024 Illinois Energy Conservation Code** with state amendments largely conforms with the 2024 IECC. The state code adds two new choices (using high performance gas heat pump space heating systems) to the existing R408.2.2 options for more efficiency HVAC equipment performance. The requirements for basement wall insulation also now permit installation down to 10 feet or to within 6 inches of the basement floor (whichever is less). Illinois has added a Section R409 passive building compliance option based on PHIUS Core 2024 of PHIUS ZERO 2024 (or later editions). The Climate and Equitable Jobs Act (CEJA) of 2021 requires the state to develop a stretch energy code that municipalities may adopt (if they choose) as the minimum code for their jurisdiction. The **2023 Illinois Stretch Energy Code** is based on the 2021 IECC with state amendments, and the state is developing the 2026 Illinois Residential Stretch Energy Code based on the 2024 IECC with proposed amendments (as of December 2025). CEJA requires increasingly greater stretch code performance targets based on continued site energy index improvements compared to the 2006 IECC. *Local highlights:* State law permits certain municipalities to adopt a local energy code more stringent than the state code if it has a population of more than 1 million (Chicago) or has adopted the Illinois Stretch Energy Code.	State Agency
Indiana	2018 IECC (via 2018 IRC Ch. 11)	Yes	12/26/2019		4,5	*State code:* Under the **2020 Indiana Residential Code**, energy conservation construction documents for 1- and 2-family homes (Class 2 structures) only need to be submitted if required by the local jurisdiction. Requirements have been reduced for fenestration U-factor (now 0.35 for both CZs), skylight U-factor (now 0.60 for both CZs) ceiling insulation (now R-38 instead of R-49 for both CZs), wood frame wall insulation (now R-15 instead of R-20 or R-13+5 in CZ 4), mass wall insulation (now R-5/10 instead of R-8/13 for CZ 4), basement wall insulation (now R-10/13 instead of R-15/19 for CZ 5). The building official may not require inspection by a third party. Air leakage testing threshold is now 5 ACH50 instead of 3 ACH50, but verification through visual inspection is also allowed.	State Agency
Iowa	2012 IECC	Yes	6/1/2014		5,6	*State code:* The **Iowa State Energy Code** has reduced 2012 IECC requirements for wood frame wall insulation (now R-20 or R-13+5 in CZ 6 instead of R20+5 or R-13+10), air leakage testing thresholds (now 4 ACH50 instead of 3ACH50), and duct leakage testing (now 6 cfm/100 sf). Panned duct returns are allowed but must meet duct tightness requirements.	State Agency
Kansas	No Mandatory Statewide Code				4,5	*State code:* There is **no mandatory statewide code**. According to state law, the Kansas Corporation Commission has no authority to adopt or enforce energy efficiency standards for residential, commercial, or industrial buildings. Jurisdictions are free to adopt any code or standard they choose. *Local highlights:* Wichita has adopted the 2024 IRC but deleted Chapter 11. Overland Park has adopted the 2018 IECC. Topeka has adopted the 2009 IECC. Lawrence has adopted the 2018 IECC. Hays has adopted the 2024 IRC but deleted Chapter 11.	State Agency
Kentucky	2009 IECC	Yes	9/1/2019		4	*State code:* The **2018 Kentucky Residential Code** has modified the basement wall insulation requirements of the 2009 IECC to only require from the top of the basement wall below grade to the design frost depth (24 to 33 inches). The state's residential code is a minimum/maximum ("mini/maxi") code, meaning that local governments may not adopt or enforce any other code.	State Agency
Louisiana	2021 IECC	Yes	7/1/2023 (additional amendments to 2021 IECC published 03/20/2024	Next review cycle: 2024 I-Codes	2~~,3~~	*State code:* The **Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code** was updated in 2023 to include the 2021 IECC, with additional amendments effective as of March 2024. NGBS 2020 and ENERGY STAR certification are deemed to exceed the state code. All parishes (counties) have been classified as Climate Zone 2A for the energy efficiency requirements of the code. The R401.2.5 additional efficiency requirements have been removed. Ceiling insulation has been reduced from R-49 to R-38. Air leakage testing requirements for CZ 2 are now 7 ACH50 instead of 5ACH50. For multifamily buildings with 8 or more testing units, at least 7 units or 20% of units must be tested (whichever is greater). Duct insulation requirements slightly increased such that all supply and return ducts located outside conditioned space must be at least R-8 (regardless of size). Additional minor changes have been made to duct testing procedures and requirements. The maximum allowable ERI score for CZ 2 has been raised from 52 in the IECC to 58.	State Agency
Maine	2021 IECC	Yes	4/7/2025		6,7	*State code:* The **Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code (MUBEC)** contains minor amendments to the technical requirements of the 2021 IECC residential provisions. R-30+0ci walls have been added as a compliance option for Table R402.1.3. Maine has adopted 2021 IECC Appendix RB and RC as additional compliance options for MUBEC. which municipalities may choose to adopt as mandatory. The MUBEC shall be adopted and enforced in municipalities with a population of 4,000 residents or more. Municipalities with populations under 4,000 may choose to adopt/enforce the MUBEC. *Adoption update:* Appendix NA offers the **2021 MUBEC Stretch Code**, an alternative building energy code with more stringent provisions for energy efficiency, carbon reduction, and resilience. The Stretch Code requires that the Total Building UA for the project (based on R402.1.5), shall exceed the UA requirements by at least 15% over a code compliant project.	State Agency
Maryland	2021 IECC	Yes	5/29/2023	Late 2025 or early 2026 (TBD)	4,5	*State code:* For the **Maryland Building Performance Standards**, the state added a new Section R408.3 (Maryland Alternative Additional Energy Efficiency Package Options) to offer additional compliance paths that allow for ceiling and wall insulation to be realigned to the 2018 IECC values and also requires additional measures to achieve at least 6% energy savings. This option allows for R-49 ceiling insulation (instead of R-60) and R-20 or R-13+5 wood frame wall insulation (instead of R-20+5 or R-13+10) in both CZs. NGBS 2015 Silver is considered in compliance with this code. After new editions of the I-Codes are published, the state is required to adopt the new codes within 18 months. *Adoption update:* Maryland law requires the Maryland Building Codes Administration, housed within the Maryland Department of Labor's Division of Labor & Industry, to adopt the most recent version of the IECC within 18 months of the ICC's release of a new code. In practice, however, this is not always done. *Local highlights:* All local jurisdictions have up to 12 months to amend and adopt all new state-adopted codes for local enforcement. While amendments are permitted, counties and municipalities may not reduce the stringency of the state energy code or state accessibility code. A list of county-adopted codes (including local amendments to the IECC edition that is part of each MBPS edition) as of August 2023 is available here.	State Agency

State / Territory *Click link for adopted code language*	Model Residential Energy Code Adopted	Model Code Amended ?	Effective Date	Upcoming Adoption Date?	IECC Climate Zone(s)	State Amendments Summary	Additional Code Link(s)
Massachusetts	2021 IECC	Yes	10/11/2024 (mandatory after 6/30/2025)		5	*State code:* The **Massachusetts State Building Code (10th Edition)** includes the **2025 Massachusetts Building Energy Codes**, offering local jurisdictions three levels of performance to adopt as the minimum standard in their communities. The **Base Code** (780 CMR Chapter 11R) is the 2021 IECC with state amendments. The opt-in **Stretch Code** (225 CMR Chapter 22) is the 2021 IECC with additional state amendments. The **Specialized Code** (also 225 CMR Chapter 22) is the 2021 IECC with the Stretch Code amendments plus 2021 IECC Appendix RC Zero Energy Residential Building Provisions. based on the 2018 IECC and a **stretch code** based on the 2021 IECC (which municipalities can choose to adopt as mandatory). *Local highlights:* The state Department of Energy Resources maintains a local adoption map of which of these three options have been adopted by each of the 351 Massachusetts municipalities with effective date.	State Agency
Michigan	2015 IECC	Yes	9/20/2017		5,6,7	*State code:* The **2015 Michigan Energy Code** has reduced requirements for ceiling insulation (now R-20 or R-13+5 for all CZs instead of R-20+5 or R-13+10 in CZ 6 and 7), wood frame wall insulation (now R-38 instead of R-49 in CZ 5), and basement wall insulation (now R-10/13 in CZ 5). Air leakage testing maximum thresholds have been raised to 4 ACH50 from 3 AHC50. Duct leakage testing at the rough-in test can pass with 4 cfm/100 sf conditioned floor area whether an air handler is installed or not. *Adoption update:* On July 7, 2025, the Michigan Court of Claims issued an order in the case *Home Builders Assoc et al. v LARA et al.* that temporarily prevents the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA) Bureau of Construction Codes from implementing an updated residential code (including the residential Energy Code chapter) while the litigation remains ongoing. The rule set adopting the 2021 IRC and the rule set adopting the 2021 IECC would have become effective on August 29, 2025 absent the court's action. The state's current residential code based on the 2015 IRC and residential energy code based on the 2015 IECC with state amendments (see above) will remain in effect while the court order remains in place. No additional order has been issued as of April 2026. The state has subsequently updated other codes, including the commercial energy code.	State Agency
Minnesota	2012 IECC	Yes	2/14/2015		6,7	*State code:* While the state has most recently updated the state building code in March 2020 and the state commercial energy code in 2024, the **2015 Minnesota Residential Energy Code** based on the 2012 IECC remains in effect as part of the 2020 Minnesota Codes. Requirements have been reduced for wood frame wall insulation (now R-20 or R-13+5 for CZ 6 and R-21 for CZ 7 instead of R-20+5 or R-13+10). Special foundation/crawl space insulation installation requirements were added for R-15 on concrete/masonry foundations and allowing for R-10 continuous insulation on the exterior of each foundation wall if air leakage does not exceed 2.6 ACH50. All exhaust, supply, and return air ducts require a vapor retarder. Balanced mechanical ventilation is required for all homes.	State Agency
Mississippi	No Mandatory Statewide Code				2,3	*State code:* There is **no mandatory statewide residential code**, which would require legislation. Local jurisdictions may adopt their own codes, and some have adopted codes based on the IRC. *Local highlights:* Most jurisdictions in Mississippi with energy efficiency provisions have adopted them via Chapter 11 of the IRC. Jackson and Southaven have adopted the 2018 IRC Chapter 11, and Oxford has adopted the 2006 IRC. Gulfport and Vicksburg have deleted Chapter 11 of the IRC.	State Agency
Missouri	No Mandatory Statewide Code				4,5	*State code:* There is **no mandatory statewide energy code** in Missouri, which would require legislation. However, jurisdictions may adopt their own energy codes, and many have (including major municipalities such as St. Louis, Kansas City, Springfield, Independence, and Columbia). *Local highlights:* Kansas City adopted the 2021 IECC unamended in September 2023, but revised its code in February 2026 to amend the 2021 IECC to provide more compliance options for home builders (including R-19 walls solutions and updated HERS/ERI targets of 65 for single-family residences over 2,000 sf or 70 for those less than 2,000 sf). Several municipalities are on versions of the 2018 IECC, include Springfield, Columbia, the state capital Jefferson City, and several Kansas City suburbs like Raytown.	State Agency
Montana	2021 IECC	Yes	9/1/2024		6	*State code:* Montana has adopted the **2021 IECC with state amendments**. Requirements have been reduced for wood frame wall insulation (allowing R-21 instead of R-30, while maintaining R-20+5/13+10/0+20). Air leakage testing maximum thresholds have been raised to 4 to 3 ACH50. Building cavities may be used for return ducts. Most hot water piping insulation requirements were removed. DEQ offers an Energy Code Guide for New Home Construction.	State Agency
Nebraska	2018 IECC	Yes	7/1/2020		5	*State code:* No substantial technical amendments were included in the legislation (LB 405) enacted 5/8/2019 adopting the 2018 IECC as the **Nebraska Energy Code**. Jurisdictions may adopt their own energy code if it is equivalent to the state code. If a municipality has not adopted an energy code, the state will enforce the state code in that jurisdiction.	State Agency
Nevada	2024 IECC	Yes	8/18/2024		3,4,5	*State code:* The Governor's Office of Energy is required to adopt the most recently published version of the IECC on a three-year cycle, adopting the **2024 IECC unamended** for use in Nevada on August 18, 2024. Subsequent revisions were adopted on March 12, 2025, mostly applicable to the commercial provisions of the IECC but revising the residential air leakage testing threshold to 4 ACH50 statewide. *Local highlights:* Local governments shall follow suit and are authorized to adopt amendments and/or provisions which are more stringent than the standards published and adopted by the state. Nevada municipalities have a unique arrangement partnering with code officials in one of two regional code organizations. The amendments to the state building codes they recommend are not code unless adopted and codified by governmental jurisdictions in their region, but they have a great influence on what is adopted locally. In Clark County, effective January 11, 2026, all new building permit applications will be required to demonstrate compliance with the 2024 IECC and 2024 I-Codes. The **Northern Nevada Chapter of the ICC (NNICC)** recommended amendments to the 2024 I-Codes, including the 2024 IECC in February 2025 with the participation of a consortium of 12 jurisdictions including Reno, Carson City, Elko, and Washoe County. The organization of **Southern Nevada Building Officials (SNBO)** recommended amendments to the 2024 I-Codes, including the 2024 IECC in April 2025 with the participation of seven municipalities (Clark County, Henderson, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Boulder City, Pahrump, and Mesquite). The City of Las Vegas and Clark County (the region's largest jurisdiction) adopted the 2024 IECC and 2024 I-Codes, effective January 2026.	State Agency

State / Territory *Click link for adopted code language*	Model Residential Energy Code Adopted	Model Code Amended ?	Effective Date	Upcoming Adoption Date?	IECC Climate Zone(s)	State Amendments Summary	Additional Code Link(s)
New Hampshire	2018 IECC	Yes	7/1/2024		5,6	*State code:* Under the latest **New Hampshire Building Code**, the state has adopted several iterations of amendments (most recently in October 2025 – see page 20) after originally adopting the **2018 IECC** (effective July 1, 2024 followed by a 6-month transition period until January 1, 2025). Any structure three stories or fewer and less than 4,000 sf may use the residential provisions to comply instead of the commercial provisions. Air leakage testing thresholds have been reduced from 3 ACH50 to 5 ACH50. Duct leakage testing thresholds (cfm/100 sf) have been reduced when measured at rough-in (from 4 to 6 where the air handler is installed and from 3 to 4 where not installed) and postconstruction (from 4 to 8). *Local highlights:* A municipality that chooses to enforce the state building code is required to adopt an ordinance which is required to be confirmed by the Building Code Review Board. The ordinance may include local amendments to the state building code, provided they are not less stringent than the requirements of the State Building Code. As of July 1, 2026, local amendments are limited to administrative matters.	State Agency
New Jersey	2021 IECC	Yes	3/6/2023		4,5	*State code:* Under the current **energy subcode** (with revisions as of August 2025) of the **New Jersey Uniform Construction Code**, there are no substantial revisions to the technical requirements of the 2021 IECC adopted by the state, although Chapter 5 on existing buildings has been deleted. *Adoption update:* The Department of Community Affairs is considering a rule to adopt the 2024 I-Codes, including the 2024 IECC with amendments. No potential adoption date has been posted as of April 2026.	State Agency
New Mexico	2021 IECC	Yes	7/30/2024		3,4,5	*State code:* The **2021 New Mexico Residential Energy Conservation Code** allows above code programs recognized by the state (including LEED for Homes, Build Green New Mexico) to show compliance. 2021 IECC ceiling insulation requirements were reduced (now R-38 instead of R-49 in CZ 3 and R-49 instead of R-60 in CZ 4 and 5). The state clarified that EV chargers and residential fire sprinkler systems are not required. Envelope and duct tightness may be visually inspected.	State Agency
New York	2024 IECC	Yes	12/31/2025		4,5,6	*State code:* The **2025 Energy Conservation Construction Code of New York State** has, for the most part, increased the stringency of the 2024 IECC in CZ 4 and CZ 5 by porting over most (but not all) prescriptive table requirements from CZ 6 such that they are the same for all three climate zones across the state. Requirements for the following have changed in CZ 4 and/or CZ 5: fenestration U-factor (0.27 instead of 0.30 in CZ 4 and 0.28 in CZ 5 and CZ 6), skylight U-factor (0.50 instead of 0.53 in CZ 4), fenestration SHGC (0.40 instead of no requirement in CZ 5), mass wall insulation R-value (15/20 instead of 8/13 in CZ 4 and 13/17 in CZ 5), floor insulation (R-30/19+7.5ci/20ci instead of R-19/13+5ci/15ci in CZ 4), basement wall insulation (R-15ci/19/13+5ci instead of R-10ci/13 in CZ 4), slab edge insulation (R-10, 4 feet instead of R-10, 3 feet in CZ 4 and CZ 5), and crawlspace insulation (R-15ci/19/13+5ci instead of R-10ci/13 in CZ 4). New York has also added a Section R403.5.4 requiring demand responsive controls for water heating. *Local highlights:* By state law, all local energy codes must be more stringent than the ECCCNYS. New York City has adopted the 2025 NYC Energy Conservation Code based on the 2025 ECCCNYS (2024 IECC and ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2022) effective March 30, 2026.	State Agency
North Carolina	2015 IECC	Yes	1/1/2019	Legislation enacted in 2023 prevents state code updates before 2031	3,4,5	*State code:* The **2018 North Carolina Energy Conservation Code** exempted detached or attached garages on the same lot as dwelling from having to comply with energy conservation provisions. Amended insulation requirements (now R-4.2) for supply and return air ducts located in ventilated or non- ventilated unconditioned spaces (other than attics). Supply and return air ducts located in ventilated or non-ventilated unconditioned attic spaces shall be insulated to a minimum R-6. Exempted duct systems smaller than 750 sf from being tested. For the ERI pathway, the state code uses the minimum efficiency backstops from the 2012 state energy code instead of the 2009 IECC. *Adoption update:* In response to recovery from Hurricane Helene, in 2023 the state legislature enacted HB 488 creating a new Residential Code Council and prohibiting it from adopting new codes before January 2031. Subsequent legislation has delayed the implementation of the previously developed 2024 North Carolina State Building Codes, including the 2024 North Carolina Energy Conservation Code based on the 2021 IECC with state amendments. Originally scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2025, the effective date will occur 12 months after the State Fire Marshal certifies that the Building Code Council and Residential Code Council have completed the publication and distribution of the fully adopted 2024 NC Codes and that the Residential Code Council has been fully constituted in compliance with state regulations. As of March 2026, the 2018 NC Codes remain in place.	State Agency
North Dakota	No Mandatory Statewide Code (state publishes a voluntary code based on 2024 IECC)	Yes	1/1/2026		6,7	*State code:* The state adopts and amends a **voluntary** **North Dakota State Building Code** but does not enforce it. If a municipality chooses to adopt and enforce a building code, it must adopt and enforce the state code, but is permitted to further amend it to conform to local needs. All jurisdictions that enforce a building code (as of 2023) have elected to adopt the same individual codes that make up the state code (including Fargo). The most recent January 2026 ND State Building Code incorporated an amended version of the 2024 IECC. However, in Chapter 11 of the 2024 IRC, the state has amended the R402.1.3 prescriptive table values for CZ 6 for vertical fenestration U-factors (now 0.32 instead of 0.30), wood frame wall insulation (now R-21 or R-13+5 instead of R-30/20+5/13+10/0+20), and basement wall insulation (now R-15/0+10 instead of R-0+15/19/13+5). Air leakage testing maximum thresholds have been raised to 5 ACH50 from 3 ACH50, and visual inspections are permitted where compliance with Table R402.5.1.1 has been verified. Multifamily and townhouses may use commercial requirements for air leakage. *Local highlights:* Fargo adopted the 2024 IECC in July 2025. Bismarck, Dickinson, and Mandan have all adopted versions of the 2021 IECC.	State Agency
Ohio	2018 IECC	Yes	7/1/2019		4,5	*State code:* The **Residential Code of Ohio** provides multiple compliance pathways, including the 2018 IECC with extensive amendments (begin on page 725/1076). The 2018 IECC requirements for basement wall insulation and crawl space insulation (now R-10/13 instead of R-15/19 for CZ 5) have been revised. Air leakage testing maximum thresholds have been raised to 5 ACH50 from 3 ACH50, and building cavities may be used as return plenums. The RCO also adds the **Ohio Home Builder's Association (OHBA) Alternative Energy Code Option**, which offers two compliance paths. **Compliance Path #1** with a lower fenestration U-factor (now 0.32) and wood frame wall insulation (now R-15 or R=13+3) and increases floor insulation (now R-30). **Compliance Path #2** lowers fenestration U-factor (now 0.32) and wood frame wall insulation (now R-13) and increases floor insulation (now R-30). The builder option allows sampling for air leakage testing.	State Agency
Oklahoma	2018 IECC (via IRC Ch. 11)	Yes	9/14/2022		3,4	*State code:* Under the **Oklahoma Uniform Building Code**, 2018 IECC requirements have been amended for fenestration U-factor (now 0.38 instead of 0.32 in CZ 3), fenestration SHGC (now 0.25 instead of 0.30 in CZ 3), ceiling insulation (now R-30 instead of R-38), wood frame wall insulation (now R-13 instead of R-20 or R-13+5). Air leakage testing maximum thresholds have been raised for CZ 3 to 5 ACH50 from 3 ACH50, and visual inspection is permitted. The duct testing section has been modified to specify it is not mandatory and adds a third exception for visual testing. The maximum ERI for CZ 3 is now 64 instead of 57. *Adoption update*: The Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission (OUBCC) has established new technical code review committees to review the commercial portion of the 2021 and 2024 editions of the IECC and to review the IRC and IBC for amendments better address consolidated dwellings and affordable housing. The OUBCC has not announced any committee review of the residential portions of the IECC or Chapter 11 of the IRC.	State Agency

State / Territory *Click link for adopted code language*	Model Residential Energy Code Adopted	Model Code Amended ?	Effective Date	Upcoming Adoption Date?	IECC Climate Zone(s)	State Amendments Summary	Additional Code Link(s)
Oregon	State-Developed Code		10/1/2023		~~4,5~~ Single state CZ	*State code:* The **2023 Oregon Residential Specialty Code** is based on the 2021 IRC. Chapter 11 covers energy efficiency, but the requirements are state-developed and do not conform with those in the IRC or IECC. The state also publishes a list of incentives available for exceeding the ORSC. The code requires all conditioned spaces within covered residential buildings to comply with the prescriptive requirements in Table N1101.1(1) as well as one of eight available additional efficiency measures in Table N1101.1(2). There are no separate requirements based on climate zone (although CZ 5B and 4C typically share the same requirements), and the code also offers alternative prescriptive component requirements for log homes. When compared to the 2021 IECC, requirements are reduced for ceiling insulation (now R-49 instead of R-60) and above grade wall insulation (R-21 vs. R-30/20+5/13+1-0/0+20) but increased for below grade wall insulation (R-21+0/0+15 vs. R-19+0/0+15/13+5). Fenestration U-factors for windows (0.27) skylights (0.50), and exterior doors (0.20) would be increased. Section N1105.3 requires all new duct systems and air handling equipment and appliances to be located fully within the building thermal envelope. However, the code does allow for exceptions for deeply buried ducts in attics, ducts in unvented crawlspaces, and deeply buried ducts in vented crawlspaces, but homes using those approaches must comply with two of the eight available additional efficiency measures in Table N1101.1(2). Section 1101.3 covers additions. Section 1101.2 defines the application of the code to existing buildings (alterations, repairs, change of occupancy/use, and historic buildings) including prescriptive requirements in Table N1101.2, which "shall be used to the maximum extent technically practical due to existing constraints, which may include…the available cavity depth, matching existing features and similar constraints."	State Agency
Pennsylvania	2021 IECC	Yes	1/1/2026		4,5	*State code:* Pennsylvania's latest update to the **Uniform Construction Code (UCC)** was approved on October 16, 2025 and became effective January 1, 2026. The UCC incorporates extensive revisions to the residential provisions of the 2021 IECC via Chapter 11 of the 2021 International Residential Code (IRC). Among the major changes: The fenestration U-factor in CZ 4 has been revised from 0.30 to 0.32, and the SHGC requirement of 0.40 in CZ 5 has been removed. Ceiling insulation has been revised from R-60 to R-49 in both zones. For wall insulation, CZ 4 is now R-20 or 13+5 and CZ 5 is R-23/13+7.5/20+3.8 (instead of R-20+5/13+10/0+15 in both zones). Slab edge insulation has been revised in CZ 4 to R-10,2ft and in CZ 5 to either R-10,4ft or R-15,3ft (instead of R-10,4ft in both zones). Sec. R403.5.1.1 requiring circulation system controls maintains the 2018 IECC exception where the entire system in insulted to R-3. The Sec. 404.1 requirement for 100% high efficacy lighting has reverted to the 2018 IECC requirement of 90% of all lamps. All Sec. R404.2 (interior lighting controls) and R404.3 (exterior lightings controls) requirements have been removed, as have the Section R408 additional efficiency requirements. The Pennsylvania Housing Research Center also developed the **2025 Pennsylvania Alternative Residential Energy Provisions** or **PA-Alt**, an alternative energy code compliance path (view webinar for full details) to the existing UCC options: prescriptive path, total building performance path, and Energy Rating Index (ERI). PA-Alt is intended to supplement the IRC and to the extent possible, be consistent in format and general intent. The 2025 PA-Alt allows for some reductions in energy efficiency that will allow simplified enforcement and construction by requiring the builder to select at least one of eight energy enhancement options (focused on equipment and envelope choices) in PA-Alt Table PA104. *Local highlights:* Over 90% of Pennsylvania's 2,562 municipalities have elected to administer and enforce the UCC locally, using their own employees or a list of certified third-party agencies maintained by the state. If a municipality has opted out, the PA Department of Labor and Industry (DLI) is responsible for all commercial code enforcement in that municipality, and certified third-party agencies hired by property owners (or their contractors) enforce the residential requirements.	State Agency
Puerto Rico	2018 IECC	Yes	11/15/2018		1	*Territory code:* The commonwealth has adopted the **2018 IECC** with some modifications to fenestration requirements in CZ 1A: Glazing in conditioned spaces requires an SHGC of 0.40 or less, or for vertical fenestration shaded by opaque permanent projections, compliance is demonstrated by reducing the equivalent SHGC of the fenestration product by using the multipliers in a new Table 402.3.2. The solar-ready provisions of 2018 IECC Appendix RA are mandatory. Any luminary or building sign that is illuminated shall be replaced with full-cutoff lamps.	Commonwealth Agency
Rhode Island	2024 IECC		11/14/2024 (appendices adopted 11/14/2025)		5	*State code:* The **State of Rhode Island Energy Conservation Code** was the first mandatory statewide energy code based on the 2024 IECC. The state passed legislation in July 2023 adopting the 2024 IECC unamended three months after publication. The 2024 IECC was published August 14, 2024, so the new code became effective November 14, 2024 (with an additional grace period of three months). One year later, effective November 14, 2025, the state adopted as mandatory three electric-ready appendices: Appendix RE (EV charging infrastructure), Appendix RK (electric appliances), and Appendix RL (solar-ready).	State Agency
South Carolina	2009 IECC		1/1/2013		3	*State code:* Effective January 1, 2013, the state legislature enacted the **South Carolina Building Energy Efficiency Standard**, adopting the 2009 IECC without amendments for all new and renovated buildings and additions. Future code updates require new legislation.	State Agency
South Dakota	No Mandatory Statewide Code				5,6	*State code:* There is **no mandatory statewide residential code**. In 2011, the state enacted a voluntary residential energy standard based on the 2009 IECC. The law required builders to provide an energy efficiency disclosure statement providing information on whether the new building meets the standards of the 2009 IECC, including the actual values of certain efficiency components of the new home compared to the same required values for those components in new homes in CZ 5 and CZ 6 of the 2009 IECC. Jurisdictions also have the ability to adopt their own energy standards. *Local highlights:* Sioux Falls has adopted the 2009 IECC. Rapid City has amended 2018 IRC Chapter 11 to require only that habitable living spaces be insulated to R-30 in the attic and R-11 in exterior walls. Aberdeen has adopted an amended 2018 IRC Chapter 11. Yankton has adopted the 2021 IRC Chapter 11 with significant amendments.	State Agency

State / Territory *Click link for adopted code language*	Model Residential Energy Code Adopted	Model Code Amended ?	Effective Date	Upcoming Adoption Date	IECC Climate Zone(s)	State Amendments Summary	Additional Code Link(s)
Tennessee	2018 IECC	Yes	7/16/2020		3,4	*State code:* In April 2025, the Tennessee State Fire Marshal adopted several of the 2021 I-Codes but maintained the state's existing residential energy code (in effect since July 2020) based on amendments to the 2018 IECC with multiple sections of requirements deleted and **replaced with corresponding sections from the 2009 IECC**. Air leakage testing maximum thresholds have been raised from 3 ACH50 to 7 ACH50 and now permitting visual inspection. Duct leakage sealing and testing is now optional. Table R402.1.2 and Table R402.1.4 with equivalent U-factors now reflects 2009 IECC values with modified prescriptive requirements for fenestration U-factor (now 0.50 in CZ 3 and 0.35 in CZ 4 instead of 0.32), skylight U-factor (now 0.65 in CZ 3 and 0.60 in CZ 4 instead of 0.55), fenestration SHGC (now 0.30 instead of 0.25 in CZ 3 and NR instead of 0.40 in CZ 4), ceiling insulation (now R-30 instead of R-38 in CZ 3 and R-38 instead of R-49 in CZ 4), wood frame wall insulation (now R-13 in both CZs instead of R-20 or R-13+5), and mass wall insulation (now R-5/8 in CZ 3 and R-5/10 in CZ 4 instead of R-8/13). *Local highlights:* State statute allows cities to adopt energy efficiency standards and implement statewide building standards. Cities can avoid state enforcement by adopting and enforcing codes that meet minimum state standards. However, the state standards will apply as will state enforcement in cities that do not meet these state minimums. Cities also have limited authority to opt out of the application of the state standards in their jurisdictions, effectively creating three classes of code enforcement: 1) Exempt – Cities where local codes and enforcement meet state minimum standards and will continue to adopt and enforce their own building codes. 2) Nonexempt state enforcement – Cities where local residential codes and enforcement do not meet minimum state standards where the state will enforce state-adopted building codes at the request of the city. 3) Opt-out – Cities that have passed a resolution exempting themselves from the applicability of minimum state standards for one and two-family dwellings.	State Agency
Texas	2015 IECC (via IRC Ch. 11)	Yes	9/1/2016		2,3,4	*State code:* Since September 1, 2022, the **Texas Building Energy Code** includes an **ERI Compliance Alternative** whose maximum thresholds have been raised to 59 in CZ 2 (instead of 52), 59 in CZ 3 (instead of 51), and 63 in CZ 4 (instead of 54). *Adoption update:* The Texas Legislature enacted SB 783 (effective September 1, 2025) which directs the Texas State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) and the Energy Systems Laboratory (ESL) at Texas A&M University to review the 2024 IECC and IRC for potential adoption and amendment. SECO requested public comment in fall 2025 and may consider energy code draft proposals in 2026. *Local highlights:* While this is a minimum statewide code, Texas allows local jurisdictions to adopt amendments as long as the code changes are determined by ESL to be as stringent or more stringent than the state code. Local jurisdictions are responsible for code implementation and enforcement. Major municipalities that have adopted local codes based on the 2021 IECC (with or without local amendments) include Austin, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, El Paso, and Killeen.	State Agency
Utah	2021 IECC	Yes	7/1/2024		3,5,6	*State code:* The state legislature passed H.B. 518 in March 2024 updating the **2021 Utah State Energy Conservation Code** to incorporate the 2021 IECC with Utah amendments. NGBS 2020 Gold is deemed to exceed the state code. Section R401.2.5 with additional efficiency requirements is deleted. Prescriptive table requirements have been modified for fenestration U-factor (now 0.32 instead of 0.30 in all CZs), fenestration SHGC (now 0.35 instead of 0.25 in CZ 3), ceiling insulation (now R-38 instead of R-49 in CZ 3 and now R-49 instead of R-60 in CZ 5 and 6), wood frame wall insulation (now R-21/15+5/0+15 instead of R-30/20+5/13+10/0+20 in CZ 5 and 6), basement wall insulation (now R-15+0/0+11/11+5 in CZ 5 and now R-19+0/0+13/11+5 in CZ 6 instead of R-19+0/0+15/13+5), slab insulation (now NR instead of R-10, 2ft in CZ 3 and now R-10, 2ft instead of R-10, 4 ft in CZ 5), crawl space insulation (now R-15+0/0+11/11+5 in CZ 5 and now R-19+0/0+13/11+5 in CZ 6 instead of R-19+0/0+15/13+5), and mass wall insulation (adding a footnote directing to ICC 400). Adds a new section allowing compliance to be demonstrated with REScheck using the 2012 Utah state energy code if the design is 5% more efficient than the code. Air leakage testing maximum thresholds were raised to 4 ACH50 and to 5 ACH50 (or 0.30 cfm/sf) for the exception noted. Supply and return duct insulation has been reduced (now R-6 instead of R-8 where more than 3 inches in diameter and now R-4.2 instead of R-6 where less than 3 inches). Duct leakage testing thresholds have been raised (now 6 cfm/100 sf for rough-in test [or 5 cfm/100 sf where air handler is not installed] and 5 cfm/100 sf for postconstruction test). Reduces the requirement for high efficacy lamps in permanently installed lighting fixtures (now 90% instead of 100%). The ERI compliance thresholds have been raised (now 65 instead of 51 in CZ 3, now 69 instead of 55 in CZ 5, and now 68 instead of 54 in CZ 6). Section R408 additional efficiency requirements have been deleted.	State Agency
Vermont	2018 IECC (previous adoption of code based on 2021 IECC suspended)	Yes	9/17/2025 (previous code adopted 1/1/2024 is suspended)		6	*State code:* The **2024 Vermont Residential Building Energy Standards (RBES)** include 2021 and 2018 IECC energy efficiency requirements as well as select language updates and additional, more stringent Vermont energy efficiency requirements. The Residential Energy Code includes two levels of stringency: **Base Code** and **Stretch Code**. The Base Code is the minimum standard all covered construction must meet, while the Stretch Code is the required standard for all Act 250 (the state's 1970 land use and development law) projects and municipalities that choose to implement a higher energy standard. The Stretch Code includes requirements for installing a solar ready zone, a higher points requirement (see below). Instead of a traditional prescriptive compliance path, the RBES builds on the "Package Plus Points" approach to code compliance introduced in the 2020 RBES to provides builder and designers greater flexibility (outlined in this draft handbook). This state code update simplified the Packages and makes them applicable to both the Base Code and the Stretch Code, with the only difference being the number of Points needing to be achieved. RBES also maintains performance (REScheck) and ERI compliance paths and attempts to better address multifamily construction by aligning the standards between RBES and the Commercial Building Energy Standards (CBES) so that the energy standards should be consistent for multifamily buildings whether they are up to three stories in height (complying with RBES or they are four stories or higher (complying with CBES). *Adoption update:* In September 2025, Gov. Phil Scott signed Executive Order 06-25, **reinstating the state's 2020 energy standards for residential and commercial buildings**. All building construction projects commencing on or after July 1, 2024 shall have the option of complying (as applicable) with the 2020 Vermont RBES (including its Stretch Code), the 2020 Commercial Building Energy Standards (CBES), or the 2024 RBES and CBES. The state later conducted a rulemaking process to formally codify the substance of the order in state law in the first half of 2026.	State Agency
Virginia	2021 IECC	Yes	1/18/2024		3,4,5	*State code:* The **2021 Virginia Construction Code** adopted the 2021 IECC with amendments. Prescriptive requirements have been modified for wood frame wall insulation (now R-15 or R-13+1 for all CZs instead of R-20/13+5/0+15 for CZ 3 and R-30/20+5/13+10/0+20 for CZ 4 and 5). Insulation for access hatches and doors has been reduced. Air leakage testing maximum thresholds have been raised from 3ACH50 to 5 ACH50. Added a prohibition for electric resistance heat as the primary heat source for electric space heating if a ducted or ductless heat pump can be installed (electric resistance space heating may be used for defrost, supplemental, or emergency heat). Building framing cavities can be used as ducts or plenums. Adds exceptions to the requirement for heating and cooling equipment and appliance sizing to be determined using ACCA Manual S where certain conditions apply.	State Agency

State / Territory *Click link for adopted code language*	Model Residential Energy Code Adopted	Model Code Amended ?	Effective Date	Upcoming Adoption Date?	IECC Climate Zone(s)	State Amendments Summary	Additional Code Link(s)
Washington	State-Developed Code		3/15/2024	5/3/2027	4,5,~~6~~	*State code:* The **2021 Washington State Energy Code (WSEC)** is a state-developed code not based on the IECC. Washington has reclassified some counties into different CZs than their placement in the 2021 IECC. The three counties in CZ 6B (Ferry, Pend Oreille, Stevens) have been reclassified into CZ 5B. Four counties in CZ 5C (Clallam, Island, Kitsap, San Juan) have been reclassified into CZ 4C. Compared to the 2021 IECC, prescriptive requirements for skylight U-factor have been increased (now 0.50 instead of 0.55), and some wood frame wall insulation options (R-30 or R-0+20) have been removed (leaving only R-20+5 or R-13+10). Below-grade wall insulation requirements can be met with either R-10 continuous insulation on the exterior of the wall, or R-15 continuous insulation on the interior of the wall, or R-21 cavity insulation plus an R-5 thermal break between the slab and the basement wall at the interior of the basement wall. Air leakage testing maximum thresholds have been raised for all CZs to from 3 ACH50 to 4 ACH50, with an exception for additions tested with an existing home (built prior to 2009) to comply with a combined leakage rate of 7 ACH50. Required insulation for mechanical system piping is increased from R-3 to R-6. Unlike the 2021 IECC, there is no R406 ERI compliance path or R408 additional efficiency package requirements. However, a new Section R406 with additional EE requirements has been added, with all new covered construction (and additions) required to achieve both credits from Section R406.2 (energy equalization) and R406.3 (energy). The number of credits each dwelling unit based on certain square footage or occupancy type are specified. Finally, there is a new R407 certified Passive House section. *Adoption update:* On January 23, 2026, the State Building Code Council updated its adoption schedule for the 2024 Washington State Building Codes after it unanimously voted to delay the final adoption of the 2024 Washington State Building Codes until August 21, 2026. The effective date of the 2024 codes, including the 2024 WSEC (draft) will be May 3, 2027.	State Agency
West Virginia	2015 IECC	Yes	8/1/2022		4,5	*State code:* The **West Virginia State Building Code** incorporates the 2015 IECC with state amendments. Air leakage testing maximum thresholds have been raised for all CZs from 3 ACH50 to 5 ACH50. Each local jurisdiction that adopts the state building code is responsible for enforcement. *Adoption update:* The legislative rule updating the state building code contains a sunset provision such that the code will terminate on August 1, 2027.	State Agency
Wisconsin	2009 IECC	Yes	1/1/2016		6,7	*State code:* The **Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code** includes a **prescriptive compliance option** that requires only federal minimum equipment efficiencies, but increases requirements for window U-factors (now 0.30 instead of 0.35), wood frame wall insulation (now R-21 or R-19+5 instead of R-20 or R-13+5 in CZ 6 and R-21 in CZ 7), crawl space wall insulation (now R-15/19 instead of R-10/13), and heated slab floor insulation (now R-10/20 instead of R-5). The **efficient equipment compliance option** maintains most thermal envelope requirements in the 2009 IECC model code but requires 90 AFUE gas furnaces and boilers (or 83 AFUE for oil-fired). Air leakage testing maximum thresholds are 7 ACH50 like the 2009 IECC, but visual inspection is also permitted. Both paths require supply and return ducts in unconditioned space to be insulated to R-8 (instead of only supply ducts in attics) and hot water pipes in unconditioned spaces to be insulated to R-4.	State Agency
Wyoming	No Mandatory Statewide Code				5,6,7	*State code:* Wyoming has **no mandatory statewide energy code**. The state's residential and commercial building codes are voluntary for private construction. Jurisdictions may adopt and enforce their own codes. The 2018 IECC was adopted with amendments in both Casper and Cheyenne. *Local highlights:* Cheyenne has adopted the 2018 IECC. Casper adopted the 2024 IRC, but Chapter 11 shall apply to the building thermal envelope only. Laramie has adopted the 2024 IECC. Jackson has adopted the 2021 IECC.	