

2024 Suite of Building & Fire Codes

Amy Tressler, Building Official

Rick Stanionis, Building Inspection Manager

Tamara Lawless, Water Conservation Manager

Genevieve Pearthree, Senior Sustainability Planner

Neil Chapman, Wildland Fire Captain

Chris Jack, Fire Marshal



Agenda

- **Purpose & Need for Code Adoption**

Why update now and why adopt the complete code suite

- **Community & Regional Engagement**

Stakeholder outreach, public feedback, and Coconino County coordination

- **2024 Suite of Codes**

Proposed Local Amendments & Key Changes

Energy, Fire, and Wildland Urban Interface Codes

- **Summary**

Cost & Housing Affordability Considerations

Adoption Timeline & Next Steps

This afternoon's work session is for discussion and direction; no formal adoption action is requested.

Why Update the Building & Fire Codes?

The International Codes are updated every 3 years to reflect:

- Advances in building and life safety
- Lessons learned from building failures and disasters
- New construction technologies and materials
- Improved building performance and energy efficiency
- Current industry standards and best practices

Current codes support safer, more durable and resilient communities.

Why Update Now

2018 → 2024

- Flagstaff currently operates under the 2018 International Codes
- Moving to 2024 maintains the City's six-year adoption cycle
- A six-year cycle is consistent with many Arizona jurisdictions
- Local amendments allow Flagstaff to address community priorities and local conditions

Why It Matters in Flagstaff

Our Conditions

- Heavy snow
- Freeze/thaw cycles
- Cold winters
- High-elevation climate

Our Goal

- Safe and durable buildings
- Resilient construction
- Long-term building performance
- Regional consistency where practical

International model codes + targeted local amendments = standards appropriate for Flagstaff

What Codes Protect

LIFE SAFETY

Structural • Fire • Electrical • Mechanical

PUBLIC HEALTH

Air Quality • Water • Sanitation • Moisture Protection

PROPERTY & INVESTMENT

Durability • Resilience • Long-Term Performance

Building codes establish minimum standards—not maximum design standards.

2024 Suite of Building and Fire Codes

Amy Tressler, Building Official

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Tamara Lawless, Water Conservation Manager



2024 Suite of Codes

- 2024 International...
 - **Building Code (IBC)**
 - **Energy Conservation Code (IECC)**
 - **Existing Building Code (IEBC)**
 - **Fire Code (IFC)**
 - **Fuel Gas Code (IFGC)**
 - **Mechanical Code (IMC)**
 - **Plumbing Code (IPC)**
 - **Residential Code (IRC)**
 - **Swimming Pool and Spa Code (ISPSC)**
 - **Wildland Urban Interface Code (IWUIC)**
- Other Adopted Standards & Codes
 - 2023 NFPA 70 - National **Electrical Code (NEC)**
 - ICC A117.1-2017 **Accessible and Usable** Buildings and Facilities
 - Uniform Code for the **Abatement of Dangerous Buildings** (1997)
 - Uniform Administrative Code (1997)
 - Uniform Housing Code (1997)

Why Adopt the Entire Suite of Codes?

The International Codes are designed to work together as a coordinated system.

- Codes frequently reference requirements in other codes within the same cycle
- Mixing code editions can create conflicting definitions, references, and requirements
- A coordinated suite improves consistency during design, plan review, and inspections
- Provides greater predictability for property owners, designers, contractors, and developers

Community Outreach & Regional Coordination

PUBLIC OUTREACH

- May 12 – Murdoch Center
- May 13 – City Hall

STAKEHOLDER & COMMISSION ENGAGEMENT

- Greater Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce
- Housing Commission
- Sustainability Commission
- Building & Fire Code Board of Appeals

REGIONAL COORDINATION

- Ongoing collaboration with Coconino County
- Shared research and proposed amendments
- Alignment where practical

What We Heard

- **Housing & Affordability**
- Construction cost impacts
- Housing development
- **Energy & Sustainability**
- Energy efficiency
- Solar and EV readiness
- **Building Requirements**
- Snow loads
- Radon
- Permit requirements

- **Fire & Wildfire Resilience**
- WUI requirements
- Defensible space
- Insurance concerns
- **Regional Consistency**
- Coconino County alignment
- Implementation and training

Stakeholder feedback helped shape proposed local amendments and cost-mitigation strategies.

Why Local Amendments?

Local amendments allow Flagstaff to:

- Address our unique climate and environmental conditions
- Preserve practical and cost-effective construction methods
- Reduce unnecessary impacts on housing affordability
- Balance **safety • durability • energy efficiency • affordability • constructability**

The goal is to tailor the model codes to Flagstaff—not reduce life-safety standards

Key Building Safety Amendments

SNOW LOAD

60 psf → 70 psf ground snow load

Engineered design options remain available

TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

Limited residential TCO option when life-safety requirements are complete

PERMIT EXPIRATION

2-year base permit + one 365-day extension

Maximum: 3 years

PLUMBING EFFICIENCY

1.28 gpf WaterSense fixtures and updated water-efficiency requirements

2024 IPC Code Update

Improved Efficiency and Added Performance Ratings

- Higher efficiencies for showerheads and bathroom faucets
 - Staff did a survey of locally available fixtures and found majority on shelves already comply with these requirements
 - Bathroom faucets: 2.2 gpm to 1.5 gpm
 - Showerheads: 2.5 gpm to 1.8 gpm
- Toilet efficiency stays the same (1.28 gpf since 2009) but adding requirements for performance through both EPA WaterSense and Maximum Performance (MaP) testing – 600 grams per flush
 - Over 2,000 options that meet these criteria, not more expensive than traditional
- These proposed amendments are part of the Water Conservation Strategic Plan, approve by City Council in 2020

Most Building Code Changes Have Minimal Cost Impact

Minimal or No Measurable Cost Impact

- Administrative and procedural updates
- Code clarifications and reorganized provisions
- Most permit and inspection changes
- Most life-safety and structural updates

Example — Snow Load

60 → 70 psf ground snow load

Minimal anticipated impact for most projects using engineered truss systems

Energy-code costs and savings are addressed in the next section.

2024 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) and Radon Mitigation

Genevieve Pearthree, AICP
Senior Sustainability Planner



Discussion

Consider and adopt recommended path forward to update Flagstaff's Energy Code

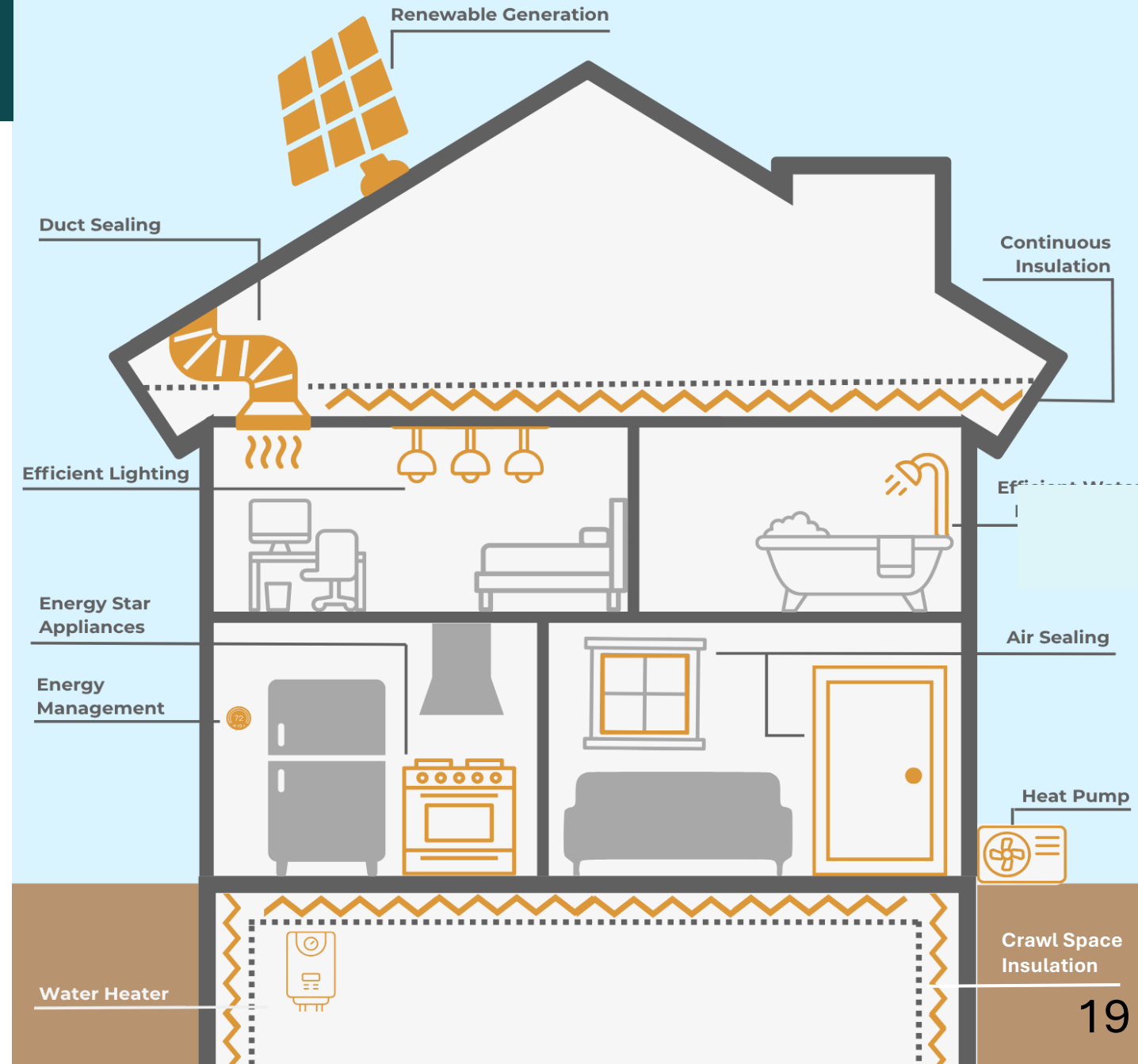
1. Rational for updating Flagstaff's Energy Code
2. Recommended path forward
3. Analysis of estimated cost impacts
4. Summary of key impacts of updating Flagstaff's Energy Code

Why is the Energy Code important?

-  **Utility Savings:** Sets minimum efficiency standards for new buildings, which helps lower monthly costs, protect residents from rising energy rates, and helps promote electrical grid stability
-  **Safety and Resilience:** Improved insulation and weatherization prepares homes for extreme temperatures—making them safer and more comfortable
-  **Affordability:** Reduced operational costs make housing more sustainable for residents over the long term
-  **Advance City Climate Goals:** One of the most impactful, cost-effective actions to reduce emissions and prepare Flagstaff for a changing climate

What the 2024 Energy Code regulates

1. Insulation amount & location
2. Window & skylight efficiency
3. Ductwork design
4. Duct & building envelope testing
5. Appliances, mechanical systems
6. Lighting, electrical outlets
7. Gas fireplaces, heaters
8. Pumps, piping, circulation systems, etc.



The 2024 Energy Code only applies to new construction

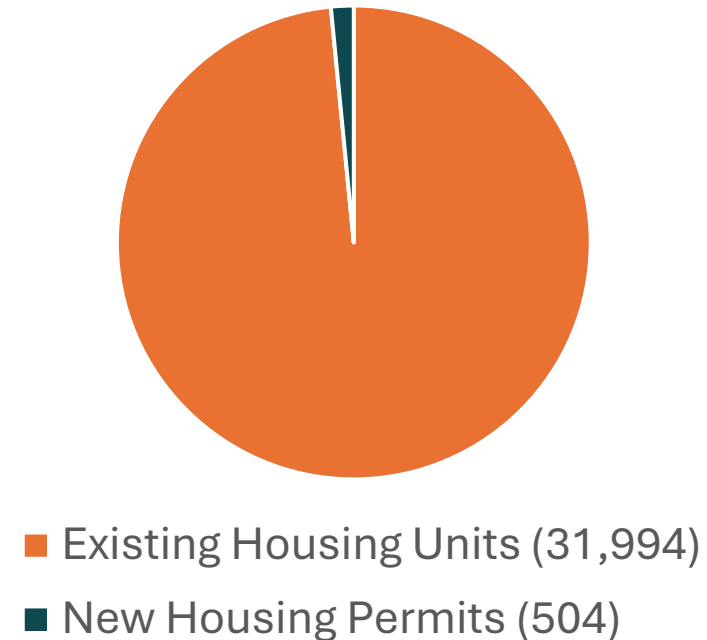
ONLY applies to:

- New construction, including new buildings, and additions, major alterations, and changes of occupancy in existing buildings

Does NOT apply to:

- Repairs and routine maintenance

Flagstaff Building Permits for New Housing Units in 2025 vs. Existing Housing



Flagstaff is Not Alone

- The 2024 Energy Code was **developed by thousands of national building science experts over a rigorous 3-year process**
- It has been **adopted by jurisdictions across the U.S.**, examples include:

Arizona cities:

- Avondale
- Bisbee
- Chandler
- Glendale
- Goodyear
- Maricopa
- Mesa
- Phoenix
- Sahuarita
- Surprise
- Tempe
- Tucson

States:

- Colorado
- Delaware
- Illinois
- New York
- Nevada
- North Dakota

Recommended Path Forward: Energy Code

Community outreach and engagement on the Energy Code

Since January, staff have provided 16 presentation to interested groups and City Commissions, as well as contacted 50+ experts, including:

- Builders
- Contractors
- Developers
- Energy policy experts
- Utility representatives
- Lenders
- Realtors
- Energy efficiency practitioners
- Solar installers
- Radon testers
- Advocates



Their feedback directly shaped staff recommended path forward...

Recommended Path Forward

Option 1	No change Remain on the 2018 energy code	
Option 2	Stay on Flagstaff's current path Continue using base codes: Adopt the 2024 energy code + readiness appendices + radon mitigation	Adopt now
Option 3	Progress to net-zero An intermediate step beyond the base code, prioritizing energy efficiency	<i>Consider adopting in the future (as part of the LASS/CAP code updates)</i>
Option 4	Net-zero-ready Buildings can become net-zero with the future addition of solar panels	

Adopt Energy Code “Option 2”

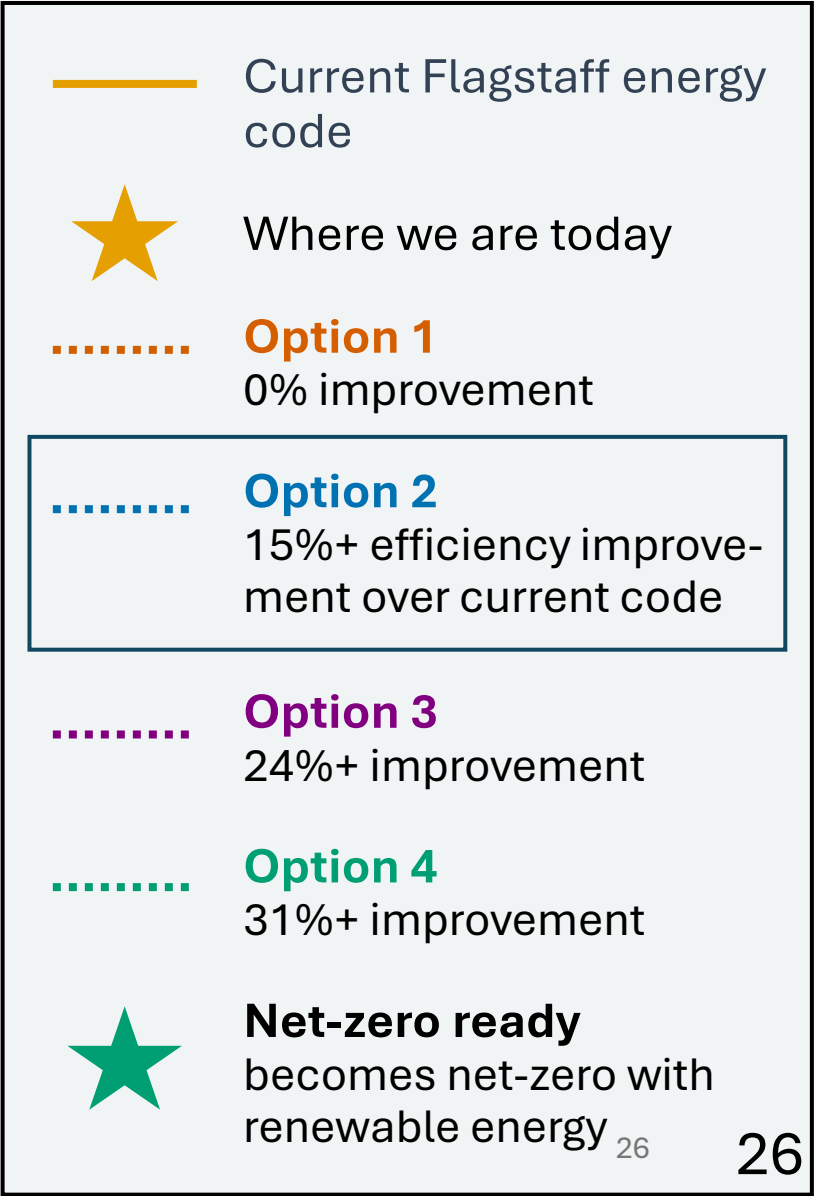
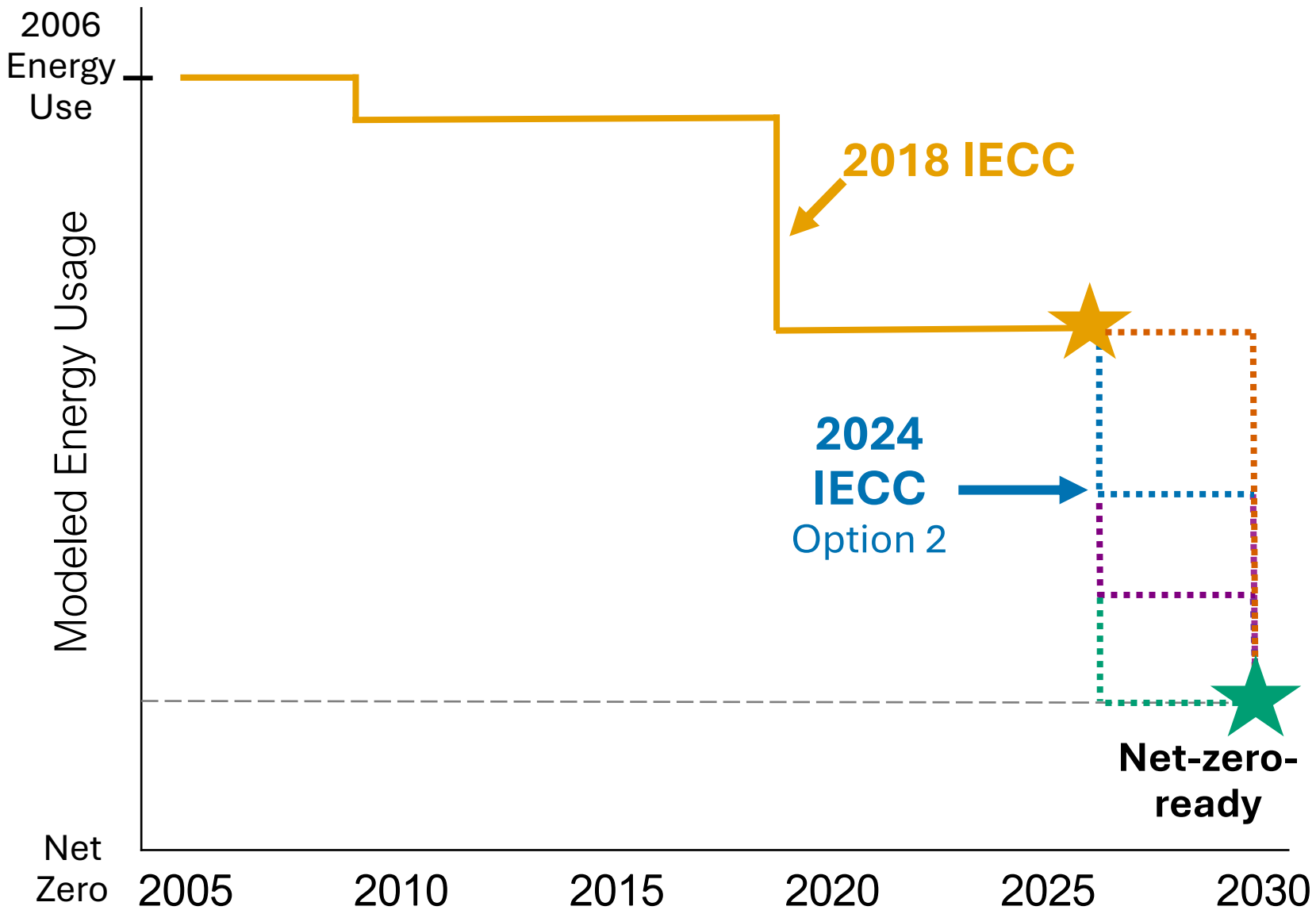
1. Adopt the 2024 Residential and Commercial Energy Codes as part of the 2024 Suite of Building and Fire Codes, including:

- Amendments to improve HVAC efficiency (residential) and to reduce costs
- Readiness appendices:
 - *Solar-ready*
 - *EV charging*
 - Electric-ready
 - Demand-responsive controls (commercial)

2. Adopt radon mitigation standards for new construction

The Path to Net Zero

International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)



Residential Energy Code & readiness appendices

Impact: ~15% improvement in energy efficiency, ~13% energy cost savings

Energy Code amendments

- **Allow** apartment buildings > 3 stories to use the Residential Energy Code
- **Add** efficiency standards for gas furnaces & heat pumps (new construction)*
- **Reduce** the minimum insulation standard (prescriptive path only)
- **Delete** requirements for automatic light switches

Readiness appendices

- Electric-ready
- Solar-ready*
- Electric vehicle charging*

* Fully or partially included in Flagstaff's current code

Commercial Energy Code & readiness appendices

~**Impact: 22%** improvement in energy efficiency, ~**20%** energy cost savings

Energy Code amendments

- **Allow** apartment buildings > 3 stories to use the Residential Energy Code
- **Reduce** the minimum insulation standard (prescriptive path only)
- **Delete** requirements for automatic outlets
- Make energy monitoring and renewable energy requirements **optional**

Readiness appendices

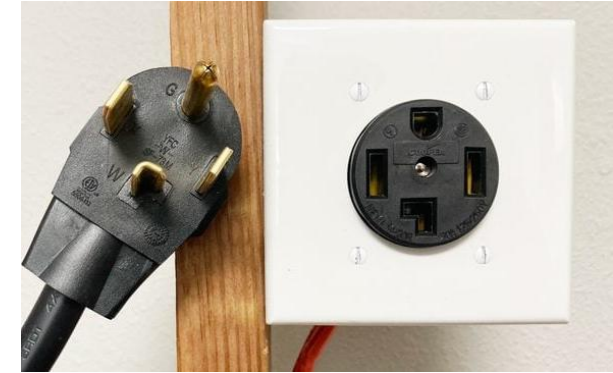
- Electric-ready
- Electric vehicle charging*
- Solar-ready*
- Demand responsive controls

* Fully or partially included in Flagstaff's current code

Electric-ready appendices

Benefits

- **Future readiness:** New standards enable seamless switching to high-efficiency electric appliances as technology advances
- **Cost savings:** Empowers residents and businesses to choose their preferred appliance type without expensive retrofits



Residential (Appendix RB/NB, RL)

- Outlets positioned close to dryers, stoves, and water heaters
- Sufficient electrical panel capacity to support future electric appliances

Does not require the installation of one appliance type over another

Commercial (Appendix CB)

- Infrastructure to support future electric space and water heating equipment
- Construction plans indicate future equipment locations
- Electrical panel capacity to support future equipment
- Outlets positioned close to dryers, stoves, and water heaters

Solar-ready appendices

Benefits

- **Future readiness:** Make it easier for residents and businesses to install future solar panels or solar thermal systems
- **Cost savings:** Empowers residents and businesses to install solar systems and avoid expensive retrofits to the roof and electrical panel



Residential (Appendix RB/NB and RL) and Commercial (Appendix CH)

- Require showing solar-readiness on construction plans and reserved space on the electrical service panel

Does not require the installation of solar panels

Electric vehicle charging appendices

Benefits

- **EVs in Flagstaff are growing:** Supports EV charging for Flagstaff residents, workers, and visitors
- **Increases EV equity:** Makes it easier for residents to charge EVs at-home, especially in apartments
- **Cost savings:** Avoids expensive and difficult retrofits to install EV charging infrastructure



Residential (RE/NE) and Commercial (Appendix CG)

- Match Flagstaff's current code for single-family homes and homes with garages (240 volt outlet)
- Require 7% to 30% of multifamily parking spaces and 1% to 45% of commercial spaces to support EV charging; mostly for EV capable spaces (installing conduit only)
- Include exceptions to waive requirements if electric distribution capacity is not available, or if costs are prohibitive (multifamily only)
- Allow substitutions in EV space types to increase flexibility

Demand responsive controls appendix

Benefits

- **Future readiness:** Provides infrastructure to enable building owners and tenants to opt into demand response programs.
- **Cost savings:** Residents can opt into the [APS Cool Rewards](#) program and have lower utility bills in exchange for APS raising the thermostat a few degrees (up to 20 days/year)



Commercial (Appendix CI)

- Water and space heating can receive a demand response signal from APS, such as through a smart thermostat
- Does not require opting into demand response programs

Radon Mitigation

Benefits

- **Public health:** Reduce exposure to radon—one of the leading causes of lung cancer—by making it harder for radon to concentrate in buildings
- **Cost savings:** Installing radon mitigation at construction is the most effective and least expensive way to reduce radon exposure in buildings and reduces the need for expensive and difficult retrofits

Residential (IRC Appendix BE)

Radon Control Methods

- Block radon entry routes into a building and make it easier for radon to vent outside
- Install an electrical circuit to support a future radon fan
- Post-construction radon testing
- Install a radon fan (only if needed)

Commercial (IMC Section 511)

Sub Slab Soil Exhaust Systems

- Require a sub-slab soil exhaust system in most new commercial construction to make it easier for radon to vent outside

Estimated Cost Impacts

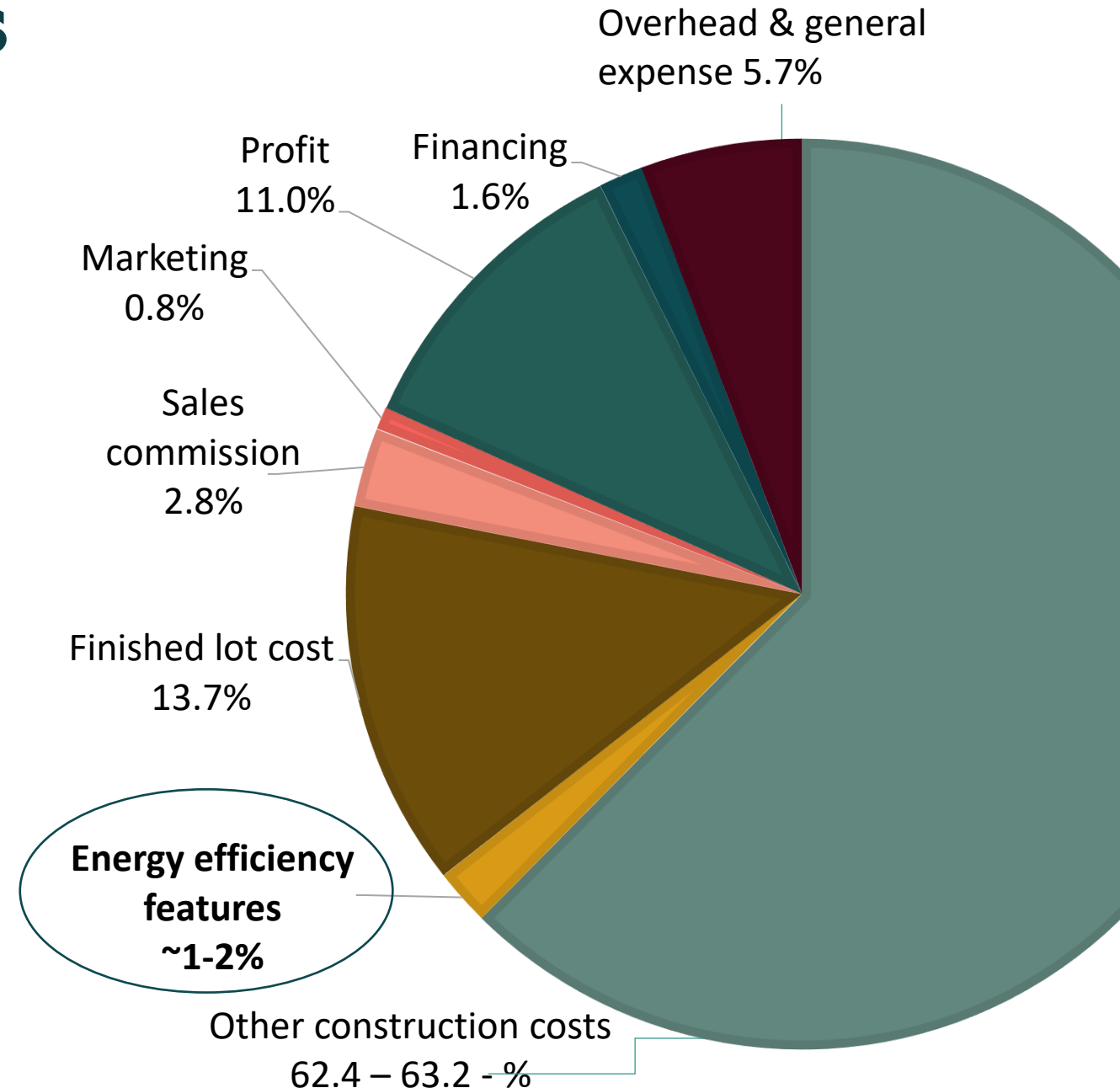
Energy Efficiency Features

Energy efficiency features account for about 1-2% of a new home's sale price

- Average sales price for a new single-family home in Flagstaff: \$954,000
- Average sales prices for a new condominium in Flagstaff: \$560,000

July 2026

Sources: Average new home sales price: Zillow.com (2026); Cost breakdown: National Association of Home Builders (2025), COF energy cost estimates (2026)



Cost estimates: Single-family + duplexes

Code Section	Upfront Cost 2,000 sf	Upfront Cost 1,250 sf	Cost Savings
2024 IECC Base Code	~\$7,000 ~\$1,100 – 15,700	~\$5,600 ~\$800 – 12,300	~13% reduction in energy costs
Electric-Ready Appendix	~\$1,200 ~\$1,010 – \$1,500	~\$1,200 ~\$1,010 – \$1,500	Avoids future retrofits ~\$1,500+ per appliance ~\$4,500+ total
Solar-Ready Appendix	~\$150*	~\$150*	Avoids future retrofits ~\$1,000+
EV Charging Appendix	~\$650*	~\$650*	Avoids future retrofits ~\$1,500+

* Already included in Flagstaff's current code.

These numbers represent average cost estimates based on the best available data.

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Cost estimates: Multifamily (3+ units)

Code Section	Upfront Cost Per unit (800 sf)	Cost Savings
2024 IECC Base Code	~\$2,300 ~\$0 - 5,400	~13% reduction in energy costs
Electric-Ready Appendix	~\$1,200 ~\$1,010 – \$1,500	Avoids future retrofits ~\$1,500+ per appliance ~\$4,500+ total
Solar-Ready Appendix	~\$150*	Avoids future retrofits ~\$1,000+
EV Charging Appendix	~\$450 ~\$0 – 850	Avoids future retrofits ~\$1,500+

*Already included in Flagstaff's current code.

These numbers represent average cost estimates based on the best available data.

Cost estimates: Radon mitigation (residential)

Code Section	Upfront Cost Per Housing Unit	Cost Savings
Passive radon mitigation	~\$700 ~\$300 – 1,500	Minimizes the need to install a radon mitigation system later
Radon testing	~\$170 ~\$135 – 200	Testing at construction is less costly
Radon fan (active mitigation) <i>only if needed</i>	~\$2,250 ~\$2,200 – 2,300	

These numbers represent average cost estimates based on the best available data.

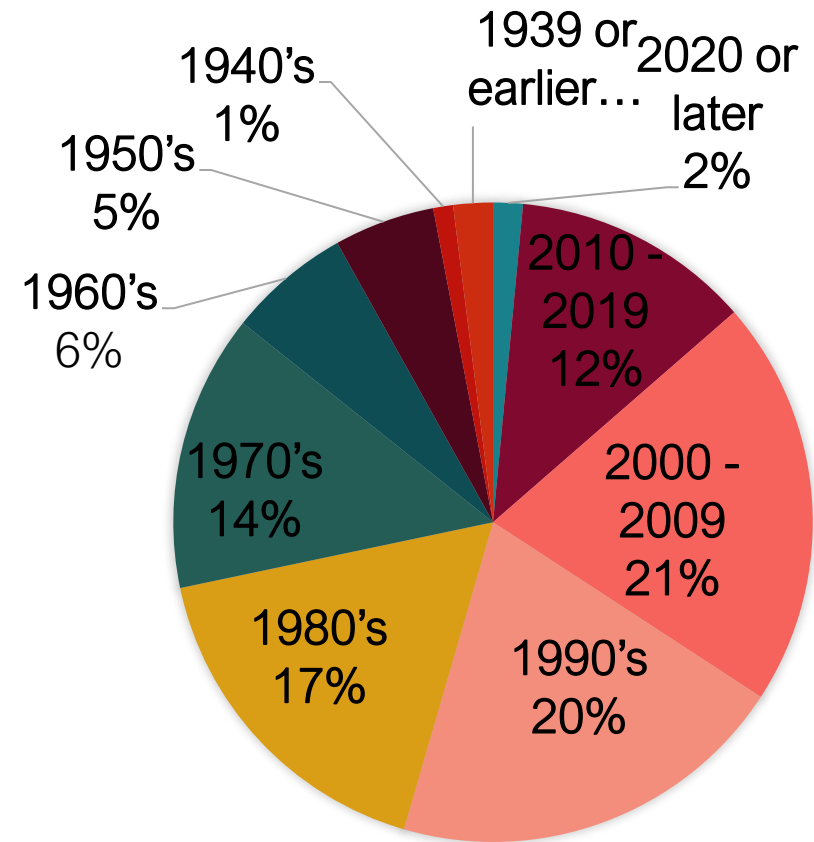
Benefits of Updating the Energy Code: **Investing in Flagstaff's Future**

Flagstaff's future housing stock

New construction is the most cost-effective time to improve energy efficiency

- These homes will be part of Flagstaff's housing stock for 50 to 100 years
 - Today's codes shape operational costs for decades
 - High-quality, durable construction supports multiple generations
 - Efficient new homes strengthen resilience to Flagstaff's changing climate

Flagstaff Home Construction by Decade



Energy efficiency and utility cost savings

- Updating the Energy Code can provide significant energy efficiency and utility cost savings
- On average, and compared to Flagstaff's current code, adopting the 2024 energy code in Flagstaff's climate zone is estimated to:

- Improve residential energy efficiency by **15%**
- Reduce residential energy costs by **13%**

- Improve commercial energy efficiency by **22%**
- Reduce commercial energy costs by **20%**

Safer, healthier, and more comfortable homes

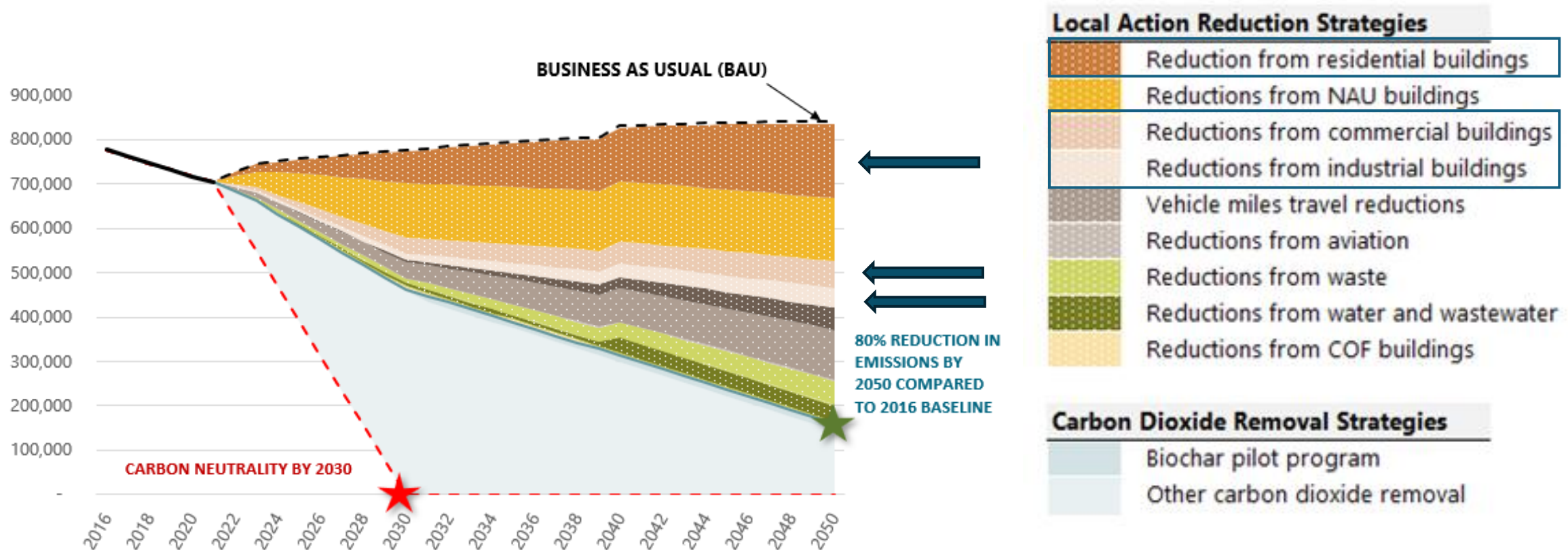
- Well-insulated, energy-efficient homes:
 - **Protect** from extreme weather and utility outages
 - **Reduce exposure** to harmful pollutants, including unplanned wildfire smoke
 - Tend to be **warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer**
- Mechanical ventilation systems and radon mitigation **improve indoor air quality**
- Energy-efficient homes enhance **passive survivability during power outages**



The most effective way to meet Flagstaff's climate commitments

Compared to Flagstaff's current code, the 2024 Energy Code is expected to **reduce greenhouse gas emissions from new buildings by 12% - 20%**

- Reducing emissions from buildings is critical to meeting Flagstaff's climate goals



In Closing

“Every new structure built to outdated standards locks in inefficiencies for decades — making retrofits costly, disruptive, and often out of reach.

Strong energy codes do more than save energy; they reduce utility bills, improve comfort, improve survivability in extreme weather, strengthen grid reliability, and cut greenhouse gas emissions.”

- Southwest Energy Efficiency Project (SWEET)



2024 International Wildland Urban Interface Code Update

Neil Chapman | Wildland Fire Captain



Why Now?

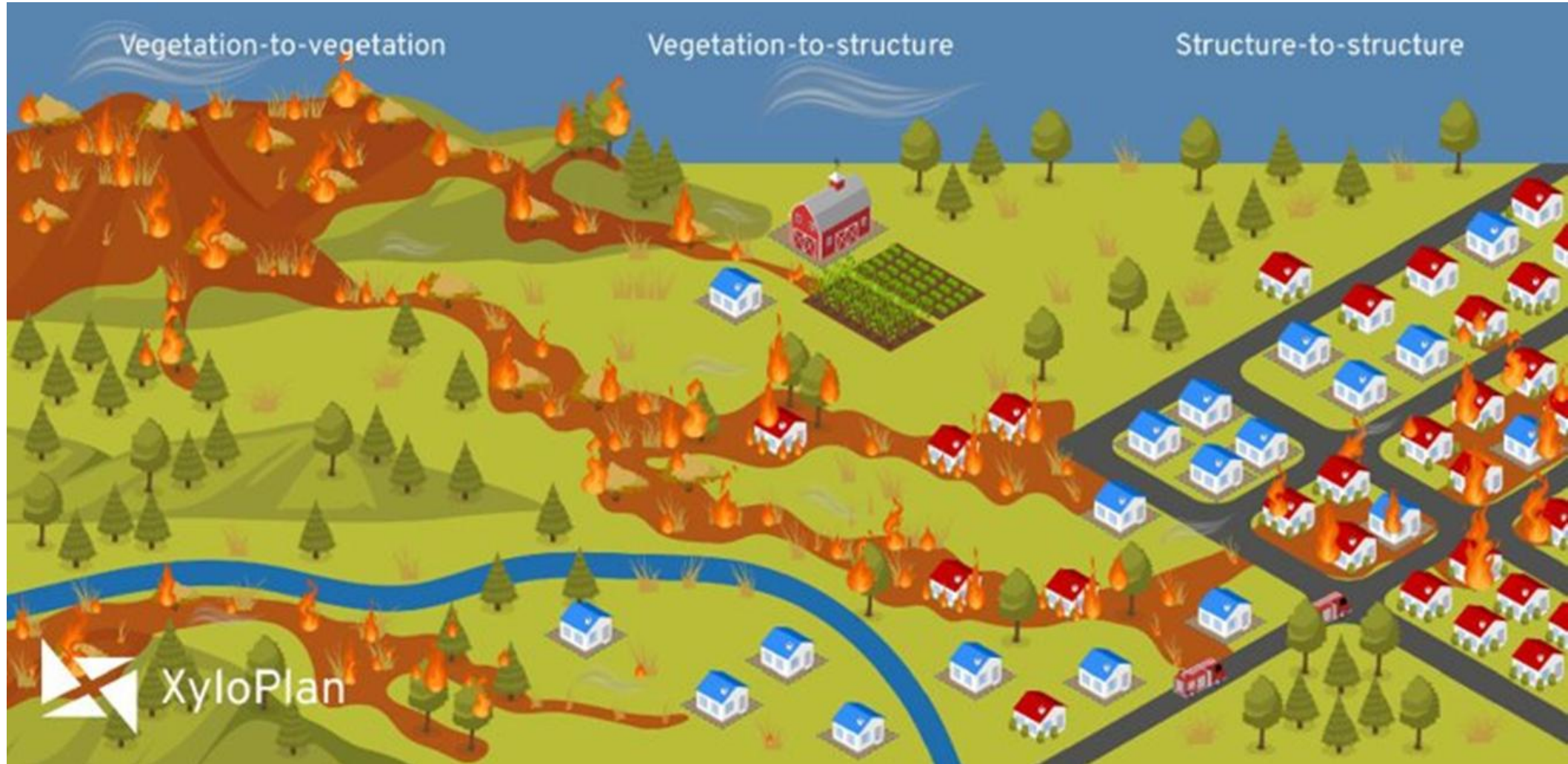
Wildland – Urban Interface (WUI) communities like Flagstaff must act now to mitigate both wildfire risk and the insurance driven conflicts that are negatively impacting current housing availability and new construction.

The move to a noncombustible construction code is aligned with both traditional WUI challenges and the high-density housing goals of the Regional Plan

Framing the Benefits – Fire & Wildland-Urban Interface Code

- **Fire codes** focus on preventing fires, protecting occupants, and supporting effective emergency response throughout a building's life.
 - **WUI codes** provide additional safeguards for buildings located in wildfire-prone areas by reducing ignition risk from embers, flames, and radiant heat.
-
- Adoption of current building and fire codes can positively influence the City's Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating
 - Stronger ISO ratings may contribute to lower insurance costs for property owners throughout the community
 - **Reducing wildfire risk:** Requirements for fire-resistant roofing, siding, vents, and windows make structures less likely to ignite.
 - **Protecting lives:** More resilient buildings provide occupants with a better chance of surviving a wildfire.
 - **Reducing property losses:** Homes built to WUI standards are more likely to withstand ember attacks and radiant heat.
 - **Lowering firefighting costs:** Fire-resistant neighborhoods are easier and safer for firefighters to defend.
 - **Improving community resilience:** When fewer buildings are destroyed, communities recover more quickly after a wildfire.
 - **Potentially lowering insurance costs:** Some insurers offer discounts or view WUI-compliant properties as lower risk, although availability and savings vary by insurer and location.

Intent – Disrupt Built Environment Fire Pathways



Intent

- Adopt the 2024 International Wildland Urban Interface Code
- Amendments are based on local wildfire risk and heat transfer science
 1. Embers
 2. Radiant Heat
 3. Direct Flame
- Simplify Construction Requirements - eliminate uncertainty with fire hazard severity and defensible space calculations
- Move from ignition resistant to non-combustible construction
- Align with the Regional Plan, City of Flagstaff Zoning Code, and Forest Management Plan
- Align with Best Available Science - Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety's Wildfire Prepared Home and Wildfire Prepared Neighborhood Standards

Impact

Total Project Impact: Requiring noncombustible materials typically increases total construction costs by approximately 1-2%.

Long-Term Value: Noncombustible materials generally last longer, require less maintenance, may reduce insurance premiums, and improve wildfire survivability.

- Noncombustible Hardie Board siding comes with 30-year full coverage warranty
- 1-hr fire rated LP SmartSide comes with a 5-year full coverage warranty

Avoided Costs: Research indicates every \$1 invested in wildfire-resistant construction may save approximately \$210 in avoided future wildfire losses.

IBHS Wildfire Prepared Home: Voluntary wildfire mitigation certification program is now available to Arizona residents. Recent evidence from New Mexico shows insurance premium savings of 15%-18% for those receiving Wildfire Prepared Home certificates.

Cost Impacts

Based on a typical 1,800 square foot single-family residence

Code Section	Impact
Exterior Wall Siding	Noncombustible siding estimated material and install cost increase: < \$2500 for 1,800 sq ft home.
Eaves / Soffits	Noncombustible boxed eaves and soffit material and install cost increase: < \$1,680 depending on material selection.
Covered Gutters	Gutter cover requirement estimated increase: ~\$500.
0–5 Foot Noncombustible Zone	Transition from grass/mulch/wood fencing to noncombustible ground cover/metal fencing estimated increase: ~\$2,500.
Windows	No major change. Current Code requires minimum 20-minute fire-resistance-rated glazing per NFPA 257 (IR2).
Roof Assemblies	No major change. Current code requires Class A roof assembly (IR2).
Doors	No major change. Current code requires noncombustible or solid-core wood doors (IR2).
Gutters	No major change. Current code requires noncombustible metal gutters (IR2).
Vents	No major Change: Current code requires 1/8" screening required (IR2).
Decks	Not a requirement for construction, although transition to noncombustible deck materials may increase costs depending on design.
Total Cost	< \$7,180

These numbers represent average cost estimates based on the best available data.

2024 International Fire Code

Chris Jack , Fire Marshal



Major Code Impacts: 2018–2024 IFC

- Lithium-ion battery and ESS requirements
- This is one of the biggest themes of the 2024 IFC
- Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing)
- Emergency Responder Communication Systems (ERRCS/ERCES)
- Upholstered Furniture & Mattress Storage
- Hazardous Materials / Control Areas Coordination
- Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Coordination
- Enhanced Hazardous Materials Provisions
- Carbon Monoxide Detection

IFC Amendments

- 2018 Amendments carried forward to 2024
 - Some removed – now base code
- New for 2024
- Section 323 - Electric Vehicles
 - Parking garage locations
 - Disconnect (location, signage)
- Section 510 – ERCES (emergency responder communication)
 - Building criteria to install conduit/junction boxes

Summary

Benefits of updating the Building and Fire Codes



Why update the Building and Fire Codes

Community Benefits: *Health, Safety, Affordability*

- Safer, more durable, buildings
- More efficient buildings with lower operating costs
- Improved preparedness and disaster resilience
- Positively influence the City's Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating
 - Stronger ISO ratings may contribute to lower insurance costs for property owners throughout the community

Flagstaff is not alone

Many AZ jurisdictions have already adopted the 2024 Suite of Codes

- Avondale
- Bisbee
- Buckeye
- Chandler
- Glendale
- Goodyear
- Maricopa
- Mesa
- Phoenix
- Prescott
- Sahuarita
- Surprise
- Tempe
- Tucson
- Coconino County
- Yavapai County
- Pima County
- Chino Valley

Estimated Building and Fire Code cost impacts

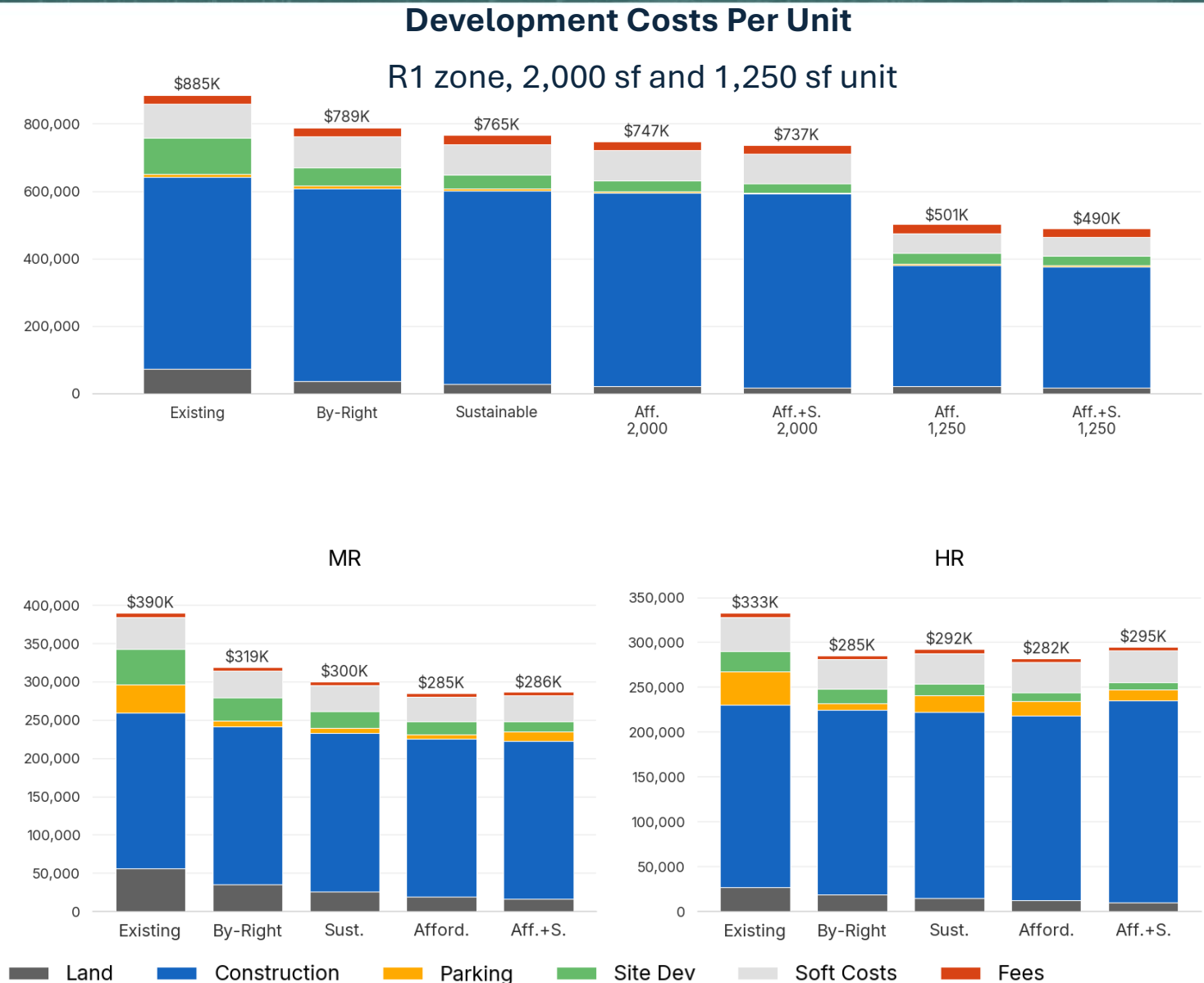
	Single family and duplexes		Multifamily
Code Section	Upfront Cost 2,000 sf	Upfront Cost 1,250 sf	Upfront Cost 800 sf
2024 IECC (Base Code + Appendices)	~\$8,200	~\$6,800	~\$4,000
2024 Wildland Urban Interface	~\$8,000	~\$5,000	~\$3,200
Radon Mitigation	~\$3,100*	~\$3,100*	~\$3,100*
Other Building and Fire Codes	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Total costs	~\$19,300	~\$14,900	~\$10,300

*Includes the cost of a radon fan, which may not be needed in all homes.

These numbers represent average cost estimates based on the best available data.

Potential cost savings from other development code changes

- The City's LASS/CAP project identified Zoning and Engineering code changes that could **reduce development costs per housing unit**
- These code changes have the potential to **offset any additional costs** associated with the 2024 Building and Fire codes



Building & Fire Code Adoption Timeline

September 8, 2026 - Council Work Session

- Presentation of proposed 2024 codes and local amendments
- Council discussion, feedback, and direction

September 15, 2026 - First Reading

- Proposed 2024 Suite of Construction Codes and local amendments presented for formal consideration

October 6, 2026 - Second Reading & Adoption

- Final consideration and adoption of ordinance

Mid-November 2026 - Anticipated Implementation

- New codes become effective following completion of the adoption process

Thank you.

