SPS 320 Commentary Refresher Quiz

Instructions

1. Print these pages. **Fee $50**
2. Answer the **Simple questions** that follow mini sections of the code language.
3. Circle the correct answers and transfer the answers to the answer sheets (see last 3 pages).
4. After answering the simple questions, you will become familiar with the new code changes.
5. Page down to the last page for the verification form, answer sheets and mailing instructions.

6-hour course for:

1. Dwelling Contractor Qualifier Certification. (Satisfies the State's new 4-hour requirement)
2. UDC Construction Inspector.
3. Manufactured Home Installer License.
4. Initial Qualifier-Dwelling Contractor Qualifier Certification (12 total hours required)

Questions call Trisha at 920-381-6714 or tmklinka@hotmail.com

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SPS 320 Code Commentary Refresher Quiz

"DSPS" means the Department of Safety and Professional Services.

320.01 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 DSPS act as consultants to inspectors and other users of the code to help maintain this uniformity.

1. The UDC is a _____ code.
   a. maximum
   b. minimum
   c. none of the above
   d. both a & b
2. All inspectors enforcing the UDC must be _____-certified.
   a. state
   b. county
   c. city
   d. all of the above
3. The UDC Program staff at Safety and Buildings Division act as _____ to inspectors and other users of the code to help maintain this uniformity.
   a. mediators
   b. judges
   c. consultants
   d. all of the above

320.02 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. SPS 322 became effective December 1, 1978 and SPS 320,321, 323, 324 and 325 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, SPS 328, 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 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
PO Box 8911
Madison WI 53708
1(800)422-7128

4. Chapter SPS 322 became effective _____.
   a. December 1, 1978
   b. December 1, 1980
   c. June 1, 1980
   d. none of the above
5. The emphasis we should make in this paragraph is on the word "_____." 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.
   a. existing
   b. current
   c. new
   d. none of the above
6. Homes built prior to Dec 1, 1978, and June 1, 1980 are subject to the Uniform Dwelling Code as far as the state is concerned.
   a. true
   b. false
7. The separate state _____codes also applied before 1980.
   a. electrical
   b. plumbing
   c. hvac
   d. both a & b
8. A separate state _____ code, SPS 328, does apply to houses built before 1980.
   a. electrical
   b. plumbing
   c. hvac
   d. smoke detection
9. The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection administers Chapter Ag 110, Wisconsin Administrative Code, which regulates the construction of new residences.
   a. true
   b. false

10. Chapter Ag 110 code includes language regarding prohibited trade practice, building permits, guarantees or warranties, home improvement contract requirements and preservation of buyer's claims and defenses.
    a. true
    b. false
11. Foundation waterproofing contractors need to comply with _____.
    a. Ag 110
    b. ATCP 111
    c. SPS 328
    d. SPS 322
12. For complaints about _____ you may contact the Wisconsin Dept. Of Agriculture Trade & Consumer Protection Trade And Consumer Protection Division
    a. home improvement trade practices
    b. new home construction
    c. both a & b
    d. none of the above

320.02(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.

13. The use of used lumber and other materials from an old dwelling in a new dwelling does exempt it from the UDC.
    a. true
    b. false
14. Buildings previously used for other purposes and converted to a dwelling are subject to the UDC _____ conversion to residential use.
    a. before
    b. during
    c. upon
    d. never
15. In the case of a _____ 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.
    a. burned
    b. collapsed
    c. demolished
    d. both a or b
16. Local regulations may be stricter by the use of the raze and remove procedures of state statute s._____.
    a. 66.0411
    b. 66.0412
    c. 66.0413

d. 66.0414

320.02(1)(cs) This section applies the UDC to certain, smaller home occupation businesses, rather than being subject to the Wisconsin Commercial Building Code, chs. SPS 360-366, which generally regulates commercial and multi-family dwellings. See SPS 320.04(6) for more discussion regarding the interaction of the two codes.

320.02(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.

320.02(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 320.06(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.

17. 320.02(1)(h) Unattached, Adjacent Structures.This application extends no further than to the point at which a person _____.

a. arrives at grade
b. has free movement
c. none of the above
d. both a & b

18. Note that this section does allow municipalities to enforce occupancy requirements on a UDC dwelling after the _____ occupancy.

a. first
b. second
c. third
d. none of the above

19. This requirement _____ the adoption of local ordinances which would be considered more or less restrictive than the Uniform Dwelling Code.

a. allows
b. mandates
c. restricts
d. none of the above

20. _____This section applies the UDC to certain, smaller home occupation businesses, rather than being subject to the Wisconsin Commercial Building Code.

a. 320.02(1)(cs)
b. 320.02(2)(cs)
c. 320.02(3)(cs)
d. 320.02(4)(cs)

320.02(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.

21. _____ would include regulating such things as locating a house in a farming or business district.
a. land use
b. zoning
c. setback
d. hazard at the job site
22. _____means during the period a house is being constructed.
a. land use
b. zoning
c. setback
d. hazard at the job site
23. _____ 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.
a. land use
b. zoning
c. setback
d. hazard at the job site
24. _____ are considered to be those which do not affect the design or assembly of a house or its appurtenances.
a. land use
b. zoning ordinances
c. setback
d. hazard at the job site
25. An example would be a local requirement for a firewall at the property line of a _____ duplex.
a. zero lot line
b. zoning
c. setback
d. hazard at the job site

320.02(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 SPS 322, Energy Conservation requirements.
320.02(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, SPS 328, 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.

26. Municipalities may adopt local ordinances covering the following: "Construction" - Detached buildings such as:
    a. garages
    b. storage
    c. agricultural buildings
    d. all of the above
27. Municipalities may adopt local ordinances covering the following: "Additions, alterations or repairs" to houses constructed before _____.
    a. December 1, 1978
    b. June 1, 1980
    c. July 1, 1980
    d. none of the above
28. Municipalities may adopt local ordinances covering the following: Additions, alterations or repairs to houses built between December 1, 1978 and June 1, 1980, must comply with SPS _____, Energy Conservation requirements.
    a. 321
    b. 322
    c. 320
    d. none of the above
29. Any petitions for variances on pre-1980 dwellings would be handled by the _____.
    a. Safety and Buildings
    b. state of Wisconsin
    c. local municipality
    d. county zoning
30. A state inspector certification would not be necessary to enforce the UDC on older homes.
    a. true
    b. false
31. Wisconsin Uniform Plumbing and Electrical Codes generally do apply to all buildings in the state, regardless of the age.
    a. true
    b. false
32. Municipalities may adopt any code, including the UDC, to apply to homes built before _____.
    a. June 1, 1980.
    b. December 1, 1981.
    c. June 1, 1982.
    d. none of the above
33. Rental Unit Energy Efficiency Standards Code requires rental residential property to meet energy conservation standards at the_____.
    a. time of construction
    b. time of remodeling
    c. time of addition

d. time of sale

34. Smoke Detectors Code, SPS ____, will require older dwellings to have smoke detectors.
a. 327
b. 328
c. 325
d. 324

320.02(3) Legal Responsibility

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.

35. When inspections are performed, the inspector is required by the same _____ section to be certified.
a. statute
b. state law
c. state ordinance
d. all of the above

36. It is the duty of the governing bodies and inspectors to _____.
a. advise
b. inspect
c. cause compliance
d. all of the above

37. This is not to say that inspectors and their employing municipalities are exempt from liability in their actions.
a. true
b. false

38. Governing bodies which perform inspections are considered to be in a position of "conflict of interest" if they also perform acts of actual _____ of the inspected work.
a. design
b. physical construction
c. none of the above
d. both a & b

39. The compliance and penalty sections of the statutes and code first require the _____ to conform to the law and the code even if there are no inspections performed.
a. owner
b. designer
c. builder
d. all of the above

320.02(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. Our agency has archived codes on its website.

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. SPS 320.07(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. SPS 320.07(2) and (4), to homes within the scope of the UDC, must be per the 320.04(3) current code. See s. SPS 320.07(61) of the code and this commentary for a discussion on repairs and alterations to UDC homes.

“Addition” means new construction performed on a dwelling which increases the outside dimensions of the dwelling.

”Alteration” means an enhancement, upgrading or substantial change or modification other than an addition or repair to a dwelling or to electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other systems within a dwelling.

40. 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 _____ of permit issuance.

a. two years
b. 3 years
c. 12 months
d. 4 years

41. As the UDC is revised and updated, _____ 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. existing accessory buildings
b. existing homes
c. existing structures
d. all of the above

42. It is important that inspectors keep their old code books for use in inspecting existing dwellings.

a. true
b. false

43. Alterations and additions per ss. SPS 320.07(2) and (4), to homes within the scope of the UDC, must be per the _____.

a. code at the time of original construction
b. current code
c. none of the above
d. both a or b

44. Repair work, as defined in s. SPS 320.07(61), also does not need to be done according to the new code but rather may be done per the _____.

a. code at the time of original construction
b. current code
c. none of the above
d. both a or b

45. _____ means new construction performed on a dwelling which increases the outside dimensions of the dwelling.
    a. repair
    b. alteration
    c. addition
    d. none of the above
46. _____ means an enhancement, upgrading or substantial change or modification other than an addition or repair to a dwelling or to electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other systems within a dwelling.
    a. repair
    b. alteration
    c. addition
    d. none of the above

320.02(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 SPS 321.10. 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 SPS 321.12 requires that the grade slope away from the dwelling to provide good. drainage. Landscaping may be part of an erosion control plan under SPS 321.125.

47. 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_____ per SPS 321.10.
    a. treated sills
    b. rim joist
    c. none of the above
    d. both a or b
48. There will be very few conditions or circumstances under which the landscaping would impact on the dwelling structure. One example would be a _____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.
    a. sidewalk
    b. landing
    c. none of the above
    d. both a or b
49. There will be very few conditions or circumstances under which the landscaping would impact on the dwelling structure. One example would be a _____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.
    a. porch
    b. driveway
    c. none of the above
    d. both a or b
50. Landscaping may be part of an erosion control plan under SPS _____.
    a. 321.125

b. 321.124
c. 322.125
d. none of the above

51. SPS_____ requires that the grade slope away from the dwelling to provide good drainage.
a. 321.12
b. 321.124
c. 322.125
d. none of the above

320.03 Effective Date

The effective date of SPS 320, 321, 323, 324 and 325 was June 1, 1980. The effective date of SPS 322 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.

52. For purposes of determining what date a dwelling has begun "construction," use the date of _____.
a. occupancy permit
b. final inspection
c. permit application
d. all of the above

53. The effective date of SPS 320, 321, 323, 324 and 325 was _____.
a. June 1, 1980
b. December 1, 1978
c. none of the above
d. both a & b

54. The effective date of SPS 322 was _____.
a. June 1, 1980
b. December 1, 1978
c. none of the above
d. both a & b

320.04 Applications

Note that additions and alterations, as defined in SPS 320.07(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.

55. Note that additions and alterations, as defined in SPS 320.07(2) and (4), to dwellings that were originally covered by the UDC are subject to the edition of the code at the _____.
a. original construction date
b. time the permit for the new work is applied for
c. any code edition between the date of construction or the latest code
d. all of the above

56. Additions and alterations always require permit application as required by local ordinance.
a. true

b. false

320.05 Religious Waiver

There is a non-codified statutory waiver process available to individuals based on their religious beliefs. See the DSPD UDC Forms webpage for the necessary form, 1000IS.

320.05(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 SPS 320.07(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 SPS 320.02(1)(c) allows municipalities to have more restrictive permitting requirements.

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.

57. The intent of this section is to exempt repairs from _____ requirements only.
    a. plan submittal
    b. permit application
    c. inspection
    d. all of the above

58. Note that SPS 320.02(1)(c) allows municipalities to have _____ restrictive permitting requirements.
    a. less
    b. more
    c. none of the above
    d. both a & b

59. There is a non-codified statutory waiver process available to individuals based on their religious beliefs. See the DSPD UDC Forms webpage for the necessary form, 1000IS defines:
    a. Religious Waiver
    b. Religious Rights
    c. both a or b
    d. none of the above

320.05(4) 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.

320.05(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.
320.05(6) Farm Buildings
This code does not exclude a house located on a farm or a dwelling unit attached to an agricultural building.

60. An outdoor pool _____ subject to the UDC except for any electrical equipment located in the dwelling.
    a. is not
    b. is
    c. none of the above
    d. both a & b
61. 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 _____ feet away from the dwelling and has open side-wall construction.
    a. 5
    b. 8
    c. 10
    d. none of the above
62. This code _____ exclude a house located on a farm or a dwelling unit attached to an agricultural building.
    a. does
    b. does not
    c. none of the above
    d. both a & b
63. 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 _____.
    a. non-exit
    b. exit
    c. accessory structure
    d. none of the above

320.09(9) 320.09(9) & 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.

64. In order for a recreational vehicle to be licensed (exempt from the UDC) it will need _____ for transportation.
    a. towbar or hitch
    b. a chassis
    c. axles and wheels
    d. all of the above
65. At the parking site, the chassis and axles shall remain on the unit, with _____left at the site to be exempt from the UDC.

a. towbar
b. hitch
c. wheels
d. all of the above

320.06 Procedure for Municipalities Exercising Jurisdiction
Subchapter II of SPS 320 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 DSPS.

66. The prime intent of state government involvement under these circumstances is to maintain "_____" in the writing, adopting, interpreting, application and enforcement of the rules.
a. equalized value
b. non uniformity
c. uniformity
d. none of the above
67. It is intended in the _____that state government has a minimum of involvement when local governing bodies take on the Uniform Dwelling Code as a set of local regulations.
a. law
b. code
c. both a & b
d. none of the above

320.06(1)(b) Enforcement Method
The fifth option for method of enforcement, contract with the DSPS, 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.

68. Under the joint enforcement option, a municipality may delegate enforcement of the UDC erosion control requirements, including legal prosecutorial follow-up, to a _____ that has adopted the UDC by ordinance.
a. builder

b. contractor
c. county
d. none of the above

69. If the regular inspector would_____, then the municipality should arrange for another inspector, perhaps from an adjoining municipality, to fill in while he is away.
a. have a conflict of interest
b. be unavailable for a period of time in excess of 48 hours
c. be unavailable for a period of time in excess two business days
d. all of the above

70. The fifth option for method of enforcement, contract with the DSPS, 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 _____.
a. an inspection agency
b. a certified inspector
c. none of the above
d. both a or b

320.06(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.)
320.06(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 SPS 320.06(1)(a) requires that prior to local adoption and enforcement of the UDC in a municipality, the DSPS 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 DSPS 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.

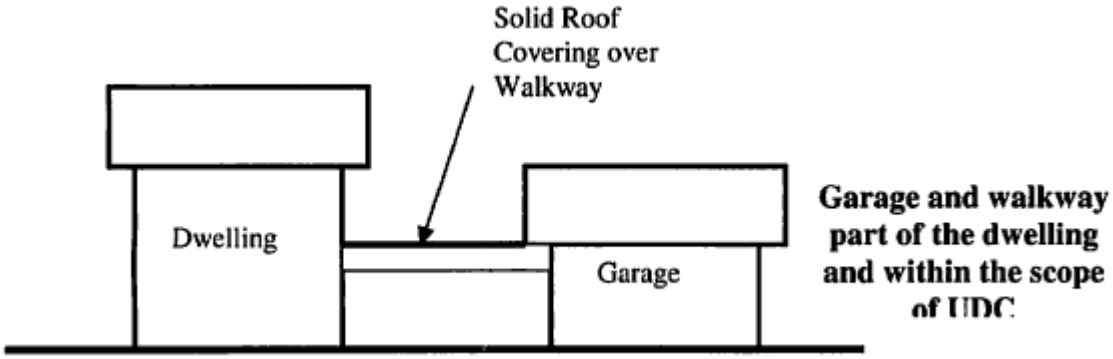
71. Subsection SPS 320.06(1)(a) requires that prior to local adoption and enforcement of the UDC in a municipality, the DSPS must be notified at least ____ days prior to the date of which the municipality intends to exercise jurisdiction.
a. 15
b. 25
c. 30
d. 60

72. A local ordinance adopting the UDC for enforcement should include the following elements:
    a. The ordinance which names the Uniform Dwelling Code as the construction regulation for the municipality
    b. The ordinance which establishes the office of building inspection or which sets forth the authority and duties for inspections to be made
    c. none of the above
    d. both a & b
73. A local ordinance adopting the UDC for enforcement should include the following elements:
    a. The ordinance granting authority to establish fees, with or without the actual fee values
    b. 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.
    c. none of the above
    d. both a & b

320.06(2) 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 DSPS will typically delegate UDC enforcement in non-enforcing municipalities of 2500 or less population to a county that has a UDC program.
320.06(3) DSPS Jurisdiction
The DSPS 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.
320.065(1) State Jurisdiction
Per this the state statute referenced in this section, the DSPS may monitor municipalities for compliance with the UDC provisions and for general performance.

74. The DSPS 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 _____.
    a. local inspector
    b. self certifying builders
    c. enforcing county
    d. all of the above
75. County Jurisdiction offers potential advantages of a centralized _____ permit issuing office.
    a. building
    b. zoning
    c. sanitary
    d. all of the above

320.07(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.



320.07(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 exiting separated from the other's living area and have no common living areas, then they are separate dwelling units, requiring proper dwelling unit separations per SPS 321.08. The separate exiting could go through common areas that are not living areas. There may also be common mechanical or utility spaces. However, per the scope of the Commercial Building Code, if there are three or more separate tenants in a building with individual leasing arrangements, then the building is considered a commercial building occupancy, even if there may be shared living areas.

76. If two living areas have _____, then they are separate dwelling units.
    a. exiting separated from the other's living area
    b. have no common living areas
    c. none of the above
    d. both a & b

77. Two structures are _____ if they share a roof, floor or foundation.
    a. attached
    b. detached
    c. both a or b
    d. none of the above

320.07(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 320.10(l)(b)3. of this commentary.

78. When an owner is given conditional occupancy by the Inspector, unfinished rooms (meant to be habitable at the time of occupancy) may be allowed as long as they are _____ when the owner wishes to occupy the rest of the dwelling

a. not inhabited
b. inhabited
c. none of the above
d. both a & b

79. In no case should partially completed rooms pose _____such as in the case of exposed wiring.

a. an increased health
b. a safety hazard
c. none of the above
d. both a or b

320.07(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 SPS 321.03(4). This section requires only one stairway or ladder and no egress windows, no matter what level above grade that the loft is less than 400 square feet or less, in area. Note that the definition requires all habitable rooms to be open to the floor below. See diagrams.

80. SPS 321.03(4). This section requires _____, no matter what level above grade that the loft is less than 400 square feet or less, in area.

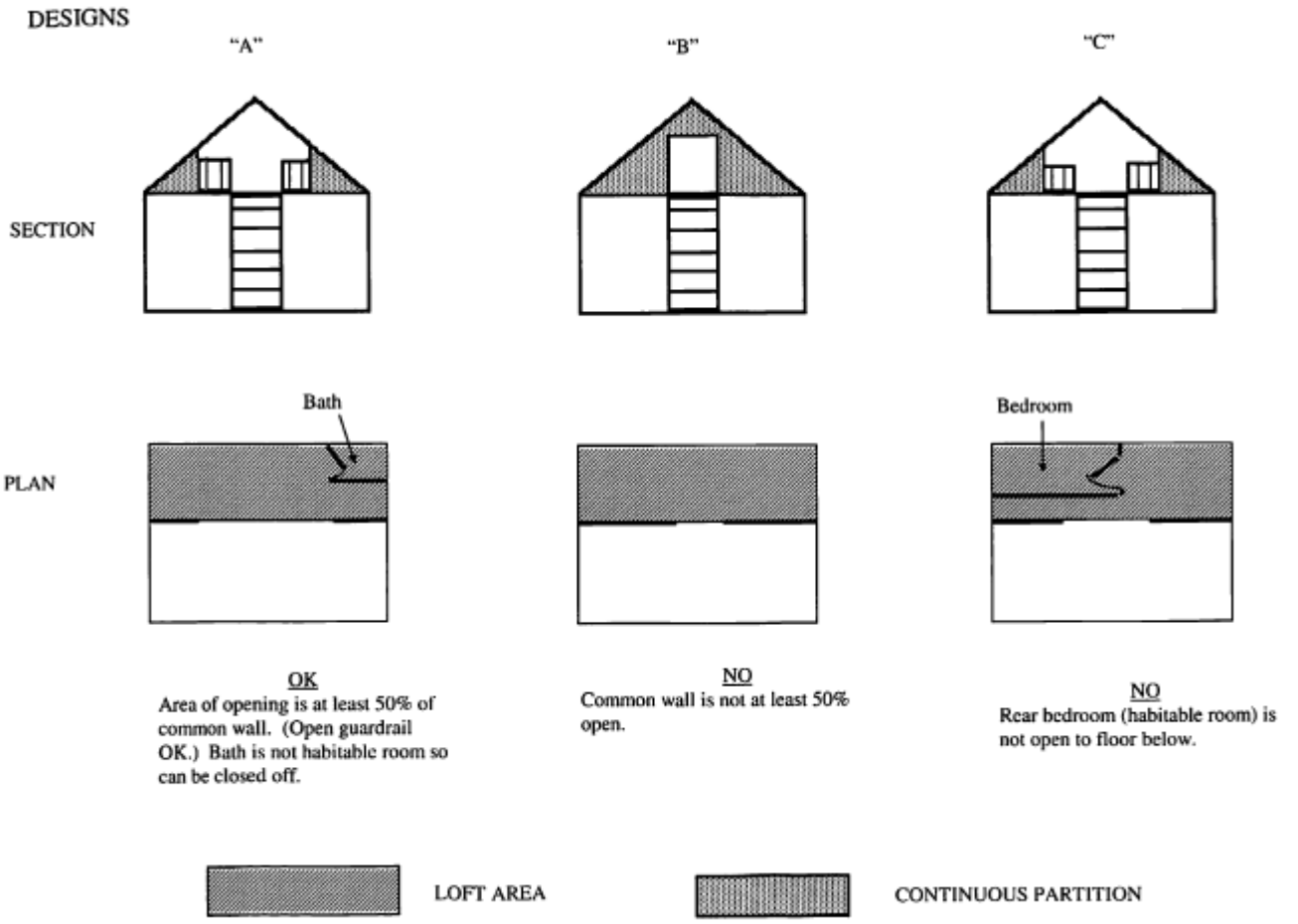
a. only one stairway or ladder
b. egress windows
c. no egress windows
d. a and c

81. Area of opening is at least _____ % of common wall. (Open guardrail OK.)

a. 30
b. 40
c. 50
d. 75

82. A loft bath is a habitable room so can not be closed off.

a. true
b. false



320.07(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.

320.07(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.

83. A repair normally involves work to maintain _____ of the building without changing it from its original condition at the time of original construction.
    a. an existing system
    b. a feature
    c. none of the above
    d. both a or b
84. An alteration normally involves a _____ of an existing system or feature to the extent that is now subject to different code regulations.
    a. change
    b. modification
    c. none of the above
    d. both a or b
85. Many municipalities have guidelines to distinguish between repair and alteration. Some consider _____.
    a. square footage
    b. cost of construction
    c. whether it affects exiting or structural features
    d. all of the above
86. A complete collapse or totally burned out dwelling cannot be repaired.
    a. true
    b. false
87. Modular Home are different than manufactured homes that are produced in factories to the _____ standards.
    a. States
    b. Counties
    c. Municipalities
    d. federal HUD

320.08 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.

88. The certified inspector approves or disapproves the plans based upon a review of the submittal documents _____ to permit issuance.
    a. after
    b. during
    c. prior
    d. all of the above
89. When the final inspection report is issued without any _____ violations, the home may be occupied.
    a. health
    b. safety
    c. zoning
    d. both a or b
90. 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
    b. number entered on the Building Permit
    c. none of the above
    d. both a or b
91. Records generated by the plan review and inspection functions are subject to the open-records law.
    a. true
    b. false

320.09(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 SPS 320.05. Note that repairs as defined in SPS 320.07(61), do not require a permit, although continued compliance with the Code at time of original construction is required. Per SPS 320.04(1), additions and alterations may require a permit per local ordinance and are subject to current code. See SPS 320.07(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.

92. Municipalities have the option of issuing building permits to individually cover each category of construction including:

a. construction
b, heating/ventilating/air conditioning
c. electrical and plumbing
d. all of the above

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

a. ply card
b. uniform building permit
c. permit seal
d. all of the above

94. Failure to obtain a permit prior to construction may result in _____as required by local ordinance. Also, any concealed work may need to be uncovered to allow inspection.

a. fines
b. increased permit fees
c. none of the above
d. both a & b

95. Note that repairs as defined in SPS 320.07(61), do not require a permit, although continued compliance with the _____ is required.

a. current code
b. code at time of original construction
c. none of the above
d. both a & b

320.09(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 DSPS for enforcement services.

The DSPS 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.

320.09(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 Wisconsin Uniform 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)

96. 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 _____.
    a. administration cost
    b. plan review
    c. inspections and Building Permit Seal
    d. all of the above
97. A Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit Seal must be assigned to each new dwelling by the _____.
    a. municipality
    b. state-contracted inspection agency
    c. local contractor
    d. only a or b
98. A Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit Seal is _____ in color.
    a. blue
    b. green
    c. orange
    d. black

320.09(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.
The use of each room shall be shown to allow proper review for light, ventilation, exiting and other requirements.

320.09(6)(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 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 SPS 321.33 and 321.34 regarding construction in floodplains.
SPS 321.33 Construction in floodplains.
(1) General. Where dwelling construction is allowed by local zoning ordinances to take place in floodfringe areas of floodplains, the dwelling shall meet the requirements of this subchapter. (2) Elevation.

(a) General. Except as provided in pars. (b) and (c), all dwellings constructed within a floodfringe area shall be elevated so the lowest floor and all basement floor surfaces are located at or above the base flood elevation.
(b) Certified floodproof basements. Floodproof basements may have the top of the basement floor no more than 5 feet below the base flood elevation provided the basement is designed by a registered architect or engineer to be watertight and impermeable. No limitation is placed on the use or occupancy of a certified floodproof basement by the provisions of this subchapter.

99. The use of each room shall be shown to allow proper review for_____ and other requirements.
    a. light
    b. ventilation
    c. exiting
    d. all of the above
100. 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 _____ is assigned to the on-site work just as for any new dwelling.
    a. energy sheet
    b. compliance form
    c. UDC Seal
    d. all of the above
101. This section allows municipalities to require engineered plans and calculations but prohibits a municipality to require such plans or calculations to be prepared or stamped by a _____.
    a. registered architect
    b. engineer
    c. builder
    d. only a or b
102. An exception to this prohibition is SPS 321.33 Construction in floodplains. Certified floodproof basements. Floodproof basements may have the top of the basement floor no more than 5 feet below the base flood elevation provided the basement is designed by a _____ to be watertight and impermeable.
    a. registered architect
    b. engineer
    c. both a or b
    d. none of the above

320.09(5) Plan Submittal Checklist
This is a checklist for submitting drawings and information when making application for a Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit. It is applicable to the on-site construction of dwellings. In addition, it is necessary to submit adequate information regarding any factory-built portion so that 1) the plan reviewer may analyze any loads (structural, plumbing, electrical, heating, etc,) that are transferred between the site-built and factory-built portions and 2) the inspector may verify proper connection and installation of the factory-built portion in the field.
The asterisked (*) items below shall be provided as a minimum if just a footing and foundation approval is requested initially.
Code officials are permitted per SPS 320.09 to request additional supporting information for submitted projects in order to determine compliance.
The minimum required two sets of bound 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 for additional information.
2. Floor plan which shows the size and locations of:
A. Rooms
B. Doors
C. Windows including safety glazing by doors, stairs and tubs & showers.
D. Room use
E. Structural features - size, species and grade of lumber or other structural material for braced wall lines, joists, beams, rafters, trusses, headers, studs (including tall wall details), 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. Include structural calculations if not designed per the UDC tables or provide manufacturer's tables.
F. Wall bracing plan, including the location and construction details of the braced wall lines and braced wall panels in those lines.
G. Exit passageways (hallways) and stairs (including all stair dimensions – riser height, tread width, stair width, headroom and handrail heights)
H. Fire separation between dwelling and garage and between dwelling units I. Plumbing fixtures (bathroom, kitchen, etc.) - lavatory, water closet, water heater, softener, etc.
J. Location of any exhaust fans to be installed
K. Any masonry chimneys
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:
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 retarder)
E. Floor construction identifying materials used and spans (including insulation, if used).

103. Floor plans should show the size and locations of:
    a. Rooms
    b. Doors
    c. Windows including safety glazing by doors, stairs and tubs & showers.
    d. all of the above
104. Floor plans should show the size and locations of:
    a. Braced wall plan, including the location and construction details of the braced wall lines and braced wall panels in those lines.
    b. Exit passageways (hallways) and stairs (including all stair dimensions – riser height, tread width, stair width, headroom and handrail heights)
    c. Fire separation between dwelling and garage and between dwelling units I. Plumbing fixtures (bathroom, kitchen, etc.) - lavatory, water closet, water heater, softener, etc.
    d. all of the above
105. Elevation drawings should show:

a. Information on exterior appearance
b. Indicate the location, size and configuration of doors & windows.
c. Indicate the location, size and configuration of roof, chimneys and exterior grade level.
d. all of the above

106. Cross-sectional drawings should show:
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. all of the above

107. Cross-sectional drawings should show:
a. Roof construction identifying materials used and spans (including insulation and vapor retarder)
b. Floor construction identifying materials used and spans (including insulation, if used.
c. none of the above
d. both a & b

108. A _____ 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.
a. building plan
b. plot plan
c. construction
d. braced wall

109. _____plan, including the location and construction details of the braced wall lines and braced wall panels in those lines.
a. building plan
b. plot plan
c. construction
d. wall bracing

110. Include structural calculations _____.
a. if not designed per the UDC tables
b. provide manufacturer's tables
c. none of the above
d. both a or b

320.09(6)(b) If the building will be heated with other than renewable fuels, then submit either a completed RESCheck (available at www.energycodes.gov) or RemRate energy report or a completed 2009 Wisconsin UDC Compliance Certificate. (If the latter option is chosen, then a separate heat loss calculation for heating plant sizing will be required for the heating approval.) Plans shall show any heated slabs. Ensure that the documentation matches the actual dwelling, especially for modular dwellings that may be supplied with a default energy report that may incorrectly ignore onsite-constructed conditioned spaces.

320.09(6) The following additional information shall be submitted at time of original permit application or for later heating, plumbing or electrical approval (please indicate in your plan submittal what you are applying for initially or for later):

A. HVAC approval:
i. Heat loss calculation - RESCheck worksheet can provide this
ii. Equipment type and capacity
iii. Combustion air worksheet, if requested by inspector
iv. Heating supply and return register locations on floor plans

B. Electrical approval:

i. Electrical Service Load Calculation Worksheet, if requested by inspector
ii. Location of electrical outlets, lights, switches, main distribution panel and smoke detectors on floor plans, if requested by inspector.
C. Plumbing approval: Water Calculation Worksheet for determining the size of the water distribution system, if requested by inspector.

111. If the building will be heated with other than renewable fuels, then submit either a completed.
a. RESCheck (available at www.energycodes.gov)
b. RemRate energy report
c. completed 2009 Wisconsin UDC Compliance Certificate
d. all of the above
112. HVAC information shall be submitted at time of original permit application shall include:
a. Heat loss calculation - RESCheck worksheet can provide this
b. Equipment type and capacity
c. Heating supply and return register locations on floor plans
d. all of the above
113. Electrical information shall be submitted at time of original permit application shall include:
a. Electrical Service Load Calculation Worksheet, if requested by inspector
b. Location of electrical outlets, lights, & switches on floor plans if requested by inspector.
c. Location of electrical main distribution panel and smoke detectors on floor plans if requested by inspector.
d. all of the above
114. Plumbing approval: _____ for determining the size of the water distribution system, if requested by inspector.
a. Water Calculation Worksheet
b. fixture sizing
c. water line sizing
d. all of the above

320.09(8) Approval of Plans and Issuance of Permits
UDC building plans must be reviewed and approved by a DSPS 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.

115. If the noncode-complying items found can be corrected _____revision, the plans may be stamped "Conditionally Approved."
    a. without major structural or design
    b. with major structural or design
    c. both a or b
    d. none of the above
116. UDC building plans must be reviewed and approved by a DSPS certified _____.
    a. employee
    b. inspector
    c. agent
    d. none of the above
117. Only _____ permit seal is ever assigned for a dwelling despite any subsequent additions or alterations.
    a. one
    b. two
    c. three
    d. four
118. The Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit card is issued only after the plans have been approved. The Wisconsin Building Permit Seal is _____ on the permit card at this time
    a. affixed
    b. has its number recorded
    c. none of the above
    d. both a or b
119. 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 may still correct the omitted item if the noncompliance is discovered at a later date.
    a. true
    b. false

320.09(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.

120. The system's capacity, operating condition and the maintenance of the required setbacks are considered by the _____.
    a. builder
    b. contractor
    c. county inspector
    d. all of the above

320,09(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 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, SPS 320.04 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 SPS 320.10(l)(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.

121. The code requires that a permit shall expire 24 months after issuance if the _____ is not completed.
- a. interior
- b. exterior
- c. both a & b
- d. neither a or b

122. DSPS _____ merely requires that a completed or uncompleted dwelling conform to the code in effect at the time the permit is issued.
- a. 320.03
- b. 321.03
- c. 320.04
- d. all of the above

123. _____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.
- a. Inspectors
- b. other local officials
- c. both a or b
- d. none of the above

320.09(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.

124. Permit to Start Construction of Footings and Foundation allows construction to begin on the _____ only
- a. footing
- b. foundation
- c. erosion controls
- d. all of the above

125. Subsequent non-foundation work may proceed until the building permit is issued.

a. true
b. false

320.09(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.
If plan approval is being withheld pending additional information, the applicant must be informed in writing what the additional information is required.

126. If plan approval is being withheld pending additional information, the _____ must be informed in writing what the additional information is required.
a. inspector
b. municipality
c. applicant
d. all of the above
127. The plan examiner must notify the applicant in writing within ____business days about the status on the plans.
a. 7
b. 10
c. 14
d. none of the above

320.10 Inspections - Inspector Certification
State statute 101.66 and the Uniform Dwelling Code 320.10, require that any inspections made for the purpose of administering and enforcing the Uniform Dwelling Code shall be performed by persons certified by the DSPS. 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 DSPS 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.

128. _____ require that any inspections made for the purpose of administering and enforcing the Uniform Dwelling.
a. State statute 101.66
b. SPS 320.10
c. SPS 321.10
d. only a & b

129. 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 _____ for us to continue with our duties.
a. injunction
b. arrest warrant
c. inspection warrant
d. all of the above

130. By state Attorney General's opinion, the DSPS is liable for actions by inspectors it certifies.
a. true
b. false

320.10 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.
320.10 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.
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 DSPS Inspection Report and Notice of Noncompliance Form, (SBD-6025).

131. Occasionally, an inspector will discover a noncompliance that was missed on a prior inspection or plan review. The inspector _____ the authority to order correction.
a. does not have
b. clearly does have
c. possibly does have
d. none of the above

132. In order to start the formal enforcement process, corrections must be ordered in writing with copies to the _____.

a. owner
b. permit applicant
c. none of the above
d. both a & b

133. On-Site Inspections of Modular and Manufactured Homes. The inspections shall follow the same procedure as the stick-built home.
a. true
b. false

134. Inspections are to ascertain whether the structure conforms to each of the following:
a. The approved plans;
b. The conditions of approval of the Uniform Building Permit; and
c. The provisions of the code.
d. all of the above

320,10(2)(b) 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 supersedes the 24-hour notice requirement of the Plumbing Code in SPS 382.21.
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 320.10 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.

135. The two business days notice of the UDC _____ the 24-hour notice requirement of the Plumbing Code in SPS 382.21.
a. undermines
b. equals
c. supersedes
d. none of the above

136. 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 ___ period would begin then.
a. one- day
b. two-day
c. none of the above
d. both a or b

137. This provision requires that the contractor wait at least _____ after the day of inspection request before covering up the work if an inspection has not been performed.

a. 24 hours
b. 36 hours
c. two full business days
d. all of the above

320.10(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 non-complying 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.

138. Prior to performing any inspections, it would be a good policy for the _____to review the approved plans.
a. builder
b. home owner
c. inspector
d. none of the above

320.10(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.

139. If there are required_____, the code requires that the bleeders be inspected prior to pouring the footing.
a. bleeders
b. reinforcement
c. drain tiles
d. none of the above

140. 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.
a. true

b. false

320.10(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
• 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.

141. The rough framing inspection is best done after the electrical and heating work is done so that _____can be checked.

a. notching
b. boring
c. insulation
d. both a & b

142. 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:

a. removal of all covering work so a full inspection can be made
b. removal of representative section(s) of covering work as chosen by the inspector
c. none of the above
d. both a or b

143. 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:

a. alternative testing of materials
b. affidavits by witnesses verifying the original work
c. noting on the permanent file, and possibly on the property deed, that compliance of certain items was not verified
d. all of the above

144. 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.

a. true
b. false

320.10(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.

145. Proof must be a certificate furnished by the inspection department which may be the _____ administering and enforcing this code.

a. certified independent inspection agency
b. municipality
c. none of the above
d. both a or b

320.10(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.

320.10(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 SPS 321.25(2) requires that the wall's water-resistive barrier and roofs underlayment be installed prior to insulation of the exterior walls.

320.10(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.

146. SPS 321.25(2) requires that the _____be installed prior to insulation of the exterior walls.

a. wall's water-resistive barrier
b. roofs underlayment
c. none of the above
d. both a & b

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

a. after
b. during
c. prior
d. none of the above

320.10(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.

148. All electrical receptacle outlets and lighting outlets shall have the receptacles with faceplates and fixtures installed. In the case of NM electrical cable, it _____.
a. must be covered
b. closely follow the surface of building finish
c. none of the above
d. both a or b

149. Occupancy may take place after the _____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.
a. 2nd
b. 3rd
c. 4th
d. 5th

150. The wash basin, kitchen sink, tub or shower must have _____ water connections and all unused sewer connections must be sealed.
a. tempered
b. warm
c. hot
d. any of the above

320.10(3)(h) Basement Dwellings
This section would allow occupancy of a portion of a dwelling, including just a basement, prior to the completion of the full dwelling if it would otherwise comply with the code. Several code requirements should be kept in mind:
• 320.07(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.
• 321.05(1) Requires natural light to all habitable rooms. The exception in 321.05(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 321.05(1)(b) that allows borrowing of light between rooms
• 322.06/322.12 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 320.10(l)(b)3., requires all health and safety items to be completed.

The intent of this code application to partially completed dwellings is to ensure that the dwelling will safely perform as a dwelling until, and if, the rest of the dwelling is completed. If there is a short timeline to completion of the dwelling, then the code official may allow lesser compliance.

151. _____ 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.
a. 321.05(l)(c)
b. 321.05(l)(e)
c. 320.07(34K)
d. none of the above

152. _____ Requires compliance with envelope insulation requirements. The ceiling must be insulated per these sections and protected with a vapor barrier.
a. 322.06
b. 322.12
c. none of the above
d. both a & b

153. 321.05(1**)** Requires natural light to all habitable rooms. Skylights may be used to meet this requirement as may the exception in 321.05(1)(b) that allows borrowing of light between rooms.
a. true
b. false

320.10(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.

154. The "_____" is a procedure used by municipalities. Wisconsin Statutes recognizes this in s. 62.23(9) and such a procedure must be used by all local Building Inspection Department's.
a. final inspection
b. occupancy permit
c. approved final inspection
d. all of the above

320.10(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 SPS 320.22, 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.

155. _____ 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 SPS 320.22, Penalties & Violations, if corrections have not been made.
a. 10
b. 14
c. 30
d. none of the above

156. Municipal legal counsels have broad latitude in judging whether to pursue legal action against a noncomplying _____. But this is the counsel's decision, not the inspector's, to make.
a. builder
b. owner
c. none of the above
d. both a or b

157. It is important to note that the enforcing authority must notify the applicant and owner in writing of any noncompliances in order to_____.
a. begin a legal enforcement action
b. prevent occupancy
c. none of the above
d. both a or b

320.10(5) Voluntary Inspection
Because the state inspection staff has limited available time, the DSPS 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.

158. Because the state inspection staff is overstaffed, the DSPS normally refers homeowners and builders to their district inspector when they are seeking a voluntary inspection of their house.
a. true
b. false

320.11 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 320.10(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.

159. We are aware of many municipalities using "stop work" orders, also known as "___ tagging" procedures.
a. yellow
b. green
c. red
d. none of the above

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 DSPS 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 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 320.13 and 320.15 which relate to on-site installation.

160. This should not be confused with manufactured homes (formerly called _____homes) which are regulated by Federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) rules.
a. sectional
b. single wide
c. mobile
d. none of the above

161. 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 ____ type construction.
a. panelized
b. modular
c. site built
d. both a or b

320.13(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 320.14(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.
In addition, the DSPS is allowed to enter into reciprocity arrangements with other states (see 320.14(7)) regarding modular homes.

162. The data plate indicates the equipment furnished with the_____.
a. unit design loads
b. testing
c. date of delivery
d. both a & b
163. 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 _____.
a. electrical service box
b. under the kitchen sink
c. in the bathroom vanity or in a closet
d. all of the above

320.13(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. 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 onsite 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.

164. Any damage to the manufactured portion of the dwelling as a result of transporting or onsite handling should also be investigated by the inspector. Any questions regarding the repair should be directed to the _____.
a. manufacturer
b. inspection agency
c. none of the above
d. both a & b
165. Major repairs or modifications may require on-site inspection by the _____ inspection agency to ensure compliance with the approved building system.
a. local
b. manufacturer's
c. local structural
d all of the above
166. 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 _____.
a. trailer house
b. sectional home
c. park model home

d. site-built dwellings

320.14 Approval Procedures

The DSPS UDC Program has an informational and submittal packet available for dwelling manufacturers interested in our manufactured dwelling program.

320.14(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 "B3C" or 'Industrialized Building Commission' labels.

320.15 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 DSPS should be notified for further investigation at the manufacturing plant.

320.15(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.

167. A dwelling bearing a Wisconsin Insignia is presumed to be code complying. A local building inspector shall require the opening up of closed walls or other components coming from the plant.

a. true
b. false

168. A dwelling bearing a Wisconsin Insignia may be accepted by a municipality as would a site-built home. It would not be subject to any zoning requirements.

a. true
b. false

169. Wisconsin currently has a reciprocity agreement with _____ and thus recognizes dwellings bearing the "B3C" or 'Industrialized Building Commission' labels.

a. Michigan
b. Illinois
c. Minnesota
d. Iowa

Overview of Subchapters VL 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 320.24 and 321.02. Local inspectors may request state review as in 320.09(5)(a) of this commentary.

• Building Product 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.

• Alternate Standard – Typically trade associations, testing agencies or research organizations would request approval of their design standard in lieu of those adopted in SPS 320.24.
•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 DSPS 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.

170. _____- 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.
    a. Engineered Design/Structural Analysis
    b. Building Product Approval
    c. Municipal Variance
    d. Individual Variance

171. _____- A municipality may submit a variance request to the DSPS 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.
    a. Engineered Design/Structural Analysis
    b. Building Product Approval
    c. Municipal Variance
    d. Individual Variance

172. _____- 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.
    a. Engineered Design/Structural Analysis
    b. Building Product Approval
    c. Municipal Variance
    d. Individual Variance

173. _____- 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 320.24 and 321.02. Local inspectors may request state review as in 320.09(5)(a) of this commentary.
    a. Engineered Design/Structural Analysis
    b. Building Product Approval
    c. Municipal Variance
    d. Individual Variance

174. _____-Typically trade associations, testing agencies or research organizations would request approval of their design standard in lieu of those adopted in SPS 320.24.

a. Alternate Standard
b. Building Product Approval
c. Municipal Variance
d. Individual Variance

175. _____- 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.

a. To Local Authorities
b. To State Authorities
c. none of the above
d. both a & b

176. _____-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.

a. To Local Authorities
b. To State Authorities
c. none of the above
d. both a or b

320.18 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 DSPS 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 projects, to determine if they meet the adopted engineering standards of the UDC. Manufacturers or distributors request 'Building Products Evaluations' from the DSPS. A fee has been established by the DSPS, and shall accompany the application. The DSPS 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 DSPS 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 DSPS.

177. All _____not covered by these standards may be submitted and reviewed by the DSPS for use in one- and two-family dwellings.

a. alternate
b. new materials
c. new construction methods
d. all of the above

320.19 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 DSPS 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 SPS 302.52(2) (currently $125.00). A copy of relevant building plans, sketches, photographs, or other documents clarifying the statements on the '^^S application forms will be necessary in almost all cases. The municipality may also charge a variance processing fee.

178. Variances are processed by the state only for dwellings originally built since_____.
   a. May 1, 1978
   b. June 1, 1980
   c. June 1, 1978
   d. none of the above

320.21 Appeals of Orders and Determinations

Individuals (owners and/or builders) have the right to appeal any municipal or DSPS order or determination. The procedures in appealing such orders or determinations are set forth in 320.21. Note that an individual may not formally appeal a municipal decision to DSPS 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 DSPS 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 DSPS staff.

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 DSPS for approval, conditional approval or denial.

(320.19). 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 DSPS on a variance, it is certainly appropriate that the variance be first directed to the local Inspection Department or Board of Appeals for comment.

320.22 Extensions of Time

Normally cited violations shall be corrected within 30 days after written notification in accordance with 320.10(l)(c). However, municipalities may grant extensions of time for varying reasons.

320.22 Penalties

It is not the intent of the DSPS 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.

179. 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 DSPS for _____.

a. approval
b. conditional approval
c. denial
d. all of the above

320.24 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 321.02. Refer to the later specific 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.

180. All dwellings are required to be designed by the method of _____outlined in each chapter of the code.

a. structural analysis
b. the method of accepted practice
c. none of the above
d. both a or b

SPS 320 Commentary Refresher Quiz-Answer Sheet

1	a	b	c	d	41	a	b	c	d	81	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d	42	a	b	c	d	82	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d	43	a	b	c	d	83	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d	44	a	b	c	d	84	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d	45	a	b	c	d	85	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d	46	a	b	c	d	86	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d	47	a	b	c	d	87	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d	48	a	b	c	d	88	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d	49	a	b	c	d	89	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d	50	a	b	c	d	90	a	b	c	d
11	a	b	c	d	51	a	b	c	d	91	a	b	c	d
12	a	b	c	d	52	a	b	c	d	92	a	b	c	d
13	a	b	c	d	53	a	b	c	d	93	a	b	c	d
14	a	b	c	d	54	a	b	c	d	94	a	b	c	d
15	a	b	c	d	55	a	b	c	d	95	a	b	c	d
16	a	b	c	d	56	a	b	c	d	96	a	b	c	d
17	a	b	c	d	57	a	b	c	d	97	a	b	c	d
18	a	b	c	d	58	a	b	c	d	98	a	b	c	d
19	a	b	c	d	59	a	b	c	d	99	a	b	c	d
20	a	b	c	d	60	a	b	c	d	100	a	b	c	d
21	a	b	c	d	61	a	b	c	d	101	a	b	c	d
22	a	b	c	d	62	a	b	c	d	102	a	b	c	d
23	a	b	c	d	63	a	b	c	d	103	a	b	c	d
24	a	b	c	d	64	a	b	c	d	104	a	b	c	d
25	a	b	c	d	65	a	b	c	d	105	a	b	c	d
26	a	b	c	d	66	a	b	c	d	106	a	b	c	d
27	a	b	c	d	67	a	b	c	d	107	a	b	c	d
28	a	b	c	d	68	a	b	c	d	108	a	b	c	d
29	a	b	c	d	69	a	b	c	d	109	a	b	c	d
30	a	b	c	d	70	a	b	c	d	110	a	b	c	d
31	a	b	c	d	71	a	b	c	d	111	a	b	c	d
32	a	b	c	d	72	a	b	c	d	112	a	b	c	d
33	a	b	c	d	73	a	b	c	d	113	a	b	c	d
34	a	b	c	d	74	a	b	c	d	114	a	b	c	d
35	a	b	c	d	75	a	b	c	d	115	a	b	c	d
36	a	b	c	d	76	a	b	c	d	116	a	b	c	d
37	a	b	c	d	77	a	b	c	d	117	a	b	c	d
38	a	b	c	d	78	a	b	c	d	118	a	b	c	d
39	a	b	c	d	79	a	b	c	d	119	a	b	c	d
40	a	b	c	d	80	a	b	c	d	120	a	b	c	d

SPS 320 Commentary Refresher Quiz-Answer Sheet

121	a	b	c	d	141	a	b	c	d	161	a	b	c	d
122	a	b	c	d	142	a	b	c	d	162	a	b	c	d
123	a	b	c	d	143	a	b	c	d	163	a	b	c	d
124	a	b	c	d	144	a	b	c	d	164	a	b	c	d
125	a	b	c	d	145	a	b	c	d	165	a	b	c	d
126	a	b	c	d	146	a	b	c	d	166	a	b	c	d
127	a	b	c	d	147	a	b	c	d	167	a	b	c	d
128	a	b	c	d	148	a	b	c	d	168	a	b	c	d
129	a	b	c	d	149	a	b	c	d	169	a	b	c	d
130	a	b	c	d	150	a	b	c	d	170	a	b	c	d
131	a	b	c	d	151	a	b	c	d	171	a	b	c	d
132	a	b	c	d	152	a	b	c	d	172	a	b	c	d
133	a	b	c	d	153	a	b	c	d	173	a	b	c	d
134	a	b	c	d	154	a	b	c	d	174	a	b	c	d
135	a	b	c	d	155	a	b	c	d	175	a	b	c	d
136	a	b	c	d	156	a	b	c	d	176	a	b	c	d
137	a	b	c	d	157	a	b	c	d	177	a	b	c	d
138	a	b	c	d	158	a	b	c	d	178	a	b	c	d
139	a	b	c	d	159	a	b	c	d	179	a	b	c	d
140	a	b	c	d	160	a	b	c	d	180	a	b	c	d

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Course Title and Name SPS 320 Commentary Refresher Quiz & part of 12-hour Initial DCQ

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Attendee passed the course with a greater than 70% score on Date_____

Instructor Signature_____