

Chapter Comm 20

ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Subchapter I — Purpose and Scope

20.01 Purpose

It should be kept in mind that statewide uniformity is a primary objective in the administration and enforcement of the code. To accomplish this objective, it is important that any variations in the regulations be kept at an absolute minimum and that persons given the responsibility to interpret and enforce these regulations perform their duties the same as their fellow workers. Therefore, the UDC is a maximum and minimum code and all inspectors enforcing it must be state-certified. The UDC Program staff at Safety and Buildings Division act as consultants to inspectors and other users of the code to help maintain this uniformity.

Question: What are the Wisconsin Uniform Building Code and International Residential Code?

Answer: The Wisconsin Uniform Building Code (WUBC) was prepared by the Building Inspectors Association of Southeastern Wisconsin. It was quite popular before the state code, Comm 20-25 (UDC), was enacted in June 1980. Some municipalities still use the WUBC code for outbuildings and pre-1980 dwelling alterations and additions since such construction is not covered by the state UDC. It also covers local administrative procedures and levying of fines which are not covered by the UDC. The WUBC has a chapter numbering system starting with 30 which helps distinguish it from the UDC, chs. 20-25.

There is also a national model building code called the IRC (International Residential Building Code) that is prevalent in some neighboring states including Minnesota but is not enforced in Wisconsin.

20.02 Scope

The emphasis we should make in this paragraph is on the word "new." It is the intent of the code that these regulations **not** apply, as far as the state is concerned, to any house constructed prior to the effective date of the regulations. Chapter Comm 22 became effective December 1, 1978 and Chapters Comm 20, 21, 23, 24 and 25 became effective June 1, 1980. Homes built prior to these dates are not subject in any way to the Uniform Dwelling Code as far as the state is concerned. Local regulations may be stricter and retroactively apply the UDC to such homes. The separate state electrical and plumbing codes also applied before 1980. A separate state smoke detection code, Comm 28, does apply to houses built before 1980.

The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection administers Chapter Ag 110, Wisconsin Administrative Code, which regulates home improvement trade practices (but does not cover construction of new residences). This code includes language regarding prohibited trade practice, building permits, guarantees or warranties, home improvement contract

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requirements and preservation of buyer's claims and defenses, but not bonding. Foundation waterproofing contractors need to comply with ATCP 111.

For complaints about home improvement trade practices (not new home construction) or landlord/tenant relations, you may contact:

Wisconsin Dept. Of Agriculture Trade & Consumer Protection
Trade And Consumer Protection Division
801 West Badger Road
P O Box 8911
Madison WI 53708
1 (800) 422-7128

20.02(1) Pre-UDC Dwellings

In the case of a burned or collapsed pre-UDC dwelling, a substantial portion of the dwelling that encloses space, such as a basement with a floor deck above, must remain in order for a reconstructed dwelling to be exempted from the UDC. Local regulations may be stricter by the use of the raze and remove procedures of state statute s. 66.0413.

It needs to be emphasized that only pre-existing dwellings and dwelling units are exempted. Buildings previously used for other purposes and converted to a dwelling are subject to the UDC upon conversion to residential use.

Also, the use of used lumber and other materials from an old dwelling in a new dwelling does not exempt it from the UDC.

20.02(1)(b)&(c) CBRF's or AFH's

Question: What constitutes a community-based residential facility (CBRF) or an Adult Family Home (AFH) versus a rooming house?

Answer: The key is that a CBRF or AFH must have a license issued by the state Department of Health and Family Services (Tel 608-261-5993). The UDC covers those facilities constructed since 1980 serving 3 to 8 clients. Staff people are not counted.

20.02(1)(h) Unattached, Adjacent Structures

This section applies the UDC to adjacent structures that are unattached to a dwelling but serve as an exit to the dwelling. This application extends no further than to the point at which a person arrives at grade and has free movement.

20.02(2) Municipal Ordinances

This requirement restricts the adoption of local ordinances which would be considered more or less restrictive than the Uniform Dwelling Code. Also refer to subsection Comm 20.06(1).

Note that this section does allow municipalities to enforce occupancy requirements on a UDC dwelling after the first occupancy. This would allow for housing ordinances that require basic maintenance of the structure after the original construction.

20.02(2)(b) Allowable Municipal Ordinances

"Land use" would include regulating such things as locating a house in a farming or business district.

"Zoning" ordinances are considered to be those which do not affect the design or assembly of a house or its appurtenances. Allowable zoning issues can include minimum dwelling size, exterior finish material, maximum dwelling height, minimum finished grade height and other items relating to the exterior appearance of the dwelling or to community property values.

"Setback" - In addition to requiring minimum distances to lot lines, streets, other buildings, etc. there could be a limitation on not permitting a building wall to have an opening if the wall is within a prescribed distance from the property line. Also there may be requirements for requiring a minimum fire-resistive rating for such a wall. This would be for the purpose of fire protection of adjacent property. An example would be a local requirement for a firewall at the property line of a "zero lot line" duplex.

"Hazards at the job site" means during the period a house is being constructed.

20.02(2)(c) Items Not Within the Scope of the Code

Municipalities may adopt local ordinances covering the following:

"Construction" - Detached buildings such as garages, storage, agricultural buildings, fences, driveways, etc.

"Additions, alterations or repairs" - Additions, alterations and repairs to houses constructed before June 1, 1980. However, additions, alterations or repairs to houses built between December 1, 1978 and June 1, 1980, must comply with ch. Comm 22, Energy Conservation requirements.

20.02(2)(c) Pre-1980 Dwellings

Municipalities may adopt any code, including the UDC, to apply to homes built before June 1, 1980. In fact, they are encouraged to adopt the UDC for these older homes, especially alterations and additions, so as to simplify enforcement procedures and code understanding by builders and owners. However, any petitions for variances on pre-1980 dwellings would be handled by the local municipality only. Also, state inspector certification would not be necessary to enforce the UDC on older homes.

However, the Wisconsin Uniform Plumbing and Electrical Codes generally do apply to all buildings in the state, regardless of the age. Also, the Smoke Detectors Code, ch. Comm 28, will require older dwellings to have smoke detectors, and the Rental Unit Energy Efficiency Standards Code requires rental residential property to meet energy conservation standards at the time of sale.

20.02(3) Legal Responsibility

20.02(4)

The compliance and penalty sections of the statutes and code first require the owner, designer and builder to conform to the law and the code even if there are no inspections performed. When inspections are performed, the inspector is required by the same statute section to be certified. It is the responsibility of everyone involved to carry his or her respective share of the liability of complying with the laws and regulations. Governing bodies which perform inspections are considered to be in a position of "conflict of interest" if they also perform acts of actual design and physical construction of the inspected work. It is the duty of the governing bodies and inspectors to advise, inspect and cause compliance. It is not their duty to perform design and construction type activities. This is not to say that inspectors and their employing municipalities are exempt from liability in their actions.

20.02(4) Retroactivity

The general rule is that for a regulation to be retroactive, it must be written with a statement that existing conditions must be brought into conformance. As the UDC is revised and updated, existing homes are not required to be brought up to the new standards. Because of this, it is important that inspectors keep their old code books for use in inspecting existing dwellings.

A dwelling may continue to be built per the code **at the time of permit application**, despite any code changes that may take place during the period of construction, until the permit expires if the dwelling exterior is not completed within two years of permit issuance. The permit applicant may submit a revision to the previously approved plans, if he or she desires to be covered by a new code provision.

Repair work, as defined in s. Comm 20.07(61), also does not need to be done according to the new code but rather may be done per the code at the time of original construction. Alterations and additions per ss. Comm 20.07(2) and (4), to homes within the scope of the UDC, must be per the current code. See s. Comm 20.07(61) of the code and this commentary for a discussion on repairs and alterations to UDC homes.

20.02(5) Innovative Dwellings

The intent of this paragraph is to permit flexibility in the design and construction of houses. It is not the intent of the code to permit unsafe construction or hazardous conditions to occur. Therefore, when a house is designed outside the prescriptive or cookbook methods of this code, the designer must demonstrate to the enforcing authority that the house will perform as required by the code. Engineering performance standards are listed in ss. Comm 20.24, 21.02 and elsewhere.

20.02(6) Landscaping

There will be very few conditions or circumstances under which the landscaping would impact on the dwelling structure. One example would be in determining final grade where it may affect the need for treated sills or rim joist per Comm 21.10. Another example might be a sidewalk, landing, porch, or driveway not properly installed such that it is lifted through frost action to such an extent that a door required as an exit cannot be opened. Further examples would include window wells, used for emergency exits or light wells, also guardrails when there is elevation changes of more than 24" and decks or landings and stairs of more than 24" elevation changes.

Also s. Comm 21.12 requires that the grade slope away from the dwelling to provide good drainage. Landscaping may be part of an erosion control plan under Comm 21.125.

20.03 Effective Date

The effective date of chs. Comm 20, 21, 23, 24 and 25 was June 1, 1980. The effective date of ch. Comm 22 was December 1, 1978. Additionally, there have been various revisions to all chapters of the code since the original effective dates. Check the "History Notes" at the end of each code section for effective dates of revisions. (See the Introduction page of the UDC for an explanation of these history notes.) For purposes of determining what date a dwelling has begun "construction," use the date of permit application. In the case of a manufactured dwelling, the date that its construction started determines the applicable code edition.

20.04 Applications

Note that additions and alterations, as defined in ss. Comm 20.07(2) and (4), to dwellings that were originally covered by the UDC are subject to the edition of the code at the time the permit for the new work is applied for. Additions and alterations also require permit application as required by local ordinance, but **not** new permit seals.

20.04(3) Bed and Breakfast Establishments

Section 254.61, Stats., defines a bed and breakfast such that it:

- "(a) Provides 8 or fewer rooms for rent to no more than a total of 20 tourists or transients;
- (b) Provides no meals other than breakfast and provides the breakfast only to renters of the place;
- (c) Is the owner's personal residence;
- (d) Is occupied by the owner at the time of rental;
- (e) Was originally built and occupied as a single-family residence, or, prior to use as a place of lodging, was converted to use and occupied as a single-family residence; and
- (f) Has had completed, before May 11, 1990, any structural additions to the dimensions of the original structure, including by renovation, except that this limit does not apply to any of the following:

1. A structural addition, including a renovation, made to a structure after May 11, 1990, within the dimensions of the original structure.

2. A structural addition, made to a structure that was originally constructed at least 50 years before an initial or renewal application for a permit under s. 254.64 (1) (b) is made and for which no use other than as a bed and breakfast establishment is proposed. The structural addition under this subdivision shall comply with the rules under s. 101.63 (1) and (1m)."

This section applies to both pre- and post-1980 built dwellings. However, it should be noted that this same statutory section only allows structures completed prior to May 11, 1990, to be licensed as a bed and breakfast establishment. It also states other eligibility standards. In any case, such an establishment must be licensed by the State Division of Health and Family Services. (Tel. 608-266-1120)

Bed and Breakfast establishments must comply with all of the provisions listed above - (a) through (f). Those establishments that do not meet all of those provisions would need to comply

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with the Commercial Building Code. Examples of non-conformance with the bed and breakfast establishment provisions which would put the building into the category of Commercial Building would be; a home built after May 11, 1990, serving more than just breakfast, serving breakfast to other than the tenants or the owner does not occupy the residence at time of rental. As with the bed and breakfast establishment, this Commercial establishment that rents out rooms to tourists or transients and serves food would need to be licensed by the State Division of Health. Types of licensing assigned to this Commercial building by the Division of Health might be bed and breakfast establishment, tourist rooming house, hotel/motel or restaurant.

20.04(6) Multi-Family Dwellings and Commercial Occupancies

The Wisconsin Commercial Building Code, chs. Comm 60 through 66, are the rules that apply to three- or more unit residential buildings as well as to commercial buildings that are places of employment and publicly-accessed buildings built after October 9, 1914. (There is an exemption for farming operations.) It also applies to dwelling or sleeping units that are in a building with commercial use in which the total combined number of commercial and residential tenant spaces is three or more. (The Buildings Constructed Prior to 1914 Code, chs. Comm 75-79, applies to commercial buildings built prior to this date.)

The Commercial Building Code also applies to a situation in which three or more rowhouses are connected together with construction, whether or not there is a property line, fire wall or both separating the units. (See drawings in UDC Codebook Appendix for what are considered separate dwellings.)

The following residential units are subject to the Commercial Building Code:

- Two or more apartments or rooming occupancy bedrooms in a building also used for commercial purposes
- 1 or more apartments in a building also used by two or more commercial tenants
- 3 or more apartments or rooming occupancy bedrooms in a building

(A rooming occupancy is one in which bathing and cooking facilities may or may not be shared but sleeping rooms are separately leased and secured from each other.)

The Uniform Dwelling Code does apply to a single dwelling unit or sleeping room constructed after June 1, 1980, in combination with a single business tenant, while the applicable parts of chs. Comm 60-66 apply to the business portion of the building. (In general, the UDC applies to both non-transient and transient residential usages.) The residential portion would need to be considered in the overall building area for Commercial Building Code compliance, unless it was separated by a firewall.

Home-based businesses such as professional offices, beauty shops, car repair, etc., are generally within the scope of the Commercial Building Code even if the business is located within the dwelling proper. However, there are several exceptions:

- If there are no employees and the public does not enter for business purposes, OR
- If the activity meets the definition of home occupation of s. Comm 61.02(3)(h) & (4):
 - maximum of 1 nonfamily employe,

- maximum 25 percent of the habitable floor area used,
- no explosives, fireworks or motor vehicle repair.

Note that per state statute s. 101.12(3)(h), municipalities are prohibited from issuing local permits or licenses for construction or use of public buildings or places of employment until the Department of Commerce has approved plans for such buildings, unless otherwise exempted from plan review. For a summary of plan submittal requirements, request a copy of our Commercial Plan Review brochure with the publications order form at the front of this commentary.

20.05(3) Repairs

The intent of this section is to exempt repairs from plan submittal, permit application and inspection requirements only. It does not exempt repairs from having to be preformed according to the code that was in effect at the time of original construction. See s. Comm 20.07(61) of the code and this commentary for a discussion of what constitutes a repair versus an alteration, the latter would require permit application. Note that s. 20.02(1)(c) allows municipalities to have more restrictive permitting requierments.

In order for a repair to occur, there needs to remain a dwelling, which means enclosed space needs to remain. A complete collapse or totally burned out dwelling cannot be repaired.

Question: A home that was built in 1939 is relocated to a new lot and installed on a new poured-in-place concrete foundation and basement. The home has interior doors that are 2'-6" wide and the stairway to the basement is 2'-8". Will the owner or contractor have to correct both of these Code violations before occupancy of the home can take place?

Answer: Unless the municipality has either an ordinance or a building code that was in effect prior to 1980 **and** these items were violations of that code, at the time of construction, the fact that the home is relocated and now placed on a new foundation, the UDC still does not apply.

20.05(5) Accessory Buildings

An open breezeway with a roof attachment between a house and a garage would create one building and cause the garage to be within the scope of the code even if it is located more than 10'-0" away from the dwelling and has open side-wall construction.

An outdoor pool is not subject to the UDC except for any electrical equipment located in the dwelling. Also, the electrical code independently governs any outside wiring. The Plumbing Code would also apply if there were any water or waste piping connecting the pool to the house.

20.05(5) Accessory Buildings - Decks

Question: Are decks considered accessory buildings?

Answer: If the deck is not attached to the dwelling and not serving as an exit path from the dwelling, then it shall be treated as an accessory structure, not covered by the UDC.

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20.05(7) Farm Buildings

This code does not exclude a house located on a farm or a dwelling unit attached to an agricultural building.

20.09(9) Motor Homes & Recreational Vehicles

This section exempts these types of vehicles from the UDC if they have been titled by the WI Department of Transportation. In order for a recreational vehicle to be licensed it will need a towbar or hitch, chassis, axles and wheels for transportation. At the parking site, the chassis and axles shall remain on the unit, with towbar or hitch and wheels left at the site. Otherwise, the unit, even if called a "park model" shall comply with the UDC as a dwelling. Regardless, any on-site additions with a roof, to a motorhome or recreational vehicle are considered dwellings that shall comply with the UDC.

Subchapter II — Jurisdiction

20.06 Procedure for Municipalities Exercising Jurisdiction

Subchapter II of ch. 20 sets out the procedure by which governmental jurisdiction is accomplished. It is intended in both the law and code that state government has a minimum of involvement when local governing bodies take on the Uniform Dwelling Code as a set of local regulations. That is why local government is provided the authority to set fees, remedies, and penalties and to carry out joint enforcement efforts with other municipalities.

The prime intent of state government involvement under these circumstances is to maintain "uniformity" in the writing, adopting, interpreting, application and enforcement of the rules.

In the interest of uniformity on a statewide basis, the adoption of additional regulations relating to a subject within the scope of the Uniform Dwelling Code is not permitted at the local government level except through petitioning for a variance from the department.

20.06(1)(b) Enforcement Method

The fifth option for method of enforcement, contract with the Department, is generally not available because of limited state staff. Only in situations where a municipality has failed to provide for enforcement, will the state take over enforcement. Even in that situation, the state will contract out the work to an inspection agency or certified inspector.

Municipalities still have a number of options to take to retain a certified inspector. These options are available for both routine and nonroutine situations. This means that if the regular inspector would have a conflict of interest or will be unavailable for a period of time in excess of 48 hours (two business days), then the municipality should arrange for another inspector, perhaps from an adjoining municipality, to fill in while he is away.

Per this section, a municipality has broad discretion in the means of enforcing the UDC. Under the joint enforcement option, a municipality may delegate enforcement of the UDC erosion control requirements, including legal prosecutorial follow-up, to a county that has adopted the

UDC by ordinance. Alternatively, the municipality may contract with the county to provide plan review and inspection services but retain legal prosecutorial follow-up.

20.06(1)(c) Submission of Ordinances

A local ordinance adopting the UDC for enforcement should include the following elements:

1. The ordinance which names the Uniform Dwelling Code as the construction regulation for the municipality;
2. The ordinance which establishes the office of building inspection or which sets forth the authority and duties for inspections to be made;
3. The ordinance granting authority to establish fees, with or without the actual fee values; and
4. The ordinance which spells out what steps must be followed to accomplish compliance and what fines or forfeitures will be assessed for failure of compliance.

Sample model ordinances are available from the state UDC Program in the Safety and Buildings Division. (A copy is included in the appendix of the UDC Codebook.)

20.06(1)(c) Passage of Ordinances

Question: Once a municipality has adopted the code and have begun inspections, does it have the option of stopping it any time?

Answer: A municipality may withdraw from local enforcement of the code. Subsection Comm 20.06(1)(a) requires that prior to local adoption and enforcement of the UDC in a municipality, the department must be notified at least 30 days prior to the date of which the municipality intends to exercise jurisdiction. Repeal of a municipal ordinance for the purpose of withdrawing from participation in the program, should be accompanied by notification to the department that such a withdrawal will take place and what other methods of enforcement will be used in that community. If the ordinance is not repealed and not enforced, the town may be exposing itself to some liability.

20.06(3) County Jurisdiction

This option offers potential advantages of a centralized building, zoning and sanitary permit issuing office. It was also expected to be a more uniform and efficient enforcement method than each individual town, village or city hiring its own inspector. Counties have the option of enforcing the UDC wherever a municipality of over 2500 population does not have a UDC enforcement program. In addition, the Department of Commerce will typically delegate UDC enforcement in non-enforcing municipalities of 2500 or less population to a county that has a UDC program.

20.06(4) Departmental Jurisdiction

20.065(1)

The department currently only seeks contracts with independent inspection agencies for UDC enforcement in those municipalities which fail to adopt an ordinance, unless the municipality is covered by an enforcing county.

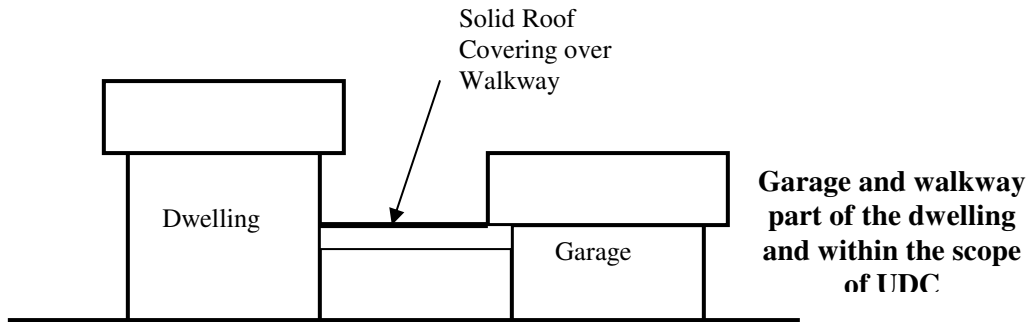
20.065(1) State Jurisdiction

Per this the state statute referenced in this section, the Department may monitor municipalities for compliance with the UDC provisions and for general performance.

Subchapter III — Definitions

20.07(5m) Attached Structures

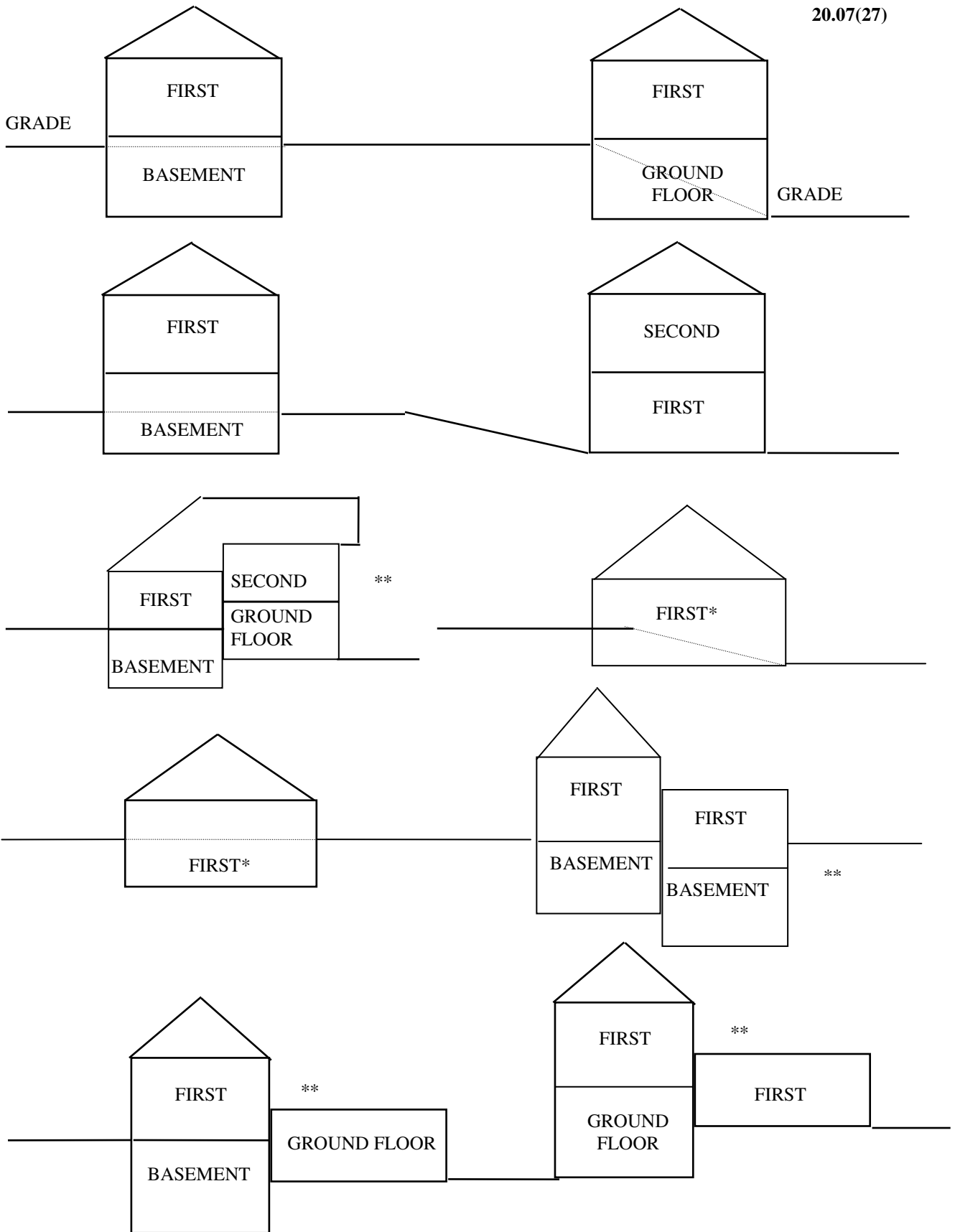
Two structures are attached if they share a roof, floor or foundation. However, it was not the intent of this section to consider a slab-on-grade or deck-on-sleepers as being either a shared floor or foundation between two structures.



20.07(27) Dwelling Unit

Question: What constitutes separate dwelling units within the same dwelling?

Answer: The key phrase in the definition is “. . . common household, to the exclusion of all others.” So if two living areas have separate exiting and no common use areas, then they are separate dwelling units.



*There is always a first floor in a dwelling **See s. Comm 21.03(11)

s. Comm 20.07 (8), (34k), 36m)

BASEMENT, FIRST FLOOR AND GROUND FLOOR DEFINITIONS

20.07(37) Unfinished Habitable Rooms

Question: What constitutes a habitable room in terms of completion? Oftentimes a plan shows a "future" room, but at the time of final inspection, such a room appears to be used as a recreation room without being completed. When should all habitable room features, such as ceiling height, natural light, ventilation, electrical outlets, wall and ceiling finishes, be required?

Answer: If a room is intended to be habitable at the time of occupancy, then the required "habitable room features" must be present. However, inspectors usually finish inspecting prior to occupancy, and give conditional occupancy. These unfinished rooms may be allowed as long as they are not inhabited when the owner wishes to occupy the rest of the dwelling. The owner shall call for a follow-up inspection to release any occupancy conditions. However, in no case should partially completed rooms pose an increased health or safety hazard such as in the case of exposed wiring. See the discussion regarding final inspections under s. 20.10(1)(b)3. of this commentary.

20.07(50) Loft

It is important that a loft be open to the floor below so that there is good sound communication, clear sight lines and adequate air (and odor) movement between levels as well as the possibility of jumping down between levels. These factors are important so that occupants are quickly alerted to any problems elsewhere in the dwelling. This early alert offsets the relaxed exiting requirement in s. Comm 21.03(4). This section requires only one stairway or ladder and no egress windows, no matter what level above grade that the loft is. Note that the definition requires all habitable rooms to be open to the floor below. See diagrams.

20.07(53f) Modular Home

This is the new term for what was previously referred to as a manufactured dwelling in the UDC and are produced in factories to the requirements of the UDC. They are different than manufactured homes that are produced in factories to the federal HUD standards.

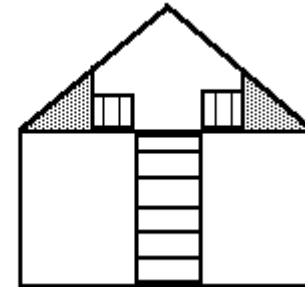
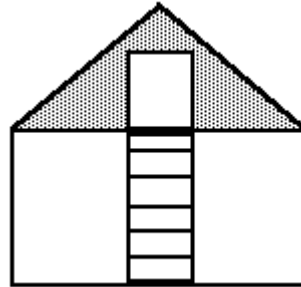
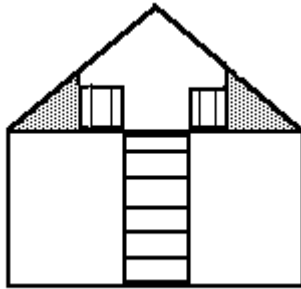
DESIGNS

“A”

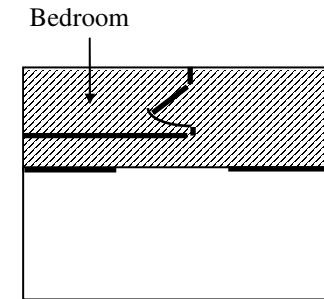
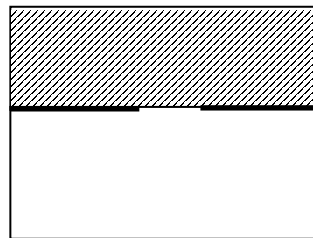
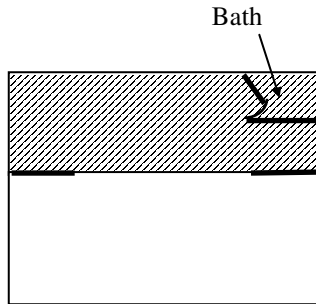
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SECTION



PLAN



OK

Area of opening is at least 50% of common wall. (Open guardrail OK.) Bath is not habitable room so can be closed off.

NO

Common wall is not at least 50% open.

NO

Rear bedroom (habitable room) is not open to floor below.



LOFT AREA



CONTINUOUS PARTITION

20.07(61)

20.07(61) Repairs

The determination of what constitutes a repair is often best made by the local building inspector. Many municipalities have guidelines to distinguish between repair and alteration. Some consider square footage, cost of construction, or whether it affects exiting or structural features. The following discussion should be considered supplemental to local guidelines.

A **repair** normally involves work to maintain an existing system or feature of the building without changing it from its original condition at the time of original construction. In order for a repair to occur, there needs to remain a dwelling, which means enclosed space needs to remain. A complete collapse or totally burned out dwelling cannot be repaired. An **alteration** normally involves a change or modification of an existing system or feature to the extent that is now subject to different code regulations.

Examples:

1. The rebuilding of a rotted out sliding patio door to a swinging type door when that opening is required as an exit will be an alteration and not repair or maintenance. The door width, exit operation (swing) and header size may be altered and deserves code review under the current code.
2. The replacement of a toggle type light switch to a dimmer type light switch would be considered repair or maintenance. No change in function.
3. Replacement of siding could be considered an alteration if its intent was to affect compliance with the energy conservation rules. However, new siding placed over the top of old siding would be considered maintenance or repair not coming within the scope of the code.

Subchapter IV — Approval and Inspection of One- and 2-Family Dwellings

20.08 Overview

An overview of the approval and enforcement process:

1. Owner or agent submits a Uniform Building Permit Application and complete building plans to the municipality or third party agency administering and enforcing the code.
2. The certified inspector approves or disapproves the plans based upon a review of the submittal documents, prior to permit issuance.
3. If the plans are approved then the applicant is issued a Uniform Building Permit. If this is the original construction of the dwelling, the building permit shall have a Building Permit Seal attached or number entered.

4. The Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit shall be posted at the construction site. Inspections shall be recorded by the inspector when they are performed.
5. The administering and enforcing agency shall inspect the building in various required stages of completion. A record of these inspections shall be kept by the enforcing agency.
6. When the final inspection report is issued without any health or safety violations, the home may be occupied.

Forms and seals needed for administering and enforcing the code can be obtained by municipalities from the state Document Sales office, using the order form at the front of this commentary.

Records generated by the plan review and inspection functions are subject to the open-records law. It is also advisable that inspectors maintain logs of permits issued and inspections made.

20.09(1) Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit (See UDC Codebook Appendix for sample forms.)

A Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit card (Form SBD-5824) must be issued prior to any construction of, including excavation, one- and two-family dwellings that are not exempted by s. Comm 20.05. Note that repairs as defined in s. Comm 20.07(61), do not require a permit, although continued compliance with the Code at time of original construction is required. Per s. Comm 20.04(1), additions and alterations may require a permit per local ordinance and are subject to current code. See s. Comm 20.07(61) of the code and this commentary for the definition and discussion of "repairs."

Failure to obtain a permit prior to construction may result in fines and increased permit fees as required by local ordinance. Also, any concealed work may need to be uncovered to allow inspection.

Municipalities may issue one building permit to cover all categories of construction or the municipalities have the option of issuing building permits to individually cover each category of construction (construction, heating/ventilating/air conditioning, electrical and plumbing). A separate building permit should not be issued for energy since the energy conservation measures are integral with the four major construction categories. Builders also have the option of applying for separate permits.

Regardless whether separate heating, plumbing or electrical permits are used, only **one** permit seal per dwelling should ever be issued and it should accompany the initial "construction" building permit.

The Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit Application may be used locally for all project types. However, UDC seals would only be issued on new one- and two-family projects. Also, a municipality may request additional information on their form.

20.09(2)

20.09(2) Filing of the Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit Application

Where a municipality or county does not enforce the code, an applicant must file the application with the inspection agency contracted by Department of Commerce for enforcement services.

On a monthly basis, municipalities and inspection agencies shall submit a copy of the Uniform Building Permit Applications issued for new homes where a seal is required (see below) to the department. Data from these permit applications is tabulated by the department and published on our website.

The department strongly encourages municipalities to adopt a one-stop permit program for UDC requirements, as well as non-UDC requirements, so as to minimize the regulatory burden on permit applicants.

20.09(3) Fees

Municipalities administering and enforcing the code may establish fees to cover expenses. State statute 66.0628 limits municipal fees to the cost of the services provided. The fees charged should allow for administration cost, plan review, inspections and Building Permit Seal. There is additional information on our website regarding the establishment of fee schedules.

A Department of Commerce Building Permit Seal must be assigned to each new dwelling by the municipality or state-contracted inspection agency. They shall be purchased by the municipality or inspection agency from State Document Sales (see order form at the front of this commentary).. A Building Permit Seal is only required with the **initial construction permit** (either full permit or footing & foundation approval) for a dwelling. Seals must be issued for both site-built and factory-built homes, including manufactured homes manufactured after April 1, 2007 and modular homes. Subsequent permits for additions and alterations do not require a seal. Seals are assigned to a single living unit contained in a commercial building or to the conversion of a nonresidential building to a new dwelling.

Following is an example seal. (Seal Color is Orange)



20.09(5) Required Building Plans

The agency approving the plans has the right to request additional information to clarify drawings and data necessary to ensure that the building shall comply with the Uniform Dwelling Code when built. It should be remembered that it is much easier to correct a design on paper than when it is built.

Although modular and manufactured homes will have their plans approved by other agencies, the plans for any on-site construction are submitted to the enforcing municipality along with the Building Permit Application. A UDC Seal is assigned to the on-site work just as for any new dwelling.

Following is a checklist for plan submittals. Also following is a cross-sectional drawing showing major code items.

The use of each room shall be shown to allow proper review for light, ventilation, exiting and other requirements.

20.09(5)(c) Architect- or Engineer-Stamped Plans

This section details the procedures for obtaining a Uniform Building Permit, including plan submission requirements. This section allows municipalities to require engineered plans and calculations but prohibits a municipality or the department to require such plans or calculations to be **prepared or stamped** by a registered architect, engineer or designer. However, the inspector should require that the plans or calculations clearly indicate they were prepared for the dwelling in question. The inspector should also require that preparers identify themselves and date the plans and/or calculations. An exception to this prohibition is s. Comm 21.33 and 21.34 regarding construction in floodplains.

If the inspector does not feel qualified to review innovative or structurally complex designs, the inspector can forward the plans and calculations to the Department of Commerce for review and approval. The inspector should specify what issues that they are requesting state review. The department will charge a fee for such a review per s. Comm 2. Since the Department of Commerce would perform this service for the municipality, the municipality would be billed for the review. The balance of the review, permit issuance and all inspections would remain the responsibility of the municipality.

20.09(5) Building Permit Checklist

This is a checklist for submitting drawings and information when making application for a Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit. Apply those portions where the dwelling has on-site construction. Do not apply to the factory-built portion that has been approved by another agency.

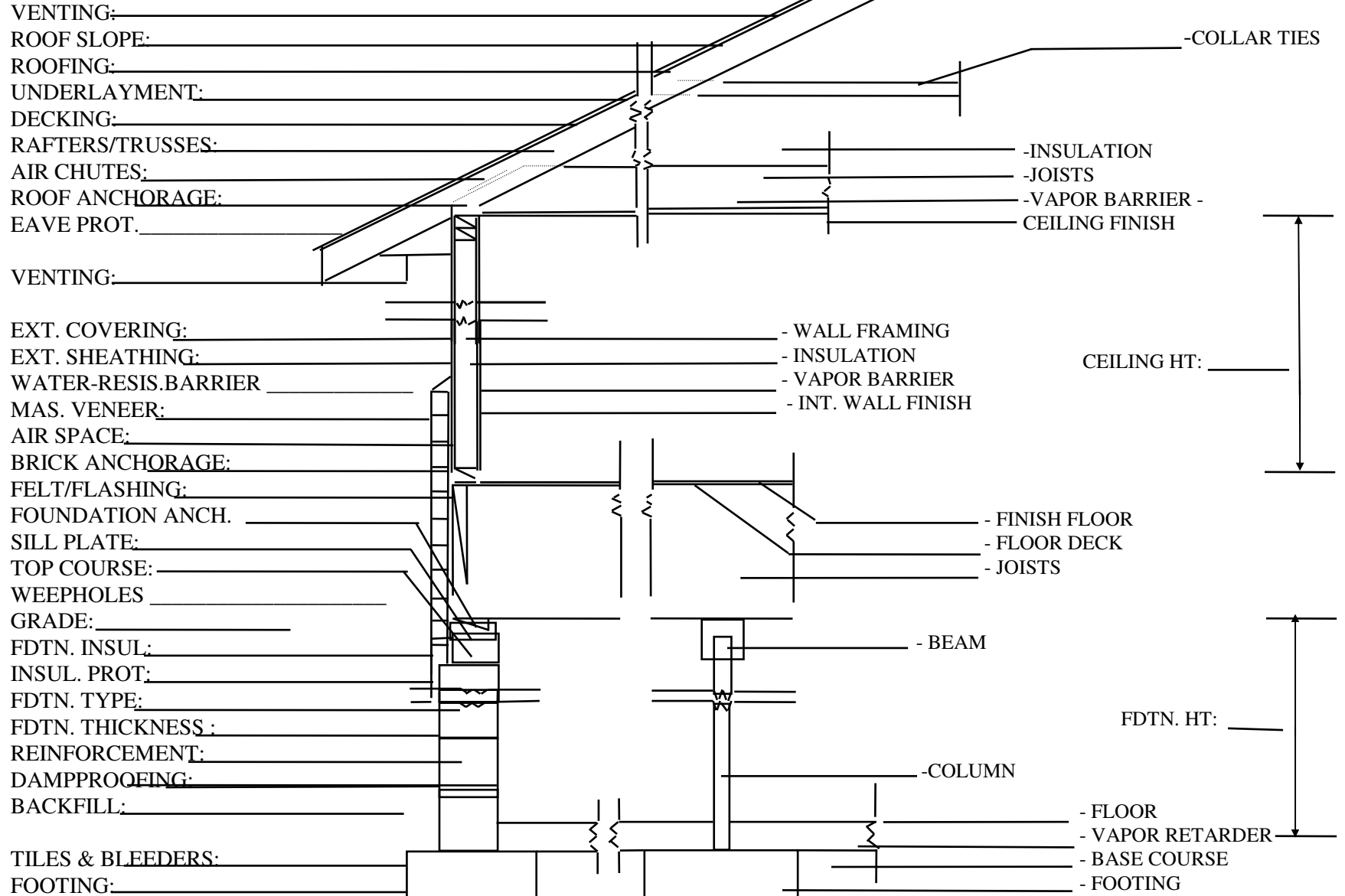
Drawings must be legible and drawn to scale or dimensioned and include:

1. A plot plan showing the location of the dwelling and any other buildings, erosion control and stormwater measures, wells and disposal systems on the property and property lines. For rural areas, include directions for locating dwelling. See UDC Appendix.....
2. Floor plan which shows:
 - The size and locations of:
 - 1) Rooms
 - 2) Doors
 - 3) Windows
 - 4) Room use

- 5) Structural features - size, species and grade of lumber or other structural material for braced wall lines, joists, beams, rafters, trusses, headers, studs, and columns; strength, thickness, and reinforcement (if any) of concrete for footings, foundations, floors and any other concrete work; height and thickness of concrete and/or masonry construction
 - 6) Exit passageways (hallways) and stairs (including all stair dimensions - riser height, tread width, stair width, headroom and handrail heights)
 - 7) Plumbing fixtures (bathroom, kitchen, etc.) - lavatory, water closet, water heater, softener, etc.
 - 8) Chimney(s) - include also the type of construction (masonry or factory built) and rating, if metal
 - 9) Heating equipment and the location of supply and return registers
 - 10) Cooling equipment (central air conditioning, if provided)
 - 11) Attic and crawl space access
 - 12) Fire separation between dwelling and garage
 - 13) Lateral bracing
3. Elevation drawings which show:
 - A. Information on exterior appearance
 - B. Indicate the location, size and configuration of doors, windows, roof, chimneys and exterior grade level
 4. Cross-sectional drawing which shows (see following generic drawing):
 - A. Exterior grade level
 - B. Footing and foundation wall sizes, drain tile system and types of materials
 - C. Exterior wall construction identifying materials used (including insulation and vapor barrier)
 - D. Roof construction identifying materials used and spans (including insulation and vapor barrier)
 - E. Floor construction identifying materials used and spans (including insulation, if used)
 5. Any additional information to help determine compliance with the code, such as: (Optional at inspector's request.)
 - A. Location of electrical outlets, lights, switches, main distribution panel and smoke detectors
 - B. Manufacturer's name, model number, and input/output rating of heating appliance(s). Also include cooling appliance if central air is installed
 - C. Size and location of ventilation openings for attics and crawlspaces (can be shown on floor plans or elevation plans)
 - D. Location of any exhaust fans to be installed
 - E. Plumbing isometric plan
 6. Either a completed RESCheck or RemRate energy report or a photocopy of of Table 22.31-1 or 22.31-4 with the proposed R-values circled. If the latter option is chosen, then a separate heat loss calculation for heating plant sizing is required.

NOTE: With proper detailing of building dimensions, material types, spans, sizes, spacing, F_b , properties, etc., and strikeouts of non-applicable details, this cross section would provide an acceptable plan drawing. With the local inspection authority's permission, this drawing may be detailed by a designer and submitted as part of a plan package for plan review. (F_b - Fiber bending stress of selected lumber. Alternatively, grade and species information may be noted.)

OWNER: _____
PROJ. LOC: _____
DATE: _____
DESIGNER: _____



20.09(6)

20.09(6) Approval of Plans and Issuance of Permits

UDC building plans must be reviewed and approved by a Department of Commerce-certified inspector.

"Substantial conformance" of the plans to the code is a determination to be made by the plan examiner. If the noncode-complying items found can be corrected without major structural or design revision, the plans may be stamped "Conditionally Approved." Any noted conditions that must be met in order for the building to comply must be indicated in writing on either the Permit Application or by letter to the permit applicant.

Should the plan examiner (or inspector) should miss any items that do not comply with the code at the time of permit issuance, the owner must still correct the omitted item if the noncompliance is discovered at a later date.

The Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit card is issued only after the plans have been approved. The information contained on the building permit card is obtained from the application. The Wisconsin Building Permit Seal is affixed or its number recorded on the permit card at this time. The number is also recorded or affixed on the application form. Only one permit seal is ever assigned for a dwelling despite any subsequent additions or alterations. A permit seal is issued regardless if it is a site-built or premanufactured dwelling.

20.09(9)(a) Summary of State Contractor Credentialing

The following types of activities require credentialing by the State Division of Safety and Buildings:

- Contractors taking out construction or energy conservation permits for one and two family dwellings, regardless of its age, shall possess the Dwelling Contractor certification and have on staff an individual with the Dwelling Contractor Qualifier certification.
- Plumbers
- Automatic fire sprinkler fitters and contractors
- Certified soil testers for private sewage systems
- Structural welders for commercial buildings
- Refrigeration and air conditioning technicians
- Installers and removers of underground and flammable liquid storage tanks.
- HVAC & refrigerant contractors.
- Elevator contractors and installers
- Starting July 1, 2009, building contractors that do not otherwise have a business credential issued by the Department of Commerce, will need to obtain a Building Contractor Registration if they perform code-related work on dwellings or commercial buildings.

In addition, the Division offers voluntary master and journeyman electrician certifications, in lieu of any municipally-required examination, and a voluntary electrical

contractor certification. This is scheduled to be mandatory in 2013. For either the master or contractor certification, municipal license fees may still be charged. Contact us at (608)261-8500 for further information on any of these programs.

Other state agencies also have licensing programs for trades allied with construction.

- The state Division of Health (608-266-9382) certifies roofing and siding contractors working with asbestos containing materials, as well as for other asbestos related activities. They also certify contractors dealing with lead-based paint removal.
- The Department of Natural Resources (608-266-0162) licenses well drillers and pump installers.
- The Department of Regulation and Licensing (608-266-1397) licenses architects and engineers, which are required to design foundations in floodplains per s. Comm 21.33 and 21.34.
- The Department of Regulation and Licensing (608-266-5511) licenses "Home Inspectors" involved in the sales of existing homes (secondary market homes) which may or maynot have been built to the UDC requirements call for further information.

All businesses are obligated to comply with any applicable Worker Compensation requirements (608-266-1340), Unemployment Compensation requirements (608-266-3114), sales, use or withholding taxes (608-266-2776) and corporate registration requirements (608-266-9869).

Question: Does a municipality have the authority to license trades other than plumbers and HVAC contractors working on a home under the UDC?

Answer: Wisconsin statute s. 101.63(2) generally allows municipalities to require licensing of the trades, including an owner-occupant.

20.09(c) Sanitary Permits

A concern here is the determination of whether an existing septic system "satisfies all applicable requirements" of the codes. Typically, the county sanitary inspector would be the person to contact for such a determination. The system's capacity, operating condition and the maintenance of the required setbacks are considered by the county inspector.

Related to this question is the need to get proper zoning or floodplain authorization for a dwelling. This would typically come from the local municipality and sometimes the county, especially in smaller municipalities. Also, some counties require well permits to be obtained prior to drilling. See the UDC Codebook Appendix for additional information.

20.09(9)(a)5. Expiration of Permit

Question: The code requires that a permit shall expire 24 months after issuance if the exterior is not completed. What happens in the case where the dwelling

20.09(9)(b)

exterior has been completed within 24 months but construction may continue for several years or more before the building interior is completed?

Answer: The 24-month period before the permit expires was set up so that there was a time limit on how long a permit was valid for building a dwelling's shell. Otherwise, s. Comm 20.04 merely requires that a completed or uncompleted dwelling conform to the code in effect at the time the permit is issued. In the case of an uncompleted dwelling with a completed shell, the interior may continue to be completed under the code in effect at permit date. If alterations to the original plan approval occur, revised plans shall be submitted and reviewed under the current code. Occupancy may not be allowed if health or safety violations exist per s. Comm 20.10(1)(b)4a. & b..

Inspectors or other local officials may be able to invoke the raze and remove orders of s. 66.0413, Wis. Stats., in cases where a dwelling is a public hazard because construction has started and then ceased for more than two years.

Also, municipalities may require additional fees to extend the original time period of a permit.

20.09(9)(b) Permit to Start Construction of Footings and Foundation

If an application wishes to start construction of only the footings and foundations of a dwelling before the plans have been reviewed and approved, a Permit to Start Construction (Form SBDB-6072) may be issued. This permit allows construction to begin on the footing and foundation and erosion controls only. The applicant agrees to make any changes that may be required as a condition of plan approval while maintaining erosion control measures.

Subsequent non-foundation work may not proceed until the building permit is issued.

20.09(10) Action to Approve or Deny

The plan examiner must notify the applicant in writing within ten business days that the plans have been:

1. Conditionally approved
2. Approval withheld pending receipt of additional information. In this case, the code required time period to take action to approve or deny begins anew.
3. Not approved.
4. Sent to Department of Commerce for review.

If plan approval is being withheld pending additional information, the applicant must be informed in writing what the additional information is required.

20.10 Inspections – Inspector Certification

State statute 101.66 and the Uniform Dwelling Code s. Comm 20.10, require that any inspections made for the purpose of administering and enforcing the Uniform Dwelling

Code shall be performed by persons certified by the Department of Commerce. If a builder or designer suspects that an inspector(s) is not properly certified in one or more UDC categories of construction, HVAC, electrical or plumbing, you may request to see their certification card. The State UDC Program will also investigate such cases upon written complaint.

It should be remembered that municipalities can jointly exercise jurisdiction through the use of an independent inspection agency or by coordinating their inspectors. For example, Municipality "A" may contract with Municipality "B" for electrical inspections; and Municipality "B" may contract with Municipality "A" for heating inspections. Municipality "A" and "B" may also have arrangements for inspectors to cover for each other when on leave. This flexibility also makes it easier for municipalities to administer and enforce the code by allowing them to utilize many inspectors rather than only one inspector certified in every category.

By state Attorney General's opinion, the Department of Commerce is not liable for actions by inspectors it certifies.

Question: Does a local building inspector have the authority to enter a house, without permission, where there is no building permit issued?

Answer: This might be better addressed by a municipality's legal staff. However the Wisconsin Statutes in ss. 66.122 and 66.123 describe a building inspector as a "peace officer" and explains the purpose for which he or she may make inspections and the procedure to be used if refused entry. When a state inspector is denied entry to a building to perform his or her duties, we request the local circuit court to issue an inspection warrant for us to continue with our duties.

20.10 On-Site Inspections of Modular and Manufactured Homes

The inspections shall follow the same procedure as the stick-built home. There shall be an inspection of the excavation, footing, foundation, below and above grade foundation insulation, and a final inspection. All of the rough inspections on the home itself will be made by certified inspectors in the plant. The municipality or agency performing on-site inspections will be responsible for inspecting the electrical, plumbing, structural and insulation systems installed at the site.

Although in-plant work may be done by nonlicensed workers, any on-site work must be done by properly licensed workers and contractors.

20.10 Inspections - General

Inspections are to ascertain whether the structure conforms to each of the following:

1. The approved plans;
2. The conditions of approval of the Uniform Building Permit; and
3. The provisions of the code.

20.10(2)(b)3.

Note that the inspector may inspect for compliance with the approved plans that showed items that were above and beyond the minimum code requirements. If it is no longer desired to build the dwelling as originally designed and approved, the applicant may need to submit revised plans to the inspector for review and approval.

Occasionally, an inspector will discover a noncompliance that was missed on a prior inspection or plan review. The inspector clearly has authority to order correction. The use of checklists will help to minimize this.

In order to start the formal enforcement process, corrections must be ordered in writing with copies to the owner and permit applicant. The municipality may use its own inspection forms or Department of Commerce Inspection Report and Notice of Noncompliance Form, (SBD-6025).

20.10(2)(b)3. Inspection Notice

Several clarifications on this issue:

- This provision requires that the contractor wait at least two full business days after the day of inspection request before covering up the work if an inspection has not been performed.
- The work shall be ready for inspection when the request for inspection is made, or the request should indicate when the work will be ready and then the two-day period would begin then.
- The two business days notice of the UDC supercedes the 24-hour notice requirement of the Plumbing Code in s. Comm 82.21.

Question: Are there guidelines for inspectors that require them to be available during normal working hours?

Answer: There are no specific guidelines regarding such availability. Section Comm 20.10 details the type of inspections required and notification of inspection responsibilities. It also requires the inspections to be conducted within two normal business days of notification. Nothing would require the inspector to be available at certain times of the day. From a practical standpoint, a municipality should develop a procedure to clarify how the builder may contact the inspector. It may also be a good idea for the inspector to formalize his or her hours of availability. There are some valid concerns about non-business hour inspections including adequate daylight conditions, inspector access to the site, and contractor availability if question should arise. Such concerns may be best addressed to the inspector or to his or her superior.

20.10(3) Inspection Types

Depending on the number of inspectors involved, coordination of the trades and the type of construction, the number of separate inspections could vary from four to eleven. There may be additional inspections necessary due to callbacks regarding incomplete work or

noncomplying conditions.

Prior to performing any inspections, it would be a good policy for the inspector to review the approved plans. Particular notice should be given to any deviations or unusual conditions that may exist.

20.10(3)(c)&(d) Footing and Foundation Inspections

Some points regarding footing and foundation inspections:

- If there are no required drain tiles, no required reinforcement or no forms, i.e. "dug footings", then an inspection can be made of the dwelling excavation in advance of the footing work to check for proper soil conditions. The next inspection can be made after the placement of footing and foundation materials and prior to backfill to verify footing dimensions.
- If there are required drain tiles, the code requires that the bleeders be inspected prior to pouring the footing.
- Reinforcement for basement window headers, reinforced masonry walls and foundation stepdowns do require inspection prior to pouring of concrete or laying of subsequent masonry courses. Note that some short-span foundation step-downs, where the foundation is unsupported by the earth for only several feet may not require reinforcement based on arching action.
- Reinforcement for masonry walls does need verification prior to grouting of the cores.
- Wood Foundations - Inspected after framing and exterior sheathing and prior to the placement of gravel.

Depending on construction, it is possible that the footings and foundation could be inspected along with the rough inspections discussed below.

20.10(3)(f) Rough Inspections

The important principle to remember is that all work must be inspected prior to concealment. It is possible that all of the construction trades are coordinated enough so that all the rough-in inspections can be accomplished during one inspection. However, it is unlikely that the insulation inspection can be done at the same time because the insulation normally conceals the other work. Also, the rough framing inspection is best done after the electrical and heating work is done so that notching and boring can be checked.

Occasionally, a contractor will not properly call for an inspection so that the inspector does not have the opportunity to verify compliance prior to concealment of some work. Possible options that the municipality may consider are:

- removal of all covering work so a full inspection can be made,
- removal of representative section(s) of covering work as chosen by the inspector,
- alternative testing of materials,
- affidavits by witnesses verifying the original work, or

20.10(3)(f)1.c.

- noting on the permanent file, and possibly on the property deed, that compliance of certain items was not verified.

Selection of the option(s) is at the discretion of the municipality and should be done in consultation with the municipal legal counsel.

20.10(3)(f)1.c. Rough Electrical

Section 101.865 of the Wisconsin Statutes requires that the utility furnishing the electrical current obtain proof that the wiring complies with these standards before furnishing the current. Proof must be a certificate furnished by the inspection department which may be the certified independent inspection agency or the municipality administering and enforcing this code. The electrical utilities will require a certificate of inspection prior to energizing the electrical services, be they temporary or permanent installations. If there is no certified agency or municipality, proof consists of an affidavit furnished by the contractor or other person doing the wiring.

20.10(3)(f)1.d. Rough Plumbing Inspections

There may be separate required inspections for the sewer and water laterals, underslab plumbing and the rest of the rough plumbing.

20.10(3)(g) Insulation

Generally, the insulation and vapor barrier are installed after all other rough inspections have been made so as to avoid displacement of the insulation by the heating, electrical or plumbing systems. Note that s. Comm 21.25(2) requires that the wall's water-resistive barrier and roof's underlayment be installed prior to insulation of the exterior walls.

20.10(3)(h) Final Inspection-Inspector Certification

A final inspection prior to occupancy requires inspections of the construction, HVAC, electrical and plumbing systems by an inspector or inspectors certified in all of those categories.

20.10(3)(h) Final Inspection - Health and Safety Items

Special attention should be given the words "health and safety" in this section. It is clearly not the intent of the Uniform Dwelling Code to prevent persons from moving into their homes where certain cosmetic items have not been completed. For example, unpainted rooms, uncompleted trim work, lack of carpeting, etc., would not prevent occupancy.

On the other hand, incomplete exiting arrangements, open electrical boxes, missing handrails and guardrails, open plumbing drains, etc., could constitute items affecting health and safety and would prevent occupancy.

Generally, we would discourage occupancy prior to installation of wall or ceiling board, i.e., drywall, rocklath, paneling, or other materials, that would protect the electrical wiring, plumbing and insulation systems. No wires or equipment shall be exposed so as

to create a hazard to the safety of the occupant. All electrical receptacle outlets and lighting outlets shall have the receptacles with faceplates and fixtures installed. In the case of NM electrical cable, it must be covered or closely follow the surface of building finish.

Basic plumbing requirements for personal hygiene and culinary purposes that must be installed in the dwelling are a stool, wash basin, tub or shower, kitchen sink and hot water. All must be fastened in place and must be functional. This means water service and drain, waste and vent piping must be provided and operational. The wash basin, kitchen sink, tub or shower must have hot water connections and all unused sewer connections must be sealed.

Occupancy may take place after the fifth full business day after the day of request for a final inspection is made and no inspection is made, assuming that the dwelling is ready for inspection at that time. Otherwise the clock starts at the time when the dwelling is ready.

Note that this ability to occupy does not address the need to satisfy any additional zoning or utility requirements prior to legal occupancy.

20.10(3)(h) Basement, Underground and Earth-Sheltered Dwellings

This section allows occupancy of a basement prior to the completion of the full dwelling if it would otherwise comply with the code. It also refers to any provisions dealing with underground dwellings. However, the code is silent regarding special provisions for underground dwellings other than the need to design for soil loads. Therefore, the following relevant general code provisions apply to basements as underground or earth-sheltered dwellings:

- s. 20.07(34K) Definition of first floor requires that there always be a first floor. Therefore, unless there is a substantially complete upstairs, the basement must be treated as the first floor.
- s. 21.03(1) Requires two exits from the first floor. Bedroom egress windows may qualify in a small dwelling.
- s. 21.05(1) Requires natural light to all habitable rooms. The exception in s. 21.05(1)(a) for habitable rooms, other than bedrooms, in basements and groundfloors does **not** apply here since this is now considered the first floor. Skylights may be used to meet this requirement as may the exception in s. 21.05(1)(b) that allows borrowing of light between rooms.
- s. 21.05(2) Requires natural or mechanical ventilation for most rooms. Again openable skylights would be acceptable.

20.10(3)(h)

- s. 22.06/22.12 Requires compliance with envelope insulation requirements. The ceiling must be insulated per these sections and protected with a vapor barrier.

This is not a complete listing of applicable code requirements - just those in the UDC needing highlighting. The Electrical and Plumbing Codes must be complied with, including proper outlet placement and fixture venting. Also, the final inspection, per s. 20.10(1)(b)3., requires all health and safety items to be completed.

The intent of this code application to basement dwellings is to ensure that the basement will safely perform as a dwelling until, and if, the rest of the dwelling is completed.

20.10(3)(h) Occupancy Permit

Question: Under the UDC is an "occupancy permit" required?

Answer: The UDC does not describe or require an "occupancy permit" procedure. The "occupancy permit" is a procedure used by municipalities. Wisconsin Statutes recognizes this in s. 62.23(9) and such a procedure would be in the local Building Inspection Department's ordinances.

20.10(4) Notice of Compliance or Noncompliance

It is important to note that the enforcing authority must notify the **applicant and owner in writing** of any noncompliances in order to begin a legal enforcement action or to prevent occupancy. Oral orders or notes posted at the jobsite would have limited, if any, legal significance. The municipality enforcing this code may in fact wish to notify the applicant or owner by Registered Mail of violations.

Thirty days after notice without correction, the inspector should write a citation if they have that authority or refer uncorrected orders to the municipal legal counsel, who may initiate legal action as in s. Comm 20.22, Penalties & Violations, if corrections have not been made. Each day after the 30 days shall constitute a separate violation per s. 101.66 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Form SBD-6025 "Inspection Report and Notice of Noncompliance" should be used to issue written notice unless the municipality has developed an alternate form. (See UDC Codebook Appendix.) **Note that a specific code section shall always be cited.**

Municipalities may charge additional inspection fees as necessary to determine if noncompliances have been corrected.

This section also requires notice that no noncompliances were found so that contractors will clearly know that they can proceed. This may be written on the permit card or other visible location at the jobsite.

Municipal legal counsels have broad latitude in judging whether to pursue legal action

against a noncomplying builder or owner. But this is the counsel's decision, not the inspector's, to make. The inspector should write the orders as he or she sees them.

20.10(5) Voluntary Inspection

Because the state inspection staff has limited available time, the Department of Commerce normally refers homeowners and builders to independent inspectors when they are seeking a voluntary inspection of their house. They may be seeking inspection services because of lender requirements or to satisfy their own quality assurance concerns.

An inspector in this situation does not have municipal or state enforcement authority. Rather, he or she is providing a report which the owner or lender can use to pursue compliance and/or private litigation if necessary. Also, per state statute 101.02(11), an owner may withhold payment to a contractor that fails to comply with the UDC.

20.11 Suspension or Revocation of Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit

Question: Can a local building inspector issue a "stop work" order under the UDC?

Answer: The UDC does describe a "stop work" order in Comm 20.10(1)(c). The enactment of 1991 Wisconsin Act 309 now gives stop work authority to the department, city, village, town or county for violations of erosion control requirements. This authority (State Statutes ss. 101.653 (7)(b)) is only for erosion and not extended to other UDC requirements.

When the UDC is adopted by a municipality, it may use its ordinances for administrative procedures. Under state statute ss. 62.11(5) and 62.17, municipalities have broad powers to enforce ordinances. We are aware of many municipalities using "stop work" orders, also known as "red tagging" procedures.

Subchapter V — Approval and Inspection of Modular Homes and Their Components

Overview

Most of this subchapter sets the procedures for manufacturers of modular homes to get their product approved by the state. These dwellings are typically of closed-panel construction that would be difficult to inspect at the installation site without removing finish materials. They may be of panelized or modular type construction. They are inspected in the plant by the Department of Commerce or a certified inspection agency. Strict compliance assurance procedures must be followed by the manufacturer and inspection agency.

This should not be confused with manufactured homes (formerly called mobile homes) which are regulated by Federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) rules. The state

20.13(1)

mobile home program, also in the Division of Safety and Buildings, is under contract with HUD to enforce the rules in Wisconsin.

For readers other than manufacturers, your attention is directed to ss. 20.13 and 20.15 which relate to on-site installation.

20.13(1) Manufacture and Sale

An approved Wisconsin modular home must display a Wisconsin Insignia to indicate that the manufactured portion of the unit has been constructed and inspected in compliance with the Uniform Dwelling Code.

Typical locations are on the electrical service box, under the kitchen sink, in the bathroom vanity or in a closet. Following is a sample of an insignia.

Each unit is also required to bear a manufacturer's data plate (see s. 20.14(6)(e)). The data plate indicates the equipment furnished with the unit design loads and testing. This information should be reviewed and compared with site requirements. If required testing has not been performed in the plant, the system should be tested on site. The data plate also indicates the unit serial number. This number and the Wisconsin insignia number are necessary to track production records if a problem or question should arise.



Insignia Color is Red

In addition, the Department of Commerce is allowed to enter into reciprocity arrangements with other states (see s. 20.14(7)) regarding modular homes.

20.13(2) Installation

On-site work for modular homes such as foundations, basements, heating systems, electrical systems, plumbing systems, and additions are subject to the same plan submittal and inspection requirements as site-built dwellings. This includes permit procedures and

permit seal issuance. See s. 20.09 (4) (a) of this commentary for a plan submittal checklist for on-site work for manufactured dwellings.

Installation and connection details should be checked for conformance to the manufacturer's instructions. The installer is required to furnish the inspector with installation instructions upon request.

Any damage to the manufactured portion of the dwelling as a result of transporting or on-site handling should also be investigated by the inspector. Any questions regarding the repair should be directed to the manufacturer and the inspection agency. Major repairs or modifications may require on-site inspection by the manufacturer's inspection agency to ensure compliance with the approved building system.

Modular Home Manufacturers Approved in Accordance with UDC Comm 20.14
December 2008

	Name & Address	Insp. Agency		
1.	All American Homes 551 15th Ave. S.E. P.O. Box 219 Dyersville IA 52040- 0219	PFS	10.	Felsar Forest Products Box 23 Winter WI 54704
2.	Bonnavilla Homes 111 Grant St. P.O. Box 127 Aurora NE 68818-0127	NTA	11.	Fleetwood Homes 1119 Fuller Dr. Garret IN 46738
3.	Commodore Homes 1423 Lincolnway East P.O. Box 729 Goshen IN 46528	PFS	12.	Fuqua Homes, Inc 2405 Industrial Dr. Boonville MO 65233
4.	Crest Homes P.O. Box 1218 Middlebury IN 46540	TRA	13.	Hart Housing Group aka Forest River Housing P.O Box 406 Wakarusa IN 46573
5.	CSI Homes P.O. Box 138 Cambridge IL 61238	PFS	14.	Hi-Tech Housing Inc. 19319 C.R. #8 Bristol IN 46507
6.	Design Homes 600 N. Marquette Rd. P.O. Box 239 Prairie Du Chein WI 53821	PFS	15.	Homeway Homes 100 Homeway Court Deer Creek IL 61733
7.	Dickinson Homes 1500 W. Breitung Ave. P.O. Box 2245 Kingsford MI 49802- 2245	PFS	16.	Indiana Building Systems 51700 Lovejoy drive Middlebury IN 46540
8.	Dutch Housing 1500 N. Detroit St. La Grange IN 46761	NTA	17.	Liberty Homes dba Dorchester Homes & Badger Built Homes 1 Factory St. P.O. Box 228 Dorchester WI 54425
9.	Fairmont Homes 502 South Oakland Ave Nappanee IN 46550	PFS	18.	Manufactured Housing Enterprises 09302 State Road 6 Bryan OH 43506

- | | | | |
|---|----------|--|-----|
| 19. Madison Area Technical College
3550 Anderson St
Madison WI 53704
Attn: John Stephany | Per Unit | 29. Stratford Homes
P.O. Box 37
Stratford WI 54484 | PFS |
| 20. New Era Building Systems
451 Southern Ave
Strattanville, PA 16258 | PFS | 30. Superior Homes
715 21 st St SW
Watertown SD 57201 | NTA |
| 21. North American Homes
600 Marquette Rd.
P.O. Box 239
Prairie Du Chein WI 53821 | PFS | 31. Terrace Homes
1553 11th Dr.
Friendship WI 53934 | PFS |
| 22. Patriot Homes-Crystal Valley
10440 C.R. 2
Middlebury IN 46540-9630 | NTA | 32. Universal Housing Systems
4265 N. 30 th St
Milwaukee WI 53216 | PFS |
| 23. Pittsville Homes
Box C, Highway 80
South
Pittsville WI 54446 | PFS | 33. Vertical Works, Inc
3834 East Puetz Rd.
Oak Creek WI 53154 | PFS |
| 24. Redman Homes
308 Sheridan Dr.
Topeka IN 46571 | NTA | 34. Wausau Homes
P.O. Box 8005
Wausau WI 54401-8005 | PFS |
| 25. Ritz-Craft Corporation of MI
118 Deal Parkway, P.O. Box 5
Jonesville, MI 49250 | NTA | 35. Wick Building Systems-Marshfield
230 E. Fourth St.
P.O. Box 530
Marshfield WI 54449 | PFS |
| 26. Shamrock Homes
1201 W. Markley Rd
Plymouth IN 46563 | NTA | 36. Wisconsin Homes
425 W. McMillan St.
Marshfield WI 54449 | PFS |
| 27. Skyline Homes
Hwy 61 N.E.
P.O. Box 590
Lancaster WI 53813-0590 | PFS | | |
| 28. Sterling Homes
P.O. Box 406
Wakarusa IN 46573 | | | |

Inspection Agencies

PFS Corporation 2402 Daniels St. Madison WI 53704	608 221-3361
NTA, Inc P.O. Box 490 Nappanee IN 46550-0490	219 773-7975
Radco P.O. Box 812 Goshen IN 46527-0812	(574) 534-0244
T.R. Arnold & Associates 700 E. Beardsley Ave. Elkhart IN 46515	574 264-0745 574 264-0740 fax

This list subject to change as approved manufacturers are added or deleted.

20.14 Approval Procedures

The Department of Commerce's UDC Program has an informational and submittal packet available for dwelling manufacturers interested in our manufactured dwelling program. 1

20.14(7) Reciprocity

Other states may have manufactured dwelling approval and inspection programs equivalent to Wisconsin's. If a reciprocity agreement is in effect the states will accept dwellings approved, inspected and provided with an insignia of the state of manufacture. The dwelling must be inspected to conform to the code of the state where it will be located. Wisconsin currently has a reciprocity agreement with Minnesota and thus recognizes dwellings bearing the "IBC" or 'Industrialized Building Commission' labels.

20.15 Effect of Insignia

A dwelling bearing a Wisconsin Insignia is presumed to be code complying. A local building inspector may not require the opening up of closed walls or other components coming from the plant. However, if noncompliances are otherwise noted, they should be cited by the inspector. The Department of Commerce should be notified for further investigation at the manufacturing plant.

20.15(3) Right to Install

A dwelling bearing a Wisconsin Insignia must be accepted by a municipality as would a site-built home. It would be subject to any zoning requirements.

Overview of Subchapters VI, VII & IX

These subchapters describe some of the special UDC administrative procedures. It is worthwhile to briefly highlight the differences in the purposes of these administrative procedures as well as other associated UDC procedures:

- **Engineered Design/Structural Analysis** - This is a design that falls outside of the prescriptive or cookbook design tables and specifications of the UDC. A local inspector can accept them as long as the basic code requirements, such as design load requirements, are met. Typical acceptable engineering standards are listed in ss. 20.24 and 21.02. Local inspectors may request state review as in s. 20.09(5)(a) of this commentary.
- **Material Approval** - Manufacturers and distributors of alternative materials or methods often use this procedure. It can save time for all parties by substituting for the Engineered Design/Structural Design procedure where the material or design will be used repetitively in a number of dwellings.
- **Individual Variance** - If an applicant cannot conform to a specific code section and desires to provide equivalence to the code by other means, then a petition for variance must be submitted to the state.
- **Municipal Variance** - A municipality may submit a variance request to the Department of Commerce when it believes that its climatic or soil conditions require a different application of the UDC for homes in its jurisdiction. Such a variance would apply to all homes in that municipality. There are currently none of these in effect.
- **Appeals**
 - **To Local Authorities** - An appeal at the local level can only be on the basis of improper enforcement of the code as written. It cannot be to request a variance to a code requirement.
 - **To State Authorities** - An appeal to the state can be for one of the following reasons:
 - An appeal of local enforcement after local appeal procedures have been exhausted;
 - An appeal of the state's determination on an individual variance;
 - An appeal of the state's determination on a municipal variance.

Subchapter VI — Approval of Materials

20.18 Materials

Basic material performance standards are set forth in the various chapters of the code. All alternate or new materials and new construction methods not covered by these standards may be submitted and reviewed by the Department of Commerce for use in one- and two-family dwellings. This may speed along the approval process for individual homes so that local inspectors do not individually need to deeply review the acceptability of these alternate materials and methods. Local inspectors may also review alternate materials, for specific

20.19

projects, to determine if they meet the adopted engineering standards of the UDC.

Manufacturers or distributors request 'Building Products Evaluations' from the department. A fee has been established by the department, and shall accompany the application. The department will review all data, tests and claims of equivalent performance of the alternate material or method with respect to the health, welfare and safety performance standards of the code. Manufacturers or distributors may request a submittal information packet from our division.

Manufacturers or distributors of reviewed materials should provide Department of Commerce material evaluation numbers when requested. Copies of our material approvals are available on our website. If there are any questions as to the acceptability of a material for use in one- and two-family dwellings by a building inspector or manufacturer, please call the Department of Commerce. You may view current material approvals on our website: www.commerce.wi.gov under the one and two family program.

Subchapter VII — Variances, Appeals, Violations and Penalties

20.19 Individual Variance From a Specific Rule

It should be noted that only administrative code items may be petitioned for a variance. This means that if an item is required by the state statutes (which may be repeated in the administrative code), it may not be granted a variance. An example of this are minimum smoke detector requirements.

An approvable variance application must demonstrate that the proposed design provides alternative measures that provide an equivalent degree of health, safety or welfare. Economic hardship, "it's not my fault," or "due to an error in construction" arguments themselves do not justify a variance.

Variances are processed by the state only for dwellings originally built since June 1, 1980. Variances for older dwellings, even though possibly subject to the UDC by local ordinances, are processed by the municipality.

Question: How does one go about applying for a variance to the Uniform Dwelling Code?

Answer: All variance requests shall be submitted to the Department of Commerce via the enforcing municipality, if applicable. A complete submittal includes an Application Form (SBD-9890 (R. 11/2003)), including the Municipal Recommendation and the required fees per Comm 2.52(2) (currently \$125.00). A copy of relevant building plans, sketches, photographs, or other documents clarifying the statements on the application forms will be necessary in almost all cases. The municipality may also charge a variance processing fee.

20.21 Appeals of Orders and Determinations

Individuals (owners and/or builders) have the right to appeal any municipal or Department of Commerce order or determination. The procedures in appealing such orders or determinations

are set forth in s. Comm 20.21. Note that an individual may not formally appeal a municipal decision to Commerce until they have exhausted the municipal appeal process. Also note that the administrative appeals process may not be used once an order has been referred to the responsible legal authorities (city attorney, district attorney, Attorney General).

Occasionally, a building inspector's cited violations will be appealed to the local municipality following these procedures. Appeals of whether a particular code section applies to a particular situation may be decided locally.

The Department of Commerce welcomes enforcing municipalities to contact us to clarify code requirements at this point or even before writing orders. Generally it is **not** desirable to refer builders or designers to us directly regarding a specific project until the inspector first discusses it with department staff.

However, appeals that require granting of a variance to a specific UDC requirement cannot be approved by any municipality. All requests for a variance from the code must ultimately be submitted to the Department of Commerce for approval, conditional approval or denial (Comm 20.19). The Uniform Dwelling Code, in order to maintain statewide uniformity, did not extend to the building inspectors and/or municipalities the authority to deviate by local variance from specific code requirements on specific projects.

Since a municipality has the responsibility of making recommendations to the Department of Commerce on a variance, it is certainly appropriate that the variance be first directed to the local Inspection Department or Board of Appeals for comment.

20.22 Extensions of Time

Normally cited violations shall be corrected within 30 days after written notification in accordance with s. Comm 20.10(1)(c). However, municipalities may grant extensions of time for varying reasons.

20.22 Penalties

It is not the intent of the department to set or receive penalties or forfeitures for violations of the code where municipalities are effectively administering and enforcing the Uniform Dwelling Code by establishing their own remedies and penalties. A municipality exercising jurisdiction should adopt ordinances for remedies and penalties for violations of this code.

Subchapter IX — Adoption of Standards

20.24 Adoption of Standards

All dwellings are required to be designed by the method of structural analysis or the method of accepted practice outlined in each chapter of the code. Dwellings designed by the method of structural analysis shall comply with the standards and manuals listed in this section. Other acceptable engineering standards are listed in s. Comm 21.02. Refer to the later specific

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adopting section in the code to determine what portion is adopted. In general, where the standard is more specific that controls over more general code language.