



Understanding State and Local Code Adoption Processes

Introduction: In the United States authorities having jurisdictions (AHJ) over the development and enforcement of building codes are: states, counties, and municipalities. Most AHJs develop their respective building codes with only a few modifications to nationally developed model codes. There are opportunities to incorporate ACI developed criteria as modifications to the model codes being adopted by the AHJ. This requires establishing ACI as a resource and active engagement in the code development processes of the respective AHJs.

Further, the success of major changes or new criteria proposed to the model codes often requires early adoption by proactive AHJs. In addition, voting on the final action on proposed changes to the International Code Council model codes is determined via online voting by qualified state and local officials. Having a relationship with these individuals, where ACI through its volunteer membership is established as a resource, is invaluable for both state and local adoptions and model code development.

Information providing general guidance on state and local code adoption is provided here. An in-depth investigation of each process of the authority having jurisdiction will provide further insight and reveal more specifics about the processes. The information is only intended to provide basic guidance.

Process – entities empowered to adopt building codes

Timeline – discussion of frequency of code adoptions and modifications

Scope – purview of building codes with regard to ownership and occupancy

Modifications – ability for local jurisdictions to modify statewide codes

Basis – model codes serving as the basis for the statewide codes

References – ACI documents currently referenced in building codes

Regulations – examples of building codes within codes of regulations

Engagement – need for ACI member engagement and possible activities

Process: Each state and local jurisdiction adopting building codes has their own unique code adoption process. Typically, one of three basic approaches are followed.

- 1) The state legislature enacts legislation regarding code adoption which may be a model code with or without modifications to model codes.
- 2) State legislative action empowers a council working with a governmental body to develop and maintain the building code.
- 3) State legislative action empowers local jurisdictions to develop and maintain building codes.



Timeline: The code adoption cycle might be determined by the legislature or government agency maintaining the building code. There may or may not be a frequency specified in the legislation or rules and there may or may not be a specific timeline assigned to the code adoption process. Table 1 provides information about states that have legislated building code adoption cycles.

Scope: In addition to the various authoritative approaches, the six most common applications of buildings codes adopted at the state level are:

- 1) State wide building code applicable to all buildings.
- 2) Statewide building code applicable to all buildings except one- and two-family dwellings.
- 3) Statewide building code only applicable to state-owned or funded projects.
- 4) Statewide building code only applicable to state-owned or funded projects and specific building types or occupancies.
- 5) No statewide building code.
- 6) No statewide code, but if a code is adopted by local jurisdiction the locally adopted building code must meet or exceed the requirements of the state adopted code.

The level of building code adoption, state or local, is shown for each state in Table 1.

Modifications: Legislation or regulations at the state level determine the ability of local jurisdictions to adopt or modify statewide codes. The three most common provisions governing local amendments to statewide codes are:

- 1) Statewide building code with no local amendments permitted.
- 2) Statewide building code with modifications that are only more restrictive.
- 3) Statewide building code with modifications permitted to be more restrictive or more permissive.

General indications of the ability of local jurisdictions to modify statewide codes are shown in Table 1. States may or may not require approval of local modifications by a council or agency.



Table 1 - State Level Building Code Related to Currently Relevant to ACI Committee Activities*

Jurisdiction	Adoption Level	Local Modifications Permitted	Legislated Cycle
ALABAMA			None
State funded buildings, hotels, motels, movie theaters, and schools [Alabama Building Commission]	State	No	
All other buildings except one- and two-family dwellings	Local	Yes	
One- and two-family dwellings [Alabama Residential and Energy Codes Commission]	State	Yes	
Energy conservation for all buildings [Alabama Residential and Energy Codes Commission]	State	Yes	
ALASKA			None
All buildings [Alaska State Fire Marshal] [Department of Labor]	State	Yes	
ARIZONA			None
All buildings	Local	Yes	
ARKANSAS			None
All buildings [Arkansas State Fire Marshal] [State Department of Human Services] [Energy Office]	State	Yes	
CALIFORNIA			3 years
All buildings [California Building Standards Commission]	State	Yes	
COLORADO			None
State funded buildings [Department of Regulatory Affairs Division of Fire Safety] [State Forest Service] [Department of Labor] [Department of Public Safety] [Governor's Energy Office]	State	No	None
All other buildings	Local	Yes	
CONNECTICUT			18 months
All buildings [Codes and Standards Committee]		No	
DELAWARE			No
All buildings	Local	Yes	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			3-6 years
All buildings [Construction Codes Coordinating Board]	District	Yes	
FLORIDA			3 years
All buildings [Florida Building Commission]	State	Yes	
GEORGIA			None
All buildings [Georgia Department of Community Affairs Building Codes Division] [Georgia State Codes Advisory Committee]	State	No	
HAWAII			3 years



All buildings [Building Code Council]	State	Yes	
IDAHO			See Description
All buildings [State Legislature] [Division of Building Safety] Legislation assigns cycle period determination to the agency.	State	Yes	
ILLINOIS			IECC only
Public schools [Illinois State Board of Education]		No	
All other buildings	Local	Yes	
Energy Code [Capital Development Board]	State	No	
INDIANA			None
All buildings [Indiana Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission]	State	No	
IOWA			None
All buildings [Iowa Building Code Bureau]	State	Yes	
KANSAS			None
All buildings [Design, Construction and Compliance]	Local	Yes	
KENTUCKY			None
All buildings [Department of Housing, Buildings, and Construction with Legislative approval]	State	No	
LOUISIANA			5 years
All buildings [Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code Council]	State	No	
MAINE			No
All buildings [Technical Building Codes and Standards Board] State code is mandatory for jurisdictions with population over 4,000.	See description	Yes	
MARYLAND			3 years
All buildings [Department of Labor]	State	Yes	
MASSACHUSETTS			5 years
All buildings [Board of Building Regulations and Standards] 3- year cycle for the energy code.	State	No	
MICHIGAN			3-6 years
All buildings [Bureau of Construction Codes] [State Fire Safety Board] IRC on 6-year cycle, other codes on a 3-year cycle	State	No	
MINNESOTA			6 years
All buildings [Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry]	State	Yes	
MISSISSIPPI			See Description
All buildings [Mississippi Insurance Department] One of the last three editions of the IBC. If a local jurisdiction adopts a code it must be the state code.	State	Yes	



MISSOURI			See Description
State owned or funded buildings [Facilities Management, Design and Construction]	State	No	
All other buildings [ARCHITECTURE PRACTICE ACT legislates that architects to design to the 2009 <i>International Building Code</i>]	Local	Yes	
MONTANA			None
All buildings except residential building with 5 units or less [Bureau of Building and Standards]	State	No	
Residential buildings with 5 units or less	Local	Yes	
NEBRASKA			None
State owned or funded buildings [Nebraska Legislature]	State	No	
All other buildings	Local	Yes	
NEVADA			See Description
State owned or funded buildings [Nevada Public Works Board]	State		
All other buildings	Local		
NEW HAMPSHIRE			None
All buildings [New Hampshire State Building Code Review Board]	State	No	
NEW JERSEY			None
All buildings [Department of Community Affairs, Division of Codes and Standard] Local jurisdictions may only modify the property maintenance code.	State	See Description	
NEW MEXICO			None
All buildings [New Mexico Construction Industries Division]	State	Yes	
NEW YORK			None
All buildings [State Fire Prevention and Building Code Council] New York city allowed to adopt its own code, other jurisdictions may amend.	State	See Description	
NORTH CAROLINA			6 years
All buildings [North Carolina Building Code Council]	State		
NORTH DAKOTA			
All buildings [North Dakota Division of Community Services, Governmental and Technical Assistance Department]	State	Yes	
OHIO			None
All buildings [Board of Building Standards]	State	No	
OKLAHOMA			None
All buildings [Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission] Local jurisdictions must adopt state	State	Yes	



code with or without local modifications approved by the state if they adopt a code			
OREGON			See Description
All buildings [Oregon Building Codes Division] The agency determines when to update.	State	No	
PENNSYLVANIA			4.5 years
All buildings [Department of Labor and Industry Review and Advisory Council]	State	Yes	
RHODE ISLAND			None
All buildings [Building Code Standards Committee]	State	No	
SOUTH CAROLINA			None
All buildings [South Carolina Building Code Council]	State	Yes	
SOUTH DAKOTA			None
State owned or funded projects and in all jurisdictions that do not have an adopted code. Code does not include one- and two-family dwellings. [South Dakota State Legislature]	See Description	Yes	
TENNESSEE			7 years
All buildings [State Fire Marshal's Office]	State	Yes	
TEXAS			None
All buildings in jurisdictions opting to adopt a building code. Code does not apply in unincorporated areas [State Law Library] [State Energy Conservation Office for the IECC based energy code]	State	Yes	
UTAH			See Description
All buildings [Uniform Building Code Commission recommends to State Legislature - Senate Business and Labor Committee] Residential code updates no more frequent than 6 years.	State	No	
VERMONT			None
All commercial buildings. Residential code is locally adopted and may be more or less restrictive than the IRC. [Vermont State Fire Marshal's Office]	State	See Description	
VIRGINIA			3 years
All buildings [Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development]	State	No	
WASHINGTON			3 years
All buildings [Washington State Building Code Council]	State	No	
WEST VIRGINIA			None
All buildings [West Virginia State Fire Commission recommends to Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee which proposes a bill] Counties must	State	Yes	



adopt state code if adopting a code. Local code adoption is not mandatory.			
WISCONSIN			None
All buildings [Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services]	State		
WYOMING			None
Electrical and fire safety for all buildings except residential. Residential and energy codes are adopted locally [Wyoming State Fire Marshal] Qualified jurisdictions adopt locally.	State	See Description	

*Last update September 2019.

Basis: Most state and local jurisdictions select a model building code that serves as the basis for the building code that is adopted and enforced. The AHJ simply typically modifies the model code selected. Some modifications are enacted to align the administrative requirements of the model code with the rules and regulations of the AHJ. Other modifications may be technical to the building code enforced reflects local conditions including but not limited to climate, demographics, disaster recovery capabilities, economy, emergency response capabilities, geography, geology, politics, and population density. The two primary advantages of basing state and local building codes on model codes are:

- 1) Reduction in administrative costs related to the development, adoption, and maintenance of a building code.
- 2) Minimization of design and construction errors combined with positive cost impacts due to uniformity of most requirements from one jurisdiction to the next.

An example of an additional benefit is access to education and training programs based on the model code requirements and the requirements of referenced standards.

The basis for statewide codes is shown in Table 2. This information is provided as general guidance. Check with the AHJ to assure that the information is both current and accurate.



Table 2 - Basis for Codes in States – Shown as Editions of ICC Codes

Only Codes Most Relevant to ACI Committee Activities as Shown

State	IBC	IEBC	IECC	IgCC	IPSDC	IPMC	IRC	ISPSC	IWUIC	IZC	PC
Alabama	15	15	15		X	X	15	X	X	X	X
Alaska	12		18				X18				
Arizona	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arkansas	12	X	09			X	X				
California	18	18				X	18	X	X		
Colorado	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut	15	15	15			X	15				
Delaware	X	X	12			X	X				
D.C.	12	12	12	12		12	12	12			
Florida	15	15	15	X		X	15				
Georgia	12	12	09		12	X	12	12			
Hawaii	18	X	18				18				
Idaho	15	15	15	X			12	15	X		
Illinois	X	X	18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	12						18				
Iowa	15	15	12		X	X	15	X		X	
Kansas	X	X	X		X	X	X				
Kentucky	15	15	12			X	15				
Louisiana	15	15	09			X	15	X			
Maine	15	15	09			X	15				
Maryland	18	15	18	12		15	18				
Massachusetts	15	15	15				15	15			
Michigan	15	15	15		X	X	15	15			
Minnesota	12	12	12	X		X	12		X		
Mississippi	15	12	03		X	X	12	X			
Missouri	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Montana	18	18	12				18	18	18		
Nebraska	18	18	09			X	18		X	X	
Nevada	X	X	18		X	X	X	X	12		
New Hampshire	15	15	15	X		X	15	15			
New Jersey	18		18			X	18	18			
New Mexico	15	15	09			X	15		X		
New York	15	15	15			15	15		15		
North Carolina	15	15	15	15			15				
North Dakota	18	X	18			X	X				
Ohio	15		12			X	18				
Oklahoma	15	15	06			X	15		X		06
Oregon	12		12				15				
Pennsylvania	15	15	15				15		15		15



Rhode Island	15		15	12		15	15	15			
South Carolina	18	X	09			X	18				
South Dakota	18	X				18	X		X		
Tennessee	12	12	09	X		12	09	X	X		
Texas	03	X	15	X	X	X	00	X	X	X	X
Utah	18	18	18				15		X		
Vermont	15	15	15					15			
Virginia	15	15	15			15	15	15			
Washington	15	15	15				15	15	18		
West Virginia	15	15	09			15	15	15			
Wisconsin	15	15	15								
Wyoming	18	18	X			X	X	X	X	X	

IBC = International Building Code

IRC = International Residential Code

IEBC = International Existing Building Code

ISPSC = International Swimming Pool and Spa Code

IECC = International Energy Conservation Code

IWUIC = International Wildland Urban Interface Code

IGCC = International Green Construction Code

IZC = International Zoning Code

IPSDC = International Private Sewage Disposal Code

PC = ICC Performance Code

IPMC = International Property Maintenance Code

X = One or more state or local agencies/jurisdictions have adopted an edition of the specific code. However, the particular code is not used as a standard for buildings.

Source: International Code Council Website [International Codes-Adoption by State](#) (January 2020) last visited 1/13/2020

References: Three ACI documents are currently referenced in the model codes and thus referenced in state and local codes where the *International Building Code* and *International Residential Code* serve as the basis for the building codes of AHJ:

ACI 216.1 Code Requirements for Determining Fire Resistance of Concrete and Masonry Construction Assemblies is referenced in the *International Building Code (IBC)*.

ACI 318 Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete is referenced in the *IBC* and the *International Residential Code (IRC)*.

ACI 332 Residential Code Requirements for Structural Concrete is referenced in the *IRC*.

The edition of the ACI documents referenced in the various editions of the I-codes is shown in Table 3. The basis for building codes adopted at the state level are shown in Table 2. This provides an indication of the version of the ACI document required to be met when satisfying the requirements of the jurisdiction. Most code officials will generally accept compliance with a more current edition of an ACI document as compliant with the intent of the building code. However, many code officials will request a letter or evaluation demonstrating that compliance with a more current edition of an ACI document is consistent with the requirements of the building code which only includes the edition referenced.



For those involved in the design, construction and evaluation of structural concrete, it is in their best interest to assure that the most current edition of ACI documents are accepted when complying with the building code. This is tied to tort laws regarding standards of reasonable care. Two options are available for practitioners to assure that they are adequately protected when current editions of ACI documents differ from those cited in the building code:

- 1) While many jurisdictions adopt codes on three or six-year cycles, often the jurisdictions have provisions that allow for modifications to be considered annually or bi-annually. A modification that specifically permits acceptance of the most current edition of ACI documents is an option that could be pursued within the local jurisdiction. This approach would typically require citing the specific year of the current version of the ACI document referenced. Thus, there would be maintenance required whenever the current edition of ACI documents is not the same as that referenced in the building code.
- 2) Alternatively, legislation could be proposed that specifically allows the use of the most current edition of ACI documents as being compliant with the building code. Language might be: “Compliance with the current edition of ACI documents cited in the building code shall be permitted and deemed to satisfy the requirements of the building code of the [state or commonwealth] of _____. Current edition shall mean published editions subsequent to the edition referenced in the code.”

This is not only important because of issues related to standards of reasonable care, but also to help assure that the level of life, health, safety, and welfare of the public provided is appropriate.

Table 3 – Editions of ACI Documents Referenced in the IBC and IRC

ACI Document	Editions of the IBC and IRC					
	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015	2018
216.1	97	97	07	07	14	14
318	02	05	08	11	14	14
332	NA ¹	NA ¹	08	10	14	14

¹ ACI 332 was not available prior to the 2008 edition.

Regulations: State, county and municipal codes are developed and maintained through legislation at the respective levels. The building code is only a portion of the state, county or municipal code, as shown in Table 4. The legislation may identify specific model codes with or without modifications to be implemented within the AHJ. The most common approach is where legislation identifies an agency and/or a process for implementing a building code. Recently, due to political pressure from builders and developers, state and some jurisdictions have enacted or are considering legislation that sets the time frame for code adoptions, extending the time to 6 years or more.



Building codes is only a small part of the code of regulations being developed and enforced by AHJs. Examples are provided in Table 4 with the title or chapter of the code of regulations where the building code is addressed highlighted in blue:

Title 41 of the *Code of Alabama* establishes the formation of the Alabama Building Commission.

Title 24 of the *California Code of Regulations* includes the building code.

Title 36 of the *Code of Virginia* establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and Board of Housing and Community Development. Chapter 6 of Title 36 is the *Uniform Statewide Building Code*.

States tend to follow one of two types of rules regarding empowerment of local jurisdictions: Home Rule or Dillon's Rule. Ten states are exclusively Home Rule: AK, IA, MA, MT, NJ, NV, OH, OR, UT and WV. In these states the state code of regulations may be pre-empted by the local AHJ. Nine states are exclusively Dillon Rule states: AL, DE, MS, NE, NH, OK, VA, VT, and WY. In these states the local AHJ is restricted from modifying the state code of regulations. Two states follow neither Dillon's Rule nor Home Rule: NM and SC. The remaining states have a combination of Dillon's Rule and Home Rule. Combinations occur when states require local AHJs to adhere to state restrictions on portions of the state code of regulations, which may or may not include the building code. Although Colorado has adopted Dillon's Rule, local AHJs are empowered to develop and enforce building codes as applicable to all buildings except state owned or funded projects, see Table 1.

The further decisionmakers are from implementation of building codes, the less likely there is an appropriate understanding for the need to comply with current codes and standards. Legislative decisions tend to be based more on political advocacy rather than on technical merit. This is inherent in the process and a reflection of the scope of regulations being addressed as demonstrated by the lists element in the code of regulations titles and chapters provided in Table 4.

Review of the titles and chapters code of regulations provided Table 4 indicates where expertise of ACI committees could be beneficial to AHJs in areas other than the building code. Areas where there is a high probability that there would be a benefit from ACI committee expertise are highlighted in green. However, because references would be part of the code of regulations, information developed by ACI committees applicable to these chapters would need to be written in mandatory language.



Table 4 Examples of Titles or Chapters of State and Municipal Codes of Regulations

No. ¹	Code of Alabama
1	General Provisions
2	Agriculture
3	Animals
4	Aviation
5	Banks and Financial Institutions
6	Civil Practice
7	Commercial Code
8	Commercial Law and Consumer Protection
9	Conservation and Natural Resources
10	Corporations, Partnerships, and Associations
10A	Alabama Business and Nonprofit Entities Code (10A)
11	Counties and Municipal Corporations
12	Courts
13A	Criminal Code
14	Criminal Correctional and Detention Facilities
15	Criminal Procedure
16	Education
17	Elections
18	Eminent Domain
19	Fiduciaries and Trusts
20	Food Drugs and Cosmetics
21	Handicapped Persons
22	Health, Mental Health and Environmental Control
23	Highways, Roads, Bridges and Ferries
24	Housing
25	Industrial Relations and Labor
26	Infants and Incompetents
27	Insurance
28	Intoxicating Liquor, Malt Beverages, and Wine
29	Legislature
30	Martial and Domestic Relations
31	Military Affairs and Civil Defense
32	Motor Vehicles
33	Navigation and Water Courses
34	Professions and Business
35	Property
36	Public Officers and Employees
37	Public Utilities and Public Transportation
38	Public Welfare
39	Public Works
31	Revenue and Taxation
40	State Government
41	United States
42	Will and Decedents' Estates
43	Youth Services
44	Local Laws

No. ¹	California Code of Regulations
1	General Provisions
2	Administration
3	Food and Agriculture
4	Business Regulations
5	Education
6	Not assigned
7	Harbors and Navigation
8	Industrial Relations
9	Rehabilitative and Developmental Services
10	Investment
11	Law
12	Military and Veterans Affairs
13	Motor Vehicles
14	Natural Resources
15	Crime Prevention and Corrections
16	Professional and Vocational Regulations
17	Public Health
18	Public Revenues
19	Public Safety
20	Public Utilities and Energy
21	Public Works
22	Social Security
23	Waters
24	Building Standards Code
25	Housing and Community Development
26	Toxics
27	Environmental Protection
28	Managed Health Care



No. ¹	Code of Virginia
1	General Provisions
2.2	Administration and Government
3.2	Agriculture, Animal Care, and Food
4.1	Alcoholic Beverage Control Act
5.1	Aviation
6.2	Financial Institutions and Services
8.01	Civil Remedies and Procedure
8.1A	Uniform Commercial Code - General Provisions
8.2	Commercial Code – Sales
8.2A	Commercial Code – Leases
8.3A	Commercial Code – Negotiable Instruments
8.4	Commercial Code – Bank Deposits and Collections
8.4A	Commercial Code - Funds Transfers
8.5A	Uniform Commercial Code - Letters of Credit
8.7	Commercial Code - Warehouse Receipts, Bills of Lading and Other Documents of Title
8.8A	Commercial Code - Investment Securities
8.9A	Commercial Code - Secured Transactions
8.10	Commercial Code - Effective Date - Transitional Provisions (8.10)
8.11	1973 Amendatory Act - Effective Date and Transition Provisions
9.1	Commonwealth Public Safety
10.1	Conservation
11	Contracts
12.1	State Corporation Commission
13.1	Corporations
15.2	Counties, Cities and Towns
16.1	Courts Not of Record
17.1	Courts of Record
18.2	Crimes and Offenses Generally
19.2	Criminal Procedure
20	Domestic Relations
21	Drainage, Soil Conservation, Sanitation and Public Facilities Districts
22.1	Education
23.1	Institutions of Higher Education; Other Educational and Cultural Institutions
24.2	Elections
25.1	Eminent Domain
27	Fire Protection
28.2	Fisheries and Habitat of the Tidal Waters
29.1	Game, Inland Fisheries and Boating (29.1)
30	General Assembly
32.1	Health (32.1)
33.2	Highways and Other Surface Transportation Systems (33.2)
34	Homestead and Other Exemptions
35.1	Hotels, Restaurants, Summer Camps, and Campgrounds

No. ¹	Municipal Code of the City and County of Denver, Colorado
1	General Provisions
2	Administration
3	Advertising
4	Air Pollution Control
5	Airport and Aircraft
6	Alcohol Beverages and Retail Marijuana
7	Amusements
8	Animals
9	Auctions and Auctioneers
10	Buildings and Building Regulations
10.5	Cable and Other Electronic Communications (10.5)
11	Child Care Establishments
12	Community Planning and Development
13	Council-Legislation
14	Court
15	Elections
16	Emergency Preparedness
17	Emergency Vehicles
18	Employee and Officer Pay and Benefits
19	Excavations
20	Finance
21	Financial Services
22	Fire Prevention and Protection
23	Food and Food Handlers
24	Health and Sanitation
26	Boarding Homes, Personal Care Board Homes, and Nongovernmental Residential Facilities for the Treatment or Supervision of Offenders
27	Housing
28	Human Rights
29	Human Services
30	Landmark Preservation
31	Laundrying
32	Licenses
33	Lodging
33.5	Massage (33.5)
34	Minors
35	Mobile homes and Trailers
36	Noise Control
37	Nuisances
38	Offenses, Miscellaneous Provisions
39	Parks and Recreation
40	Pest Control
42	Police
43	Railroads



36	Housing	44	Sales
37.2	Behavioral Health and Developmental Services	45	Secondhand Goods
38.2	Insurance	46	Signs
40.1	Labor and Employment	47	Solicitors, Peddlers and Canvassers
41.1	Land Office	48	Solid Waste
42.1	Libraries	49	Streets, sidewalks and Other Public Ways
43	Mechanics' and Certain Other Liens	50	Subdivision of Land
44	Military and Emergency Laws	51	Swimming Pools
45.1	Mines and Mining	53	Taxation and Miscellaneous Revenue
46.2	Motor Vehicles	54	Traffic Regulations
47.1	Notaries and Out-of-State Commissioners	55	Transportation and Motor Vehicle Sales and Service
48	Nuisances	56	Utilities
49	Oaths, Affirmations and Bonds	57	Vegetation
50	Partnerships	59	Zoning
51.1	Pensions, Benefits, and Retirement		
51.5	Persons with Disabilities		
52	Police (State)		
53.1	Prisons and Other Methods of Correction		
54.1	Professions and Occupations		
55	Property and Conveyances		
56	Public Service Companies		
57	Religious and Charitable Matters; Cemeteries		
58.1	Taxation		
59.1	Trade and Commerce		
60.2	Unemployment Compensation		
61.1	Warehouses, Cold Storage and Refrigerated Locker Plants		
62.1	Waters of the State, Ports and Harbors		
63.2	Welfare (Social Services)		
64.2	Wills, Trusts, and Fiduciaries		
65.2	Workers' Compensation		
66	Juvenile Justice		
67	Virginia Energy Plan		

Engagement: The sheer number of AHJs involved in the development and adoption of building codes requires a grassroots effort to establish ACI as a technical resource to all entities engaged in the processes, from legislators and council members to department staff and individuals serving on building commissions and councils. As ACI becomes recognized as a resource, proposals, testimony, public comments and related activities to help assure that the benefits of ACI committee work is appropriately made available and mandated for the benefit of the general public.

There are multiple opportunities for ACI members to assist AHJs in their respective building code development and adoption processes. ACI member volunteers can: support adoption by reference of ACI requirements in the state or local building code regardless of whether adopted in the model codes; identify new work items for ACI committees to address based on needs or voids in building codes or the overall code of regulations; encourage the reference to current ACI standards regardless of the editions referenced in the model codes that serve as the basis for the building code. ACI provides a member only linked-in group, ACI State Code Development Group <add hyperlink>, which serves as a conduit for expressing interest, communicating actions, and reporting potential opportunities.



- Where relevance to ACI committee work already exists, ACI members participating or willing to participate in the ICC codes and standards development process should make that known to the appropriate committee and consider posting that information.
- Where relevance to ACI committee work has yet to be established, ACI members recognizing a potential role for ACI committee work to be coordinated or referenced in ICC documents should express that role to the appropriate ACI committee chair and post the opportunity