



THERMALLY EFFICIENT, FIRE-RESISTANT ROOFING & SIDING SYSTEMS



DESIGNED TO SUPPORT WILDFIRE-MITIGATION & INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

Protect, Insulate & Comply

Insulated metal roofing and siding provide high thermal performance, non-combustible protection, and wildfire resistance for homes in fire-prone areas.



Wildfire Protection

Resists ignition from embers and extreme heat, helping meet R327/WUI home-hardening standards.

- 2026 GUIDE -



Thermal Efficiency

Improves energy efficiency and can cut heating and cooling costs by up to 30-40% over non-insulated exteriors*

*Actual savings vary by climate, building design, and usage.

HOME REMODELERS & CONTRACTORS

2026

Western States WUI

Home-Hardening Snapshot

State by State Requirements and Compliance

Overview

This document provides home remodelers and contractors with a state-by-state breakdown of Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) building codes and wildfire home-hardening requirements across 11 western states. Understanding these requirements is critical for positioning fire-resistant, code-compliant remodeling services and materials in high-growth wildfire markets.

WUI Definition: Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) refers to areas where human development meets or intermixes with wildland vegetation, creating elevated wildfire risk[1][2].

State-by-State WUI Requirements for Home Remodels and Renovations

Oregon (OR)

Statewide WUI / Home-Hardening Code (2026)

R327 wildfire home-hardening chapter in Oregon Residential Specialty Code; adoption and mapping done by local jurisdictions[3][4]. See <https://up.codes/s/wildfire-hazard-mitigation>

When Do Remodels Trigger WUI Requirements?

Residential remodels in mapped wildfire-hazard areas must meet R327 when the project constitutes substantial remodel (typically 50% or more of structure value) or when adding/replacing exterior elements like roofing, siding, decks, or vents in R327-designated zones[5][6].

Key Hardening Elements for Remodels

- Noncombustible/Class A roofs
 - Noncombustible or ignition-resistant exterior wall assemblies and siding
 - Ember-resistant vents (corrosion-resistant mesh $\leq 1/8"$)
 - Protected eaves and soffits
 - Ignition-resistant decking materials
 - Defensible space within 5 feet[3][7]
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Washington (WA)

Statewide WUI / Home-Hardening Code (2026)

Statewide Wildland-Urban Interface Code (WAC 51-55); enforced where local WUI areas are mapped and designated[8][9]. See <https://app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=51-55&full=true>

When Do Remodels Trigger WUI Requirements?

Major renovations, additions, and exterior replacements (roof, siding, windows, decks) in designated WUI zones must meet WUI code requirements; minor interior work typically exempt unless exceeding substantial remodel thresholds[10][11].

Key Hardening Elements for Remodels

- Class A roof assemblies
 - Noncombustible or ignition-resistant exterior wall cladding
 - Ember-resistant vents ($\leq 1/4$ " mesh or tested products)
 - Protected projections (eaves, overhangs, balconies)
 - Fire-resistant deck materials or coatings
 - Defensible space management[8][12]
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California (CA)

Statewide WUI / Home-Hardening Code (2026)

Yes -- CBC Chapter 7A for Fire Hazard Severity Zones and Local WUI Fire Areas; broad statewide application in mapped zones[13][14].

When Do Remodels Trigger WUI Requirements?

Roof replacements, exterior wall re-siding, deck rebuilds, vent replacements, and substantial remodels in Chapter 7A zones must comply with ignition-resistant construction standards; interior-only work generally exempt unless project value exceeds substantial remodel threshold[15][16].

Key Hardening Elements for Remodels

- Class A/noncombustible roofing assemblies
- Ignition-resistant or noncombustible exterior wall materials and trim
- Ember-resistant and corrosion-resistant vents
- Protected eaves, soffits, and overhangs, Ignition-resistant decking and railings
- Dual-pane windows or tempered glass in high-exposure areas[13][15]

NOTE: *Failure to take corrective action on a willful basis may result in significant consequences. A willful violation of a corrective action order is considered a misdemeanor offense under Public Resources Code Section 4601. Penalties for non-compliance can include a fine of up to one thousand dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for up to six months. If the owner fails to act, the enforcing agency may enter the property, perform the required work, and charge the owner for all associated costs, which can then become a lien on the property.*

Colorado (CO)

Statewide WUI / Home-Hardening Code (2026)

Yes -- Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code (CWRC) applies statewide in mapped WUI areas[17][18][19]. See <https://dfpc.colorado.gov/colorado-wildfire-resiliency-code>

When Do Remodels Trigger WUI Requirements?

Exterior remodels including roof replacement, re-siding, deck replacement, or substantial alterations (typically defined as work exceeding 50% of structure value) in CWRC zones must meet ignition-resistant construction standards[19][20].

Key Hardening Elements for Remodels

- Class A roofing materials
 - Noncombustible or ignition-resistant siding, trim, and fascia
 - Ember-resistant vents and screened openings
 - Protected eaves and projections
 - Ignition-resistant deck materials or fire-retardant treatments
 - Defensible space by WUI class (Moderate, High, Extreme)[18][19][21]
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Utah (UT)

Statewide WUI / Home-Hardening Code (2026)

Yes -- HB 48 mandates all participating cities/counties adopt and enforce Utah WUI code by 1/1/2026[22][23][24].

When Do Remodels Trigger WUI Requirements?

Major renovations in high-risk WUI zones must use fire-resistant materials for roofs, siding, decks, and vents; roof replacement alone triggers WUI compliance; substantial remodel (typically 50%+ value) requires full hardening retrofit[23].

Key Hardening Elements for Remodels

- Fire-resistant roofing materials (no wood shakes)
- Fire-resistant siding and exterior finish materials
- Ember-resistant vents with corrosion-resistant mesh
- Ignition-resistant deck materials
- Protected openings and garage doors
- Defensible space around structure[22][23]

NOTE: *Insurance availability and affordability are concerns for property owners in Utah, and many are already experiencing increased premiums or losing coverage as insurers respond to wildfire risk. This bill mandates that property insurers use the State's high-risk WUI boundary when determining a property's wildfire risk. If an insurer raises rates by 20% or more, or drops coverage due to wildfire risk, it must provide notice and justification based on the facts underlying the decision, if requested by the property owner.*

Idaho (ID)

Statewide WUI / Home-Hardening Code (2026)

No single statewide WUI code; multiple counties (Boise County, etc.) have local WUI/ignition-resistant ordinances[25][26].

When Do Remodels Trigger WUI Requirements?

Where WUI ordinances are adopted, exterior renovations including roof replacement, re-siding, or substantial remodels in hazard zones must follow ignition-resistant construction tables for roof and wall assemblies[26].

Key Hardening Elements for Remodels

- Ignition-resistant exterior walls and roofs by hazard class (Class 1-3)
 - Protected vents and openings
 - Limited combustible projections (eaves, decks)
 - Fire-resistant materials at vulnerable junctions
 - Defensible space requirements[26]
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Nevada (NV)

Statewide WUI / Home-Hardening Code (2026)

No uniform statewide WUI building code; some fire districts (Truckee Meadows, etc.) enforce IWUIC-based rules[25][27].

When Do Remodels Trigger WUI Requirements?

In districts with WUI codes, exterior renovations, roof replacements, and substantial remodels in Moderate/High/Extreme WUI must meet ignition-resistant construction requirements; local jurisdictions define substantial remodel thresholds[27].

Key Hardening Elements for Remodels

- Class A roofing assemblies
 - Ignition-resistant or noncombustible exterior wall materials
 - Ember-resistant vents and screened openings
 - Protected projections and eaves
 - Fire-resistant deck materials
 - Defensible space per IWUIC[27][28]
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Arizona (AZ)

Statewide WUI / Home-Hardening Code (2026)

No single statewide WUI code; cities like Flagstaff adopt IWUIC with local amendments[25][29].

When Do Remodels Trigger WUI Requirements?

Local WUI ordinances apply to exterior remodels, roof replacements, and substantial renovations in mapped WUI when work exceeds exempt thresholds (often based on valuation or scope)[29].

Key Hardening Elements for Remodels

- Prohibition on wood shake roofs
 - Ignition-resistant/noncombustible exterior wall cladding
 - Ember-resistant vents with fine mesh
 - Protected soffits and eaves
 - Fire-resistant deck materials
 - Defensible space implementation[29][28]
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Montana (MT)

Statewide WUI / Home-Hardening Code (2026)

No unified statewide WUI code; some counties promote ignition-resistant construction guidance and local WUI rules[25][30].

When Do Remodels Trigger WUI Requirements?

Where WUI ordinances exist, exterior remodels and substantial renovations in WUI zones must use ignition-resistant walls/roofs; local building officials determine applicability based on scope and location[30].

Key Hardening Elements for Remodels

- Ignition-resistant wall and roof assemblies
 - Sealed gaps and protected vents
 - Emphasis on metal, fiber cement, or stucco at vulnerable junctions
 - Fire-resistant deck materials
 - Defensible space maintenance[30]
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Wyoming (WY)

Statewide WUI / Home-Hardening Code (2026)

No clear statewide WUI building code; adoption is local and often limited to planning/forestry guidance[25][31].

When Do Remodels Trigger WUI Requirements?

In jurisdictions that adopt IWUIC or similar codes, exterior renovations and substantial remodels in WUI must comply with ignition-resistant construction when they meet local size/valuation/scope thresholds[32][28].

Key Hardening Elements for Remodels

- IWUIC-style ignition-resistant construction package
 - Class A roofing materials
 - Protected openings and vents
 - Fire-resistant exterior cladding
 - Defensible space requirements[32][28]
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New Mexico (NM)

Statewide WUI / Home-Hardening Code (2026)

No statewide WUI code; counties like Los Alamos have formally adopted WUI codes with ignition-resistant construction classes[25][33].

When Do Remodels Trigger WUI Requirements?

Exterior renovations, major repairs, and substantial remodels in WUI must use fire-resistant materials for roofs, walls, decks, vents, and openings; thresholds and exemptions vary by jurisdiction[33].

Key Hardening Elements for Remodels

- Class 1 ignition-resistant construction: fire-resistant roofs, exterior walls, decks, vents, and openings in WUI zones[33]

ShieldCore™ Value Proposition for Home Remodelers & Contractors

Code-Ready Hardening Solution

Non-wood, fire-resistant steel-backed insulated metal panels naturally meet or exceed WUI requirements for noncombustible/ignition-resistant exteriors across all 11 western states[34].

Single-System Exterior Envelope

Eliminates need to source separate fire-rated siding, exterior sheathing, and insulation---ShieldCore delivers the entire wall assembly in one product line[34].

Premium Service Positioning

Allows remodelers to market "wildfire-ready" or "WUI-compliant" home hardening services at higher margins in high-risk western markets where building codes increasingly mandate fire-resistant construction[34].

Faster Installation

Interlocking panels and integrated framing attachment reduce labor time compared with multi-step traditional re-siding processes involving sheathing, house wrap, and finish siding[34].

Long-Term Performance Story

No rot, mold, termites, or repainting---a compelling value proposition for homeowners in fire-prone, defensible-space zones where ongoing exterior maintenance is costly and challenging[34].

Market Opportunity

With Colorado and Utah implementing mandatory statewide WUI codes in 2025-2026, and California, Oregon, and Washington continuing to tighten requirements, the addressable market for fire-resistant home remodeling is expanding rapidly across the West[17][22][13][3][8].

Summary

Home remodelers and contractors who adopt ShieldCore insulated metal building systems position themselves to capture premium margins in the fastest-growing segment of the western remodeling market: wildfire-resistant, code-compliant home hardening. **As WUI regulations tighten and homeowner awareness of wildfire risk increases, non-wood, fire-rated exterior solutions will transition from niche premium products to standard offerings in high-risk markets.**

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