CHAPTER 101
DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES —
REGULATION OF INDUSTRY, BUILDINGS AND SAFETY

SUBCHAPTER I
REGULATION OF INDUSTRY: GENERAL PROVISIONS

101.61 Definitions.
101.62 Powers, duties and jurisdiction of department.
101.63 Commercial building code council duties.
101.64 Ventilation requirements for public buildings and places of employment.
101.65 Energy conservation code for public buildings and places of employment.
101.66 Testimonial powers of secretary and deputy.
101.67 Exempt buildings and projects.
101.68 Public employee safety and health.
101.69 Storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia; theft of anhydrous ammonia and anhydrous ammonia equipment.
101.70 Employee’s duty to furnish safe employment and place.
101.71 Approval and inspection of public buildings and places of employment and components.
101.72 Erosion control; construction of public buildings and buildings that are places of employment.
101.73 State historic building code.
101.74 Abrasive cleaning of historic buildings.
101.75 Smoking prohibited.
101.76 Safety glazing in hazardous locations.
101.77 Building requirements for certain residential facilities.
101.78 Restroom equity.
101.79 Physically disabled persons; place of employment and components.
101.80 Uniform fire alarm identification.
101.81 Fire suppression; ozone-depleting substances.
101.82 Fire inspections, prevention, detection and suppression.
101.83 Record keeping of fires.
101.84 Smoke detectors.
101.85 Contractor regulation.
101.86 Contractor notices.
101.87 Carbon monoxide detectors.
101.88 Mines, tunnels, quarries and pits.
101.89 Liquefied petroleum gas.
101.90 Machineries and boilers, safety requirement.
101.91 Local energy resource systems.
101.92 Installation and servicing of heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment.
101.93 Electric fences.
101.94 Fees and records.
101.95 Lunchrooms.
101.96 Executive agreements to control sources of radiation.
101.97 Fire dues distribution.
101.98 Entitlement to dues.
101.99 Protection of medical waste incinerator employees.
102.00 Employees’ right to know.
102.01 Notice requirements.
102.02 Toxic substance information requirements; employer to employee.
102.03 Infectious disease information requirements; employer to employee.
102.04 Pesticide information requirements; employer or agricultural employer to employee.
102.05 Information requirements; employer or agricultural employer to department.
102.06 Information collection and maintenance; department.
102.07 Extended time periods; exceptions.
102.08 Manufacturer; supplier; requirements.
102.09 Confidential information.
102.10 Employee rights.
102.11 Building inspector review board.
102.12 Education and training programs.
102.13 Rules.
102.14 Remedies; civil forfeitures.

SUBCHAPTER II
ONE- AND 2-FAMILY DWELLING CODE

101.60 Purpose.
101.61 Definitions.
101.62 Application.
101.63 Uniform dwelling code council; power.
101.64 Contractor certification council; duties.
REGULATION OF INDUSTRY, BUILDINGS AND SAFETY

101.95 Manufactured home manufacturers regulated.
101.951 Manufactured home dealers regulated.
101.952 Manufactured home salespersons regulated.
101.953 Warranty and disclosure.
101.954 Sale or lease of used manufactured homes.
101.955 Jurisdiction and venue over out-of-state manufacturers.
101.957 Nonjudicial resolution of manufactured housing industry disputes.
101.96 Manufactured home installation regulated.
101.965 Penalties.

SUBCHAPTER VI MULTIFAMILY DWELLING CODE

101.971 Definitions.
101.973 Department duties.
101.974 Department powers.

101.975 Local government authority.
101.976 Fire chief and inspector powers and duties.
101.977 Compliance.
101.978 Penalties.

SUBCHAPTER VII ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS, AND OTHER CONVEYANCES

101.981 Definitions; modification by rule.
101.982 Conveyance safety code.
101.983 Approvals and permits for conveyances required.
101.984 Licenses and supervision required.
101.985 Licensing qualifications and procedure.
101.986 Conveyance safety code council duties.
101.988 Enforcement and penalties.

SUBCHAPTER I REGULATION OF INDUSTRY: GENERAL PROVISIONS

101.01 Definitions. In this chapter, the following words and phrases have the designated meanings unless a different meaning is expressly provided:
(1m) “Department” means the department of safety and professional services.
(2m) “Deputy” means any person employed by the department designated as a deputy, who possesses special, technical, scientific, managerial or personal abilities or qualities in matters within the jurisdiction of the department, and who may be engaged in the performance of duties under the direction of the secretary, calling for the exercise of such abilities or qualities.
(3) “Employee” means any person who may be required or directed by any employer, in consideration of direct or indirect gain or profit, to engage in any employment, or to go or work or be at any time in any place of employment.
(4) “Employer” means any person, firm, corporation, state, county, town, city, village, school district, sewer district, drainage district, long-term care district and other public or quasi-public corporations as well as any agent, manager, representative or other person having control or custody of any employment, place of employment or of any employee.
(5) “Employment” means any trade, occupation or process of manufacture, or any method of carrying on such trade, occupation or process of manufacture in which any person may be engaged, except in such private domestic service as does not involve the use of mechanical power and in farm labor as used in sub. (11).
(6) “Frequenter” means every person, other than an employee, who may go in or be in a place of employment or public building under circumstances which render such person other than a trespasser. Such term includes a pupil or student when enrolled in or receiving instruction at an educational institution.
(7) “General order” means such order as applies generally throughout the state to all persons, employments, places of employment or public buildings, or all persons, employments or places of employment or public buildings of a class under the jurisdiction of the department. All other orders of the department shall be considered special orders.
(8) “Local order” means any ordinance, order, rule or determination of any common council, board of alderpersons, board of trustees or the village board, of any village or city, a regulation or order of the local board of health, as defined in s. 250.01 (3), or an order or direction of any official of a municipality, upon any matter over which the department has jurisdiction.
(9) “Order” means any decision, rule, regulation, direction, requirement or standard of the department, or any other determination arrived at or decision made by the department.
(10) “Owner” means any person, firm, corporation, state, county, town, city, village, school district, sewer district, drainage district and other public or quasi-public corporations as well as any manager, representative, officer, or other person having ownership, control or custody of any place of employment or public building, or of the construction, repair or maintenance of any place of employment or public building, or who prepares plans for the construction of any place of employment or public building. This subchapter shall apply, so far as consistent, to all architects and builders.
(11) “Place of employment” includes every place, whether indoors or out or underground and the premises appurtenant thereto where either temporarily or permanently any industry, trade, or business is carried on, or where any process or operation, directly or indirectly related to any industry, trade, or business, is carried on, and where any person is, directly or indirectly, employed by another for direct or indirect gain or profit, but does not include any place where persons are employed in private domestic service which does not involve the use of mechanical power or in farming. “Farming” includes those activities specified in s. 102.04 (3), and also includes the transportation of farm products, supplies, or equipment directly to the farm by the operator of the farm or employees for use thereon, if such activities are directly or indirectly for the purpose of producing commodities for market, or as an accessory to such production. When used with relation to building codes, “place of employment” does not include any of the following:
(a) An adult family home, as defined in s. 50.01 (1).
(b) Except for the purposes of s. 101.11, a previously constructed building used as a community-based residential facility, as defined in s. 50.01 (1g), which serves 20 or fewer residents who are not related to the operator or administrator.
(c) A home-based business, as defined by the department by rule.
(d) A not-for-profit facility with the primary purpose of housing or rehabilitating abandoned, injured, or sick wildlife.
(12) “Public building” means any structure, including exterior parts of such building, such as a porch, exterior platform, or steps providing means of ingress or egress, used in whole or in part as a place of resort, assemblage, lodging, trade, traffic, occupancy, or use by the public or by 3 or more tenants. When used in relation to building codes, “public building” does not include any of the following:
(a) A previously constructed building used as a community-based residential facility as defined in s. 50.01 (1g) which serves 20 or fewer residents who are not related to the operator or administrator.
(b) An adult family home, as defined in s. 50.01 (1).
(c) A home-based business, as defined by the department by rule.
(d) A not-for-profit facility with the primary purpose of housing or rehabilitating abandoned, injured, or sick wildlife.
(13) “Safe” or “safety”, as applied to an employment or a place of employment or a public building, means such freedom from danger to the life, health, safety or welfare of employees or frequenters, or the public, or tenants, or fire fighters, and such reasonable means of notification, egress and escape in case of fire, and such freedom from danger to adjacent buildings or other property, as the nature of the employment, place of employment, or public building, will reasonably permit.

2015–16 Wisconsin Statutes updated through 2017 Wis. Act 136 and all Supreme Court and Controlled Substances Board Orders effective on or before February 3, 2018. Published and certified under s. 35.18. Changes effective after February 3, 2018 are designated by NOTES. (Published 2–3–18)
(14) “Secretary” means the secretary of safety and professional services.

(15) “Welfare” includes comfort, decency and moral well-being.

History: 1971 c. 185 ss. 1, 5; 1971 c. 228 ss. 15, 44; 1975 c. 413, 421; 1977 c. 29; 1983 a. 189 ss. 142, 143, 329 (d); 1985 a. 135 s. 83 (3); 1987 a. 161; 1993 a. 27, 184, 322; 1994 a. 50; 1995 a. 116 (5); 1997 a. 237; 1999 a. 9; 2001 a. 16; 2007 a. 20; 2011 a. 32, 146; 2017 a. 59.

In a safe place action by a plaintiff injured through contact with home power lines while installing aluminum trim on the premises, the power lines did not constitute a place of employment under sub. (2) (a) [now sub. (11)]. Although a “process or operation” was carried on by the transmission of electricity through the lines, no person was employed by the power company on the premises at the time of the injury. Bartel v. Wisconsin Electric Power Co. 69 Wis. 2d 152, 230 N.W.2d 863 (1975).

A vocational school was not a place of employment. Korenak v. Curative Workshop 71 Wis. 2d 77, 237 N.W.2d 43 (1976).

The right to make progress inspections and to stop construction for noncompliance with specifications is not an exercise of control sufficient to make an architect an owner under sub. (2) (i) [now sub. (10)]. Luterbach v. Mochon Schutte Hackworthy 84 Wis. 2d 1, 247 N.W.2d 13 (1978).

“The department” and “safe place of employment” are distinguished. There is a duty to provide safe employment to employees that does not extend to frequenters, while the duty to provide a safe place of employment does extend to frequenters. Lederer v. Milwaukee County, 94 Wis. 2d 186, 287 N.W.2d 803 (1980).

An Elks Club was a “place of employment.” Schmorrow v. Sentry Ins. Co., 138 Wis. 2d 407, 406 N.W.2d 672 ( Ct. App. 1987).

A person seeking directions to the location of an intended, but unknown, destination is a frequenter under sub. (2) (d) [now sub. (6)]. When such inquiry is not made, or has concluded, and the person deviates into an area he or she is not explicitly or implicitly familiar with, the frequenter status is lost. Monsivais v. Winzenried, 179 Wis. 2d 758, 508 N.W.2d 620 ( Ct. App. 1993).

The residence of a multiple-unit residential dwelling under the safe place statute extends only to common areas. Antwaan A. v. Heritage Mutual Insurance Co. 228 Wis. 2d 44, 596 N.W.2d 456 (1999), 97-0332.

The term “unit” under sub. (1) (m) (1) refers to the number of units available in the building, not the number of individuals in the building. Raymaker v. American Family Mutual Insr. Co. 2006 WI App 117, 416 Wis. 2d 392, 718 N.W.2d 154, 05-1557.

101.02 Powers, duties and jurisdiction of department.

(1) The department shall adopt reasonable and proper rules and regulations relative to the exercise of its powers and authorities and proper rules to govern its proceedings and to regulate the mode and manner of all investigations and hearings.

(1m) Notwithstanding sub. (1), the department may not promulgate or enforce a rule related to fire safety that prohibits the seasonal placement of a Christmas tree in the rotunda of the capitol building or in a church.

(2) The department may sue and be sued.

(3) The department shall employ, promote and remove deputies, clerks and other assistants as needed, to fix their compensation, and to assign to them their duties; and shall appoint advisers who shall, without compensation except reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses, assist the department in the execution of its duties.

(4) The department shall collect, collate and publish statistical and other information relating to the work under its jurisdiction and shall make public reports in its judgment necessary.

(5) (a) The department shall conduct such investigations, hold such public meetings and attend or be represented at such meetings, conferences and conventions inside or outside of the state as may, in its judgment, tend to better the execution of its functions.

(b) For the purpose of making any investigation with regard to any employment or place of employment or public building, the secretary may appoint, by an order in writing, any deputy who is a licensed engineer, or any other competent person as an agent whose duties shall be prescribed in such order.

(c) In the discharge of his or her duties such agent shall have every power of an inquisitorial nature granted in this subchapter to the department, the same powers as a supplemental court commissioner with regard to the taking of depositions and all powers granted by law to a supplemental court commissioner relative to depositions.

(d) The department may conduct any number of such investigations contemporaneously through different agents, and may delegate to such agent the taking of all testimony upon any investigation or hearing. The decision of the department shall be based upon its examination of all testimony and records. The recommendations made by such agents shall be advisory only and shall not preclude the taking of further testimony if the department so orders nor preclude further investigation.

(e) The secretary may direct any deputy who is a citizen to act as special prosecutor in any action, proceeding, investigation, hearing or trial relating to the matters within its jurisdiction.

(f) Upon the request of the department, the department of justice or district attorney of the county in which any investigation, hearing or trial had under this subchapter is pending, shall aid the department in the investigation, hearing or trial and, under the supervision of the department, prosecute all necessary actions or proceedings for the enforcement and punishment of violations of this subchapter and all other laws of this state relating to the protection of life, health, safety and welfare.

(6) (a) All orders of the department in conformity with law shall be in force, and shall be prima facie lawful; and all such orders shall be valid and in force, and prima facie reasonable and lawful until they are found otherwise upon judicial review thereof pursuant to ch. 227 or until altered or revoked by the department.

(b) All general orders shall take effect as provided in s. 227.22. Special orders shall take effect as therein directed.

(c) The department shall, upon application of any employer or owner, grant such time as may be reasonably necessary for compliance with any order.

(d) Any person may petition the department for an extension of time, which the department shall grant if it finds such an extension of time necessary.

(e) Any employer or other person interested either because of ownership in or occupation of any property affected by any such order, or otherwise, may petition for a hearing on the reasonableness of any order of the department in the manner provided in this subchapter.

(f) Such petition for hearing shall be verified petition filed with the department, setting out specifically and in full detail the order upon which a hearing is desired and every reason why such order is unreasonable, and every issue to be considered by the department on the hearing. The petitioner shall be deemed to have finally waived all objections to any irregularities and illegitimately in the order upon which a hearing is sought other than those set forth in the petition. All hearings of the department shall be open to the public.

(g) Upon receipt of such petition, if the issues raised in such petition have theretofore been adequately considered, the department shall determine the same by confirming without hearing its previous determination, or if such hearing is necessary to determine the issues raised, the department shall order a hearing thereon and consider and determine the matter or matters in question at such times as shall be prescribed. Notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be given to the petitioner and to such other persons as the department may find directly interested in such decision.

(h) Upon such investigation, if it shall be found that the order complained of is unjust or unreasonable the department shall substitute therefor such other order as shall be just and reasonable.

(i) Whenever at the time of the final determination upon such hearing it shall be found that further time is reasonably necessary for compliance with the order of the department, the department shall grant such time as may be reasonably necessary for such compliance.

(7) (a) Nothing contained in this subchapter may be construed to deprive the common council, the board of alderpersons, the board of trustees or the village board of any village or city, or a local board of health, as defined in s. 250.01 (3), of any power or jurisdiction over or relative to any place of employment or public building, provided that, whenever the department shall, by an order, fix a standard of safety or any hygienic condition for employment or places of employment or public buildings, the order shall, upon the filing by the department of a copy of the order...
with the clerk of the village or city to which it may apply, be held to amend or modify any similar conflicting local order in any particular matters governed by the order of the department. Thereafter no local officer may make or enforce any order contrary to the order of the department.

(b) Any person affected by any local order in conflict with an order of the department, may in the manner provided in s. 101.02 (6) (e) to (i), petition the department for a hearing on the ground that such local order is unreasonable and in conflict with the order of the department. The petition for such hearing shall conform to the requirements set forth for a petition in s. 101.02 (6) (e) to (i).

(c) Upon receipt of such petition the department shall order a hearing thereon, to consider and determine the issues raised by such appeal, such hearing to be held in the village, city or municipality where the local order appealed from was made. Notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be given to the petitioner and such other persons as the department may find directly interested in such decision, including the clerk of the municipality or town from which such appeal comes. If upon such investigation it shall be found that the local order appealed from is unreasonable and in conflict with the order of the department, the department may modify its order and shall substitute for the local order appealed from such order as shall be reasonable and legal in the premises, and thereafter the said local order shall, in such particulars, be void and of no effect.

(7e) (a) Notwithstanding sub. (7) (a), no city, village, or town may enact or enforce an ordinance related to fire safety that prohibits the seasonal placement of a Christmas tree in the rotunda of the state capitol building or in a church.

(b) If a city, village, or town has in effect on April 1, 2016, an ordinance that prohibits the seasonal placement of a Christmas tree in the rotunda of the state capitol building or in a church, the ordinance does not apply and may not be enforced.

(7m) Notwithstanding sub. (7) (a), no city, village, or town may make or enforce any ordinance that is applied to any multifamily dwelling, as defined in s. 101.971 (2), and that does not conform to subch. VI and this section or is contrary to an order of the department under this subchapter. Any provision of a contract between a city, village, or town and a property owner of a multifamily dwelling that requires the property owner to comply with an ordinance that does not conform to subch. VI and this section or is contrary to an order of the department under this subchapter may be waived by the property owner and if waived is void and unenforceable.

(7r) (a) Notwithstanding sub. (7) (a), no city, village, or town may enact or enforce an ordinance that establishes minimum standards for constructing, altering, or adding to public buildings or buildings that are places of employment unless that ordinance strictly conforms to the applicable rules under sub. (15) (j), except as provided in paras. (b) to (d) and sub. (7m).

(b) Notwithstanding par. (a), a town, village, or city may enact or enforce an ordinance establishing minimum standards for constructing, altering, or adding to public buildings or buildings that are places of employment that does not strictly conform to the applicable rules under sub. (15) (j) if all of the following apply:

1. The ordinance was enacted before May 1, 2013.
2. The ordinance was published by the town, village, or city in the manner required under s. 60.80, 61.50, or 62.11 (4).
3. The ordinance relates to fire detection, prevention, or suppression components of buildings.
4. The building is not a multifamily dwelling, as defined in s. 101.971 (2).
5. The ordinance is submitted to the department within 60 days after April 18, 2014.
6. The department determines that the ordinance requires standards that are at least as strict as the rules promulgated by the department.

(c) A town, village, or city may amend an ordinance that is enforceable under par. (b) if all of the following apply:

1. The amendment will not broaden the applicability of the ordinance to any building components that are not subject to the ordinance under par. (b) 3.
2. The amendment will not change the specific subject matter regulated by the ordinance.
3. The town, village, or city submits a copy of the enacted amendment to the department at least 120 days before the effective date of the amendment.
4. The town, village, or city publishes the enacted amendment in the manner required under s. 60.80, 61.50, or 62.11 (4) at least 120 days before the effective date of the amendment.
5. The department shall maintain a list of the ordinances that are enforceable under par. (b) and of the amendments that are enforceable under par. (c). The list shall be accessible to the public in electronic format, and shall include electronically photographed or scanned copies of the ordinances and amendments.
6. For an amendment submitted to the department under par. (c) 3., the department shall make it accessible as required under subd. 1. within 10 working days after receiving the amendment.

(e) Notwithstanding par. (a), a town, village, or city may enact and enforce an ordinance establishing a property maintenance code that is stricter than rules promulgated by the department under sub. (15) (j).

(f) Notwithstanding par. (a), a city of the 1st or 2nd class may enact and enforce an ordinance that relates to fire suppression that requires existing buildings to be altered to comply with the rules for the construction of buildings that are promulgated by the department under sub. (15) (j).

(6) (a) No action, proceeding or suit to set aside, vacate or annul any order of the department or to enjoin the enforcement thereof, shall be brought unless the plaintiff shall have applied to the department for a hearing thereon at the time and as provided in s. 101.02 (6) (e) to (i), and in the petition therefor shall have raised every issue raised in such action.

(b) Every order of the department shall, in every prosecution for violation thereof, be conclusively presumed to be just, reasonable and lawful, unless prior to the institution of prosecution for such violation a proceeding for judicial review of such order shall have been instituted, as provided in ch. 227.

(9) A substantial compliance with the requirements of this subchapter shall be sufficient to give effect to the orders of the department, and no order may be declared inoperative, illegal or void for any omission of a technical nature with respect to the requirements of this subchapter.

(10) Orders of the department under this subchapter shall be subject to review in the manner provided in ch. 227.

(11) Proof by any person, firm or corporation employing a contractor to construct, repair, alter or improve any building or structure, that such contractor in performing such work has failed to comply with any applicable order or regulation of the department promulgated under this chapter shall constitute a defense to any action for payment by such contractor to the extent that it shall bar recovery for any part of the work which fails to comply. Advancements paid to the contractor for work which fails to comply as well as any reasonable amount expended to effectuate compliance with any applicable order or regulation may be recovered from such contractor by way of counterclaim or in a separate action. This section shall not apply where plans or specifications were prepared by an architect or engineer licensed to do business in this state and the contract performed in accordance therewith.

(12) Every day during which any person or corporation, or any officer, agent or employee of a person or corporation, fails to observe and comply with any order of the department or to perform any duty specified under this subchapter shall constitute a

2015–16 Wisconsin Statutes updated through 2017 Wis. Act 136 and all Supreme Court and Controlled Substances Board Orders effective on or before February 3, 2018. Published and certified under s. 35.18. Changes effective after February 3, 2018 are designated by NOTES. (Published 2–3–18)
The attorney shall, at the time of
other representative of the department responsible for conducting
provided in s.

separate and distinct violation of the order or of the requirements
of this subchapter, whichever is applicable.

13. (a) If any employer, employee, owner, or other person violates this subchapter, or fails or refuses to perform any duty
specified under this subchapter, within the time prescribed by the
department, for which no penalty has been specifically provided,
or fails, neglects or refuses to obey any lawful order given or made
by the department, or any judgment or decree made by any court
in connection with this subchapter, for each such violation, failure
or refusal, such employer, employee, owner or other person shall
forfeit and pay into the state treasury a sum not less than $10 nor
more than $100 for each such offense.

(b) It shall be the duty of all officers of the state, the counties
and municipalities, upon request of the department, to enforce in
their respective departments, all lawful orders of the department,
insofar as the same may be applicable and consistent with the gen-
eral duties of such officers.

14. (a) The secretary or any examiner appointed by the sec-
retary may hold hearings and take testimony.

(b) Each witness who appears before the department by its
order shall receive for attendance the fees and mileage provided
for witnesses in civil cases in courts of record, which shall be
audited and paid by the state in the same manner as other expenses
are audited and paid, upon the presentation of properly verified
vouchers approved by the secretary, and charged to the proper
appropriation for the department. No witness subpoenaed at the
instance of an attorney under par. (cm) or at the instance of a party
other than the department is entitled to compensation from the
state for attendance or travel unless the department certifies that
the testimony was material to the matter investigated.

(c) The department or any party may in any investigation cause
the depositions of witnesses residing within or without the state to
be taken in the manner prescribed by law for like depositions in
civil actions in circuit courts. The expense incurred by the state
in the taking of such depositions shall be charged against the proper
appropriations for the department.

(cm) A party’s attorney of record may issue a subpoena to com-
pel the attendance of a witness or the production of evidence. A
subpoena issued by an attorney must be in substantially the same
form as provided in s. 805.07 (4) and must be served in the manner
provided in s. 805.07 (5). The attorney shall, at the time of
issuance, send a copy of the subpoena to the appeal tribunal or
other representative of the department responsible for conducting
the proceeding.

(d) A full and complete record shall be kept of all proceedings
had before the department on any investigation and all testimony
shall be taken down by the stenographer appointed by the depart-
ment.

15. (a) The department has such supervision of every
employment, place of employment and public building in this
state as is necessary adequately to enforce and administer all laws
and all lawful orders requiring such employment, place of
employment or public building to be safe, and requiring the pro-
tection of the life, health, safety and welfare of every employee in
such employment or place of employment and every frequenter of
such place of employment, and the safety of the public or tenants
in any public building. This paragraph does not apply to
occupational safety and health issues covered by standards estab-
lished and enforced by the federal occupational safety and health
administration.

(b) The department shall administer and enforce, so far as not
otherwise provided for in the statutes, the laws relating to laun-
dries, stores, licensed occupations, school attendance, bakeries,
intelligence offices and bureaus, manufacture of cigars, sweat-
shops, corn shredders, woodworking machines, fire escapes and
means of egress from buildings, scaffolds, hoists, ladders and
other matters relating to the erection, repair, alteration or painting
of buildings and structures, and all other laws protecting the life,
health, safety and welfare of employees in employments and
places of employment and frequencers of places of employment.

(c) Upon petition by any person that any employment or place
of employment or public building is not safe, the department shall
proceed, with or without notice, to make such investigation as
may be necessary to determine the matter complained of.

(d) After such hearing as may be necessary, the department
may enter such order relative thereto as may be necessary to ren-
der such employment or place of employment or public building
safe.

(e) Whenever the department shall learn that any employment
or place of employment or public building is not safe it may of its
own motion, summarily investigate the same, with or without
notice, and enter such order as may be necessary relative thereto.

(f) The department shall investigate, ascertain and determine
such reasonable classifications of persons, employments, places
of employment and public buildings, as shall be necessary to carry
out the purposes of this subchapter.

(g) The secretary or any deputy of the department may enter
any place of employment or public building, for the purpose of
collecting facts and statistics, examining the provisions made for
the health, safety and welfare of the employees, frequencers, the
public or tenants therein and bringing to the attention of every
employer or owner any law, or any order of the department, and
any failure on the part of such employer or owner to comply therewith. No employer or owner may refuse to admit the secretary or
any deputy of the department to his or her place of employment or
public building.

(h) The department shall investigate, ascertain, declare and
prescribe what safety devices, safeguards or other means or meth-
ods of protection are best adapted to render the employees of every
employment and place of employment and frequencers of every
place of employment safe, and to protect their welfare as required
by law or lawful orders.

(i) The department shall ascertain and fix such reasonable stan-
dards and shall prescribe, modify and enforce such reasonable
orders for the adoption of safety devices, safeguards and other
means or methods of protection to be as nearly uniform as pos-
sible, as may be necessary to carry out all laws and lawful orders
relative to the protection of the life, health, safety and welfare of
employees in employments and places of employment or fre-
counters of places of employment.

(j) The department shall ascertain, fix and order such reason-
able standards or rules for constructing, altering, adding to, repair-
ing, and maintaining public buildings and places of employment
in order to render them safe.

(jm) Paragraphs (a) to (j) do not apply to public employee
occupational safety and health issues covered under s. 101.055.

(k) Every employer and every owner shall furnish to the
department all information that the department requires to admin-
ister and enforce this subchapter, and shall provide specific
answers to all questions that the department asks relating to any
information that the department requires.

(L) Any employer receiving from the department any form
requesting information that the department requires to administer
and enforce this subchapter, along with directions to complete the
form, shall properly complete the form and answer fully and cor-
rectly each question asked in the form. If the employer is unable
to answer any question, the employer shall give a good and suffi-
cient reason for his or her inability to answer the question. The
employer’s answers shall be verified under oath by the employer,
or by the president, secretary or other managing officer of the cor-
poration, if the employer is a corporation, and the completed form
shall be returned to the department at its office within the period
fixed by the department.

16. The department shall comply with the requirements of
ch. 160 in the administration of any program, responsibility or
activity assigned or delegated to it by law.
101.02  REGULATION OF INDUSTRY, BUILDINGS AND SAFETY

(18) The department may establish a schedule of fees for publications and seminars provided by the department for which no fee is otherwise authorized, required or prohibited by statute. Fees established under this subsection for publications and seminars provided by the department may not exceed the actual cost incurred in providing those publications and seminars.

(19) (a) The department shall, after consulting with the department of health services, develop a report form to document contact with blood or body fluids that constitutes a significant exposure, for use under s. 252.15 (5g) (c). The form shall contain the following language for use by a person who may have had a significant exposure: “REMEMBER — WHEN YOU ARE INFECTED WITH AN HIV* RESULT BY USING THIS FORM, IT IS A VIOLATION OF THE LAW FOR YOU TO REVEAL TO ANYONE ELSE THE IDENTITY OF THE PERSON WHO IS THE SUBJECT OF THAT TEST RESULT. (PENALTY: POSSIBLE JAIL AND UP TO $50,000 FINE)”.

(b) The department shall determine whether a report form that is not the report form under par. (a) that is used or proposed for use to document significant exposure to blood or body fluids, is substantially equivalent to the report form under par. (a).

(20) (a) For purposes of this subsection, “license” means a license, permit, or certificate of certification or registration issued by the department for an occupation or profession under s. 101.15 (2) (e), 101.16 (3g), 101.17, 101.178 (2) or (3) (a), 101.63 (2) or (2m), 101.95, 101.951, 101.952, 101.96 (2), 101.985 (1) to (3), 145.02 (4), 145.035, 145.045, 145.15, 145.16, 145.165, 145.17, 145.175, 145.18, or 167.10 (6m) or under rules promulgated under ch. 101 or 145.

(b) Except as provided in par. (e), the department of safety and professional services may not issue or renew a license unless each applicant who is an individual provides the department of safety and professional services with his or her social security number and each applicant that is not an individual provides the department of safety and professional services with its federal employer identification number. The department of safety and professional services may not disclose the social security number or the federal employer identification number of an applicant for a license or certificate of certification or registration issued by the department of health services, develop a report form to document contact with blood or body fluids that constitutes a significant exposure, for use under s. 252.15 (5g) (c). The form shall contain the following language for use by a person who may have had a significant exposure: “REMEMBER — WHEN YOU ARE INFECTED WITH AN HIV* RESULT BY USING THIS FORM, IT IS A VIOLATION OF THE LAW FOR YOU TO REVEAL TO ANYONE ELSE THE IDENTITY OF THE PERSON WHO IS THE SUBJECT OF THAT TEST RESULT. (PENALTY: POSSIBLE JAIL AND UP TO $50,000 FINE)”.

(c) As provided in the memorandum of understanding under s. 49.857, the department of safety and professional services may not issue or renew a license if the applicant or licensee is delinquent in making court−ordered payments of child or family support, maintenance, birth expenses, medical expenses or other expenses related to the support of a child or former spouse or if the applicant or licensee fails to comply, after appropriate notice, with a subpoena or warrant issued by the department of children and families or a county child support agency under s. 59.53 (5) and relating to paternity or child support proceedings.

(d) As provided in the memorandum of understanding under s. 49.857, the department shall restrict or suspend a license issued by the department if the licensee is delinquent in making court−ordered payments of child or family support, maintenance, birth expenses, medical expenses or other expenses related to the support of a child or former spouse or if the licensee fails to comply, after appropriate notice, with a subpoena or warrant issued by the department of children and families or a county child support agency under s. 59.53 (5) and relating to paternity or child support proceedings.

(e) 1. If an applicant who is an individual does not have a social security number, the applicant, as a condition of applying for or applying to renew a license shall submit a statement made or subscribed under oath or affirmation to the department of safety and professional services that the applicant does not have a social security number. The form of the statement shall be prescribed by the department of children and families.

2. Any license issued or renewed in reliance upon a false statement submitted by an applicant under subd. 1. is invalid.

(22) (a) In this subsection, “insulating concrete form” means a hollow expandable polystyrene form that is filled with concrete.

(b) Except as provided in par. (c), no later than April 1, 2007, the department shall provide a designation on every standard building permit form prescribed by the department under this chapter to indicate whether insulating concrete forms are being used in the construction of the building for which the permit is issued.

(c) No later than June 1, 2006, the department shall provide the designation described under par. (b) on all electronic versions of every standard building permit form prescribed by the department under this chapter.

(23) The department shall include the following language on every standard building permit form prescribed by the department under this chapter: “YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS CONCERNING CONSTRUCTION NEAR OR ON WETLANDS, LAKES, AND STREAMS. WETLANDS THAT ARE NOT ASSOCIATED WITH OPEN WATER CAN BE DIFFICULT TO IDENTIFY. FAILURE TO COMPLY MAY RESULT IN REMOVAL OR MODIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION THAT VIOLATES THE LAW OR OTHER PENALTIES OR COSTS. FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.”
RESOURCES WETLANDS IDENTIFICATION WEB PAGE OR CONTACT A DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES SERVICE CENTER.”

(24) (a) In this subsection:
1. “Instruction” means any education, training, instruction or other service related to an occupation or profession.
2. “License” means a license, permit, or certificate of certification or registration issued by the department for an occupation or profession under s. 101.15 (2) (e), 101.16 (3g), 101.17, 101.178 (2) or (3) (a), 101.63 (2) or (2m), 101.653, 101.654, 101.73 (5) or (6), 101.82 (1m), (1v), and (2), 101.935, 101.95, 101.951, 101.952, 101.985 (1) to (3), 145.02 (4), 145.035, 145.045, 145.15, 145.16, 145.165, 145.17, 145.175, 145.18, or 167.10 (6m) or under rules promulgated under ch. 101 or 145.

(b) The department shall count any relevant instruction that an applicant for a license has obtained in connection with the military service, as defined in s. 111.32 (12g), toward satisfying the requirements for instruction for that license if the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that the instruction obtained by the applicant is substantially equivalent to the instruction required for the license.


101.027 Energy conservation code for public buildings and places of employment. (1) In this section, “energy conservation code” means the energy conservation code promulgated by the department that sets design requirements for construction and equipment for the purpose of energy conservation in public buildings and places of employment.

(2) The department shall review the energy conservation code and shall promulgate rules that change the requirements of the energy conservation code to improve energy conservation. No rule may be promulgated that has not taken into account the cost of the energy conservation code requirement, as changed by the rule, in relationship to the benefits derived from that requirement, including the reasonably foreseeable economic and environmental benefits to the state from any reduction in the use of imported fossil fuel. The proposed rules changing the energy conservation code shall be submitted to the legislature in the manner provided under s. 227.19. In conducting a review under this subsection, the department shall consider incorporating, into the energy conservation code, design requirements from the most current national energy efficiency design standards, including the International Energy Conservation Code or an energy efficiency code other than the International Energy Conservation Code if that energy efficiency code is used to prescribe design requirements.
for the purpose of conserving energy in buildings and is generally accepted and used by engineers and the construction industry.

(3) (a) The department shall begin a review under sub. (2) whenever one of the following occurs:

2. Three years have passed from the date on which the department last submitted to the legislature proposed rules changing the energy conservation code.

(b) The department shall complete a review under sub. (2) as follows:

1. If the department begins a review under sub. (2) because a revision of the International Energy Conservation Code is published, the department shall complete its review of the energy conservation code, as defined in sub. (1), and submit to the legislature proposed rules changing the energy conservation code, as defined in sub. (1), no later than 18 months after the date on which the revision of the International Energy Conservation Code is published.
2. If the department begins a review under sub. (2) because 3 years have passed from the date on which the department last submitted to the legislature proposed rules changing the energy conservation code, the department shall complete its review of the energy conservation code and submit to the legislature proposed rules changing the energy conservation code no later than 9 months after the last day of the 3-year period.


Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 363, Wis. adm. code.

101.03 Testimonial powers of secretary and deputy. The secretary or any deputy secretary may certify to official acts, and take testimony.

History: 1971 c. 228 s. 21; Stats. 1971 s. 101.03; 1977 c. 29; 1995 a. 27.

101.05 Exempt buildings and projects. (1) No building code adopted by the department under this chapter shall affect buildings located on research or laboratory farms of public universities or other state institutions and used primarily for housing livestock or other agricultural purposes.

(2) A bed and breakfast establishment, as defined under s. 97.01 (1g), is not subject to building codes adopted by the department under this subchapter.

(3) No standard, rule, code or regulation of the department under this subchapter applies to construction undertaken by the state for the purpose of renovation of the state capitol building.

(4) No standard, rule, order, code or regulation adopted, promulgated, enforced or administered by the department under this chapter applies to a rural school building if all of the following are satisfied:

(a) The school building consists of one classroom.
(b) The school building is used as a school that is operated by and for members of a bona fide religious denomination in accordance with the teachings and beliefs of the denomination.
(c) The teachings and beliefs of the bona fide religious denomination that operates the school prohibit the use of certain products, devices or designs that are necessary to comply with a standard, rule, code or regulation adopted, promulgated, enforced or administered by the department under this chapter.

(5) No standard, rule, order, code, or regulation adopted, promulgated, enforced, or administered by the department under s. 101.025, 101.027, 101.12, 101.121, or 101.125 to 101.135 applies to a building used for farming, as defined by the department by rule.


Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 361, Wis. adm. code.

101.055 Public employee safety and health. (1) INTENT. It is the intent of this section to give employees of the state, of any agency and of any political subdivision of this state rights and protections relating to occupational safety and health equivalent to those granted to employees in the private sector under the occupational safety and health act of 1970 (5 USC 5108, 5314, 5315 and 7902; 15 USC 633 and 636; 18 USC 1114; 29 USC 553 and 651 to 678; 42 USC 3142–1 and 49 USC 1421).

(2) DEFINITIONS. In this section, unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) “Agency” means an office, department, independent agency, authority, institution, association, society, or other body in state government created or authorized to be created by the constitution or any law, and includes the legislature and the courts.
(b) “Public employee” or “employee” means any employee of the state, of any agency or of any political subdivision of the state.
(c) “Public employee representative” or “employee representative” means an authorized collective bargaining agent, an employee who is a member of a workplace safety committee or any person chosen by one or more public employees to represent those employees.
(d) “Public employer” or “employer” means the state, any agency or any political subdivision of the state.

(3) STANDARDS. (a) The department shall adopt, by administrative rule, standards to protect the safety and health of public employees. The standards shall provide protection at least equal to that provided to private sector employees under standards promulgated by the federal occupational safety and health administration, but no rule may be adopted by the department which defines a substance as a “toxic substance” solely because it is listed in the latest printed edition of the national institute for occupational safety and health registry of toxic effects of chemical substances. The department shall revise the safety and health standards adopted for public employees as necessary to provide protection at least equal to that provided to private sector employees under federal occupational safety and health administration standards, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. Notwithstanding ss. 35.93 and 227.21, if the standards adopted by the department are identical to regulations adopted by a federal agency, the standards need not be published in full in the Wisconsin administrative code and register as provided in ss. 35.93 and 227.21 if the identical federal regulations are made available to the public at a reasonable cost and promulgated in accordance with ch. 227, except s. 227.21. The department may provide to the legislative reference bureau one or more Web addresses to provide electronic access to any standards adopted under this paragraph for publication in conjunction with the publication of the Wisconsin administrative code and register under s. 35.93.

(b) Standards adopted by the department shall contain appropriate provisions for informing employees about hazards in the workplace, precautions to be taken and emergency treatment practices to be used in the event of an accident or overexposure to a toxic substance. Standards shall include provisions for providing information to employees through posting, labeling or other suitable means. Where appropriate, standards adopted by the department shall contain provisions for the use of protective equipment and technological procedures to control hazards.

(c) Standards adopted by the department relating to toxic substances or harmful physical agents, such as noise, temperature extremes and radiation, shall assure to the extent feasible that no employee will suffer impairment of health or functional capacity through regular exposure. Where appropriate, standards adopted by the department relating to toxic substances and physical agents shall require the monitoring and measuring of employees’ exposure to the substance or agent.

(d) No standards adopted under this subsection may require a member of a volunteer or paid fire department maintained by a political subdivision of this state to complete more than 60 hours of training prior to participating in structural fire fighting.

(4) VARIANCES. (a) Procedure. A public employer may apply to the department for a temporary variance under par. (b), an experimental variance under par. (c) or a permanent variance under par. (d) to any standard adopted under sub. (3) by filing a
petition with the department specifying the standard for which the public employer seeks a variance and the reasons for which the variance is sought. In addition, the public employer seeking the variance shall provide a copy of the application to the appropriate public employee representatives and post a statement at the place where notices to employees are normally posted. The posted statement shall summarize the application, specify a place where employees may examine the application and inform employees of their right to request a hearing. Upon receipt of a written request by the employer, an affected employee or a public employee representative, the department shall hold a hearing on the application for a variance and may make further investigations. If a hearing has been requested, the department may not issue a variance until a hearing has been held. A variance issued under par. (b), (c) or (d) shall prescribe the methods and conditions which the employer must adopt and maintain while the variance is in effect.

(b) Temporary variance. The department may grant a temporary variance before a standard goes into effect if the public employer complies with par. (a) and establishes that it is unable to comply with a standard by the standard’s effective date because of nonavailability of professional or technical personnel or necessary materials or equipment or because necessary construction or alteration of facilities cannot be completed by the effective date. The employer shall also show that it is taking all available steps to safeguard employees against the hazard covered by the standard from which the variance is sought and shall possess and describe a program for coming into compliance with the standard as quickly as possible. If a hearing is requested, the department may state in writing that noncompliance with the standard is permitted for 180 days or until a decision is made after the hearing, whichever is earlier. A temporary variance shall be in effect for the period of time needed by the employer to achieve compliance with the standard or for one year, whichever is shorter. A temporary variance may be renewed no more than twice, and only if the public employer files an application for renewal at least 90 days before expiration of the temporary variance and complies with this paragraph and par. (a). (c) Experimental variance. The department may grant an experimental variance if the public employer complies with par. (a) and the department determines that the variance is necessary to permit the employer to participate in an experiment approved by the department to demonstrate or validate new or improved techniques to safeguard the health or safety of employees. (d) Permanent variance. The department may grant a permanent variance if the public employer complies with par. (a) and the department finds the employer has demonstrated by a preponderance of evidence that the conditions and methods the employer uses or proposes to use provide employment or a place of employment which is as safe and healthful as that provided under the standard from which the employer seeks a permanent variance. A permanent variance may be modified or revoked upon application by the employer, an affected employee, a public employee representative or the department and after opportunity for a hearing, but not sooner than 6 months after issuance of the permanent variance.

(5) INSPECTIONS. (a) A public employee or public employee representative who believes that a safety or health standard or variance is being violated, or that a situation exists which poses a recognized hazard likely to cause death or serious physical harm, may request the department to conduct an inspection. The department shall provide forms which may be used to make a request for an inspection. If the employee or public employee representative requesting the inspection designates that person’s name shall not be disclosed to the employer or any other person, including any agency except the department. If the department decides not to make an inspection, it shall notify in writing any employee or public employee representative making a written request. A decision by the department not to make an inspection in response to a request under this subsection is reviewable by the department under sub. (6) (a) 3. and is subject to judicial review under sub. (6) (a) 4. (b) An authorized representative of the department may enter the place of employment of a public employer at reasonable times, within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner to determine whether that employer is complying with safety and health standards and variances adopted under subs. (3) and (4) or to investigate any situation which poses a recognized hazard likely to cause death or serious physical harm to a public employee regardless of whether a standard is being violated. No public employer may refuse to allow a representative of the department to inspect a place of employment. If an employer attempts to prevent a representative of the department from conducting an inspection, the department may obtain an inspection warrant under s. 66.0119. No notice may be given before conducting an inspection under this paragraph unless that notice is expressly authorized by the secretary or is necessary to enhance the effectiveness of the inspection.

(c) A representative of the employer and a public employee representative shall be permitted to accompany a representative of the department on an inspection made under this subsection to aid in the inspection and to notify the inspector of any possible violations of a safety and health standard or variance. The department shall state in writing that noncompliance with the standard is permitted for 6 months after issuance of the permanent variance if the public employer complies with par. (d) and establishes that it is unable to correct the violation. The department shall send a copy of the order to the top elected official of the political subdivision of which the public employer is a part and to the appropriate collective bargaining agent of the employees affected by the violation cited in the order, if a collective bargaining agent exists. If the order is issued as a result of an inspection requested by an employee or public employee representative, the department shall also send a copy of the order to that employee or public employee.
representative. Upon receipt of an order, the employer shall post the order at or near the site of violation for 3 days, or until the violation is abated, whichever is longer. The order shall be posted regardless of whether there has been a petition for a variance under sub. (4) or for a hearing under subd. 3. The employer shall ensure that the order is not altered, defaced or covered by other materials.

2. ‘Decision not to issue.’ If the department decides not to issue an order in response to a request for inspection filed under sub. (5) (a), it shall mail written notice of that decision to the public employee or public employee representative who requested the investigation. A decision under this subdivision is reviewable by the department under subd. 3.

3. ‘Review by department.’ A public employer or employee affected by an order or decision issued by the department under subd. 1. or 2. or sub. (5) (a) may obtain review of the order or decision by filing with the department a petition requesting a hearing and specifying the modification or change desired in the order or decision. A petition for a hearing must be filed with the department not later than 30 days after the order is issued or the written notification is mailed. If the department denies the request for a hearing, the denial shall be in writing and shall state the reasons for denial. If the department holds a hearing, it shall issue an order affirming, vacating or modifying the order or decision under subd. 1. or 2. or sub. (5) (a), within 30 days after the close of the hearing.

4. ‘Judicial review.’ Orders and denials of requests for hearings under subd. 3. are subject to judicial review under ch. 227.

(7) EMPLOYER OBBLIGATIONS FOR RECORD KEEPING AND NOTIFICATION. (a) A public employer shall maintain records of work-related injuries and illnesses and shall make reports of these injuries and illnesses to the department at time intervals specified by rule of the department. These records shall be available to the department, the employer’s employees and the employees’ representatives. This paragraph does not authorize disclosure of patient health care records except as provided in ss. 146.82 and 146.83.

(b) A public employer shall maintain records of employee exposures to toxic materials and harmful physical agents which are required by safety and health standards adopted under sub. (3) to be monitored or measured. A representative of the department and any affected public employee and his or her public employee representative shall be permitted to observe the monitoring and measuring and shall have access to the employer’s records of the monitoring and measuring. This paragraph does not authorize disclosure of patient health care records except as provided in ss. 146.82 and 146.83.

(c) A public employer shall promptly notify a public employee who has been or is being exposed to any toxic material or harmful physical agent at a level which exceeds that prescribed by the safety and health standards of the department and shall inform that public employee of any corrective action being taken.

(d) A public employer shall notify its employees of their protections and rights under this section by posting a summary of these protections and rights in the place of employment where notices to employees are usually posted.

(e) When a representative of the department enters a public employer’s place of employment to make an inspection, the employer shall notify an appropriate representative of any collective bargaining unit which represents the employer’s employees. The employer shall give the name of the collective bargaining unit representatives notified of the inspection to the department representative making the inspection.

(8) PROTECTION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES EXERCISING THEIR RIGHTS. (ag) In this subsection, “division of equal rights” means the division of equal rights in the department of workforce development acting under the authority provided in s. 106.54 (4).

(ar) No public employer may discharge or otherwise discriminate against any public employee it employs because the public employee filed a request with the department, instituted or caused to be instituted any action or proceeding relating to occupational safety and health matters under this section, testified or will testify in such a proceeding, reasonably refused to perform a task which represents a danger of serious injury or death or exercised any other right related to occupational safety and health which is afforded by this section.

(b) A public employee who believes that he or she has been discharged or otherwise discriminated against by a public employer in violation of par. (ar) may file a complaint with the division of equal rights alleging discrimination or discharge, within 30 days after the employee received knowledge of the discrimination or discharge.

(c) Upon receipt of a complaint, the division of equal rights shall, except as provided in s. 320.45 (1m), investigate the complaint and determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a violation of par. (ar) has occurred. If the division of equal rights finds probable cause it shall attempt to resolve the complaint by conference, conciliation or persuasion. If the complaint is not resolved, the division of equal rights shall hold a hearing on the complaint within 60 days after receipt of the complaint unless both parties to the proceeding agree otherwise. Within 30 days after the close of the hearing, the division of equal rights shall issue its decision. If the division of equal rights determines that a violation of par. (ar) has occurred, it shall order appropriate relief for the employee, including restoration of the employee to his or her former position with back pay, and shall order any action necessary to ensure that no further discrimination occurs. If the division of equal rights determines that there has been no violation of par. (ar), it shall issue an order dismissing the complaint.

(d) Orders of the division of equal rights under this subsection are subject to judicial review under ch. 227.

101.10 Storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia; theft of anhydrous ammonia and anhydrous ammonia equipment. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) “Agricultural activity” means planting, cultivating, propagating, fertilizing, nurturing, producing, harvesting, or manufacturing agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, or dairy products; forest products; livestock; wildlife; poultry; bees; fish; shellfish; or any products of livestock, wildlife, poultry, bees, fish, or shellfish.

(b) “Anhydrous ammonia equipment” means any equipment that is used in the application of anhydrous ammonia for an agri-
cultural purpose or that is used to store, hold, transport, or transfer anhydrous ammonia.

(c) “Transfer” means to remove from a container.

(2) RULES. The department shall promulgate rules that pre-
scribe reasonable standards relating to the safe storage and han-
dling of anhydrous ammonia.

(3) PROHIBITIONS. No person may do any of the following:
(a) Store, hold, or transport anhydrous ammonia in a container
that does not meet all applicable requirements established by rules
of the department promulgated under sub. (2).
(b) Transfer or attempt to transfer anhydrous ammonia into a
container that does not meet all applicable requirements estab-
lished by rules of the department promulgated under sub. (2).
(c) Transfer or attempt to transfer anhydrous ammonia without
the consent of the owner of the anhydrous ammonia.
(d) Intentionally cause damage to anhydrous ammonia equip-
ment without the consent of the owner of the anhydrous ammonia
equipment.
(e) Intentionally take, carry away, use, conceal, or retain pos-
session of anhydrous ammonia belonging to another or anhydrous
ammonia equipment belonging to another, without the other’s
consent and with intent to deprive the owner permanently of pos-
session of the anhydrous ammonia or anhydrous ammonia equip-
ment.
(f) Intentionally release or allow the escape of anhydrous ammonia
belonging to another into the atmosphere. This para-
graph does not apply if the owner has authorized the actor to exer-
cise control over the anhydrous ammonia or has consented to its
release.

(4) PENALTIES. (a) Any person who violates a rule of the
department promulgated under sub. (2) may be required to forfeit
not less than $10 nor more than $100 for each violation.
(b) Except as provided in par. (c), any person who violates
(3) is guilty of a Class I felony. Notwithstanding s. 101.02 (12),
each act in violation of sub. (3) constitutes a separate offense.
(c) Any person who violates sub. (3) (a) or (b) while perform-
ing an agricultural activity or while performing an activity related
to the construction, repair, alteration, location, installation,
inspection, or operation of anhydrous ammonia equipment with
the consent of the owner of the anhydrous ammonia equipment
may be required to forfeit not less than $10 nor more than $100 for
each violation.


Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 343, Wis. adm. code.

11.11 Employer’s duty to furnish safe employment
and place. (1) Every employer shall furnish employment
which shall be safe for the employees therein and shall furnish
a place of employment which shall be safe for employees therein
and for frequenters thereof and shall furnish and use safety
deVICES and safeguards, and shall adopt and use methods and pro-
cesses reasonably adequate to render such employment and places
of employment safe, and shall do every other thing reasonably
necessary to protect the life, health, safety, and welfare of such
employees and frequenters. Every employer and every owner of
a place of employment or a public building now or hereafter con-
structed shall so construct, repair or maintain such place of
employment or public building as to render the same safe.

(2) (a) No employer shall require, permit or suffer any
employee to go or be in any employment or place of employment
which is not safe, and no such employer shall fail to furnish, pro-
vide and use safety devices and safeguards, or fail to adopt and use
methods and processes reasonably adequate to render such
employment and place of employment safe, and no such employer
shall fail or neglect to do every other thing reasonably necessary
to protect the life, health, safety or welfare of such employees and
frequenters; and no employer or owner, or other person shall here-
after construct or occupy or maintain any place of employment,
or public building, that is not safe, nor prepare plans which shall
fail to provide for making the same safe.

(b) No employee shall remove, dispose, damage, destroy or
carry off any safety device or safeguard furnished and provided
for use in any employment or place of employment, nor interfere
in any way with the use thereof by any other person, nor shall any
such employee interfere with the use of any method or process
adopted for the protection of any employee in such employment
or place of employment or frequentor of such place of employ-
ment, nor fail or neglect to do every other thing reasonably neces-
sary to protect the life, health, safety or welfare of such employees
or frequenters.

(3) This section applies to community−based residential facil-
ities as defined in s. 50.01 (1g).

History: 1971 c. 185; Stats. 1971 s. 101.11; 1975 c. 413; 1987 a. 161 s. 13m.

Cross-reference: See also chs. SPS 361, 362, 363, 364, and 365, Wis. adm. code.

Ordinary negligence can be compared with negligence founded upon the safe place
statute. In making the comparison, a violation of the statute is not to be
considered necessarily as contributing more than the common−law contributory negligence.


When an apartment complex was managed for a fee by a management company,
the company was carrying on a business there. Reduction of rent to one of the tenants
for caretaking services constituted employment on the premises. A tenant who fell
while parking the tenant’s car in the parking lot after the caretaker knew of the condition
had only proven negli-
gence in maintaining the premises. Witkka v. Hartnell, 46 Wis. 2d 374, 175 N.W.2d 248 (1970).

A public sidewalk is not made a place of employment merely because an employer
constructed it and kept it free of ice and snow. Petrovski v. Eaton Yale & Towne, Inc.
47 Wis. 2d 617, 178 N.W.2d 53 (1970).

The fact that a violation of the safe place statute is found puts the burden on the
owner to rebut the presumption of causation but does not establish as a matter of law
that the defendant’s negligence was greater than the plaintiff’s. Frederick v. Hotel
Investments, Inc. 48 Wis. 2d 429, 180 N.W.2d 562 (1970).

A store must be held to have had constructive notice of a dangerous condition when
it displayed shaved cream in spray cans on a counter and a 70−year old woman fell
in cream sprayed on the white floor. Steinhorst v. H. C. Prange Co. 48 Wis. 2d 679, 180 N.W.2d 525 (1970).

The mere existence of a step up into a hospital lavatory was not an unsafe condition.
Prelipp v. Wausau Memorial Hospital, 50 Wis. 2d 27, 183 N.W.2d 24 (1971).

Failure to light a parking lot can support a safe place action, but the evidence must
show how long the light was burned out to constitute constructive notice. Low v.
Siewert, 54 Wis. 2d 251, 195 N.W.2d 451 (1972).

A parking lot owned by a city that is a continuation of a street parking lot used by
the public for attending the city zoo and the store, even though maintained by the pri-
ivate property owner, is not a place of employment. Gordon v. Schultz Savo Stores,
Inc. 54 Wis. 2d 609, 196 N.W.2d 633 (1972).

Detailed construction specifications and the presence of engineers to insure com-
pliance does not manifest control over the project so as to make the commission
liable. Berger v. Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of Milwaukee, 56 Wis. 2d 741,
180 N.W.2d 87 (1973).

In a safe place action the employee’s contributory negligence is less when his or
her act or omission has been committed in the performance of job duties. McCrossen v.
Nekoosa−Edwards Paper Co. 59 Wis. 2d 245, 208 N.W.2d 148 (1973).

An employer may be held liable under the safe place statute for a fee for a place of
employment only if for a fee constitutes a place of employment. Any distinction between
licensees and invitees is irrelevant, and the statute imposes a
higher duty as to safety than the common law. Gould v. Allstar Insurance Co.
59 Wis. 2d 255, 208 N.W.2d 388 (1973).

A private road on the ground of a private racetrack that connected the track and
a parking lot was subject to this section as to frequenters. Gross v. Denow, 61 Wis.
2d 40, 212 N.W.2d 2 (1973).

An one−eighth−inch variance in elevation between the sides of a ramp joint was too
slight, as a matter of law, to constitute a violation of the safe place statute. Balas v.
St. Sebastian’s Congregation, 66 Wis. 2d 421, 225 N.W.2d 428 (1975).

The employee may be held liable under the safe place statute only for failing to
construct or maintain safety structures such as fences, but also for knowingly permit-
ning employees or frequenters to venture into a dangerous area. Kaiser v. Cook,
67 Wis. 2d 260, 227 N.W.2d 50 (1975).

The safe place statute applies only to unsafe physical conditions, not to activities
conducted on a premises. Korenak v. Curative Workshop Adult Rehabilitation Cen-
ters, Inc. 77 Wis. 2d 77, 237 N.W.2d 43 (1976).

The duty to furnish a safe place of employment to employees does not impose a
duty on a contractor for subcontractor’s employees. A contractor can owe a duty to
employees, but only when a hazardous condition is under the supervision or control
of the contractor. Barth v. Downey Co., Inc. 71 Wis. 2d 775, 239 N.W.2d 92 (1976).

Retention of control and supervision is required for recovery against a general con-
tractor by a subcontractor’s employee. Lehman v. Circle Construction Co., Inc.
72 Wis. 2d 485, 240 N.W.2d 179 (1976).

The length of time a safe place defect must exist, in order to impose constructive
notice of it on an owner, varies according to the nature of the business, the nature of
the guest or invitee, and the public policy involved. May v. Skinner Oil Co. 83 Wis.
2d 30, 264 N.W.2d 574 (1978).

In safe place cases, comparative negligence instructions need not direct the jury to
consider the defendant’s higher duty of care. Brens v. Bischoff, 89 Wis. 2d 80, 277
N.W.2d 854 (1979).

Indemnity in a safe place action creates an effect identical to that of contribution.
Barrows v. J. H. Findorff & Sons, Inc. 89 Wis. 2d 444, 278 N.W.2d 827 (1979).
REGULATION OF INDUSTRY, BUILDINGS AND SAFETY

A non-negligent indemnitor is liable to an indemnatee whose breach of a safe place duty was solely responsible for damages under the circumstances of the case. Dykstra v. Arthur G. McKee & Co. 92 Wis. 2d 17, 284 N.W.2d 692 (Cl. App. 1979); aff'd, 94 Wis. 2d 301, 291 N.W.2d 201 (1980). Architects have liability under the safe place statute only if they have a right of supervision and control, which must be determined from the agreement between the owner and the architect. If the duty of care is delegable, Hortman v. Becker Construction Co., Inc. 92 Wis. 2d 210, 284 N.W.2d 621 (1979).

“Safe employment” and “safe place of employment” are distinguished. There is a difference between employment to employees that does not extend to frequent customers, Leitner v. Milwaukee County, 94 Wis. 2d 186, 287 N.W.2d 803 (1980).

Evidence of a prior accident was admissible to prove notice of an unsafe condition, Cullen v. Morgan, 94 Wis. 2d 218, 288 N.W.2d 146 (Cl. App. 1979).

That a lease allocates safe places between an owner and an employer/tenant does not nullify mutually shared statutory duties. Hannebaum v. Driehaus & Bonnier, 162 Wis. 2d 831, 497 N.W.2d 990 (Cl. App. 1992).

The safe place duty to keep a swimming pool in a condition to protect customers from injury was overcome when a person unreasonably dove into a pool of unknown depth, Hall v. Murr, 343 Wis. 2d 347, 833 N.W.2d 332 (Ct. App. 2013).

A county house of correction is subject to the safe place statute. Henderson v. Milwaukee County, 198 Wis. 2d 748, 543 N.W.2d 544 (Cl. App. 1995).

The obligation of a lessor of a building is limited to structural or physical defects. A temporary condition maintained by the lessee does not impose safe place liability on the lessor. Dorny v. Milwaukee Area Technical Coll. Bd. 225 Wis. 2d 794, 594 N.W.2d 403 (Cl. App. 1999), 97–3040.

A defect is “structural” if it resulted from materials used in its construction or from improper construction. Conditions “associated with the structure” that involve the structure being out of repair or not being maintained in a safe manner.

An owner sustains safe place liability for a structural defect regardless of knowledge of the defect, unless the conditions related to the structure, without actual or constructive notice. Barry v. Employers Mutual Casualty Co. 2001 WI 101, 245 Wis. 2d 560, 630 N.W.2d 517, 98–2589.

The obligation of employers and property owners under this section are non-delegable. Barry v. Employers Mutual Casualty Co. 2001 WI 101, 245 Wis. 2d 560, 630 N.W.2d 517, 98–2589.

This section does not apply to unsafe conditions caused by an injured party’s own negligence or recklessness. If a structure’s alleged disrepair requires reckless or negligent behavior on the part of the claimant to claim, the claimant does not and so may not be construed as having caused the injury. Hoffland v. St. Catherine’s Hospital, 2003 WI 77, 262 Wis. 2d 539, 664 N.W.2d 545, 00–2467.

Land that is merely appurtenant to a place where business is carried on is not a place of employment, S. 101.11(1). An owner must have ownership, custody, or control of the place of employment and the premises, apart from the accident. An owner of property who does not have ownership, custody, or control of the place cannot be liable for injuries sustained at the place. Binsfeld v. Conrad, 2004 WI App 77, 272 Wis. 2d 341, 679 N.W.2d 341, 03–1077.

Evidence of a prior accident was admissible to prove notice of an unsafe condition. The record relied on, generally, the length of time that the unsafe condition existed is required to establish it. Constructive notice, without a showing of temporal evidence of the unsafe condition, may be imputed in a narrow showing of temporal evidence of the unsafe condition, may be imputed in a narrow showing of temporal evidence of the unsafe condition, may be imputed in a narrow showing of temporal evidence of the unsafe condition.

A “structural defect” for which an owner sustains safe place liability for the defect regardless of knowledge of the defect arises from design or construction flaws when a building element is put in place, whether as an original part of a structure or as a replacement. This contrasts with defects of a structure that were initially safe, but then developed into a hazard. Wagner v. Cincinnati Casualty Co. 2011 WI App 85, 334 Wis. 2d 516, 800 N.W.2d 27, 10–1915.

A deficiency of asbestos in the soil during and following routine repairs to defendant’s buildings constituted an unsafe condition associated with the premises. Viola v. Wisconsin Electric Power Co. 2014 WI App 5, 352 Wis. 2d 541, 842 N.W.2d 515, 12–0702.


Under the safe place statute, an owner is only absolved of its statutory duty if it relinquishes complete control of the premises to a contractor, and the premises are in a safe condition at that time. The owner must have control over the place such that it carries out its duty to furnish a safe place of employment, control and custody of the premises need not be exclusive, nor is it necessary to have control for all purposes. Anderson v. P&G Paper Products Co. 924 F. Supp. 2d 996 (2013).

101.111 Excavations; protection of adjoining property and buildings. (1) DEFINITION. In this section "excavator" means any owner of an interest in land making or causing to be made an excavation.

(2) CAVE-IN PREVENTION. Any excavator shall protect the excavation site in such a manner so as to prevent the soil of adjoining property from caving in or settling.

(3) LIABILITY FOR UNDERPINNING AND FOUNDATION EXTENSIONS. (a) If the excavation is made to a depth of 12 feet or less below grade, the excavator may not be held liable for the expense of any necessary underpinning or extension of the foundations of buildings.

(b) If the excavation is made to a depth in excess of 12 feet below grade, the excavator shall be liable for the expense of any necessary underpinning or extension of the foundations of adjoining buildings below the depth of 12 feet below grade. The owners of adjoining buildings shall be liable for the expense of any necessary underpinning or extension of the foundations of their buildings to the depth of 12 feet below grade.

(4) NOTICE. Unless waived by adjoining owners, at least 30 days prior to commencing the excavation the excavator shall notify, in writing, all owners of adjoining buildings of his or her intention to excavate. The notice shall state that adjoining buildings may require permanent protection. The owners of adjoining property shall have access to the excavation site for the purpose of protecting their buildings.

(5) EMPLOYEES NOT LIABLE. No worker who is an employee of an excavator may be held liable for his or her employer’s failure to comply with this section.

(6) FAILURE TO COMPLY. INJUNCTION. If any excavator fails to comply with this section, any aggrieved person may commence an action to obtain an order under ch. 813 directing such excavator to comply with this section and restraining the excavator from further violation thereof. If the aggrieved person prevails in the action, he or she shall be reimbursed for all his or her costs and disbursements together with such actual attorney fees as may be approved by the court.

(7) APPLICATION OF THIS SECTION. (a) Subject to par. (b), this section applies to any excavation made after January 1, 1978.

(b) This section does not apply to any excavation made under a contract awarded on or before January 1, 1978.

History: 1977 c. 88.

Cross-reference: See also s. SPS 362.3300, Wis. adm. code.

101.12 Approval and inspection of public buildings and places of employment and components. (1) Except for plans that are reviewed by the department of health services under ss. 50.02 (2) (b), 50.025, 50.36 (2), or 50.92 (3m), the department shall require the submission of essential drawings, calculations and specifications for public buildings, public structures and places of employment including the following components:

(a) Heating, ventilation, air conditioning and fire detection, prevention or suppression systems.

(b) Industrial exhaust systems.
(c) Elevators, escalators, lifts, as defined in s. 167.33 (1) (f), and power dumbwaiters.
(d) Stadiums, grandstands and bleachers.
(e) Amusement and thrill rides equipment.

(2) Plans of said buildings, structures and components shall be examined for compliance with the rules of the department and a statement of the examination returned to the designer and owner before construction is started. Nothing in this section shall relieve the designer of the responsibility for designing a safe building, structure or component.

(3) The department shall:
(a) Accept the examination of essential drawings, calculations and specifications in accordance with sub. (1) performed by cities of the 1st class provided the same are examined in a manner approved by the department.
(b) Accept the examination of essential drawings, calculations and specifications in accordance with sub. (1) performed by a 2nd class city that is certified pursuant to sub. (3m).
(c) Determine and certify the competency of inspectors of boilers, unfired pressure vessels, refrigeration plants, elevators, escalators and power dumbwaiters.
(d) Approve inspections at no cost performed by approved owner or operator inspection service and provide shop inspection service when deemed necessary.
(e) Require all local officers not authorized by the department to grant approvals as provided in pars. (a) and (b) to deny permits or licenses for construction or use of public buildings, public structures and places of employment until the required drawings and calculations have been examined by the department.

(3m) (a) The department shall promulgate rules for the administration of a program to certify 2nd class cities to perform the examination of essential drawings, calculations and specifications in accordance with sub. (1).
(b) A 2nd class city may apply for certification by the department under this subsection if that city employs at least one architect or one professional engineer who has been granted a certificate of registration under s. 443.10. The department shall certify a 2nd class city when the department determines and certifies the competency of all examiners employed by the city. The department shall review the competency of the examiners of a city that is certified under this subsection on a regular basis and may revoke the certification of a city if the examiners do not meet standards specified by the department.
(c) Owners within the 2nd class city may obtain examinations from the city or the department.
(d) The department shall certify 2nd class cities to perform reviews and determinations of variances under sub. (3) (bq) if the 2nd class city has been certified for purposes of sub. (3) (b).
(e) The department shall by rule set fees, to be collected by the 2nd class city and remitted to the department, to meet the department’s costs in enforcing and administering its duties under sub. (3) (am) and this subsection.

(3r) An owner of a building may request, and the department may grant, a variance from standards contained in a rule relating to constructing, altering, and adding to public buildings and buildings that are places of employment if the department finds that the requested variance will impose an equivalent standard that meets the intent of the rule.

(4) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), any inspection performed to determine compliance with the rules promulgated by the department that relate to constructing, altering, or adding to public buildings and buildings that are places of employment may be performed only by a person who is certified under rules promulgated by the department to make such inspections.
(b) The certification requirement under par. (a) does not apply to any of the following:
1. An inspection performed under s. 101.14 (2) (b) or (c) by an inspector who is designated under s. 101.14 (2) (d) to make such inspections.
2. An inspection performed by an inspector who has received certification under s. 101.14 (4r).

(5) (a) In this subsection:
1. “Plans” means construction plans, designs, specifications and related materials filed with the department, city, village, town or county concerning a structure.
2. “Secure structure” means a building or other structure of a type which the department, city, village, town or county determines to have extraordinary security requirements, including but not limited to structures used:
   a. For the safekeeping of large sums of money, negotiable instruments, securities or other valuables;
   b. As a jail, correctional facility or other secure facility for persons in detention;
   c. For the safekeeping or evaluation of evidence in criminal proceedings or investigations;
   d. For the safekeeping of weapons, ordinance or explosives;
   e. In the generation, transmission or distribution of electric power, fuels or communications.
(b) A person requesting to inspect or copy plans shall submit a written application identifying the structure or proposed structure whose plans are sought to be inspected or copied, providing the full name and address of the requester and stating that any information obtained from the inspection or copying will not be used for any unlawful or unfair competitive purpose and that the information set forth in the application is true and correct. The department, city, village, town or county shall promptly transmit a copy of the application to the owner of the structure or proposed structure and the submitter of the plans being inspected or copied.
(c) If an application submitted under par. (b) requests inspection or copying of plans for a secure structure or proposed secure structure that is or is anticipated to be owned by or leased to the state, the plans are not subject to the right of inspection or copying.
except as the department of administration otherwise provides by rule. If an application submitted under par. (b) requests inspection or copying of plans for any other secure structure or proposed secure structure, the department, city, village, town or county shall consider the information supplied in the application and weigh the possible harm to the public interest which may result from permitting inspection and copying of the plans against the benefits of allowing such inspection or copying. If the department, city, village, town or county determines that the possible harm to the public interest outweighs the benefit to the requester and to the public interest of allowing such inspection or copying, it may deny the application or grant it upon such conditions as it determines are necessary to protect the public interest. This paragraph does not apply to an application submitted by a law enforcement agency or person authorized to have access to the plans by lawful subpoena.

(d) The department, city, village, town or county may charge a reasonable amount to defray its costs in providing copies of the plans.

(6) (a) By January 1, 1990, the department shall inspect all public schools constructed prior to January 1, 1950, to determine whether the schools comply with this subchapter and subch. IV, ch. 145 and safety plans established under par. (b) and to review the maintenance schedules established by school boards under s. 120.12 (5).

(b) The department shall promulgate rules relating to the enforcement of this subchapter and subch. IV and ch. 145 for public schools constructed before 1930 and establishing life-safety plans for all public schools.

History: 1971 c. 185; 1971 c. 228 s. 42; Stats. 1971 s. 101.12; 1973 c. 526; 1979 c. 64; 1983 a. 27; 1989 a. 31; 1991 a. 39; 1993 a. 10; 1995 a. 27 ss. 3660m, 9126 (19); 2007 a. 20 s. 9121 (6) (a); 2011 a. 199; 2013 a. 270; 2015 a. 55.

Cross-reference: See also chs. SPS 318, 334, and 361, Wis. adm. code.

The state statutes and building code have not preempted the field as to school buildings, local building codes apply to the extent that they are not inconsistent. Hartford Union High School v. Hartford, 51 Wis. 2d 591, 187 N.W.2d 849 (1971).

Plans and specifications filed under s. 101.12 are public records and are available for public inspection. 67 Aty. Gen. 214.

101.1206 Erosion control; construction of public buildings and buildings that are places of employment.

(1) The department shall establish statewide standards for erosion control at building sites that have a land disturbance that is less than one acre in area and that are for the construction of public buildings and buildings that are places of employment.

(2) The department shall require the submission of plans for erosion control at construction sites described in sub. (1) to the department or to a county, city, village, or town to which the department has delegated authority under sub. (4) and shall require approval of those plans by the department or the county, city, village, or town.

(3) The department shall require inspection of erosion control activities and structures at construction sites described in sub. (1) by the department or a county, city, village, or town to which the department has delegated authority under sub. (4).

(4) The department may delegate authority under this section to a county, city, village or town.

(5) Except as provided in sub. (5m), the authority of a county, city, village, or town with respect to erosion control at sites described in sub. (4) is limited to that authority delegated under sub. (4) and any other authority provided in rules promulgated under this section.

(5m) Notwithstanding subs. (1) and (5), a county, city, village, or town that has in effect on January 1, 1994, an ordinance that establishes standards for erosion control at building sites for the construction of public buildings and buildings that are places of employment may continue to administer and enforce that ordinance if the standards in the ordinance are more stringent than the standards established under sub. (1).

(6) The department, or a county, city, village, or town to which the department delegates the authority to act under this subsection, may issue a special order directing the immediate cessation of work on a construction site described in sub. (1) until any required plan approval is obtained or until the site complies with standards established by rules promulgated under this section.

(7) The department shall promulgate rules for the administration of this section.

History: 2011 a. 32 ss. 2331, 2896s to 2905; Stats. 2011 s. 101.1206; 2013 a. 20.

101.121 State historic building code.

(1) PURPOSE. It is the purpose of this section to provide alternative standards, when necessary, for the preservation or restoration of buildings or structures designated as historic buildings. The development and application of these alternative standards is a matter of statewide concern. These alternative standards are intended to facilitate the restoration of historic buildings so as to preserve their original or restored architectural elements and features, to encourage energy conservation, to permit a cost-effective approach to preservation and restoration and to provide for the health, safety and welfare of occupants and visitors in historic buildings.

(2) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) “Certified local register of historic property” means a register of historic property which is part of a historic preservation ordinance promulgated by a city, village, town or county if the ordinance is certified by the state historical society under s. 44.44.

(b) “Historic building” means any building or structure that is significant in the history, architecture or culture of this state, its rural or urban communities or the nation.

(c) “National register of historic places in Wisconsin” means the places in Wisconsin that are listed on the national register of historic places maintained by the U.S. department of the interior.

(d) “State historic building code” means a historic building which:

1. Is listed on, or has been nominated for listing on, the national register of historic places in Wisconsin or the state register of historic places;

2. Is included in a district which is listed on, or has been nominated by the state historical society for listing on, the national register of historic places in Wisconsin or the state register of historic places, and has been determined by the state historical society to contribute to the historic significance of the district;

3. Is listed on a certified local register of historic property; or

4. Is included in a district which is listed on a certified local register of historic property, and has been determined by the city, village, town or county to contribute to the historic significance of the district.

(d) “State register of historic places” means the places in Wisconsin listed by the state historical society under s. 44.36, except for a place listed as an interim listing by the state historical society under s. 44.36 (5) (a) 3.

(3) RULES. (a) For any rule under this chapter or ch. 145 which applies to buildings, the department may provide an alternative rule which accomplishes the same general purpose and applies only to qualified historic buildings. These alternative rules shall permit, to the maximum extent possible, the use of original or duplicates of original materials, the maintenance of the original appearance of all components of a historic building and the use of original construction techniques. The department shall consult with the historic building code council regarding the development of alternative rules. All alternative rules taken together constitute the historic building code.

(b) In order to permit the proper preservation or restoration of a qualified historic building, the department may grant a variance to any rule or alternative rule under this chapter or ch. 145 if the owner demonstrates that an alternative proposed by the owner accomplishes the same purpose as the rule or alternative rule. With respect to any variances requested under this chapter or ch. 145, the department shall give priority to processing variance
requests by owners of qualified historic buildings. The department shall maintain a list of variances granted under this paragraph to owners of qualified historic buildings.

(4) Election. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), the owner of any qualified historic building may elect to be subject to the historic building code promulgated under sub. (3). Except as provided in s. 101.127, no owner who elects to be subject to the historic building code may be required to comply with any provision of any other building code, including but not limited to any county or municipal building code, or of any other local ordinance or regulation, if that provision concerns a matter dealt with in the historic building code.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to any owner of a nursing home as defined in s. 50.01 (3), a hospital as defined in s. 50.33 (2) (a) and (c) or an approved public or private treatment facility for alcoholics and persons who are drug dependent as defined in s. 51.45 (2) (b) and (c).


Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 366, 375, 376, 377, 378, and 379, Wis. adm. code.

101.1215 Abrasive cleaning of historic buildings. (1) In this section:

(a) “Abrasive cleaning method” means any cleaning procedure that uses any of the following materials or tools:

1. Abrasive materials, including sand, glass beads, ground slag, volcanic ash, crushed nutsHELLs, rice husks, ground cornCobs or crushed eggshells, carried in high-pressure or low-pressure air or water.

2. High-pressure water.

(b) “Qualified historic building” has the meaning given in s. 101.121 (2) (c).

(2) No person may use an abrasive cleaning method on the exterior of qualified historic buildings, except as authorized by the department rule.

(3) The department, in consultation with the state historical society and the department of administration, shall promulgate rules on the use of abrasive cleaning methods on the exterior of qualified historic buildings. The department may permit the use of any specific abrasive cleaning method on any specific building material only if it determines that the abrasive cleaning method will not cause irreparable damage to the building material to which it is applied.

(4) (a) Any person who uses an abrasive cleaning method in violation of this section may be required to forfeit not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 for each offense. Each day of continued violation constitutes a separate offense.

(b) Any owner of a qualified historic building who causes or permits the use of an abrasive cleaning method in violation of this section may be required to forfeit not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 for each offense. Each day of continued violation constitutes a separate offense.

History: 1993 a. 471.

Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 372, Wis. adm. code.

101.123 Smoking prohibited. (1) Definitions. In this section:

(ab) “Assisted living facility” means a community-based residential facility, as defined in s. 50.01 (1g), a residential care apartment complex, as defined in s. 50.01 (6d), or an adult family home, as defined in s. 50.01 (1) (b).

(abb) “Child care center” has the meaning given in s. 49.136 (1) (ad).

(ac) “Correctional facility” means any of the following:

1. A state prison, as defined or named in s. 302.01, except a correctional institution under s. 301.046 (1) or 301.048 (4) (b) if the institution is the prisoner’s place of residence and no one is employed there to ensure the prisoner’s incarceration.

2. A juvenile detention facility, as defined in s. 938.02 (10r), or a juvenile correctional facility, as defined in s. 938.02 (10p), except a juvenile correctional facility authorized under s. 938.533 (3) (b), 938.538 (4) (b), or 938.539 (5) if the facility is a private residence in which the juvenile is placed and no one is employed there to ensure that the juvenile remains in custody.

3. A jail, as defined in s. 165.85 (2) (bg), a Huber facility under s. 303.09, a work camp under s. 303.10, a reforestation camp under s. 303.07, or a lockup facility under s. 302.30.

(ae) “Educational facility” means any building used principally for educational purposes in which a school is located or a course of instruction or training program is offered that has been approved or licensed by a state agency or board.

(app) Notwithstanding s. 101.01 (5), “employment” means any trade, occupation, or process of manufacture or any method of carrying on such trade, occupation, or process of manufacture in which any person may be engaged.

(aq) “Enclosed place” means a structure or area that has all of the following:

1. A roof.

2. More than 2 substantial walls.

(ar) “Immediate vicinity of the state capitol” means the area directly adjacent to the state capitol building, as determined by rule of the department of administration. “Immediate vicinity of the state capitol” does not include any location that is more than six feet from the state capitol building.

(art) “Inpatient health care facility” means a hospital, as defined in s. 50.33 (2), a county home established under s. 49.70, a county infirmary established under s. 49.72, a nursing home, as defined in s. 50.01 (3), a hospice, as defined in s. 50.90 (1), a Wisconsin veterans home under s. 45.50, or a treatment facility.

(b) “Lodging establishment” means any of the following:

1. A bed and breakfast establishment, as defined in s. 97.01 (1g).

2. A hotel, as defined in s. 97.01 (7).

3. A tourist rooming house, as defined in s. 97.01 (15k).

(d) “Person in charge” means the person, or his or her agent, who ultimately controls, governs or directs the activities aboard a public conveyance or at a location where smoking is prohibited or regulated under this section.

(dj) Notwithstanding s. 101.01 (11), “place of employment” means any enclosed place that employees normally frequent during the course of employment, including an office, a work area, an elevator, an employee lounge, a restroom, a conference room, a meeting room, a classroom, a hallway, a stairway, a lobby, a common area, a vehicle, or an employee cafeteria.

(e) “Public conveyance” means a mass transit vehicle as defined in s. 340.01 (28m), a school bus as defined in s. 340.01 (56), or any other device by which persons are transported, for hire, on a highway or by rail, water, air, or guidewire within this state, but does not include such a device while providing transportation in interstate commerce.

(f) “Restaurant” has the meaning given in s. 97.01 (14g).

(g) “Retail establishment” means any store or shop in which retail sales is the principal business conducted.

(gh) “Retail tobacco store” means a retail establishment that does not have a “Class B” intoxicating liquor license or a Class “B” fermented malt beverages license and that generates 75 percent or more of its gross annual income from the retail sale of tobacco products and accessories.
(h) “Smoking” means burning or holding, or inhaling or exhal-
ing smoke from, any of the following items containing tobacco:
1. A lighted cigar.
2. A lighted cigarette.
3. A lighted pipe.
4. Any other lighted smoking equipment.

(iii) “Sports arena” means any stadium, pavilion, gymna-

sium, swimming pool, skating rink, bowling center, or other build-
ing where spectator sporting events are held.

(i) “State institution” means a mental health institute, as
defined in s. 51.01 (12), a center for the developmentally disabled,
as defined in s. 51.01 (3), or a secure mental health facility at
which persons are committed under s. 980.06.

(ii) “Substantial wall” means a wall with no opening or with
an opening that either does not allow air in from the outside or is
less than 25 percent of the wall’s surface area.

(im) “Tavern” means an establishment, other than a restaurant,
that holds a “Class B” intoxicating liquor license or Class “B” fer-
mented malt beverages license.

(ii) “Tobacco bar” means a tavern that generates 15 percent or
more of its annual gross income from the sale on the tavern prem-
ises, other than from a vending machine, of cigars and tobacco for
pipes.

(iii) “Tobacco product” means any form of tobacco prepared
in a manner suitable for smoking but not including a cigarette.

(ip) “Treatment facility” means a publicly or privately oper-
ated inpatient facility that provides treatment of alcoholic, drug
dependent, mentally ill, or developmentally disabled persons.

(j) “Type I juvenile correctional facility” has the meaning
given in s. 938.02 (19).

2. PROHIBITION AGAINST SMOKING. (a) Except as provided in
sub. (3), no person may smoke in any of the following enclosed
places:

1g. The state capitol.
1m. Residence halls or dormitories owned or operated by a
college or university.
1r. Child care centers.
2. Educational facilities.
3. Inpatient health care facilities.
4. Theaters.
5m. Correctional facilities.
5t. State institutions.
7. Restaurants.
7m. Taverns.
7r. Private clubs.
8. Retail establishments.
8d. Common areas of multiple−unit residential properties.
8g. Lodging establishments.
8r. State, county, city, village, or town buildings.
9. All enclosed places, other than those listed in subs. 1g. to
8r., that are places of employment or that are public places.

(b) No person may smoke at any of the following outdoor loca-
tions:
1. In the immediate vicinity of the state capitol.
2. Anywhere on the premises of a child care center when chil-
dren who are receiving child care services are present.
3. Anywhere on the grounds of a Type I juvenile correctional
facility.
4. A location that is 25 feet or less from a residence hall or dormi-
tory that is owned or operated by the Board of Regents of the
University of Wisconsin System.

(c) No person may smoke in any of the following:
1. A sports arena.
2. A bus shelter.
(8) **Penalties.** (a) Any person who violates sub. (2) shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than $100 nor more than $250 for each violation.

(d) Except as provided in par. (dm) or (em), any person in charge who violates sub. (2m) (b) to (d) shall be subject to a forfeiture of $100 for each violation.

(dm) For violations subject to the forfeiture under par. (d), if the person in charge has not previously received a warning notice for a violation of sub. (2m) (b) to (d), the law enforcement officer shall issue the person in charge a warning notice and may not issue a citation.

(em) No person in charge may be required under par. (d) to forfeit more than $100 in total for all violations of sub. (2m) (b) to (d) occurring on a single day.

(9) **Injunction.** Notwithstanding s. 165.60, state or local officials or any affected party may institute an action in any court with jurisdiction to enjoin repeated violations of this section.

**History:** 1983 a. 211; 1985 a. 332 s. 253; 1987 a. 161 s. 13m; 1987 a. 403 s. 256; 1989 a. 97, 107, 251, 336; 1991 a. 28, 39, 130; 1993 a. 27, 313; 1995 a. 27 ss. 3661, 9126 (19); 1995 a. 77, 201; 404; 1999 a. 9, 72; 2001 a. 16; 2003 a. 268; 2005 a. 344; 2007 a. 20s. 9121 (6) (a); 2009 a. 12, 185, 276; 2013 a. 165 s. 114; 2015 a. 55.

### 101.125 Safety glazing in hazardous locations.

(1) **Definitions.** In this section:

(a) “Building” means a place of employment or a public building and includes, without limitation because of enumeration, wholesale and retail stores, storerooms, office buildings, factories, warehouses, governmental buildings, hotels, hospitals, motels, dormitories, sanitariums, nursing homes, retirement homes, theaters, stadiums, gymnasiuims, amusement park buildings, schools and other buildings used for educational purposes, places of worship and other places of public assembly and all residences including mobile homes, manufactured homes, industrialized housing, lodging homes, and any other building used as a dwelling for one or more persons.

(b) “Entrance and exit door” means a hinged, pivoting, revolving or sliding door which is used alone or in combination with other such doors on interior or exterior walls of a residential, commercial or public building for passage, ingress or egress.

(c) “Fixed or operating, flat panels immediately adjacent to an entrance or exit door” means the first fixed or operating, flat panel on either or both sides of an interior or exterior door if:

1. The nearest vertical edge of such panel is located within 2 feet of the nearest vertical edge of the door; and
2. The lower horizontal edge of such panel is less than 2 feet from the floor.

(d) “Hazardous location” means the location of a structural element in a building which is used as an entrance and exit door to a compartment, room or building; the fixed or operating, flat panels immediately adjacent to an entrance or exit door; a sliding glass door unit; a storm or combination door; a shower and bathtub enclosure; and the adjacent sidelites of a door. In the case of a public building, the term also includes any other location designated by the department.

(e) “Safety glazing material” means any transparent or translucent material, including tempered glass, laminated glass, wire glass and rigid plastic, which is constructed, treated or combined with other materials to minimize the likelihood of cutting or piercing injuries to humans, and which is approved by rule of the department as meeting departmental standards for the location in which it is to be applied.

(f) “Sliding glass door unit” means a panel or an assembly of panels contained in a frame designed so that at least one panel is movable in a horizontal direction.

(g) “Storm or combination door” means a door which protects an entrance or exit door against weather elements and affects indoor temperature control.

(2) **Labeling required.** (a) Except as provided in par. (b), each lite of safety glazing material manufactured, distributed, imported, sold or installed for use in a hazardous location shall be permanently labeled with a label which:

1. States the nominal thickness and the type of safety glazing material;
2. Identifies the labeling seller, manufacturer, fabricator or installer;
3. Is legible and so positioned as to be legible after installation; and
4. Is distinctive in design and is not used on materials other than safety glazing materials.

(b) The department may by rule provide that in new construction or remodeling, the installation of safety glazing material may be recorded with the department or other appropriate agency designated by it, by the filing of an affidavit certifying the installation, in lieu of the labeling requirement of par. (a), if it finds that enforcement of this section will not be hindered by such substitute procedure.

(3) **Safety glazing materials required.** No material supplier, builder, contractor or subcontractor may knowingly install, cause to be installed, consent to the installation, or sell for installation in any hazardous location, transparent or translucent materials other than safety glazing materials, except that:

(a) In buildings constructed for or existing on or before November 30, 1976, the department may by rule require the installation of a vertical or horizontal bar, rail, grill or screen as a protective device in lieu of safety glazing material in hazardous locations where safety glazing would be impractical because of the size of the lite required.

(b) The department may by rule exempt from the requirements of this section and, if it deems necessary, prescribe other less stringent protective requirements for:

1. Any lite which is 8 inches or less in the least dimension, or no more than 4 inches in either dimension, and which is used in an application which the department finds is not hazardous.
2. Lead glazed glass which is used in an application which the department finds is not hazardous.
3. Any mirror, framed glazed picture or similar decorative object which is attached to a door or wall in a hazardous location and which does not in whole or in part conceal any opening in such door or wall is exempt from the requirements of this section.

(4) **Liability of employers and sellers.** (a) No employee of a person responsible for compliance with this section is liable for the employer’s failure to comply.

(b) No seller of glazing materials is subject to the penalty under sub. (5) or is liable for injuries occurring to any person if the seller has exercised reasonable care to see that the glazing materials sold by him or her are properly used.

(4m) **Exception.** To the extent that the historic building code applies to the subject matter of this section, this section does not apply to a qualified historic building, as defined under s. 101.121 (2) (c), if the owner elects to be subject to s. 101.121.

(5) **Penalty.** Whoever violates this section may be required to forfeit not less than $100 nor more than $500.

**History:** 1975 c. 293; 1981 c. 341; 1983 a. 182 s. 329 (4); 1995 a. 27; 2005 a. 45.

### 101.126 Recycling space.

(1) The department shall establish, by rule, requirements for a person engaging in any of the following to provide adequate space in or adjacent to the building for the separation, temporary storage and collection of the materials listed in s. 287.07 (3) or (4), likely to be generated by the occupants of the building:

(a) The construction of a public building.
(b) An increase in the size of a public building by 50 percent or more.
(c) An alteration of 50 percent or more of the existing area of a public building that is 10,000 square feet or more in area.
(1m) In developing the requirements under sub. (1), the department shall consult with the council on recycling.

101.127 Building requirements for certain residential facilities. The department, after consultation with the department of health services, shall develop a building code for previously constructed buildings converted to use as community-based residential facilities as defined in s. 50.01 (1g) which serve between 9 and 20 residents who are not related to the operator or administrator. In setting standards, the department shall consider the criteria enumerated in ss. 46.03 (25) and 30.02 (3) (b), and in addition shall consider the relationship of the development and enforcement of the code to any relevant codes of the department of health services. The objectives of the code shall be to guarantee health and safety and to maintain as far as possible a homelike environment. Notwithstanding s. 101.121, a historic building as defined in s. 101.121 (2) (am) which is converted to use as a community-based residential facility serving between 9 and 20 residents who are not related to the operator or administrator is governed only by the building code promulgated under this section.

101.128 Restroom equity. (1) Definitions. In this section:
(a) “Amusement facility” means any zoo, state or local park, amusement or theme park, state fair park, county or other local fairgrounds, or any similar facility, as determined by department rule.
(b) “Facility where the public congregates” means any of the following that has a general capacity or a seating capacity of 500 or more persons:
1. An amusement facility.
2. A convention or trade hall or center.
3. A specialty event center.
4. A sports or entertainment arena, center or building.
5. A stadium.
6. An airport, bus terminal, train station or other transportation center.
(c) “Hotel” has the meaning given in s. 97.01 (7).
(d) “Renovation” means any structural remodeling, improvement or alteration of an existing facility where the public congregates. “Renovation” does not include any of the following:
1. Reroofing.
2. Cosmetic remodeling, including painting or the installation of wall covering, of paneling, of floor covering or of suspended ceilings.
3. An alteration to an electrical or mechanical system.
(e) “Restaurant” has the meaning given in s. 97.01 (14g).
(f) “School” means a public or private elementary or secondary school.
(g) “Specialty event center” means an open arena used for rallies, concerts, exhibits or other assemblies, with no permanent structure for such assembly.

(2) Restroom requirements. (a) Equal speed of access required. The owner of a facility where the public congregates shall equip and maintain the restrooms in the facility where the public congregates with a sufficient number of permanent or temporary toilets to ensure that women have a speed of access to toilets in the facility where the public congregates that equals the speed of access that men have to toilets and urinals in that facility where the public congregates when the facility where the public congregates is used to its maximum capacity.

(b) Standards. The department shall promulgate rules that establish standards that the owner of a facility where the public congregates shall meet to achieve the equal speed of access required under par. (a).

(3) Exemptions. (a) Exemptions established. This section does not apply to any of the following:
1. A hotel.
2. A restaurant.
3. A school.
(b) Mixed-use facilities. If a facility where the public congregates contains a hotel, restaurant or school, the requirements of this section shall apply only to the portion of the facility where the public congregates that is not part of the hotel, restaurant or school.

(4) Applicability. (a) Six months after rules promulgated. This section applies to any facility where the public congregates at which the following events begin on or after the first day of the 7th month beginning after the department promulgates rules under this section:
1. If the facility is a new structural facility, initial construction of any structure.
2. If the facility is a new facility that will contain no permanent structure to serve the public, other than structures to house restrooms or other minor structures, the establishment of the facility.
3. If the facility is an existing structural facility, renovations that affect more than 50 percent of the facility’s square footage.
4. If the facility is an existing structural facility, the initial construction of any structural addition to the facility that has a square footage equal to or larger than 51 percent of the existing facility’s square footage.
5. If the facility is an existing facility with no permanent structure to serve the public, other than structures to house restrooms or other minor structures, the addition of land to the facility that has an acreage equal to or larger than 51 percent of the existing facility’s acreage.
(b) Renovations or additions. In any existing facility where the public congregates to which this section applies under par. (a) 3. to 5., the requirements of this section apply only to the renovated portion of the facility or to the structural or land addition of the facility.

101.13 Physically disabled persons; place of employment and public building requirements. (1) In this section, “access” means the physical characteristics of a place which allow persons with functional limitations caused by impairments of sight, hearing, coordination or perception or persons with semiambulatory or nonambulatory disabilities to enter, circulate within and leave a place of employment or public building and to use the public toilet facilities and passenger elevators in the place of employment or public building without assistance.
(1m) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), the department shall by rule provide minimum requirements to facilitate the use of public buildings and places of employment by physically disabled persons where traffic might reasonably be expected by such persons.
(b) The department may not promulgate a rule requiring that a unisex toilet room be provided in any public building or place of employment.

(2) (a) Any place of employment or public building, the initial construction of which is commenced after July 1, 1970, but prior to May 27, 1976, shall be so designed and constructed as to provide reasonable means of ingress and egress by the physically disabled with the exception of:
1. Apartment houses with less than 20 units, row houses and rooming houses;
2. Convents and monasteries;
3. Condemned buildings and places of employment by physically disabled persons where traffic might reasonably be expected by such persons.
4. Any place of employment or public building, the initial construction of which is commenced after July 1, 1970, but prior to May 27, 1976, shall be so designed and constructed as to provide reasonable means of ingress and egress by the physically disabled with the exception of:
1. Apartment houses with less than 20 units, row houses and rooming houses;
2. Convents and monasteries;
3. Jails or other places of detention;
4. Garages, hangars and boathouses;
5. All buildings classified as hazardous occupancies;
6. Warehouses;
7. State buildings specifically built for field service purposes such as but not limited to conservation fire towers, fish hatcheries, tree nursery buildings; and
8. University residence halls at universities which have at least 3 residence halls for men and 3 residence halls for women so constructed as to allow physically disabled persons reasonable means of ingress and egress to such buildings.

(b) The requirements of par. (a) may be accomplished by at least one ground or street level entrance and exit without steps, by ramps with slopes not more than one foot of rise in 12 feet, coated with a nonskid surface, or by elevator or such other arrangement as may be reasonably appropriate under the circumstances and which meets with the approval of the department or in lieu thereof with the approval of the municipality wherein the building is located. The doors of such entrance and exit must have a clear opening of at least 40 inches in width and shall otherwise conform to the department building code.

(c) If any ground or street level entrance or exit is not so designed or constructed a sign shall be placed at such entrance or exit indicating the location of the entrance or exit available for wheelchair service.

d. Any place of employment or public building, unless exempted by rule of the department, the initial construction of which is commenced on or after May 27, 1976, shall be designed and constructed so as to provide reasonable means of access. Buildings, as defined in s. 703.02 (5), 1975 stats., of 2 stories or less in height shall be exempt from requirements relating to parking space, ramps and grade-level entrances.

(e) The department shall by rule provide minimum regulations to ensure the access to and use of buildings prescribed in pars. (a) to (d).

(f) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., no governmental unit may issue any authorization to occupy any place of employment or public building prescribed in pars. (a) to (d) unless the owner thereof files with that governmental unit a true certification of compliance with the rules under par. (e) applicable to that place of employment or public building relating to the reservation and marking of parking spaces for use by a motor vehicle used by a physically disabled person.

2. An authorization to occupy a place of employment or public building prescribed in pars. (a) to (d) may be issued prior to the completion of parking facilities for that place of employment or public building if the owner files a true certification that upon completion of any parking facility for that place of employment or public building that parking facility shall comply with the rules under par. (e) applicable to that place of employment or public building as specified in subd. 1.

(3) Any place of employment or public building subject to sub. (2) shall be so designed and constructed to allow physically disabled persons reasonable means of access from a parking lot, if any, ancillary to such buildings.

(4) The owner of any building who fails to meet the requirements of this section may be required to reconstruct the same by mandatory injunction in a circuit court suit brought by any interested person. Such person shall be reimbursed, if successful, for all costs and disbursements plus such actual attorney fees as may be allowed by the court.

(5) (a) Every place of employment and public building, except those described in sub. (2) (a) 1. to 8., the construction of which is begun after May 24, 1974 but prior to May 27, 1976, on any floor that is accessible to disabled persons, including persons in wheelchairs, which has public toilets shall have:

1. All public toilet rooms and at least one toilet compartment therein so designed and constructed that they will be suitable for entry and use by handicapped persons, including persons in wheelchairs;

2. The toilet compartment specified under par. (a) so designed and constructed to allow sufficient space between the front entrance of the compartment and adjacent furniture, fixtures or walls to permit the compartment door to open at least 95° and to allow a person in a wheelchair ample room to readily maneuver himself or herself or the wheelchair into the compartment;

3. At least one lavatory, sink, mirror and towel dispenser or hand drier in each public toilet room accessible to a disabled person, including a person in a wheelchair, if such item is provided.

(b) Within 90 days after May 24, 1974, the department shall adopt, by rule, specifications to effect the requirements of par. (a). The department, in so adopting rules, shall consider the specifications established in the most current revision of “American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped”, published by the American standards association of New York.

(g) The owner of any public building who fails to comply with this subsection may be compelled to meet its requirements in a circuit court suit by any interested person. Such person shall be reimbursed, if successful, for all costs and disbursements plus such actual attorney fees as may be allowed by the court.

(h) Every toilet room accommodation provided for disabled persons as required under this section shall be identified on its entrance as a disabled accommodation, and directions to such accommodations shall appear at the building’s primary entrance.

(7) The international symbol of accessibility as adopted by the rehabilitation international in 1969 is established as the official state symbol designating buildings and facilities constructed and designed to be accessible. The symbol may be used only in buildings or other facilities, or parts thereof, which meet the standards for access established by rule of the department. If anyone uses or causes the use of the symbol in violation of department standards, the department shall order the discontinuance of such use until such standards are met. Whoever fails to comply with a department order under this subsection shall be fined $50.

(8) Every passenger elevator installed in a place of employment or public building after October 1, 1978 shall be equipped with raised letters and numerals on the operating panel and the numbers and numerals shall be designed and placed to maximize the ability of persons with functional limitations to use the passenger elevator without assistance.

(9) To the extent that the historic building code applies to the subject matter of this section, this section does not apply to a qualified historic building, as defined under s. 101.121 (2) (c), if the owner elects to be subject to s. 101.121.


Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 318, Wis. adm. code.

While neither the U.S. nor Wisconsin constitutions compel states to require that public buildings and seats of government be constructed and maintained to be accessible to the physically handicapped, the legislature has an affirmative duty to address this problem and assure equal access to all constituted classes of citizens, including the physically handicapped. 63 Atty. Gen. 87.

101.132 Physically disabled persons; housing requirements. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) “Accessible” means able to be approached, entered and used by persons with disabilities.

(b) “Accessible route” means a continuous, unobstructed path connecting accessible elements and spaces in a building, within a site or from a site to a vehicular route, that can be negotiated by all persons with a disability.
101.132 REGULATION OF INDUSTRY, BUILDINGS AND SAFETY

(c) “ANSI A117.1” means the 1986 edition of the American national standards institute’s code for buildings and facilities providing accessibility and usability for people with physical disabilities.

(d) “Covered multifamily housing” means any of the following:
1. Housing that is first ready for occupancy on or after October 1, 1993, consisting of 3 or more dwelling units if the housing has one or more elevators.
2. Grade−level dwelling units, in housing without elevators, that are first ready for occupancy on or after October 1, 1993, consisting of 3 or more dwelling units.

(e) “Disability” has the meaning given in s. 106.50 (1m) (g).

(f) “Dwelling unit” has the meaning given in s. 106.50 (1m) (i).

(g) “Housing” has the meaning given in s. 106.50 (1m) (L).

(h) “Remodel” means to substantially improve, alter, extend or otherwise change the structure of a building or change the location of exits, but does not include maintenance, redecoration, reroofing or alteration of mechanical or electrical systems.

(i) “Vehicular route” means a route intended for vehicular traffic including, but not limited to, a street, driveway or parking lot.

(2) DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES PROHIBITED. (a) Design and construction of covered multifamily housing. In addition to discrimination prohibited under s. 106.50 (2), (2g) and (2y) and (bn), no person may design or construct covered multifamily housing unless it meets all of the following standards:
1. There is at least one accessible entrance for each building and that entrance is on an accessible route. All other entrances that are at grade level shall be accessible to the greatest extent feasible. The department shall promulgate rules that define “to the greatest extent feasible” to ensure maximum accessibility in a way that is not disproportionate to the entire project’s cost and scope. If the covered multifamily housing units are at grade level and are served by separate entrances, each unit shall be on an accessible route. If the units have a minimum number of required exits, as determined by rules that shall be promulgated by the department, all required grade-level exits shall be accessible.
2. Public and common use areas are accessible to persons with disabilities.
3. Interior and exterior doors, and interior passages, are sufficiently wide to allow passage by persons with disabilities who use wheelchairs.
4. Light switches, electrical outlets, circuit controls, thermostats and other environmental controls are all located in accessible locations; reinforcements in bathroom walls are installed to allow later installation of grab bars around the toilet, tub, shower stall and shower seat, when such facilities are provided; kitchens and bathrooms allow an individual in a wheelchair to maneuver about the space; and, upon the request of a renter and without cost to a renter, lever door handles are on all doors and single lever controls, or other controls that are approved by the department by rule, are on all plumbing fixtures used by residents.

(b) Remodeling. 1. If more than 50 percent of the interior square footage of any housing with 3 or more dwelling units is to be remodeled, the entire housing shall conform to the standards in par. (a), regardless of when the housing was first intended for occupancy.
2. If 25 percent to 50 percent of the interior square footage of any housing with 3 or more dwelling units is to be remodeled, that part of the housing that is to be remodeled shall conform to the standards in par. (a), regardless of when the housing was first intended for occupancy.
3. If less than 25 percent of the interior square footage of any housing with 3 or more dwelling units is to be remodeled, the remodeling is not subject to the standards in par. (a) unless the alteration involves work on doors, entrances, exits or toilet rooms, in which case the doors, entrances, exits or toilet rooms shall conform to the standards in par. (a) regardless of when the housing was first intended for occupancy.
4. The department may grant a variance or waiver from the requirements under this paragraph relating to exterior accessibility using the standards and procedures under par. (c).

(c) Permit and variance procedures. 1. Plans and specifications for all covered multifamily housing subject to par. (a) and proposed remodeling subject to par. (b) shall be submitted to the department or its authorized representative for examination and approval before commencing work. The department shall promulgate rules that specify the materials to be included in the submittal, the procedures to be followed upon receipt of a submittal, reasonable time limitations for reviewing submittals and issuing or denying permits and qualifications for authorized representatives.

2. The department may grant a variance from the requirements relating to exterior accessibility under par. (a) 1. or (b), or from administrative rules promulgated under par. (c) 2., if the person designing, constructing or remodeling the housing shows that meeting those requirements is impractical because of the terrain or unusual characteristics of the site. The department shall use a slope analysis of the undisturbed site for covered multifamily housing subject to par. (a) or the existing site for remodeling subject to par. (b) to determine the minimum number of accessible entrances at each site, with a minimum goal of exterior accessibility of 50 percent of the dwelling units of covered multifamily housing at one site. The department may impose specific conditions in granting a variance to promote exterior accessibility of the housing to persons with disabilities. If the department finds that exterior accessibility is impractical as to all dwelling units at a site, it may grant a waiver from the requirements under par. (a) 1. or (b).

(d) Safe harbor. 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., covered multifamily housing and remodeled housing are accessible for purposes of this subsection if they comply with one of the following:

a. The applicable requirements of ANSI A117.1.
b. Final guidelines issued by the federal department of housing and urban development, published in the federal register on March 6, 1991.
c. Another standard that affords persons with disabilities equal access that is essentially equivalent to or greater than that required by ANSI A117.1.

2. Subdivision 1. does not apply to remodeled or covered multifamily housing for which a building permit is issued on or after January 1, 1995.

(e) General powers and duties of department. 1. The requirements under this subsection are in addition to, and do not supplant, the requirements under s. 101.13 relating to the use of public buildings by persons with disabilities. Any conflict between this subsection and s. 101.13 or the rules promulgated under s. 101.13 shall be resolved in favor of the provision providing the greatest degree of access by persons with disabilities, as determined by the department.

2. The department shall promulgate rules establishing minimum accessibility requirements for the design and construction of covered multifamily housing and the remodeling of housing that are consistent with this subsection, that incorporate the applicable standards under ANSI A117.1 and that set forth permit and variance procedures for purposes of par. (c).

History: 1997 a. 237 ss. 330, 335 to 351; 1999 a. 32, 82; s. 35.17 correction in (2) (a) title.)

101.135 Uniform firewall identification. (1) The department shall promulgate rules that specify uniform dimensions, design and other characteristics for signs used to identify firewalls. The rules may not specify firewall signs that are more expensive than necessary to accomplish their purpose.
(2) Whenever a city, village or town provides by ordinance for the identification of firewalls, the provisions of the ordinance shall conform to the rules promulgated under sub. (1).

History: 1991 a. 269.

101.137 Fire suppression; ozone-depleting substances. (1) DEFINITION. In this section, “class I substance” has the meaning given in 42 USC 7671 (3).

(2) SERVICING PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. Beginning on August 1, 1994, no person may perform portable fire extinguisher servicing that releases or may release a class I substance unless the person uses equipment approved by the department or an independent testing organization approved by the department to capture the class I substance for recycling or reclaiming.

(3) FIRE FIGHTING TRAINING. Beginning on August 1, 1994, no person may conduct fire fighting training using a portable fire extinguisher that contains a class I substance.

(4) TESTING FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS. Beginning on August 1, 1994, no person may test a fire suppression system that contains a class I substance by releasing the class I substance into the air from the system. This subsection does not apply to the testing of a fire suppression system on a ship that was constructed or is being constructed for an agency of the federal government.

(4m) SERVICING FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS. Beginning on August 1, 1994, no person may perform servicing on a fire suppression system that releases or may release a class I substance unless the person uses equipment approved by the department or an independent testing organization approved by the department to capture the class I substance for recycling or reclaiming.

(5) PENALTY. Any person who violates this section shall be required to forfeit not less than $250 nor more than $1,000. Each act of servicing in violation of sub. (2) constitutes a separate offense.


101.14 Fire inspections, prevention, detection and suppression. (1) (a) The department may make reasonable orders for the repair or removal of any building or other structure which for want of repair or by reason of age or dilapidated condition or for any other cause is especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger other buildings or property and for the repair or removal of any combustible or explosive material or inflammable conditions, dangerous to the safety of any building or premises or the occupants thereof or endangering or hindering fire fighters in case of fire.

(am) Notwithstanding par. (a), the department may not require the owner or operator of a mobile kitchen to install or maintain an automatic fire suppression system or an exhaust hood in, or as part of, the mobile kitchen if all of the following apply:

1. The mobile kitchen is less than 365 square feet in size.
2. The mobile kitchen is used on fewer than 12 days a year for the purpose of cooking.

(b) The secretary and any deputy may at all reasonable hours enter into and upon all buildings, premises and public thoroughfares excepting only the interior of private dwellings, for the purpose of preventing and causing to be corrected any condition liable to cause fire, or any violation of any law or order relating to the fire hazard or to the prevention of fire.

(bm) The secretary and any deputy may, at all reasonable hours, enter the interior of private dwellings at the request of the owner or renter for the purpose of s. 101.145 (6) or 101.645 (4).

(c) The department is hereby empowered and directed to provide the form of a course of study in fire prevention for use in the public schools, dealing with the protection of lives and property against loss or damage as a result of preventable fires, and transmit the same by the first day of August in each year to the state superintendent of public instruction.

(2) (a) The chief of the fire department in every city, village or town, except cities of the 1st class, is constituted a deputy of the department, subject to the right of the department to relieve any such chief from duties as such deputy for cause, and upon such suspension to appoint some other person to perform the duty imposed upon such deputy. The department may appoint either the chief of the fire department or the building inspector as its deputy in cities of the 1st class.

(b) The chief of every fire department shall provide for the inspection of every public building and place of employment to determine and cause to be eliminated any fire hazard or any violation of any law relating to fire hazards or to the prevention of fires. For purposes of this paragraph, the seasonal placement of a Christmas tree in the rotunda of the state capitol building or in a church is presumed not to be a fire hazard.

(c) 1. Except as provided under subd. 2., the chief of every fire department shall provide that the inspections required under par. (b) be made at least once in each nonoverlapping 6-month period per calendar year in all of the territory served by his or her fire department. The chief of a fire department may require more frequent inspections than required under this subdivision. The department by rule shall provide for general exceptions, based on the type of occupancy or use of the premises, where less frequent inspections are required. Upon written request by the chief of a fire department, the department by special order may grant an exception to a city, village or town to conduct less frequent inspections than required under this subdivision.

2. In 1st class cities, the fire chief may establish the schedule of fire inspections in that city. The fire chief shall base the frequency of the inspections on hazardous classification, the proportion of public area, the record of fire code violations, the ratio of occupancy to size and any other factor the chief deems significant. Property other than residential property with 4 dwelling units or less shall be inspected at least once annually.

(cm) In addition to the requirements of pars. (b) and (c), a fire department shall provide public fire education services.

(d) The chief of every fire department, or, in 1st class cities, the building inspector appointed by the department under par. (a), shall designate a sufficient number of inspectors to make the inspections required under pars. (b) and (c).

(e) Written reports of inspection shall be made and kept on file by the authority having jurisdiction to conduct inspections, or its designee, in the manner and form required by the department.

(f) Every inspection required under pars. (b) and (c) is subject to the supervision and direction of the department, which shall, after audit, certify to the commissioner of insurance after the expiration of each calendar year each city, village or town where the inspections for the year have been made, and where records have been made and kept on file as required under par. (e).

(3) The department shall annually conduct training sessions and provide manuals and other materials and services to assist deputies and inspectors in the fulfillment of their duties under sub. (2).

(4) (a) The department shall make rules, pursuant to ch. 227, requiring owners of places of employment and public buildings to install such fire detection, prevention or suppression devices as will protect the health, welfare and safety of all employers, employees and frequenters of places of employment and public buildings.

(b) 1m. In this paragraph, “private student residential building” means a privately owned and operated residential building that has a capacity of at least 100 occupants, that is occupied by persons at least 80 percent of whom are enrolled in an institution of higher education, and that has attributes usually associated with a student residence hall or dormitory such as a food service plan or occupancy by a resident advisor.

1r. Except as provided in subds. 2. and 3., the rules of the department shall require all such places and buildings over 60 feet in height, the construction of which is begun after July 3, 1974, to contain an automatic fire sprinkler system on each floor.
2. a. Subdivision 1r. does not apply to any open parking structure, as defined by the department.
   b. If the department determines that water would cause irreparable damage and undue economic loss if discharged in such places or buildings, it shall require a suppression device which has a substance other than water.
   c. Except as provided in subd. 3., subd. 1r. does not apply to any building over 60 feet in height the construction of which is completed or is begun prior to July 3, 1974.

3. The rules of the department shall require all of the following:
   a. Every residence hall and dormitory over 60 feet in height, the initial construction of which was begun before April 26, 2000, that is owned or operated by the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin System to contain an automatic fire sprinkler system on each floor by January 1, 2006.
   b. Every residence hall and dormitory, the initial construction of which is begun on or after April 26, 2000, that is owned or operated by an institution of higher education, other than a residence hall or dormitory that is owned or operated by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, to have an automatic fire sprinkler system installed on each floor at the time the residence hall or dormitory is constructed.
   c. Every residence hall and dormitory over 60 feet in height, the initial construction of which was begun before January 7, 2006, that is owned or operated by an institution of higher education, other than a residence hall or dormitory that is owned or operated by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, to contain an automatic fire sprinkler system on each floor by January 1, 2006.
   d. Every residence hall and dormitory, the initial construction of which is begun on or after January 7, 2006, that is owned or operated by an institution of higher education, other than a residence hall or dormitory that is owned or operated by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, to contain an automatic fire sprinkler system on each floor by January 1, 2014.
   e. Every student residential facility operated by a fraternity, sorority, or other organization authorized or sponsored by an institution of higher education, the initial construction of which was begun before January 7, 2006, and every private student residential building over 60 feet in height, the initial construction of which was begun before January 7, 2006, to contain an automatic fire sprinkler system on each floor by January 1, 2014.
   f. Every student residential facility operated by a fraternity, sorority, or other organization authorized or sponsored by an institution of higher education, the initial construction of which is begun on or after January 7, 2006, and every private student residential building, the initial construction of which is begun on or after January 7, 2006, to have an automatic fire sprinkler system installed on each floor at the time the facility is constructed.
   (c) The rules of the department governing such places and buildings under 60 feet in height shall be based upon but may vary from those provisions in the International Code Council, Inc., building code which relate to fire detection, prevention and suppression in public buildings and places of employment.
   (d) To the extent that the historic building code applies to the subject matter of this subsection, each qualified historic building, as defined under s. 101.121 (2) (c), is exempt from this subsection if the owner elects to be subject to s. 101.121.
   (de) 1. Notwithstanding par. (a) and sub. (1) (a) and s. 101.02 (15) (j), the department may not require, and notwithstanding s. 101.02 (7) (a) and (7r), no city, village, or town may enact or enforce an ordinance that requires, a county or organized agricultural society, association, or board to install or maintain an automatic fire suppression system in, or as part of, a building on fairgrounds if all of the following are satisfied:
      a. The building is open to the public only for seasonal or temporary event use for 180 cumulative days or fewer per year.
   b. Public access to the building is provided by garage style doors that remain open when the building is open to the public.
   2. Notwithstanding s. 101.02 (7) (a) and (7r), if a city, village, or town has in effect on March 3, 2016, an ordinance with a requirement that is inconsistent with subd. 1., the requirement does not apply and may not be enforced.
   (dm) Each building required by rule under this subsection to contain fire detection, prevention and suppression devices shall have the necessary devices installed at the time of its construction.
   (e) Whoever violates this subsection may be fined not less than $100 but not more than $500 for each day of violation.
   (f) The department may inspect all buildings covered by this subsection and may issue such orders as may be necessary to assure compliance with it.
   (g) As used in this subsection:
      1. “Automatic fire sprinkler system” has the meaning provided in s. 145.01 (2).
      2. “Fire detection, prevention and suppression devices” include but are not limited to manual fire alarm systems, smoke and heat detection devices, fire extinguishers, standpipes, automatic fire suppression systems and automatic fire sprinkler systems.
   (4m) (a) In this subsection:
      1. “Automatic fire sprinkler system” has the meaning given in s. 145.01 (2).
      2. “Dwelling unit” has the meaning given in s. 101.61 (1).
      3. “Multifamily dwelling” has the meaning given in s. 101.971 (2).
      4. “Nondwelling unit portions” means the common use areas of a multifamily dwelling, including corridors, stairways, basements, cellars, vestibules, atriums, community rooms, laundry rooms or swimming pool rooms.
      5. “Political subdivision” means a county, city, village or town.
   5m. “Two−hour fire resistance” means 2−hour fire separations for all walls that separate dwelling units, exit corridors and exit stair enclosures and for all floors and ceilings, so that the specified walls, floors and ceilings are capable of resisting fire for a period not shorter than 2 hours.
   (am) A political subdivision may enact ordinances, as provided in this paragraph, that require an automatic fire sprinkler system or 2−hour fire resistance in every multifamily dwelling. Any ordinance enacted under this paragraph shall meet the standards established under pars. (b) and (c) or under pars. (d) and (e).
      (b) The department shall require an automatic fire sprinkler system or 2−hour fire resistance in every multifamily dwelling that contains any of the following:
      1. Total floor area, for all individual dwelling units, exceeding 16,000 square feet.
      2. More than 20 dwelling units.
      3. Total floor area of its nondwelling unit portions exceeding the limits established in par. (c).
      4. An automatic fire sprinkler system or 2−hour fire resistance is required under par. (b) in a multifamily dwelling constructed by any of the following types of construction if the total floor area of the nondwelling unit portions in the multifamily dwelling exceeds the following:
         1. Type 1 fire resistive construction, 16,000 square feet.
         2. Type 2 fire resistive construction, 12,000 square feet.
         3. Type 3 metal frame protected construction, 8,000 square feet.
         4. Type 4 heavy timber construction, 5,600 square feet.
         5. Type 5A exterior masonry protected, 5,600 square feet.
         6. Type 5B exterior masonry unprotected, 5,600 square feet.
         7. Type 6 metal frame unprotected, 5,600 square feet.
8. Type 7 wood frame protected construction, 5,600 square feet.
9. Type 8 wood frame unprotected construction, 4,800 square feet.
(d) A political subdivision’s ordinances, enacted to meet the requirements of this paragraph and par. (e), shall require an automatic fire sprinkler system or 2-hour fire resistance in every multifamily dwelling that contains any of the following:
  1. Total floor area, for all individual dwelling units, exceeding 8,000 square feet.
  2. More than 8 dwelling units.
  3. Total floor area of its nondwelling unit portions exceeding the limits established in par. (e).
(e) A political subdivision’s ordinances, enacted to meet the standards established in par. (d) and this paragraph, shall require an automatic fire sprinkler system or 2-hour fire resistance in every multifamily dwelling that is constructed by any of the following types of construction if the total floor area of the nondwelling unit portions in the multifamily dwelling exceeds the following:
  1. Type 1 fire resistive construction, 12,000 square feet.
  2. Type 2 fire resistive construction, 10,000 square feet.
  3. Type 3 metal frame protected construction, 8,000 square feet.
  4. Type 4 heavy timber construction, 5,600 square feet.
  5. Type 5A exterior masonry protected, 5,600 square feet.
  6. Type 5B exterior masonry unprotected, 5,600 square feet.
  7. Type 6 metal frame unprotected, 5,600 square feet.
  8. Type 7 wood frame protected construction, 5,600 square feet.
  9. Type 8 wood frame unprotected construction, 4,800 square feet.

(4t) (a) In this subsection, “fire detection, prevention, and suppression devices” has the meaning given in sub. (4) (g) 2.
(b) A person may perform inspections of fire detection, prevention, and suppression devices being installed during the construction or alteration of, or the addition to, public buildings and places of employment only if he or she has received certification as an inspector from the department.
(c) 1. The department shall promulgate rules establishing procedures and requirements for issuing certifications for purposes of par. (b). The department shall include in the rules a requirement that the person hold a valid certification from the national fire protection association qualifying him or her as a certified fire inspector I or that he or she hold a valid equivalent certification.
  2. The department shall determine which certifications issued by other entities will qualify as valid equivalent certifications. Notwithstanding s. 227.10 (1), determinations under this subdivision shall not be promulgated as rules.
(d) The department shall provide assistance to any nationwide or statewide organization that represents fire chiefs and that is engaged in providing training and certification opportunities for persons seeking to receive certification by the department under this subsection.

History: 1975 c. 224; 2007 a. 75.

101.145 Smoke detectors. (1) DEFINITIONS. As used in this section:
(a) “Residential building” means any public building which is used for sleeping or lodging purposes and includes any apartment house, boarding house, hotel, children’s home, community–based residential facility or dormitory but does not include a hospital or nursing home.
(b) “Sleeping area” means the area of the unit in which the bedrooms or sleeping rooms are located. Bedrooms or sleeping rooms separated by another use area such as a kitchen or living room are separate sleeping areas but bedrooms or sleeping rooms separated by a bathroom are not separate sleeping areas.
(c) “Smoke detector” means a device which detects particles or products of combustion other than heat.
(d) “Unit” means a residential building or that part of a residential building which is intended to be used as a home, residence or sleeping place by one person or by 2 or more persons maintaining a common household, to the exclusion of all others.

(2) APPROVAL. A smoke detector required under this section shall bear an Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., listing mark or similar mark from an independent product safety certification organization.

(3) INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE. (a) The owner of a residential building shall install any smoke detector required under this section according to the directions and specifications of the manufacturer of the smoke detector.
(b) The owner of a residential building shall maintain any such smoke detector that is located in a common area of that residential building.
(c) The occupant of a unit in a residential building shall maintain any smoke detector in that unit, except that if an occupant who is not an owner, or a state, county, city, village or town officer,
agent or employee charged under statute or municipal ordinance with powers or duties involving inspection of real or personal property, gives written notice to the owner that a smoke detector in the unit is not functional the owner shall provide, within 5 days after receipt of that notice, any maintenance necessary to make that smoke detector functional.

(4) REQUIREMENT. The owner of a residential building the initial construction of which is commenced before, on or after May 23, 1978, shall install and maintain a functional smoke detector in the basement and at the head of any stairway on each floor level of the building and shall install a functional smoke detector either in each sleeping area of each unit or elsewhere in the unit within 6 feet of each sleeping area and not in a kitchen.

(5) PENALTY. Whoever violates this section shall forfeit to the state not more than $50 for each day of violation.

(6) DEPARTMENT INSPECTION AND ORDERS. The department may inspect all residential buildings, except the interior of private dwellings, as may be necessary to ensure compliance with this section. The department may inspect the interior of private dwellings at the request of the owner or renter as may be necessary to ensure compliance with this section. The department may issue orders as may be necessary to ensure compliance with this section.


101.1472 Contractor regulation. (1) In this section:

(a) “Construction work” means construction, renovation, improvements, remodeling, installations, alterations, repairs, or demolition activities.

(b) “License” means a license, a permit, or a certificate of certification or registration.

(2) The department may not promulgate or enforce any rule that requires that a person who is engaged, or who offers to be engaged, in a business to do construction work hold a license issued under this chapter or ch. 145 unless the rule relates to a license specifically required by this chapter or ch. 145.

History: 2013 a. 20.

101.148 Contractor notices. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) “Consumer” means a person who enters into a written or oral contract with a contractor to construct or remodel a dwelling.

(b) “Contractor” means a person who enters into a written or oral contract with a consumer to construct or remodel a dwelling.

(c) “Deliver” means any of the following:

1. Depositing the document or written notice in the U.S. mail or with a commercial delivery service, addressed to the applicable person.

2. Giving the document or written notice personally to the applicable person.

(d) “Dwelling” means any premises or portion of a premises that is used as a home or a place of residence and that part of the lot or site on which the dwelling is situated that is devoted to residential use. “Dwelling” includes other existing structures on the immediate residential premises such as driveways, sidewalks, swimming pools, terraces, patios, fences, porches, garages, and basements.

(e) “Remodel” means to alter or reconstruct a dwelling. “Remodel” does not include maintenance or repair work.

(2) NOTICE REQUIRED AT TIME OF CONTRACTING. (a) Before entering into a written contract to construct or remodel a dwelling, or, if the parties enter into an oral contract, as soon as reasonably possible, but before commencing any work to construct or remodel a dwelling, the contractor shall deliver to the consumer a copy of the brochure prepared under s. 895.07 (13) and a notice worded substantially as follows:

NOTICE CONCERNING CONSTRUCTION DEFECTS
Wisconsin law contains important requirements you must follow before you may file a lawsuit for defective construction against the contractor who constructed your dwelling or completed your remodeling project or against a window or door supplier or manufacturer. Section 895.07 (2) and (3) of the Wisconsin statutes requires you to deliver to the contractor a written notice of any construction conditions you allege are defective before you file your lawsuit, and you must provide your contractor or window or door supplier the opportunity to make an offer to repair or remedy the alleged construction defects. You are not obligated to accept any offer made by the contractor or window or door supplier. All parties are bound by applicable warranty provisions.

(b) The notice required under par. (a) shall be conspicuous and in writing and may be included within the contract between the contractor and the consumer.

History: 2005 a. 201.

101.149 Carbon monoxide detectors. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(ag) “Bed and breakfast establishment” has the meaning given in s. 97.01 (1g).

(am) “Carbon monoxide detector” means an electronic or battery–operated device that sounds an alarm when an unsafe level of carbon monoxide is in the air.

(b) “Residential building” means a tourist rooming house, a bed and breakfast establishment, or any public building that is used for sleeping or lodging purposes. “Residential building” does not include a hospital or nursing home.

(c) “Sleeping area” has the meaning given in s. 101.145 (1) (b).

(cm) “Tourist rooming house” has the meaning given in s. 97.01 (15k).

(d) “Unit” means a part of a residential building that is occupied by one or more persons as a home, residence, or sleeping place.

(2) INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), the owner of a residential building shall install a carbon monoxide detector in all of the following places not later than the date specified under par. (c):

1. In the basement of the building if the basement has a fuel–burning appliance.

2. Within 15 feet of each sleeping area of a unit that has a fuel–burning appliance.

3. Within 15 feet of each sleeping area of a unit that is immediately adjacent to a unit that has a fuel–burning appliance.

4. In each room that has a fuel–burning appliance and that is not used as a sleeping area. A carbon monoxide detector shall be installed under this subdivision not more than 75 feet from the fuel–burning appliance.

5. In each hallway leading from a unit that has a fuel–burning appliance, in a location that is within 75 feet from the unit, except that, if there is no electrical outlet within this distance, the owner shall place the carbon monoxide detector at the closest available electrical outlet in the hallway.

(b) If a unit is not part of a multiunit building, the owner of the residential building need not install more than one carbon monoxide detector in the unit.

(c) 1. Except as provided under subd. 2., the owner of a residential building shall comply with the requirements of this subsection before the building is occupied.

2. The owner of a residential building shall comply with the requirements of this subsection not later than April 1, 2010, if construction of the building was initiated before October 1, 2008, or if the department approved the plans for the construction of the building under s. 101.12 before October 1, 2008.

(d) Any carbon monoxide detector that bears an Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., listing mark or similar mark from an independent product safety certification organization satisfies the requirements of this subsection.

2015–16 Wisconsin Statutes updated through 2017 Wis. Act 136 and all Supreme Court and Controlled Substances Board Orders effective on or before February 3, 2018. Published and certified under s. 35.18. Changes effective after February 3, 2018 are designated by NOTES. (Published 2–3–18)
(e) The owner shall install every carbon monoxide detector required by this subsection according to the directions and specifications of the manufacturer of the carbon monoxide detector.

(3) MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS. (a) The owner of a residential building shall reasonably maintain every carbon monoxide detector in the residential building in the manner specified in the instructions for the carbon monoxide detector.

(b) An occupant of a unit in a residential building may give the owner of the residential building written notice that a carbon monoxide detector in the residential building is not functional or has been removed by a person other than the occupant. The owner of the residential building shall repair or replace the nonfunctional or missing carbon monoxide detector within 5 days after receipt of the notice.

(c) The owner of a residential building is not liable for damages resulting from any of the following:

1. A false alarm from a carbon monoxide detector if the carbon monoxide detector was reasonably maintained by the owner of the residential building.

2. The failure of a carbon monoxide detector to operate properly if that failure was the result of tampering with, or removal or destruction of, the carbon monoxide detector by a person other than the owner or the result of a faulty detector that was reasonably maintained by the owner as required under par. (a).

(4) TAMPERING PROHIBITED. No person may tamper with, remove, destroy, disconnect, or remove batteries from an installed carbon monoxide detector, except in the course of inspection, maintenance, or replacement of the detector.

(5) EXCEPTIONS. Subsections (2) and (3) do not apply to the owner of a residential building if the residential building does not have an attached garage and any of the following applies:

(a) The residential building does not have any fuel–burning appliances.

(b) All of the fuel–burning appliances in the residential building have sealed combustion units that are covered by the manufacturer’s warranty against defects.

(c) All of the fuel–burning appliances in the residential building have sealed combustion units that are inspected as provided in the rules promulgated by the department under sub. (6) (b) or in the rules promulgated by the department under s. 97.625 (1) (am).

(6) RULES. (a) The department shall promulgate rules establishing a procedure under which the owner of a residential building may apply to the department for a waiver of the requirements under sub. (2).

(b) The department shall promulgate rules, in consultation with the department of health services, under which the department of safety and professional services shall authorize certified heating, ventilating, and air conditioning inspectors to conduct regular inspections of sealed combustion units, as required under sub. (5) (c), for carbon monoxide emissions in residential buildings other than hotels, tourist rooming houses, and bed and breakfast establishments. The rules shall specify conditions under which it may issue orders as specified under sub. (8) (a). The rules may not require the department of safety and professional services to authorize inspections of sealed combustion units during the period in which the sealed combustion units are covered by a manufacturer’s warranty against defects.

(7) INSPECTION. To ensure compliance with subs. (2) and (3), the department, or a building inspector certified by the department, shall inspect the common area of residential buildings other than hotels, tourist rooming houses, and bed and breakfast establishments and may inspect a unit within such buildings at the request of the owner or occupant of the unit to be inspected.

(8) PENALTIES. (a) If the department of safety and professional services or the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection determines after an inspection of a building under this section or s. 97.625 (1g) that the owner of the building has violated sub. (2) or (3), the respective department shall issue an order requiring the person to correct the violation within 5 days or within such shorter period as the respective department determines is necessary to protect public health and safety. If the person does not correct the violation within the time required, he or she shall forfeit $50 for each day of violation occurring after the date on which the respective department finds that the violation was not corrected.

(b) If a person is charged with more than one violation of sub. (2) or (3) arising out of an inspection of a building owned by that person, those violations shall be counted as a single violation for the purpose of determining the amount of a forfeiture under par. (a).

(c) Whoever violates sub. (4) is subject to the following penalties:

1. For a first offense, the person may be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 9 months, or both.

2. For a 2nd or subsequent offense, the person is guilty of a Class I felony.

History: 2007 a. 20 s. 9121 (6) (a); 2007 a. 205; 2011 a. 32; 2013 a. 166 s. 77; 2015 a. 55.

Cross-reference: See also ss. SPS 321.095, 362.1200, and 366.0911 (2), Wis. adm. code.

101.15 Mines, tunnels, quarries and pits. (1) If any shaft or workings of a mine, or any tunnel, trench, caisson, quarry, or gravel or sand pit is being operated or used in violation of the safety orders of the department applicable thereto, the owner or operator upon receiving notice of such violation from the department shall immediately cease such operation or use. The operation or use of such shaft or workings of a mine, or of such tunnel, trench, caisson, quarry or gravel or sand pit, shall not be resumed until such safety orders have been complied with.

(2) (a) For the purpose of this section:

1. “Excavation” or “workings” means any or all parts of a mine excavated or being excavated, including shafts, tunnels, drifts, cross cuts, raises, winzes, stopes and all other working places in a mine.

2. “Mineral” means a product recognized by standard authorities as mineral, whether metalliferous or nonmetalliferous.

3. “Shaft” means an opening made for mining minerals, for hoisting and lowering persons or material, or for ventilating underground workings.

(b) No excavation of a shaft may be commenced unless a permit is first issued therefor by the department. Permits for such excavation shall be issued upon fee payment and application filed with the department, if the department is satisfied that the shaft or the excavation and workings will be in compliance with the safety orders adopted by the department and applicable thereto. Application shall be made upon forms prescribed by the department and shall be furnished upon request.

(c) Paragraph (b) does not apply to shafts which will be less than 50 feet in depth wherein persons are not employed, or which are not equipped with power driven hoists used for hoisting persons in and out of the shafts, or which are not covered with a flammable building.

(d) The department may:

1. Employ additional mining inspectors, who shall have had at least 10 years experience in underground mining or be a graduate of a recognized college with a degree in mining engineering.

2. Cause the inspection of all underground mines, quarries, pits, zinc works or other excavations.

(e) The department shall promulgate rules to effect the safety of mines, explosives, quarries and related activities. Such rules shall provide for the establishment of uniform limits on permissible levels of blasting resultants to reasonably assure that blasting resultants do not cause injury, damage or unreasonable annoyance to any person or property outside any controlled blasting site area.
(f) 1. The department shall cause the inspections of underground mines and similar establishments at least once every 2 months and shall cause the inspections of surface mines and similar establishments at least once each year. In the making of the inspections the owner and the labor union identified as the bargaining representative of the employees of the mine or establishment shall be permitted to accompany the inspector engaged in the tour of inspection. The department shall cause a report of any inspection so made, to be submitted to representatives of the operator and of the employees.

2. The department may apply to a court of record for the closing of any underground mine, quarry, pit, zinc works or other excavation where the same is being operated in violation of any of its rules or orders, and the owners or operators have failed within a reasonable time to correct any unsafe methods of operation. The failure of any owner or operator to comply with the order or judgment of the court subjects the party or parties to contempt proceedings.

History: 1971 c. 185; 1971 c. 228 s. 44; Stats. 1971 s. 101.15; 1975 c. 94 s. 91 (9); 1977 c. 29; 1979 c. 257; 1983 a. 189; 1985 a. 29; 1993 a. 16.

Cross-reference: See also chs. SPS 307 and 308, Wis. adm. code.

When an inspector determines that there is a violation of safety orders and a condition of extreme and imminent danger to a worker’s life exists, the inspector may seek the assistance of a local law enforcement officer. The local law enforcement officer has a duty to render assistance unless in the officer’s opinion other priority assignments take precedence. 59 Atty. Gen. 12.

101.16 Liquefied petroleum gas. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) “Department of transportation cylinder” means a container that holds liquefied petroleum gas and that meets the specifications established by the federal department of transportation.

(b) “Liquefied petroleum gas” means any material which is composed predominantly of, or any mixtures of, any of the following hydrocarbons including their isomers:

1. Propane.
2. Propylene.

(c) “Propane gas system” means an assembly consisting of one or more containers that has a total water capacity of at least 100 gallons and a means of conveying propane gas from the container or containers to a point of connection with devices used to consume the propane gas. A “propane gas system” includes all piping and other components associated with the assembly that are used to control the quantity, flow, pressure, and physical state of the propane gas.

(d) “Retailer” means a person engaged in the business of filling containers that have a water capacity of at least 4 pounds with liquefied petroleum gas that is intended to be used directly from the containers as fuel. “Retailer” does not include a person who fills such containers with liquefied petroleum gas for the person’s own use.

(2) RULES. The department shall promulgate rules to ascertain, fix, and order such reasonable standards, rules, or regulations for the design, construction, location, installation, operation, repair, and maintenance of equipment for storage, handling, use, and transportation by tank truck or tank trailer, of liquefied petroleum gases for fuel purposes, and for theodorization of said gases used therewith, as shall render such equipment safe.

(3) FILLING, EVACUATING, AND USE OF CONTAINERS. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), no person, other than the owner of a liquefied petroleum gas container or a person authorized by the owner, may fill, refill, evacuate, or use in any other manner the container for any purpose.

(b) A retailer may evacuate a liquefied petroleum gas container not under the retailer’s ownership in order to transfer the remaining liquefied petroleum gas that is in the container into a container that is under the retailer’s ownership.

(3g) LICENSE REQUIRED. (a) No retailer may distribute liquefied petroleum gas without holding a license issued by the department. The department, subject to s. 101.02 (20) and (21), shall issue a license to be a retailer upon receiving the fee established under s. 101.19 (1g) (L) or (1m) and upon the retailer’s obtaining commercial general liability insurance as required under sub. (3r) (c). The term of the license shall be set by the department, not to exceed 2 years.

(b) The department shall publish an annual list of all retailers holding valid licenses under par. (a).

(3r) COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY INSURANCE. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), a retailer shall maintain commercial general liability insurance in the amount of $1,000,000 per occurrence with an annual aggregate of $2,000,000 for compensating 3rd parties for bodily injury and property damages for incidents associated with the release of liquefied petroleum gas.

(b) A retailer who only fills department of transportation cylinders or who only fills containers for engine and recreational vehicle fueling systems shall maintain commercial general liability insurance in the amount of $500,000 per occurrence with an annual aggregate of $1,000,000 for compensating 3rd parties for bodily injury and property damages for incidents associated with the release of liquefied petroleum gas.

(c) A retailer may meet the insurance requirement under par. (a) or (b) by obtaining commercial general liability insurance as an endorsement to an existing policy or as a separate policy from an insurer, or as a separate policy from an insurer, or as a separate policy from a surplus lines insurer in one or more states.

(d) A retailer who fails to maintain commercial general liability insurance as required under par. (a) or (b) may not distribute liquefied petroleum gas at retail until the insurance is obtained.

(e) Each retailer shall file with the department proof of commercial general liability insurance coverage as required under this subsection. The department shall maintain a list on the department’s Internet site that contains the names of each retailer licensed under this section and the status of the retailer’s commercial general liability insurance coverage.

(f) A 3rd party that issues commercial general liability insurance to a retailer for purposes of this subsection shall provide written notice to the retailer and to the department at least 60 days before canceling, revoking, suspending, or failing to renew the insurance.

(g) A retailer who cancels or fails to renew commercial general liability insurance shall notify the department at least 60 days before cancelling or failing to renew the insurance. Upon receipt of the notice, the department shall revoke the retailer’s license issued under sub. (3g).

(4) REQUIREMENTS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION. (a) The person actually performing the work of installing equipment utilizing liquefied petroleum gas for fuel purposes shall furnish the user of the equipment a statement, the form of which shall be prescribed by the department, showing that the design, construction, location, and installation of the equipment conforms with the rules promulgated by the department under this section.

(b) 1. A person who owns, leases, or uses a propane gas system and who is a customer of a retailer shall notify the retailer of propane gas for the propane gas system of any interruption in the operation of the propane gas system due to the replacement, modification, repair, or servicing of the propane gas system by any person other than the retailer. The customer shall provide the notice at least 7 days in advance of the interruption in the operation of the propane gas system, except as provided in subd. 2. The retailer, or the person replacing, modifying, repairing, or servicing the propane gas system, shall perform a check for leaks or other defects in the propane gas system before placing the propane gas system back into operation in the manner required by rule.
2. If the interruption of a propane gas system subject to subd. 1. is due to emergency repair or servicing, the customer shall provide the notice to the retailer as soon as possible and no later than 24 hours after the repair or servicing is completed.

(c) Each retailer filling a container that is part of a propane gas system shall provide written notice to each customer subject to par. (b) of the customer’s duty under par. (b) before the retailer’s first delivery of propane gas to that customer and shall provide subsequent notices on an annual basis. The notice shall include all of the following information concerning the duty to notify under par. (b):

1. The name, address, and telephone number of the retailer.
2. The purpose of giving the notification to the retailer.
3. A description of the type of propane gas system that is subject to the notification requirement.
4. A description of the types of activities that constitute a replacement, modification, repair, or servicing of a propane gas system.
5. A copy of the provisions under s. 101.16 (4) (b).

(5) Penalties. (ac) Except as provided in par. (am), any person who intentionally violates sub. (3) or (4) or any rule promulgated under sub. (2) shall forfeit not less than $10 nor more than $1,000.

(am) Any person who intentionally violates sub. (3) or (4) or any rule promulgated under sub. (2) shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $2,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months.

(b) Except as provided in par. (c), any retailer who violates sub. (3g) or (3r) shall forfeit not less than $500 and not more than $1,000 for the first offense and not less than $2,000 and not more than $5,000 for each subsequent offense.

(c) Any retailer who violates sub. (3g) or (3r) shall forfeit not less than $200 and not more than $400 for the first offense and not less than $800 and not more than $2,000 for each subsequent offense if the retailer is one of the following:

1. A retailer who only fills department of transportation cylinders.
2. A retailer who only fills containers for engine and recreational vehicle fueling systems.

(cg) Paragraphs (b) and (c) do not apply to intentional violations of subs. (3g) or (3r).

(cm) Except as provided in par. (cn), any retailer who intentionally violates sub. (3g) or (3r) shall be imprisoned not less than 30 days and not more than 6 months or shall be fined not less than $500 and not more than $1,000 for the first offense and not less than $2,000 and not more than $5,000 for each subsequent offense.

(cn) Any retailer who only fills department of transportation cylinders or containers for engine and recreational vehicles and who intentionally violates sub. (3g) or (3r) shall be imprisoned not less than 30 days and not more than 6 months or shall be fined not less than $200 and not more than $400 for the first offense and not less than $800 and not more than $2,000 for each subsequent offense.

(cm) Except as provided in par. (cn), any retailer who intentionally violates sub. (3g) or (3r) shall be imprisoned not less than 30 days and not more than 6 months or shall be fined not less than $200 and not more than $400 for the first offense and not less than $800 and not more than $2,000 for each subsequent offense.

1. Each day of violation of sub. (3) constitutes a separate offense.
2. Each day of violation of sub. (3g) constitutes a separate offense.
3. Each day of violation of sub. (3r) constitutes a separate offense.
4. Each day of violation of sub. (4) constitutes a separate offense.

(d) If a retailer is found in violation of sub. (3g) or (3r), the court shall require that the retailer cease distributing liquefied petroleum gas at retail until the retailer is issued the license required under sub. (3g).

(5m) Civil Liability. (a) Any retailer who is licensed under sub. (3g) and who suffers damages caused by the filling of a container that is not a department of transportation cylinder by another retailer who is not so licensed may bring an action against the unlicensed retailer to do any of the following:

1. Enjoin the unlicensed retailer from distributing liquefied petroleum gas at retail until the retailer receives the required license.
2. Receive monetary damages equal to 3 times the amount of any monetary loss sustained or $2,000, whichever is greater, multiplied by each day that the unlicensed retailer is not licensed under sub. (3g).

(b) Notwithstanding s. 814.04 (1), a retailer who prevails in an action under par. (a) shall be awarded reasonable attorney fees.

(c) An action under this subsection shall be commenced within 180 days after the cause of action accrues or be barred.

(6) Exemption. This section does not apply to railroads engaged in interstate commerce or to equipment used by them.

History: 1971 c. 185 ss. 1, 7; 1971 c. 228 ss. 19, 43; Stats. 1971 s. 101.16; 2009 a. 180; 2011 a. 209; 2011 a. 260 s. 81; 2015 a. 327.

Cross-reference: See also ss. SPS 305.73 and 340.40, Wis. adm. code.

101.17 Machines and boilers, safety requirement. No machine, mechanical device, or steam boiler shall be installed or used in this state which does not fully comply with the requirements of the laws of this state enacted for the safety of employees and frequenters in places of employment and public buildings and with the orders of the department adopted and published in conformity with this chapter. Any person violating this section shall be subject to the forfeitures provided in s. 101.02 (12) and (13).

History: 1971 c. 185 ss. 1, 7; 1971 c. 228 ss. 19, 43; Stats. 1971 s. 101.17; 1995 a. 27.

Cross-reference: See also chs. SPS 318, 333, 334, 341, 343, and 345, Wis. adm. code.

101.175 Local energy resource systems. (1) In this section:

(a) “Local energy resource system” means a solar energy system, a wind energy system or a wood energy system.

(b) “Solar energy system” means equipment which directly converts and then transfers or stores solar energy into usable forms of thermal or electrical energy.

(c) “Wind energy system” means equipment which converts and then transfers or stores energy from the wind into usable forms of energy.

(d) “Wood energy system” means a woodburning stove or furnace.

(1m) The purpose of this section is to establish statewide local energy resource system standards to promote accurate consumer evaluation of local energy resource systems and components thereof.

(2) Any manufacturer or retailer prior to the sale in this state of any local energy resource system or components thereof may request the department to issue a seal of quality for each system or component which meets or exceeds the quality standards established by the department under sub. (4).

(3) The department, in consultation with the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection, shall establish by rule quality standards for local energy resource systems which do not impede development of innovative systems but which do:

(a) Promote accurate consumer evaluation of local energy resource systems and components thereof.

(b) Conform, where feasible, with national performance standards promulgated or recognized by the federal government for local energy resource systems.

(c) Promote the production, marketing and installation of local energy resource systems.

(4) The quality standards under sub. (3) shall include but are not limited to:

(a) The requirement of a warranty and minimum requirements for the contents thereof.
REGULATION OF INDUSTRY, BUILDINGS AND SAFETY

(101.177) Installation and servicing of heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment. (1) In this section, “political subdivision” means a city, village, town or county.

(2) No person may engage in the business of installing or servicing heating, ventilating or air conditioning equipment unless the person registers with the department.

(3) (a) The department shall promulgate rules for a voluntary program under which a person who engages in the business of installing or servicing heating, ventilating or air conditioning equipment may obtain certification by passing an examination developed or selected by the department.

(b) A political subdivision may not require a person to obtain certification under par. (a) in order to engage in the business of installing or servicing heating, ventilating or air conditioning equipment in that political subdivision unless all of the following apply:

1. On April 23, 1994, the political subdivision requires certification, licensure or other approval by the political subdivision in order to engage in that business in the political subdivision.

2. The political subdivision allows a person who has the approval under subd. 1. on April 23, 1994, to continue to engage in that business in the political subdivision without obtaining certification under par. (a).

(c) A political subdivision may not require a person who is certified under par. (a) to obtain certification, licensure or other approval by the political subdivision in order to engage in the business of installing or servicing heating, ventilating or air conditioning equipment in that political subdivision.

(d) A political subdivision may not require a person to obtain certification, licensure or other approval by the political subdivision in order to engage in the business of installing or servicing heating, ventilating or air conditioning equipment in that political subdivision unless the political subdivision requires that approval before November 1, 1993.

(4) The department may establish fees to cover the costs of administering this section.

(5) Any person who violates sub. (2) shall be required to forfeit not less than $50 nor more than $1,000. Each installation or servicing in violation of sub. (2) constitutes a separate violation.

(101.18) Electric fences. The department shall ascertain, fix and order such reasonable standards, rules or regulations for the erection, construction, repair and maintenance of electric fences as shall render them safe.

(101.19) Fees and records. (1b) In this section:

(a) “Amusement attraction” means any game of skill, show, or exhibition that does not constitute an amusement or thrill ride entertainment device.

(b) “Amusement or thrill ride” means any device that carries frequenters in an unusual, entertaining or thrilling mode of motion or any vehicle providing entertainment or transportation to, from or within an amusement area.

1g The department, by rule promulgated under ch. 227, shall fix and collect fees which shall, as closely as possible, equal the cost of providing the following services:

(a) The examination of plans for public buildings, public structures, places of employment and the components thereof.

(b) The required inspection of boilers, pressure vessels, refrigeration plants, liquefied petroleum gas vessels, anhydrous ammonia tanks and containers, escalators, dumbwaiters, and amusement or thrill rides but not of amusement attractions.

(c) Determining and certifying the competency of inspectors, blasters and welders.

(d) Each inspection of a facility conducted to ensure that the construction is in accordance with the plans approved by the department.

(f) Administration of the manufactured dwelling program, the one- and two-family dwelling programs, the manufactured home and mobile home program, and the multifamily dwelling program.

(g) The inspection and investigation of accidents.

(h) Inspections of mines, tunnels, quarries, pits and explosives.

(i) The licensing and inspection of fireworks manufacturers under s. 167.10 (6m).

(k) Administering subch. VII, except that the department may not charge a fee for an emergency elevator mechanic’s license under s. 101.985 (2) (c).

(L) Issuing licenses to retailers, as defined in s. 101.16 (1) (d), of liquefied petroleum gas under s. 101.16 (3g), except as provided in sub. (1m).

(1m) The department shall collect an annual fee of $20 for issuing a license under s. 101.16 (3g) to a retailer who only sells department of transportation cylinders.

1r Notwithstanding subs. (1g) and (1m), the department shall waive any fee imposed on an individual who is eligible for the veterans fee waiver program under s. 45.44 for a license, permit, or certificate of certification or registration issued by the department under s. 101.15 (2) (e), 101.16 (3g), 101.17, 101.178 (2) or (3) (a), 101.63 (2) or (2m), 101.653, 101.73 (5) or (6), 101.82 (1m), (1v), and (2), 101.935, 101.95, 101.951, 101.952, 101.985 (1) to (3), 145.02 (4), 145.035, 145.045, 145.07 (12), 145.15, 145.16, 145.165, 145.17, 145.175, 145.18, or 167.10 (6m).

(2) The department shall issue and record required certificates of inspection or of registration for equipment listed in sub. (1g) (b).

101.211 Lunchrooms. The department shall regulate a suitable space in which lunches may be eaten in any place of employment if found by the department to be reasonably necessary for the protection of the life, health, safety and welfare of employees therein.

101.55 Executive agreements to control sources of radiation. When the joint legislative council determines that it
is in the interest of the state to enter into agreement with the gov-
ernment of the United States to provide for the discontinuance of
certain of the federal government’s responsibilities with respect to
sources of ionizing radiation and the assumption thereof by the
state pursuant to authority granted by P.L. 86–373, it shall convey
its determination to the governor together with its estimate of the
initial and ultimate cost of the assumption of this responsibility by
the state and the governor, on behalf of the state, may, after a find-
ing by both the governor and the U.S. nuclear regulatory commis-
sion as to the adequacy of the state’s program of regulation, enter
into such an agreement.

**History:** 1977 c. 29; 1993 s. 52.

### 101.573 Fire dues distribution. (1) The department shall include
in the compilation and certification of fire department dues
under sub. (3) 2 percent of the premiums paid to the state fire
fund for the insurance of any public property, other than state
property. The department shall notify the secretary of administra-
tion of the amount certified under this subsection and the secretary
of administration shall charge the amount to the state fire fund.

(3) (a) On or before May 1 in each year, the department shall
compile the fire department dues paid by all insurers under s.
601.93 and the dues paid by the state fire fund under sub. (1) and
funds remaining under par. (b). withhold .5 percent and certify to
the secretary of administration the proper amount to be paid from the
appropriation under s. 20.165 (2) (L) to each city, village, or
town entitled to fire department dues under s. 101.575. Annually,
on or before August 1, the secretary of administration shall pay the
amounts certified by the department to the cities, villages and
towns eligible under s. 101.575.

(b) The amount withheld under par. (a) shall be disbursement
to correct errors of the department or the commissioner of insurance
or for payments to cities, villages, or towns which are first deter-
dined to be eligible for payments under par. (a) after May 1. The
department shall certify to the secretary of administration, as near
as is practical, the amount which would have been payable to
the municipality if payment had been properly disbursed under par.
(a) on or prior to May 1, except the amount payable to any munici-
pality first eligible after May 1 shall be reduced by 1.5 percent for
each month or portion of a month which expires after May 1 and
prior to the eligibility determination. The secretary of administra-
tion shall pay the amount certified to the city, village, or town. The
balance of the amount withheld in a calendar year under par. (a)
which is not disbursed under this paragraph shall be included in the
amount payable by the department under par. (a) for the next cal-
der year. If errors in payments exceed the amount set aside for
error payments, adjustments shall be made in the distribution for
the next year.

(4) The department shall transmit to the treasurer of each city,
village, and town entitled to fire department dues, a statement of
the amount of dues payable to it, and the commissioner of insurance
shall furnish to the secretary of administration, upon request, a list of the insurers paying dues under s. 601.93 and the amount
paid by each.

(5) The department shall promulgate a rule defining “adminis-
trative expenses” for purposes of s. 20.165 (2) (La).

**History:** 1981 s. 37; 1985 s. 27; 1987 s. 144; 1993 a. 233; 1995 a. 27; 2001 a. 109; 2003 a. 33; 2011 a. 32.

### 101.575 Entitlement to dues. (1) (a) Except as provided in
par. (am), every city, village or town maintaining a fire depart-
ment that complies with this subsection and the requirements of
subs. (3) to (6) is entitled to a proportionate share of all fire depart-
ment dues collected under ss. 101.573 and 601.93 after deducting
the administrative expenses of the department under s. 101.573,
based on the equalized valuation of real property improvements
upon land within the city, village or town, but not less than the
amount the municipality received under s. 601.93 (3), 1977 stats.,
and chapter 26, laws of 1979, in calendar year 1979.

(am) If the department determines that a city, village or town
fire department has failed to satisfy the requirements of this sub-
section or subs. (3) to (6), the department shall nonetheless pay
dues for that calendar year to that city, village or town. The
department shall issue a notice of noncompliance to the chief of the fire
department, the governing body and the highest elected official of
the city, village or town. If the fire department cannot demonstrate
to the department that the fire department has met all requirements
within one year after receipt of the notice or prior to the next audit
by the department, whichever is later, the city, village or town
shall not be entitled to dues under par. (a) for that year in which
the city, village or town becomes not entitled to dues and for all
subsequent calendar years until the requirements are met.

(b) Every city, village or town that contracts for fire protection
and fire prevention services that comply with s. 101.14 (2) from
another city, village or town is entitled to the dues specified in par.
(a) if the department determines that the fire department furnishing
the protection can provide the agreed protection without endangering
property within its own limits and the fire prevention services comply with s. 101.14 (2).

(c) Any city, village or town, not maintaining a fire depart-
ment, that for the purpose of obtaining fire protection and preven-
tion services for itself enters into an agreement with another city,
village or town, is entitled to the dues specified in par. (a) if the
department determines that the fire prevention services comply
with s. 101.14 (2). Two or more municipalities that together have
entered into a fire protection agreement in the manner prescribed
in this paragraph shall each be entitled to dues under par. (a).

(2) If a city or village contracts to provide fire protection and
the services of its fire department outside of its boundaries, it is
subject to the same liability for property damage and personal
injury when responding to calls and providing services outside of
its boundaries as when providing the same services within its
boundaries.

(3) No city, village or town is entitled to receive dues under
this section unless the city, village or town complies with pars. (a)
and (b).

(a) No city, village or town may receive fire department dues
under this section unless it has a fire department which satisfies
all of the following requirements:

1. Is organized to provide continuous fire protection in that
   city, village or town and has a designated chief.

2. Singly, or in combination with another fire department
   under a mutual aid agreement, can ensure the response of at least
   4 fire fighters, none of whom is the chief, to a first alarm for a
   building.

3. Provides a training program prescribed by the department
   by rule.

4. Provides facilities capable, without delay, of receiving an
   alarm and dispatching fire fighters and apparatus.

(b) Each city, village or town eligible for dues under this sec-
   tion shall maintain either a voluntary fire department that holds a
   meeting at least once each month, or a paid or partly paid fire
department with sufficient personnel ready for service at all times.

(4) (a) The department may not pay any fire department dues
   for any year to a city, village, town or fire department unless all of
the following conditions are satisfied:

The department determines that the city, village, town or fire
department is in substantial compliance with sub. (6) and ss.
101.14 (2) and 101.141 (1) and (2). The department shall establish
by rule the meaning of “substantial compliance” for purposes of
this subdivision.

2. The city, village or town has submitted a form which is
   signed by the clerk of the city, village or town and by the chief of
the fire department providing fire protection to that city, village or
town, which is provided by the department by rule and which cer-
tifies that the fire department is in substantial compliance with
this section or the department has audited the city, village, town or
fire department and determined that it is in substantial compliance
with sub. (6) and ss. 101.14 (2) and 101.141 (1) and (2). The
101.575 REGULATION OF INDUSTRY, BUILDINGS AND SAFETY

The regulation of industry, buildings, and safety shall be established by rule, and the meaning of “substantial compliance” for purposes of this subdivision shall be as determined by the department.

(2) The department shall promulgate rules establishing requirements that protect those persons who work at medical waste incinerators from exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials. The rules shall be at least as strict as any federal requirements.

101.58 Employees’ right to know. (1) Definitions. In ss. 101.58 to 101.599, “employee” means an individual, including the state and its political subdivisions, who engages the services of any employee to perform agricultural labor. If any employee is present at the workplace of an agricultural employer under an agreement between that employer and another employer or an agricultural employer, “employee” means the employer with control or custody of the employee, and all employers or agricultural employers for other purposes is only an agricultural employer with respect to the employees engaged to perform agricultural labor.

(c) “Employee” means any person whose services are provided by an employer or as an employee of an agricultural employer.

(d) “Employee representative” means an individual or organization to whom an employee gives written authorization to exercise his or her rights to request information under s. 101.583, 101.585 or 101.586, a parent of a minor employee or a recognized collective bargaining agent.

(e) “Employer” means any person, except an agricultural employer, with control or custody of any employment or workplace who engages the services of any employee. “Employer” includes the state and its political subdivisions. If any employee is present at the workplace of an agricultural employer under an agreement between that employer and another employer or agricultural employer, “employer” means the employer with control or custody of the toxic substance or infectious agent. An employer who employs some employees at the workplace and other employees for other purposes is only considered an employer with respect to the employees engaged for other purposes.

(f) “Infectious agent” means a bacterial, mycoplasmal, fungal, parasitic or viral agent identified by the department by rule as causing illness in humans or human fetuses or both, which is introduced by an employer to be used, studied or produced in the workplace. “Infectious agent” does not include such an agent in or on the body of a person who is present in the workplace for diagnosis or treatment.

(g) “Legal holiday” has the meaning provided in s. 995.20.

(h) “Overexposure” means any chronic or acute exposure to a toxic substance or infectious agent which results in illness or injury.

(i) “Pesticide” means any substance or mixture of substances which is registered with the federal environmental protection agency by s. 1910, subpart z, which is introduced by an employer to be used, studied or produced in the workplace.

(2) Toxic substance does not include:

(a) Any article, including but not limited to an item of equipment or hardware, which contains a substance regulated by the federal occupational safety and health administration under title 29 of the code of federal regulations part 1910, subpart z, which is introduced by an employer to be used, studied or produced in the workplace.

(b) Any mixture containing a substance regulated under title 29 of the code of federal regulations part 1910, subpart z, if the substance is present in a solid form which does not cause any acute or chronic health hazard as a result of being handled by an employee.

(c) Any consumer product packaged for distribution to and used by the general public, for which the employee’s exposure during use is not significantly greater than the consumer’s exposure occurring during the principal use of the product.

(d) Any substance received by an employer in labeled package and subsequently sold or transferred in that package, if the seal remains intact while the substance is in the employer’s workplace.

(e) Any hazardous material regulated under the federal resource conservation and recovery act, P.L. 94-580.

(f) Lutein.

(g) “Workplace” means any location where an employee performs a work-related duty in the course of his or her employment, except a personal residence.

(3) Relationship to federal regulations. (a) If the federal occupational safety and health administration promulgates a hazards communication regulation which, with respect to toxic substances, has requirements comparable to those in s. 101.583, 101.59 or 101.597 (1), and has time periods no less stringent than s. 101.589 and confidentiality requirements no less stringent than s. 101.592, an employer, manufacturer or supplier may apply to

2015–16 Wisconsin Statutes updated through 2017 Wis. Act 136 and all Supreme Court and Controlled Substances Board Orders effective on or before February 3, 2018. Published and certified under s. 35.18. Changes effective after February 3, 2018 are designated by NOTES. (Published 2–3–18)
the department for an exemption from s. 101.583, 101.59 or 101.597 (1).

(b) An employer applying to the department for an exemption under par. (a) shall provide a copy of the application to appropriate certified collective bargaining agents and shall post a statement at the place where notices to employees are normally posted. The posted statement shall summarize the application, specify a place where employees may examine it and inform employees of their right to request a hearing on it.

(c) Upon receipt of a written request from an affected employer, manufacturer, supplier, employee or employee representative, the department shall hold a hearing on the application. If a hearing has been requested, the department is prohibited from approving the application until a hearing has been held. In no case may the department approve the application within less than 60 days after receiving it.


Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 335, Wis. adm. code.


### 101.581 Notice requirements.

**1. EMPLOYER.** An employer who uses, studies or produces a toxic substance, infectious agent or pesticide shall post in every workplace at the location where notices to employees are posted a sign which informs employees that the employer is required, upon request, to provide an employee or employee representative with all of the following:

(a) The identity of any toxic substance or infectious agent which an employee works with or is likely to be exposed to.

(b) A description of any hazardous effect of the toxic substance or infectious agent.

(c) Information regarding precautions to be taken when handling the toxic substance or infectious agent.

(d) Information regarding procedures for emergency treatment in the event of overexposure to the toxic substance or infectious agent.

(e) Access to the information contained on the label of any pesticide with which the employee works or to which the employee is likely to be exposed.

2. **AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYER.** An agricultural employer who uses pesticides shall post in a prominent place in the workplace a sign which informs employees that the agricultural employer is required, upon request, to provide an employee or employee representative with access to the information contained on the label of any pesticide with which the employee works or to which the employee is likely to be exposed.

3. **MINOR EMPLOYEE.** If an employee is a minor, an employer or agricultural employer shall send to the employee’s parent or guardian, at the address provided by the employee, notice of the employee’s rights under sub. (1) or (2).


Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 335, Wis. adm. code.

### 101.583 Toxic substance information requirements; employer to employee.

1. **RETENTION OF INFORMATION.** Lists except as provided by department rule under s. 101.596, an employer shall:

(a) Retain any material safety data sheet relating to a toxic substance and containing the information required to be provided to employees under sub. (2) for 30 years after the date upon which the employer last received the toxic substance in the workplace; or

(b) 1. Maintain a written list identifying any toxic substance present in a workplace on or after May 10, 1984, except as provided in subd. 2., and the dates that the toxic substance is present in the workplace. If a list is maintained, each toxic substance required to be on the list shall be included on the list until 30 years after the last date on which the substance is received in the workplace. Within 30 days after a written request by an employee or employee representative, exclusive of weekends and legal holidays, the employer shall provide to the employee or employee representative a copy of any list maintained for the employee’s workplace or the workplace of the employees represented by the employee representative.

2. a. A toxic substance need not be included on a list if in the area in which any employee usually works the toxic substance is received in packages of one kilogram or less and if no more than 10 kilograms of the toxic substance are used in or purchased for that area per year.

b. A toxic substance need not be included on a list if it is a mixture containing one or more mineral dusts listed in 29 CFR 1910.1000, table z–3.

### 101.585 Infectious agent information requirements; employer to employee.

1. **Exception as provided in s. 101.589 (1) and (3),** within 72 hours after a written request by an employee or employee representative, exclusive of weekends and legal holidays, an employer shall provide in writing to the employee or employee representative the following information regarding any infectious agent which the employee works with or is likely to be exposed to if the infectious agent is present in the workplace when
the request is made or at any time during the 30 days immediately preceding the request:

(a) The name and any commonly used synonym of the infectious agent.

(b) Any method or route of transmission of the infectious agent.

(c) Any symptom or effect of infection, emergency and first aid procedures and a telephone number to be called in an emergency.

(d) Any personal protective equipment to be worn or used and special precautions to be taken when handling or coming into contact with the infectious agent.

(e) Procedures for handling, cleanup and disposal of infectious agents leaked or spilled.

(2) An employer is not required to provide information regarding an infectious agent under sub. (1) if the employee or employee representative making the request has requested information about the infectious agent under sub. (1) within the preceding 12 months, unless the employee's job assignment has changed or there is new information available concerning any of the subjects about which information is required to be provided.

Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 335, Wis. adm. code.

101.586 Pesticide information requirements; employer or agricultural employer to employee. Within 72 hours of a request from an employee or employee representative, exclusive of weekends and legal holidays, an employer or agricultural employer shall provide the requesting employee or employee representative with access to the container label or the information required by the federal environmental protection agency or the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection to be on the container label, for any pesticide with which the employee works or to which the employee is likely to be exposed.

Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 335, Wis. adm. code.

101.587 Information requirements; employer or agricultural employer to department. The department or the department of health services may request the information required to be provided to employees under ss. 101.583, 101.585 and 101.586. The employer or agricultural employer shall provide the information within the time periods provided in ss. 101.583, 101.585, 101.586 and 101.589.

History: 1981 c. 364; 1995 a. 27 s. 9126 (19); 2007 a. 20 s. 9121 (6) (a).
Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 335, Wis. adm. code.

101.588 Information collection and maintenance; department. If an employer ceases business operations in this state, the employer shall provide the department with the information required under s. 101.583 or 101.585 relating to that employer. The department shall maintain that information and provide it to any employee upon request.

History: 1983 a. 392.
Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 335, Wis. adm. code.

101.589 Extended time periods; exceptions. (1) If an employer has not obtained the information required to be provided under ss. 101.583 (2) (a) and 101.585 (1) at the time of a request made under s. 101.583 (2) (a) or 101.585 (1), the employer shall provide the information within 30 days after the request, exclusive of weekends and legal holidays.

(2) If a toxic substance was present in the workplace at any time on or after December 1, 1982, but is not present in the workplace when a request is made under s. 101.583 (2) (a), the employer shall provide the information within 30 days after the request, exclusive of weekends and legal holidays.

(3) An employer who has requested from the manufacturer or supplier of a toxic substance or from the supplier of an infectious agent any information required to be provided under s. 101.583 (2) (a) or 101.585 (1), but who has not received and does not already have that information, is not required to provide the information but shall notify any requesting employee or employee representative that the employer has requested, has not received and does not otherwise have the information.

Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 335, Wis. adm. code.

101.59 Manufacturer, supplier; requirements. Within 15 days, exclusive of weekends and legal holidays, after receipt of a request from an employer, any manufacturer or supplier of a toxic substance transported or sold for use in this state, or any supplier of an infectious agent transported or sold for use in this state, shall provide to that employer the information the employer is required to provide employees under s. 101.583 (2) (a) or 101.585 (1).

History: 1981 c. 364.
Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 335, Wis. adm. code.

101.592 Confidential information. (1) A manufacturer or supplier of a toxic substance, a supplier of an infectious agent or an employer may declare that information required to be provided under s. 101.583, 101.585, 101.59 or 101.597, except information described in ss. 101.583 (2) (a) 7. to 11., 101.585 (1) (b) to (e) and 101.597 (5) (a) 2. to 7. and (b) 2. and 3., relates to a process or production technique which is unique to, or is information the disclosure of which would adversely affect the competitive position of, the manufacturer, supplier or employer. If an employer, employee or employee representative requests information under s. 101.583, 101.585 or 101.59 that is confidential, the manufacturer, supplier or employer shall inform the requester that part of the requested information is confidential, but shall provide any part of the requested information that is not confidential or that, under this subsection, may not be declared confidential. When a manufacturer, supplier or employer declares information confidential, it shall notify the department and shall state the general use of the toxic substance or infectious agent and the items of information which it did and did not provide to the requester.

(2) Notwithstanding sub. (1), a manufacturer, supplier or employer shall provide the information specified in s. 101.583 (2) (a) 1. and 2. or 101.585 (1) (a) upon a request from an employee’s authorized physician stating that the information is necessary for medical treatment of the employee. No physician receiving information under this subsection may disclose it to any person without the written consent of the patient and of the manufacturer, supplier or employer.

Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 335, Wis. adm. code.

101.595 Employee rights. (1) Not to work with toxic substance, infectious agent or pesticide. Except as provided in ss. 101.589 (3) and 101.592, if an employee has requested information about a toxic substance, infectious agent or pesticide under s. 101.583, 101.585 or 101.586 and has not received the information required to be provided under s. 101.583, 101.585, 101.586 or 101.589 (1) or (2), the employee may refuse to work with or be exposed to the toxic substance, infectious agent or pesticide until such time as the employer or agricultural employer supplies the information under s. 101.583, 101.585 or 101.586 to the employee who has made the request.

(2) Retaliation prohibited. (a) No employer or agricultural employer may discharge or otherwise discipline or discriminate against any employee because the employee has exercised any rights under ss. 101.58 to 101.599.

(b) Section 111.322 (2m) applies to discharge and other discriminatory acts arising in connection with any proceeding under ss. 101.58 to 101.599.

(3) Waiver prohibited. No person may request or require any employee to waive any rights under ss. 101.58 to 101.599.

Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 335, Wis. adm. code.

101.596 Building inspector review board. (1) Definitions. In this section:
101.597 Education and training programs. (1) By employer: Toxic substance, infectious agent or pesticide. Except as provided in sub. (5)(b), prior to an employee's initial assignment to a workplace where the employee may be routinely exposed to any toxic substance, infectious agent or pesticide, an employer shall provide the employee with an education or training program under sub. (5)(a) or (c). The employer shall provide additional instruction whenever the employee may be routinely exposed to any additional toxic substance or infectious agent.

(2) By agricultural employer: Pesticide. Prior to an agricultural employer's initial assignment to a workplace where the employee may be routinely exposed to a pesticide, an agricultural employer shall provide the employee with an education or training program under sub. (5)(c). The agricultural employer shall provide additional instruction whenever the employee may be routinely exposed to any additional pesticide.

(3) By department. The department shall inform manufacturers, suppliers, employers, agricultural employers and employees of their duties and rights under ss. 101.58 to 101.599. As part of this program, the department shall cooperate with the department of revenue to notify any employer commencing operations on or after May 8, 1982, of that employer's duties and rights.

(4) Definition. In this section, "routinely exposed to any toxic substance" means exposure of at least 30 days per year at exposure levels exceeding 50 percent of the permissible exposure level established by the federal occupational safety and health administration, or any exposure exceeding 100 percent of the permissible exposure level, regardless of the exposure period.

101.598 Rules. (1) The department shall, by rule, identify as an infectious agent any bacterial, mycoplasmal, fungal, parasitic or viral agent which causes illness in humans or human fetuses or both. The department shall consult with the department of health services in promulgating these rules.

(2) The department may, by rule, exempt employers from retaining a data sheet or maintaining a list, under s. 101.583 (1), regarding any mixture containing a toxic substance if the nature of the toxic substance or the quantity of toxic substance present in the mixture is such that the mixture is highly unlikely to pose an
unreasonable acute or chronic health hazard to an employee who works with or is likely to be exposed to the mixture.

**History:** 1981 c. 364, 391; 1983 a. 392; 1995 a. 27x s. 9126 (19); 2007 a. 20 s. 9121 (6) (a).

**Cross-reference:** See also ch. SPS 335, Wis. adm. code.

### 101.599 Remedies; civil forfeitures.

**(1) Complaint.** An employee or employee representative who has not been afforded his or her rights by an employer or agricultural employer in violation of s. 101.583, 101.585, 101.586, 101.595 (1), (2) (a) or (3) or 101.597 (1) or (2) may, within 30 days after the violation occurs or the employee or employee representative first obtains knowledge of the violation, whichever is later, file a complaint with the department alleging the violation. The department shall investigate the complaint and shall attempt to resolve the complaint by conference, conciliation or persuasion. If the complaint is not resolved and the department finds probable cause to believe a violation has occurred, the department shall proceed with notice and a hearing on the complaint as provided in ch. 227. The hearing shall be held within 60 days after receipt by the department of the complaint.

**(2) Remedies.** The department shall issue its decision and order within 30 days after the hearing. If the department finds that an employer or agricultural employer has violated s. 101.583, 101.585, 101.586, 101.595 (1), (2) (a) or (3) or 101.597 (1) or (2), it may order the employer or agricultural employer to take such action as will remedy the effects of the violation, including instituting an education or training program, providing the requested information, reinstating an employee or providing back pay to an employee.

**(3) Civil forfeiture.** (a) Except as provided in par. (b), any person who violates ss. 101.58 to 101.599 or an order of the department issued under ss. 101.58 to 101.599 shall forfeit not more than $1,000 for each violation.

(b) Any person who willfully violates or exhibits a pattern of violation of ss. 101.58 to 101.599 or an order of the department issued under ss. 101.58 to 101.599 shall forfeit not more than $10,000 for each violation.


**Cross-reference:** See also ch. SPS 335, Wis. adm. code.

### ONE− AND 2−FAMILY DWELLING CODE

#### SUBCHAPTER II

**101.60 Purpose.** The purpose of this subchapter is to establish statewide construction standards and inspection procedures for one− and 2−family dwellings and to promote interstate uniformity in construction standards by authorizing the department to enter into reciprocal agreements with other states which have equivalent standards.

**History:** 1975 c. 404; 1977 c. 369, 447.

**Cross-reference:** See also chs. SPS 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, and 325, Wis. adm. code.

#### 101.61 Definitions.

**In this subchapter:**

(1) “Dwelling” means any building that contains one or 2 dwelling units. “Dwelling unit” means a structure or a part of a structure which is used or intended to be used as a home, residence or sleeping place by one person or by 2 or more persons maintaining a common household, to the exclusion of all others. “Dwelling” and “dwelling unit” do not include a primitive rural hunting cabin.

(2) “Owner” means any person having a legal or equitable interest in the dwelling. “Owner” does not include any person whose legal or equitable interest in the dwelling is a security interest derived solely from the extension of credit to permit construction or remodeling of the dwelling or purchase of the dwelling by a 3rd party.

(3) “Primitive rural hunting cabin” means a structure that satisfies all of the following:

(a) The structure is not used as a home or residence.

(b) The structure is used principally for recreational hunting activity.

(c) The structure does not exceed 2 stories in height.

(d) The structure satisfies any of the following:

1. The structure was constructed before December 31, 1997.
2. The structure results from alterations made to a structure described in subd. 1.
3. The structure replaces a structure described in subd. 1.

**History:** 1975 c. 404; 1979 c. 89, 148; 1989 a. 109; 2017 a. 59.

**The dwelling code applies to additions to buildings initially constructed after the effective date of the one− and two−family dwelling code act.** 67 Atty. Gen. 191.

### 101.615 Application.

This subchapter applies to a dwelling the initial construction of which was commenced on or after December 1, 1978, except as follows:

(1) Section 101.645 applies to a dwelling the initial construction of which was commenced before, or on or after May 23, 1978.

(1m) Section 101.647 applies to a dwelling the initial construction of which was commenced before, or on after February 1, 2011.

(2) Section 101.653 applies to a dwelling the initial construction of which was commenced on or after May 16, 1992.

(3) Sections 101.65 (1m) and (1r) and 101.654 apply to an application for a building permit filed on or after April 1, 1995, to perform work on a dwelling the initial construction of which was commenced before, or on after December 1, 1978.


**Cross-reference:** See also chs. SPS 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, and 325, Wis. adm. code.

#### 101.62 Uniform dwelling code council; power.

**(1) The uniform dwelling code council shall review the standards and rules for one− and 2−family dwelling construction and recommend a uniform dwelling code for adoption by the department which shall include rules providing for the conservation of energy in the construction and maintenance of dwellings and for costs of specific code provisions to home buyers to be related to the benefits derived from such provisions.**

(2) The uniform dwelling code council shall study the need for and availability of one− and 2−family dwellings that are accessible to persons with disabilities, as defined in s. 106.50 (1m) (g), and shall make recommendations to the department for any changes to the uniform dwelling code that may be needed to ensure an adequate supply of one− and 2−family dwellings.

(3) The uniform dwelling code council shall consider and make recommendations to the department pertaining to rules and any other matters related to this subchapter. The uniform dwelling code council shall recommend variances for different climate and soil conditions throughout the state.

(4) The uniform dwelling code council shall prepare a report that consists of the review required under sub. (1) and the recommendations required under sub. (3) once every 6 years. The council shall complete the first report no later than July 7, 2014.

**History:** 1975 c. 404; 1991 a. 295; 1995 a. 27; 1999 a. 82; 2013 a. 23; 2015 a. 29.

#### 101.625 Contractor certification council; duties.

The contractor certification council shall do all of the following:

(1) Recommend for promulgation by the department rules for certifying the financial responsibility of contractors under s. 101.654. These rules shall include rules providing for the assessment of fees upon applicants for certification of financial responsibility under s. 101.654 and for the suspension and revocation of that certification. The amount of the fees recommended under this subsection may not exceed an amount that is sufficient to defray the costs incurred in certifying the financial responsibility of applicants under s. 101.654.

(2) Recommend to the department for approval under s. 101.654 (1m) (b) 1. courses that meet continuing education requirements.

**History:** 1975 c. 404; 1991 a. 295; 1995 a. 27; 1999 a. 82; 2013 a. 23; 2015 a. 29.
(3) Advise the department on the development of course examinations for those persons who are required to pass an examination under s. 101.654 (1m) (b).


101.63 Departmental duties. The department shall:

(1) Adopt rules which establish standards for the construction and inspection of one- and 2-family dwellings and components thereof. The rules shall include separate standards, established in consultation with the [uniform] dwelling code council, that apply only to the construction and inspection of camping units that are set in a fixed location in a campground for which a permit is issued under s. 254.47 [s. 97.67], that contain a sleeping place, and that are used for seasonal overnight camping. Where feasible, the standards used shall be those nationally recognized and shall apply to the dwelling and to its electrical, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other systems, including plumbing, as defined in s. 145.01 (10). No set of rules may be adopted which has not been taken into account the conservation of energy in construction and maintenance of dwellings and the costs of specific code provisions to home buyers in relationship to the benefits derived from the provisions. Rules promulgated under this subsection do not apply to a bed and breakfast establishment, as defined under s. 97.01 (1g), except that the rules apply to all of the following:

Note: Sub. (1) (intro.) is shown as affected by 2015 Wis. Acts 49 and 55 and as merged by the legislative reference bureau under s. 13.92 (2) (c). The “dwelling code council” was renamed the “uniform dwelling code council” by 2015 Wis. Act 29. The correct cross-reference is shown in brackets. Corrective legislation is pending.

(a) The 3rd floor level of a bed and breakfast establishment that uses that level other than as storage.

(b) A structural addition that is made to a bed and breakfast establishment that alters the dimensions of the structure.

(2) Adopt rules for the certification, including provisions for suspension and revocation thereof, of inspectors for the purpose of inspecting building construction, electrical wiring, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other systems, including plumbing, as defined in s. 145.01 (10), of one- and 2-family dwellings under sub. (1). The rules shall specify that the department may suspend or revoke the certification of an inspector under this subsection for knowingly authorizing the issuance of a building permit to a contractor who is not in compliance with s. 101.654. Persons certified as inspectors may be employees of the department, a city, village, town, county or an independent inspection agency. The department may not adopt any rule which prohibits any city, village, town or county from licensing persons for performing work on a dwelling in which the licensed person has no legal or equitable interest.

(2m) Promulgate rules for certifying the financial responsibility of contractors under s. 101.654. These rules shall include rules providing for the assessment of fees upon applicants for certification of financial responsibility under s. 101.654 and for the suspension and revocation of that certification. The amount of the fees assessed under this subsection may not exceed an amount that is sufficient to defray the costs incurred in certifying the financial responsibility of applicants under s. 101.654.

(3) Contract to provide inspection services, at municipal expense, to any municipality which requires such service under s. 101.65.

(5) Review the rules adopted under this subchapter once every 3 years.

(5m) Once every 6 years, review those portions of the state electrical wiring code promulgated by the department under s. 101.82 (1) that apply to dwellings. In its review, the department shall consult with the uniform dwelling code council and any council or committee created by the secretary to advise the department regarding the state electrical wiring code.

(6) Issue special orders which it deems necessary to secure compliance with this subchapter and enforce the same by all appropriate administrative and judicial proceedings.

(7) Prescribe and furnish to municipal authorities a standard building permit form for all new one- and 2-family dwellings. On or before January 2, 2017, the department shall furnish to municipal authorities the standard building permit form prescribed under this subsection in electronic form. The standard permit form shall include all of the following:

(a) A space in which the municipal authority issuing the permit shall insert the name and license number of the master plumber engaged in supervising the installation of plumbing or installing the plumbing at a new one- or 2-family dwelling.

(b) A space in which the municipal authority issuing the permit shall insert the name of the person to whom the building permit is issued and the number and expiration date of the certificate of financial responsibility issued to that person under s. 101.654.

(7m) On or before January 2, 2017, establish by rule a system through which a person may electronically submit an application to a municipal authority for a building permit, through which the person may be issued the building permit in electronic form from the municipal authority, and through which the municipal authority may submit copies of issued building permits to the department. The rule shall prescribe a standard building permit application form that shall be furnished to municipal authorities and used by all applicants for building permits for new one- and 2-family dwellings, except that the department may approve a municipal authority’s use of a different application form. The rule shall require a municipal authority to use the standard building permit form prescribed under sub. (7), unless the department approves a municipal authority’s use of a different form. A municipal authority shall begin implementation of the system established under this subsection no later than January 2, 2018.

(8) Hear petitions regarding the dwelling code, rules and special orders in accordance with s. 101.02 (6) (e) to (i) and (8).

(9) Establish by rule a schedule of fees sufficient to defray the costs incurred under this subchapter.

(10) Assi the uniform dwelling code council in preparing the report as required under s. 101.62 (4).

(11) Develop and maintain computer software available to the public that provides the information, tools, and calculations required for a person to determine whether plans for the construction of, addition to, or alteration of a dwelling comply with the energy efficiency requirements of the uniform dwelling code promulgated under sub. (1).


Cross-reference: See also chs. SPS 316, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, and 387, Wis. adm. code.
101.64

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY, BUILDINGS AND SAFETY

(8) Study the operation of the dwelling construction code and other laws related to the construction of dwelling units to determine their impact upon the cost of building construction and their effectiveness upon the health, safety and welfare of the occupants.


101.642 Certain rules prohibited. (1) The department may not promulgate or enforce a rule that requires that any one−family or 2−family dwelling that uses electricity for space heating be superinsulated.

(2) The department may not promulgate or enforce a rule that requires that any one−or 2−family dwelling contain a functional fire sprinkler system, as defined in s. 145.01 (2).


101.645 Smoke detectors. (1) DEFINITION. The definition of “smoke detector” under s. 101.145 (1) (c) also applies to this section.

(2) APPROVAL AND INSTALLATION. A smoke detector required under this section shall be approved and installed as required under s. 101.145 (2) and (3) (a).

(3) REQUIREMENT. The owner of a dwelling shall install a functional smoke detector in the basement of the dwelling and on each floor level except the attic or storage area of each dwelling unit. The occupant of such a dwelling shall maintain any smoke detector in that unit, except that any occupant who is not the owner, or any state, county, city, village or town officer, agent or employee charged under statute or municipal ordinance with powers or duties involving inspection of real or personal property, gives written notice to the owner that the smoke detector is not functional the owner shall provide, within 5 days after receipt of that notice, any maintenance necessary to make that smoke detector functional.

(4) INSPECTION. The department or a municipal authority may inspect new dwellings, may inspect the common areas of dwellings and, at the request of the owner or renter, may inspect the interior of a dwelling unit in a dwelling to ensure compliance with this section.


Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 328, Wis. adm. code.

This section is a safety statute the violation of which constitutes negligence per se.

Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 328, Wis. adm. code.

101.647 Carbon monoxide detectors. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) “Carbon monoxide detector” has the meaning given in s. 101.149 (1) (am).

(b) “Building permit” means a permit that authorizes the construction or occupancy of a one− or 2−family dwelling.

(c) “Building construction standard” means a requirement imposed under s. 101.645 (3) or 101.647 (3) or a requirement imposed under any provision of ch. 101 or 145 or under any ordinance of a political subdivision relating to standards for electrical wiring or plumbing in one− or 2−family dwellings.

(d) “Political subdivision” means a city, village, town, or county.

(2) INSTALLATION AND SAFETY CERTIFICATION. The owner of a dwelling shall install any carbon monoxide detector required under this section according to the directions and specifications of the manufacturer of the carbon monoxide detector. A carbon monoxide detector required under this section shall bear an Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., listing mark and may be a device that is combined with a smoke detector.

(3) REQUIREMENTS. (a) The owner of a dwelling shall install a functional carbon monoxide detector in the basement of the dwelling and on each floor level except the attic, garage, or storage area of each dwelling unit. A carbon monoxide detector wired to the dwelling’s electrical wiring system shall have a backup battery power supply. Except as provided under par. (b), the occupant of the dwelling unit shall maintain any carbon monoxide detector in that unit. This paragraph does not apply to the owner of a dwelling that has no attached garage, no fireplace, and no fuel−burning appliance.

(b) If any occupant who is not the owner of a dwelling, or any person authorized by state law or by city, village, town, or county ordinance or resolution to exercise powers or duties involving inspection of real or personal property, gives written notice to the owner that the carbon monoxide detector is not functional, the owner shall provide, within 5 days after receipt of that notice, any maintenance necessary to make that carbon monoxide detector functional.

101.648 Waiver; smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector requirements; plumbing and electrical standards. (1) In this section:

(a) “Building permit” means a permit that authorizes the construction or occupancy of a one− or 2−family dwelling.

(b) “Building construction standard” means a requirement imposed under s. 101.645 (3) or 101.647 (3) or a requirement imposed under any provision of ch. 101 or 145 or under any ordinance of a political subdivision relating to standards for electrical wiring or plumbing in one− or 2−family dwellings.

(c) “Political subdivision” means a city, village, town, or county.

(2) Except as provided in sub. (9), a person who is issued a waiver from a requirement to comply with a dwelling construction standard under this section is not required to comply with that standard.

(3) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), a person is eligible to obtain a waiver from the requirement to comply with a dwelling construction standard if the person submits a signed application form requesting the waiver to the political subdivision that is responsible for issuing building permits for dwellings. The application shall include an attachment containing the address or other identifying information that describes the location of the dwelling and specifying the dwelling construction standard from which the person seeks a compliance waiver.
(4) The department shall prescribe and furnish a waiver application form to each political subdivision that issues building permits for dwellings. The form shall be written in simple and plain language and shall list, in a check−off format, each of the following statements:

(a) The person’s religious beliefs and the established tenets or teachings of the religious sect of which the person is a member conflict with one or more dwelling construction standards.
(b) The dwelling for which the waiver is requested will be used solely as a residence for the person or members of the person’s household.
(c) The waiver is requested based upon the long−established tenets and teachings of the religious sect of which the person is a member and the religious sect did not establish these tenets and teachings solely to avoid compliance with dwelling construction standards.
(d) The person agrees to modify the dwelling for which the waiver is requested to comply with dwelling construction standards if the person ceases to adhere to the tenets or teachings of the religious sect of which the person is a member and upon which the waiver is requested.

(5) A political subdivision that issues building permits and that receives a completed and signed waiver application form shall promptly issue a waiver to the applicant if all of the following apply:

(a) The political subdivision has no reason to believe that the statements provided by the applicant on the waiver application form are untrue.
(b) The political subdivision is satisfied that the waiver will not result in an unreasonable risk of harm to public health or safety.

(6) A political subdivision that finds that an applicant is not entitled to receive a waiver under this section shall promptly notify the department of its finding together with a description of the political subdivision’s basis for its finding. If the department agrees with the political subdivision’s finding, it shall deny the waiver and notify the applicant that the waiver is denied. If the department disagrees with the political subdivision’s finding, it shall issue the waiver to the applicant and notify the political subdivision that the department has issued the waiver. Upon receipt of the notice, the political subdivision shall waive the applicant’s requirement to comply with the dwelling construction standards specified in the waiver.

(7) A person is entitled to obtain a waiver under this section before, during, or after construction of a one− or 2−family dwelling.

(8) Neither a municipality nor the department may charge a person a fee to apply for or to receive a waiver under this section.

(9) A waiver issued under this section is invalid if the political subdivision that issued the waiver or the department find that any of the following applies:

(a) A statement on the waiver form submitted by the person to whom the waiver was issued is untrue.
(b) The basis upon which the waiver was issued no longer applies.
(c) The dwelling is occupied by a person who does not hold the religious beliefs that form the basis for issuing the waiver.

(10) Neither the department nor a political subdivision may take any enforcement action, nor proceed with any enforcement action initiated on or before July 14, 2015, against a person with respect to a dwelling construction standard if the person has a valid waiver issued under this section that waives compliance with the requirement.
101.651 REGULATION OF INDUSTRY, BUILDINGS AND SAFETY

(1) Special requirements for smaller municipalities. In this section, “municipality” means a city, village or town with a population of 2,500 or less.

(2m) Enforcement options. A municipality shall exercise jurisdiction over the construction and inspection of new one- and 2-family dwellings by enacting ordinances under s. 101.65 (1) (a) or shall exercise the jurisdiction granted under s. 101.65 (1) (a) jointly under s. 101.65 (1) (b), unless any of the following conditions are met:

(a) The municipality adopts a resolution requesting under sub. (3) (a) that a county enforce this subchapter or an ordinance enacted under s. 101.65 (1) (a) throughout the municipality and that a county provide inspection services in the municipality to administer and enforce this subchapter or an ordinance enacted under s. 101.65 (1) (a).

(b) The department enforces this subchapter throughout the municipality and provides inspection services in the municipality to administer and enforce this subchapter.

(3) Departmental and county authority in municipalities. Generally. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), the department or a county may not enforce this subchapter or provide inspection services in a municipality unless requested to do so by a person with respect to a particular dwelling or by the municipality. A request by a person or a municipality with respect to a particular dwelling does not give the department or a county authority to exercise jurisdiction under sub. (2m) (a).

(b) The department shall provide inspection services and shall enforce this subchapter throughout any municipality that does not exercise jurisdiction under sub. (2m) and that has not adopted a resolution under sub. (2m) (a).

(4) Data relating to housing starts in municipalities. Municipalities shall furnish statistical data relating to housing starts to the department as requested by the department.

(5) Effect of section on certain laws. This section does not affect the applicability of rules or an ordinance adopted under this subchapter to builders, designers and owners of dwellings located in a municipality.


101.652 Manufactured homes; responsibility for compliance. (1) In this section:

(a) “Manufactured home” has the meaning given in s. 101.91 (2).

(b) “Manufactured home community” has the meaning given in s. 101.91 (5m).

(c) “Manufactured home community operator” has the meaning given in s. 101.91 (8).

(d) “Manufactured home owner” does not include a person that leases a manufactured home from another.

(2) If a requirement of the uniform dwelling code adopted by the department under this subchapter applies to a manufactured home or to an attachment to a manufactured home, the manufactured home owner shall comply with that requirement. If the manufactured home is located in a manufactured home community, the manufactured home community operator is not responsible for compliance with that requirement unless the manufactured home community operator is the manufactured home owner.


101.653 Construction site erosion control. (1) Definition. In this section, “best management practices” means practices, techniques or measures that the department determines to be effective means of preventing or reducing pollutants of surface water generated from construction sites.

(2) Soil erosion prevention rules. The department shall promulgate rules that establish standards for practices to prevent soil erosion related to the construction of one- and 2-family dwellings, subject to all of the following requirements:

(a) At a minimum, the rules shall require the use of best management practices.

(b) The rules shall require the use of more restrictive or additional practices on an area with a slope that is greater than 12 percent.

(2m) Rules for administration. The department shall promulgate rules for the administration of construction site erosion control under this subchapter by counties, cities, villages and towns, including provisions regarding the issuance of building permits and the collection and distribution of fees.

(4) Applicability of local subdivision regulation. All powers granted to a county, city, village or town under s. 236.45 may be exercised by it with respect to construction site erosion control regulation if the county, city, village or town has or provides a planning commission or agency.

(5) Municipal responsibilities; department review. (a) Each city, village, town or county that enforces those provisions of an ordinance enacted under s. 101.65 (1) (a) related to construction site erosion shall do all of the following:

1. Obtain the services of an inspector certified to conduct all inspections related to the soil erosion control standards under this section.

2. Obtain the services of a plan reviewer certified to review all erosion control plans submitted under this section.

3. Review erosion control plans, conduct inspections of erosion control practices and enforce the requirements of this section as provided in s. 101.65 (1) (d).

4. Complete the review of an erosion control plan no later than the 15th working day after the day that the erosion control plan is submitted.

(b) The department shall review the construction site erosion control program for one- and 2-family dwellings of each city, village, town or county that enforces those provisions of an ordinance enacted under s. 101.65 (1) (a) related to construction site erosion to ascertain compliance with par. (a) and the rules promulgated under this section. This review shall include all of the following:

1. A performance audit of the erosion control program of the county, city, village or town.

2. A written determination by the department, issued every 3 years, of whether or not the county, city, village or town complies with par. (a).

(6m) Review. The department and the department of natural resources shall enter into a memorandum of agreement that establishes a process for reviewing the standards established under sub. (2), periodically updating those standards and reviewing the training program. The memorandum of understanding shall ensure that local officials and other persons interested in the standards established under sub. (2) and the training program may participate in the process.

(7) Enforcement; remedies. (a) A county, city, village or town may submit orders to abate violations of those provisions of an ordinance enacted under s. 101.65 (1) (a) related to construction site erosion to the district attorney, the corporation counsel or the attorney general for enforcement. The district attorney, the corporation counsel or the attorney general may enforce those orders.

(b) The department or a city, village, town or county may issue a special order directing the immediate cessation of work on a one- or 2-family dwelling until the necessary plan approval is obtained or until the site complies with the rules promulgated under sub. (2).
101.654 Contractor certification; education. (1) (a) Subject to par. (b), no person may obtain a building permit unless the person annually obtains from the department a certificate of financial responsibility showing that the person is in compliance with sub. (2), completes the continuing education requirements described under sub. (1m), and furnishes to the issuer of the permit proof of completion of those continuing education requirements.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to an owner of a dwelling who resides or will reside in the dwelling and who applies for a building permit to perform work on that dwelling.

(c) 1. In this paragraph, “license” has the meaning given in s. 101.02 (21) (a).

2. The continuing education requirements under par. (a) and the rules promulgated by the department under sub. (1m) do not apply to any person who holds a current license issued by the department at the time that the person obtains a building permit if the work the person does under the permit is work for which the person is licensed.

(1m) (a) The department shall promulgate rules establishing continuing education requirements for persons seeking to obtain a building permit under sub. (1) (a).

(b) The rules promulgated under this subsection shall require all of the following:

1. Completion every 2 years of at least 12 hours of continuing education relevant to the professional area of expertise of the person seeking to obtain a building permit, approved by the department.

2. Attendance at one or more professional meetings or educational seminars designed for both building contractors and building inspectors.

3. For a person who does not hold a certificate of financial responsibility on April 11, 2006, successful completion of an examination developed by the department on the continuing education courses required under this subsection.

(c) The rules promulgated under this subsection may not require a person who holds a certificate of financial responsibility on April 11, 2006, to take an examination on the continuing education courses required under this subsection.

(cm) The rules promulgated under this subsection may not require a person to take continuing education courses, or to take an examination on continuing education courses, that are not relevant to that person’s professional area of expertise.

(d) Subject to the continuing education requirements under pars. (b) and (c), the rules promulgated under par. (a) may specify different continuing education course requirements for persons who hold a certificate of financial responsibility on April 11, 2006, and for persons who do not hold a certificate of financial responsibility on April 11, 2006.

(e) The department may approve continuing education courses that are offered by other states.

(2) An applicant for a certificate of financial responsibility shall provide to the satisfaction of the department proof of all of the following:

(a) That the applicant has in force one of the following:

1. A bond endorsed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state of not less than $5,000, conditioned upon the applicant complying with all applicable provisions of the one- and 2–family dwelling code and any ordinance enacted under s. 101.65 (1) (a).

2. A policy of general liability insurance insuring the applicant in the amount of at least $250,000 per occurrence because of bodily injury to or death of others or because of damage to the property of others and issued by one of the following:

a. An insurer authorized to do business in this state.

b. An insurer that is eligible to provide insurance as a surplus lines insurer in one or more states.

(b) If the applicant is required under s. 102.28 (2) (a) to have in force a policy of worker’s compensation insurance or if the applicant is self–insured in accordance with s. 102.28 (2) (b) or (bm), that the applicant has in force a policy of worker’s compensation insurance issued by an insurer authorized to do business in this state or is self–insured in accordance with s. 102.28 (2) (b) or (bm).

(c) If the applicant is required to make state unemployment insurance contributions under ch. 108 or is required to pay federal unemployment compensation taxes under 26 USC 3301 to 3311, that the applicant is making those contributions or paying those taxes as required.

(2m) If an applicant wishes to use a bond under sub. (2) (a) 1. of less than $25,000 to comply with sub. (2) (a), the applicant shall agree not to perform any work on a dwelling for which the estimated cost of completion is greater than the amount of the bond. The department shall indicate any restriction under this subsection on the certificate of financial responsibility issued under sub. (3).

(3) Upon receipt of the proof required under sub. (2) and the fee required by rules promulgated under s. 101.63 (2m), the department shall issue to the applicant a certificate of financial responsibility. A certificate of financial responsibility issued under this subsection is valid for one year after the date of issuance, unless sooner suspended or revoked.

(4) (a) A bond or insurance policy required under sub. (2) may not be canceled by the person insured under the bond or policy or by the surety company or insurer except on 30 days’ prior written notice served on the department in person or by 1st class mail or, if the cancellation is for nonpayment of premiums to the insurer, on 10 days’ prior written notice served on the department in person or by 1st class mail. The person insured under the bond or policy shall file with the department proof to the satisfaction of the department of a replacement bond or replacement insurance within the 30–day notice period or 10–day notice period, whichever is applicable, and before the expiration of the bond or policy. The department shall suspend without prior notice the certificate of financial responsibility of a person who does not file satisfactory proof of a replacement bond or replacement insurance as required by this subsection.

(b) A bond under sub. (2) (a) 1. shall be executed in the name of the state for the benefit of any person who sustains a loss as a result of the person insured under the bond not complying with an applicable provision of the one– and 2–family dwelling code or any ordinance enacted under s. 101.65 (1) (a), except that the aggregate liability of the surety to all persons may not exceed the amount of the bond.

(5) The department may revoke or suspend a certificate of financial responsibility if any of the following apply:

(a) The holder fails to comply with the continuing education requirements specified under subs. (1) and (1m).

(b) The holder engages in the construction of a dwelling without a permit required under this chapter.

(c) The holder is convicted of a crime related to the construction of a dwelling.

(d) The holder has been adjudged bankrupt on 2 or more occasions.


Cross–reference: See also s. SPS 305.31 and 305.315, Wis. adm. code.

A particular municipal licensure requirement may be preempted if that requirement logically conflicts with, defeats the purpose of, or violates the spirit of state contractor financial responsibility and continuing education requirements. Ordinances requiring a local license are preempted if they impose on permittees wanting a building permit for one– or 2–family dwellings greater financial responsibility, education, or examination requirements than required by state law. OAG 6–10.
101.66 Compliance and penalties. (1) Except as provided in subs. (1m) and (1r), every builder, designer, and owner shall use building materials, methods, and equipment which are in conformance with the one- and 2-family dwelling code.

(1m) (a) No person may use in a one- or 2-family dwelling load-bearing dimension lumber that has not been tested and approved for conformance as required by the department unless the lumber is approved for use under par. (c) and one of the following applies:

1. The lumber has been milled at the request of the person owning the lumber for use in the construction of the dwelling, and the dwelling will be inhabited by the person owning the lumber.
2. The person milling the lumber sells the lumber directly to a person who will inhabit the dwelling or to a person acting on his or her behalf and for whom a building permit has been issued for the dwelling.

(b) The lumber shall be milled so that it meets or exceeds the requirements of the one- and 2-family dwelling code. The person milling the lumber shall provide to the person receiving the lumber a written certification that the lumber meets or exceeds such requirements. The department shall design and provide forms for this purpose.

(bn) A person may not provide a written certification under par. (b) unless the person has been issued a certificate of accomplishment evidencing certification or recertification under the lumber grading training program under s. 36.25 (48) and the person has received the certificate within the 5 years before providing the written certification. The person shall attach to the written certification a copy of his or her certificate of accomplishment.

(c) Upon receipt of a copy of the certification required under par. (b) an inspector who is certified under sub. (2) may either authorize the use of the lumber, reject the use of the lumber, or authorize its use subject to more restrictive construction requirements, including requirements as to size, spacing, length of spans, and design.

(1r) A builder, designer, or owner is not required to comply with those requirements of the one- and 2-family dwelling code for which a waiver is issued under s. 101.648.

(2) All inspections shall be by persons certified by the department.

(3) Whoever violates this subchapter shall forfeit to the state not less than $25 nor more than $500 for each violation. Each day that such violation continues constitutes a separate offense.


Cross-reference: See also s. SPS 305.63, Wis. adm. code.

SUBCHAPTER III

MODULAR HOME CODE

101.70 Purpose. The purpose of this subchapter is to establish statewide standards and inspection procedures for the manufacture and installation of modular homes and to promote interstate uniformity in standards for modular homes by authorizing the department to enter into reciprocal agreements with other states that have equivalent standards.

History: 1975 c. 405; 2007 a. 11.

Cross-reference: See also s. SPS 305.327 and chs. SPS 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, and 325, Wis. adm. code.

101.71 Definitions. In this subchapter:

(1) “Closed construction” means any building, building component, assembly or system manufactured in such a manner that it cannot be inspected before installation at the building site without disassembly, damage or destruction.

(2) “Dwelling” means any building that contains one or more dwelling units. “Dwelling unit” means a structure or that part of a structure which is used or intended to be used as a home, residence or sleeping place by one person or by 2 or more persons maintaining a common household, to the exclusion of all others.

(3) “Insignia” means a device or seal approved by the department to certify compliance with this subchapter.

(4) “Installation” means the assembly of a modular home on-site and the process of affixing a modular home to land, a foundation, footing, or an existing building.

(5) “Manufacture” means the process of making, fabricating, constructing, forming or assembling a product from raw, unfinished, semifinished or finished materials.

(6) (a) “Modular home” means any structure or component thereof which is intended for use as a dwelling and:

1. Is of closed construction and fabricated or assembled on-site or off-site in manufacturing facilities for installation, connection, or assembly and installation, at the building site; or

2. Is a building of open construction which is made or assembled in manufacturing facilities away from the building site for installation, connection, or assembly and installation, on the building site and for which certification is sought by the manufacturer.

(b) “Modular home” does not mean any manufactured home under s. 101.91 or any building of open construction which is not subject to par. (a) 2.

(7) “Open construction” means any building, building component, assembly or system manufactured in such a manner that it can be readily inspected at the building site without disassembly, damage or destruction.


101.715 Application. This subchapter applies to a dwelling the initial construction of which was commenced on or after December 1, 1978, except that s. 101.745 applies to a modular home the initial manufacture of which was commenced on or after May 23, 1978.


101.72 Uniform dwelling code council. The uniform dwelling code council shall review the standards and rules for modular homes for dwellings and recommend a statewide modular home code for adoption by the department which shall include rules providing for the conservation of energy in the construction and maintenance of dwellings. Such rules shall take into account the costs to home buyers of specific code provisions in relation to the benefits derived therefrom. Upon its own initiative or at the request of the department, the council shall consider and make recommendations to the department pertaining to rules and any other matters related to this subchapter.

History: 1975 c. 405; 2007 a. 11; 2015 a. 29.

101.73 Departmental duties. The department shall:

(1) Adopt rules which establish standards for the use of building materials, methods and equipment in the manufacture and installation of modular homes for use as dwellings or dwelling units. Where feasible, the standards used shall be those nationally recognized and shall apply to the dwelling and to its electrical, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other systems. Such rules shall take into account the conservation of energy in construction and maintenance of dwellings and the costs to home buyers of specific code provisions in relation to the benefits derived therefrom.

(2) Adopt rules for the examination of plans and specifications and for periodic in-plant and on-site inspections of manufacturing facilities, processes, fabrication, assembly and installation of modular homes to ensure that examinations and inspections are made in compliance with the rules adopted for construction, electrical wiring, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other systems under ss. 101.70 to 101.77 and with the rules for indoor plumbing adopted by the department under ch. 145.
(3) Provide for examination of plans and specifications and in-plant inspections when contracted for by the manufacturer under s. 101.75 (1) and shall contract to provide on-site inspection services for the installation of modular homes for dwellings, at municipal expense, for any municipality which requires such service under s. 101.76 or 101.761.

(5) Adopt rules for the certification, including provisions for suspension and revocation thereof, of on-site inspectors of the installation of modular homes for dwellings. Persons certified as on-site inspectors may be employees of the department, a city, village, town or county or an independent agency.

(6) Adopt rules for the certification, including provisions for suspension and revocation thereof, of independent inspection agencies to conduct in-plant inspections of manufacturing facilities, processes, fabrication and assembly of modular homes for dwellings and to certify compliance with this subchapter.

(7) Issue or recognize an insignia of compliance for dwellings which conform to the modular home code.

(8) Biennially review the rules promulgated under this subchapter.

(9) Issue special orders which it deems necessary to secure compliance with this subchapter and enforce the same by all appropriate administrative and judicial proceedings.

(10) Prescribe and furnish to municipalities a standard building permit form for all new one- and 2-family dwellings.

(11) Hear petitions regarding the modular home code, rules and special orders in accordance with s. 101.02 (6) (e) to (i) and (8).

(12) Establish by rule a schedule of fees sufficient to defray the costs incurred under this subchapter.


Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 316, Wis. adm. code.

101.74 Departmental powers. The department may:

(1) Hold hearings on any matter relating to this subchapter.

(2) At the request of the owner or renter enter, inspect and examine dwellings, dwelling units and premises necessary to ascertain compliance with the rules and special orders under this subchapter.

(2m) Study the operation of the dwelling construction code and other laws related to the construction of dwelling units to determine their impact upon the cost of building construction and their effectiveness upon the health, safety and welfare of the occupants.

(3) Revise the rules under this subchapter after consultation with the uniform dwelling code council.

(4) Provide for or engage in the testing, approval and certification of materials, devices and methods for the manufacture or installation of modular homes.

(5) Collect and publish data secured from the examinations and inspections under s. 101.73 (2) and (3), and from building permits.

(6) Adopt rules prescribing procedures for approving new building materials, devices and methods for the manufacture or installation of modular homes for dwellings.

(7) Enter into reciprocal agreements with other states regarding the design, construction, inspection and labeling of modular homes where the laws or rules of other states meet the intent of the modular home code and the rules promulgated under this subchapter.

History: 1975 c. 405; 2007 a. 11; 2015 a. 29.

101.743 Certain rules prohibited. The department may not promulgate or enforce a rule that requires any manufactured building that uses electricity for space heating to be superinsulated.

History: 2007 a. 67.

101.745 Smoke detectors. (1) Definition. The definition of smoke detector under s. 101.145 (1) (c) also applies to this section.

(2) Approval. A smoke detector required under this section shall bear an Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., listing mark or similar mark from an independent product safety certification organization.

(3) Installation. A smoke detector required under this section shall be installed according to the directions and specifications of the manufacturer.

(4) Requirement. The manufacturer of a modular home shall install a functional smoke detector on each floor level except the attic or storage area of each dwelling unit.


101.75 Inspections, insignia and alterations. (1) Inspections and compliance. Manufacturers of modular homes shall contract with a certified independent inspection agency or the department to conduct in-plant inspections and certify compliance with this subchapter. Manufacturers shall reimburse the independent inspection agency in accordance with the terms of the contract or reimburse the department in accordance with fees established under s. 101.73 (12). All inspections shall be performed by persons certified by the department.

(2) Display of insignia required. All modular homes manufactured, sold for initial use or installed within this state shall display, in a manner determined by the department, the insignia issued or recognized under ss. 101.73 (7) and 101.74 (7). All modular homes bearing such insignia shall be deemed to comply with all building ordinances and regulations of any local government except those related to zoning and siting requirements including but not limited to building setback, side and rear yard requirements and property line requirements.

(3) Department approval of alterations. No person shall alter an approved modular home in any way prior to or during installation without the approval of the department.

(4) Counterfeit insignia. No person may falsely or fraudulently make, forge, alter or counterfeit any insignia issued or recognized under ss. 101.73 (7) and 101.74 (7).

History: 1975 c. 405; 2007 a. 11.

101.76 Municipal authority. Except as provided by s. 101.761, cities, villages, towns and counties:

(1) May:

(a) With the approval of the department, exercise jurisdiction over the installation of modular homes for dwellings by passage of ordinances, provided such ordinances are in strict conformance with this subchapter and the on-site inspection is performed by persons certified by the department. Except as provided by s. 101.761, a county authority shall apply in any city, village or town which has not enacted such ordinance.

(b) Under s. 66.0301, jointly exercise the jurisdiction granted under par. (a).

(c) By ordinance establish and collect fees to defray the cost of jurisdiction exercised under par. (a) or (b).

(d) By ordinance provide remedies and penalties for violation of the jurisdiction exercised under par. (a) or (b).

(2) Shall contract with the department for on-site installation inspection services which the municipality does not perform under sub. (1) (a) or (b) and reimburse the department for its reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of such services pursuant to s. 101.73 (12).

(3) Shall use the standard building permit form prescribed by the department and file a copy of each such permit issued with the department.

History: 1975 c. 405; 1981 c. 20; 1999 a. 150 s. 672; 2007 a. 11.

Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 320.06, Wis. adm. code.
101.761 Certain municipalities excepted. (1) In this section, “municipality” means a city, village or town with a population of 2,500 or less.

(2) Except as provided under sub. (6), a municipality is exempt from:

(a) The requirements under s. 101.76 (2).

(b) Any rule adopted under s. 101.73 regarding suspension or revocation of standard building permits.

(3) The department or a county may not enforce this subchapter or an ordinance adopted under s. 101.76 (1) (a) or provide inspection services in a municipality unless requested to do so by a person with respect to a particular modular home or by the municipality. A request by a person or a municipality with respect to a particular modular home does not give the department or a county authority with respect to any other modular home. Costs shall be collected under s. 101.76 (1) (c) or ss. 101.73 (12) and 101.76 (2) from the person or municipality making the request.

(4) Municipalities shall furnish statistical data relating to housing starts to the department as requested by the department.

(5) This section does not affect the applicability of the State electrical wiring code or ss. 70.995, 196.01 (3) or 196.491 (1) (w).

101.77 Penalties. Whoever violates this subchapter shall forfeit to the state not less than $25 nor more than $500 for each violation and each day that such violation continues constitutes a separate offense.

History: 1975 c. 405.

SUBCHAPTER IV

ELECTRICAL WIRING AND ELECTRICIANS

101.80 Definitions. In this subchapter:

(1g) “Electric cooperative” means a cooperative association organized under ch. 185 for the purpose of generating, distributing, or furnishing electric energy at retail or wholesale to its members only.

(1) “Electricity provider” means a public utility, an electric cooperative, or a wholesale merchant plant operator.

(1m) “Electrical wiring” means all equipment, wiring, material, fittings, devices, appliances, fixtures, and apparatus used for the production, modification, regulation, control, distribution, utilization, or safeguarding of electrical energy or mechanical, chemical, cosmetic, heating, lighting, or similar purposes, as specified under the state electrical wiring code. “Electrical wiring” does not include the equipment, wiring, material, fittings, devices, appliances, fixtures, and apparatus used by a public utility, an electric cooperative, or a wholesale merchant operator for the purpose of generating, transmitting, distributing, or controlling heat, light, power, or natural gas to its customers or members.

(1p) “Manufacturing facility” means a facility assessed as manufacturing property under s. 70.995.

(1r) “Municipality” means a city, town, village, or county.

(3) “Public utility” has the meaning given in s. 196.01 (5).

(4) “State electrical wiring code” means the rules promulgated under s. 101.82 (1) for electrical wiring.

(5) “Wholesale merchant plant operator” means the operator of a wholesale merchant plant, as defined in s. 196.491 (1) (w).

101.82 Departmental duties. The department shall:

(1) Promulgate by rule a state electrical wiring code that establishes standards for installing, repairing, and maintaining electrical wiring. The rules shall include separate standards, established in consultation with the uniform dwelling code council, that apply only to electrical wiring in camping units that are set in a fixed location in a campground for which a permit is issued under s. 97.67, that contain a sleeping place, and that are used for seasonal overnight camping. The rules do not apply to electrical wiring in primitive rural hunting cabins, as defined in s. 101.61 (3). Where feasible, the rules shall reflect nationally recognized standards.

(1g) Regulate all of the following types of electricians:

(a) Master electricians, including residential master electricians.

(b) Journeyman electricians, including residential journeyman electricians and industrial journeyman electricians.

(c) Electrical apprentices, including residential electrical apprentices and industrial electrical apprentices.

(d) Registered electricians.

(1m) Promulgate rules that establish criteria for the enrollment of registered electricians and for the registration of electrical apprentices.

(1n) Promulgate rules that establish procedures for the enrollment of registered electricians, the registration of electrical apprentices, and the licensing of journeyman electricians and master electricians.

(1r) Promulgate rules that establish requirements for the supervision of registered electricians. Registered electricians must be supervised by licensed journeyman or master electricians.

(1v) Promulgate rules that establish criteria and procedures for the licensing of electrical contractors.

(2) Promulgate rules that establish criteria and procedures for the certification of electrical inspectors for the purpose of inspecting electrical wiring.

(2m) Promulgate rules that establish standards and a process for the inspection of electrical wiring, including the inspection of electrical wiring for which a municipality does not provide inspection under s. 101.86 (1).

(3r) Promulgate rules that establish criteria and a process for the suspension or revocation of registrations issued to registered electricians, licenses issued to electricians and electrical contractors, and certifications issued to electrical inspectors.

(4) Establish by rule a schedule of fees sufficient to defray the costs incurred under this subchapter.


101.84 Departmental powers. The department may:

(1) Hold hearings on any matter relating to this subchapter and issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence at the hearings.

(3) Promulgate rules to differentiate the scope of installation, repair, or maintenance of electrical wiring that may be performed by electrical contractors, registered electricians, journeyman electricians, master electricians, and any additional types of electricians recognized under sub. (5).

(5) The department may promulgate rules that recognize and regulate different types and subtypes of electricians that are in addition to those specified in s. 101.82 (1g) and that establish criteria and procedures for enrolling, registering, or licensing these electricians.


101.86 Municipal authority. (1) Municipalities may:

(a) Enact an electrical code or otherwise exercise jurisdiction over electrical wiring and inspection of electrical wiring by enactment of ordinances, provided that the electrical code or ordinance strictly conforms with the state electrical wiring code promulgated by the department under s. 101.82 (1). A county ordinance
shall apply in any city, village or town which has not enacted such an ordinance.

(b) Under s. 66.0301, jointly exercise the jurisdiction granted under par. (a).

(c) By ordinance, establish and collect fees to defray the cost of jurisdiction exercised under par. (a) or (b).

(d) By ordinance, provide remedies and penalties for violation of the jurisdiction exercised under par. (a) or (b).

(3) (a) The cost of inspection services provided by any county that has enacted an ordinance under sub. (1), if not defrayed by fees, shall be charged to and taxed against the property within those cities, villages, and towns in the county that have not enacted an ordinance under sub. (1).

(b) No part of the cost of inspection services, if not defrayed by fees, may be charged to and taxed against the property within any city, village, or town that has enacted an ordinance under sub. (1).


101.861 Municipal licensing authority. (1) Any ordinance enacted by a municipality that relates to licensure or certification of electrical contractors or electricians pursuant to the municipality’s authority under s. 101.865, 2005 stats., or s. 101.87, 2005 stats., and that is in existence on March 19, 2008, shall remain in effect until April 1, 2014, but may not be amended or repealed during this time period. Beginning on April 1, 2014, such an ordinance is no longer in effect, and municipalities may no longer impose any registration, licensing, or certification requirements on electrical contractors, electricians, or electrical inspectors.

(2) Beginning on March 28, 2013, and ending on March 31, 2014, all of the following apply:

(a) Any municipal ordinance that was in existence on March 19, 2008, and that imposed any licensing, registration, or certification requirements on electrical contractors, electricians, or electrical inspectors shall not apply to electrical contractors, electricians, or electrical inspectors who are licensed, registered, or certified by the department under this subchapter.

(b) A municipality that had an ordinance in existence on March 19, 2008, for licensing, registering, or certifying electrical contractors, electricians, or electrical inspectors shall not apply to electrical contractors, electricians, or electrical inspectors who are licensed, registered, or certified by the department under this subchapter.

History: 2007 a. 63; 2013 a. 4.

101.862 License or registration required. (1) No person may engage in the business of installing, repairing, or maintaining electrical wiring unless the person is licensed as an electrical contractor by the department.

(2) No person may install, repair, or maintain electrical wiring unless the person is licensed as an electrician by the department or unless the person is enrolled as a registered electrician by the department.

(3) No person who is not a master electrician may install, repair, or maintain electrical wiring unless a master electrician is at all times responsible for the person’s work.

(4) Subsections (1) to (3) do not apply to any of the following:

(a) A residential property owner who installs, repairs, or maintains electrical wiring on premises that the property owner owns and occupies as a residence, unless a license or registration issued by the department is required by local ordinance.

(b) A person engaged in installing electrical wiring within an existing industrial facility or existing manufacturing facility owned or leased by the person or by an entity for which the person is an agent or employee.

(c) A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining electrical wiring, apparatus, or equipment for elevators and escalators.

(d) A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining equipment or systems that operate at 100 volts or less.

(e) A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining an electronic system designed to monitor a premises for the presence of an emergency, to issue an alarm for an emergency, or to detect and summon aid for an emergency.

(f) A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining electrical wiring of facilities that support telecommunications service, as defined in s. 182.017 (1g) (cq), that is provided by a telecommunications provider, as defined in s. 196.01 (8p).

(g) A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining manufactured equipment or utilization equipment, including ballasts, electric signs and luminaires, in any other manufactured system that is designed to provide a function that is not primarily electrical in nature if the installation, repair, or maintenance only involves the modification or installation of conductors that are considered part of the equipment or system under this paragraph. For purposes of this paragraph, any conductor going from the disconnecting point or the nearest junction, pull, or device box to the manufactured equipment or utilization equipment or the manufactured system is considered part of the equipment or system.

(h) A person engaged in installing electrical wiring for components of a manufactured home, as defined in s. 101.91 (2), or a manufactured building, as defined in s. 101.71 (6), while the manufactured home or the manufactured building is at or in the facility at which it is being manufactured.

(i) A person employed by an electricity provider, or a subcontractor of an electricity provider, who installs, repairs, or maintains electrical wiring for equipment that is installed in the normal course of providing utility services by the electricity provider.

(j) A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining electrical wiring that provides lighting or signals for public thoroughfares and for public airports.

(k) A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining electric lines on the utility side of substations and other distribution facilities owned or operated by customers or members of electricity providers.

(L) A person employed by an electricity provider, or a subcontractor of an electricity provider, who installs, repairs, or maintains primary voltage electric facilities that are owned by the electricity provider’s customers or members and that operate at greater than 600 volts.

(m) A person employed by an electricity provider, or a subcontractor of an electricity provider, who restores service during an emergency.

(n) A person who installs a replacement for an existing switch or outlet if the replacement switch or outlet has a rating of not more than 20 amperes.

(p) A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining a private on−site wastewater treatment system, as defined in s. 145.01 (12), if the activity only involves installing or modifying a conductor going from the system’s junction, pull, or device box to the nearest disconnecting point and the conductor is buried with the system.

(q) A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining a pump for a well if the activity only involves installing or modifying a conductor going from the pump’s junction, pull, or device box to the nearest disconnecting point and the conductor is buried with the pump.

(5) (a) Subsections (2) and (3) do not apply to a person who was born on or before January 1, 1956, and who has at least 15 years of experience in installing, repairing, or maintaining electrical wiring, subject to par. (b).

(b) The department shall promulgate rules establishing criteria and procedures for issuing licenses to electricians who were born...
on or before January 1, 1956, and who have at least 15 years of experience in installing, repairing, or maintaining electrical wiring. Upon promulgation of these rules, an electrician who meets these age and experience requirements may not install, repair, or maintain electrical wiring unless he or she is licensed in compliance with these rules or is otherwise licensed or registered as an electrician under this subchapter.

(6) (a) Subsections (2) and (3) do not apply to a person who installs electrical wiring, without receiving payment or other consideration, in a new one–family or 2–family dwelling that is being constructed by a qualified nonprofit corporation.

(b) For purposes of par. (a), a qualified nonprofit corporation is one that meets all of the following conditions:

1. The corporation is described in section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code and is exempt from federal income tax under section 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

2. The corporation has as its purpose the construction and rehabilitation of residential dwellings in a specific community or area.

History: 2007 a. 63; 2013 a. 4 s. 2; 2013 a. 125, 143; 2015 a. 55.

101.866 Requirements for master electricians. (1) An applicant for licensure as a master electrician shall have at least one of the following qualifications:

(a) A bachelor’s degree or master’s degree in electrical engineering, followed by passage of an examination required by the department.

(b) Twelve months of experience in installing, repairing, and maintaining electrical wiring while being licensed as a journeyman electrician, followed by passage of an examination required by the department.

(c) Experience in installing, repairing, and maintaining electrical wiring during a period of not less than 60 months, with at least 10,000 hours of experience over that period, followed by passage of an examination required by the department.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to any residential master electrician or to any other type of master electrician that may be recognized under s. 101.84 (5). The qualifying criteria required for licensing residential master electricians and any other such type of master electrician shall be established by the department by rule.

History: 2013 a. 143.

101.87 Requirements for journeyman electricians. (1) An applicant for licensure as a journeyman electrician shall have at least one of the following qualifications:

(a) Completion of a construction electrician apprenticeship program in installing, repairing, and maintaining electrical wiring that has a duration of at least 3 years and that is approved by the U.S. department of labor or by the department of workforce development, followed by passage of an examination required by the department.

(b) Experience in installing, repairing, and maintaining electrical wiring during a period of not less than 48 months, with at least 8,000 hours of experience over that period, followed by passage of an examination required by the department.

(2m) For purposes of meeting the requirement relating to experience under sub. (1) (b), a degree or diploma from a 2–year program in a school of electrical engineering or from a 2–year program in an accredited technical or vocational school in an electrical–related program shall be accepted by the department as being equivalent to 12 months and 2,000 hours of experience.

(3m) Subsection (1) does not apply to any residential or industrial journeyman electricians or to any other type of journeyman electrician that may be recognized under s. 101.84 (5). The qualifying criteria required for licensing residential and industrial journeyman electricians and any other such type of journeyman electrician shall be established by the department by rule.


Cross-reference: See also ss. SP5 305.40, 305.41, 305.43, 305.44, and 305.45, Wis. adm. code.

101.874 Reciprocity. (1) In this section, “credential” means a registration, license, certification, or other approval to perform or inspect electrical work.

(2) The department may enter into a reciprocal agreement with another state under which credentials issued to electricians, electrical apprentices, electrical contractors, and electrical inspectors by either state are recognized as comparable credentials by the other state. Under the agreement, the department may recognize credentials from the other state only if the education, experience, and examination requirements in the other state are at least equivalent to the education, experience, and examination requirements for being issued credentials under this subchapter.

(3) Upon entering into an agreement under this section, the department may issue a credential only if all of the following apply:

(a) The individual seeking the credential submits an application and pays the applicable fee established under s. 101.82 (4).

(b) The individual holds a valid comparable credential issued by the other state.

History: 2013 a. 143.

101.875 Inspections. (1) All inspections of electrical wiring shall be performed by inspectors certified by the department.

(2) Any rule promulgated under s. 101.82 (2m) may not require the inspection of any of the installation, repair, or maintenance of electrical wiring within an existing industrial facility or an existing manufacturing facility unless the plan for the installation, repair, or maintenance is required to be examined under s. 101.12 (2) by the department or by a municipality that has its examinations accepted by the department under s. 101.12 (3) (a), (am), or (b).

History: 2013 a. 143 ss. 25 to 27.

Cross-reference: See also s. SP5 305.62, Wis. adm. code.

101.88 Compliance and penalties. (1) Every person installing, repairing, or maintaining electrical wiring shall use materials, methods, and equipment that are in conformance with the rules promulgated by the department under this subchapter.

(3) Any person who violates this subchapter or any rule promulgated under this subchapter shall forfeit to the state not less than $25 nor more than $500 for each violation. Each day of violation constitutes a separate offense.


SUBCHAPTER V
MANUFACTURED HOMES AND MOBILE HOMES

101.91 Definitions. In this subchapter:

(1g) “Delivery date” means the date on which a manufactured home is physically delivered to the site chosen by the owner of the manufactured home.

(1i) “Installation standards” means specifications for the proper installation of manufactured homes at their place of occupancy to ensure proper siting, the joining of all sections of the manufactured home, connection to existing utility services and the installation of stabilization, support, or anchoring systems.

(1j) “Installer” means a person who is in the business of installing new manufactured homes.

(1m) “License period” means the period during which a license issued under s. 101.951 or 101.952 is effective, as estab-
livered by the department under s. 101.951 (2) (b) 1. or 101.952 (2) (b) 1.

(11) “Licensed installer” means an installer licensed under s. 101.96 (2) (b).

(1V) “Licensed manufacturer” means a manufactured home manufacturer licensed under s. 101.95.

(2) “Manufactured home” means any of the following:

(2m) “Manufactured home community” means any plot or grounds occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes are located. “Manufactured home community” does not include a farm where the occupants of the manufactured homes are the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the farm owner or operator. A manufactured home community contractor provides a service related to providing water or sewer service to a manufactured home community operator.

(4) Any lender, as defined in s. 421.301 (22).

(3) “Manufactured home dealer” means a person who, for a commission or other thing of value, sells, exchanges, buys or rents, or offers or attempts to negotiate a sale or exchange of an interest in, manufactured homes or who is engaged wholly or partially in the business of selling manufactured homes, whether or not the manufactured homes are owned by the person, but does not include:

(a) A receiver, trustee, personal representative, guardian, or other person appointed by or acting under the judgment or order of any court.

(b) Any public officer while performing that officer’s official duty.

(c) Any employee of a person enumerated in par. (a) or (b).

(d) Any lender, as defined in s. 421.301 (22).

(e) A person transferring a manufactured home used for personal, family, or household purposes for the manufactured home community owner or operator who is not the manufactured homes are owned by the person, but does not include:

(a) A receiver, trustee, personal representative, guardian, or other person appointed by or acting under the judgment or order of any court.

(b) Any public officer while performing that officer’s official duty.

(c) Any employee of a person enumerated in par. (a) or (b).

(d) Any lender, as defined in s. 421.301 (22).

(e) A person transferring a manufactured home used for personal, family, or household purposes.

(5m) “Manufactured home community” means any plot or plots of ground upon which 3 or more manufactured homes that are occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes are located. “Manufactured home community” does not include a farm where the occupants of the manufactured homes are the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the farm owner or operator or where the occupants of the manufactured homes work on the farm.

(6m) “Manufactured home community contractor” means a person other than a public utility, as defined in s. 196.01 (5) (a), who, under a contract with a manufactured home community operator, provides water or sewer service to a manufactured home community operator or performs a service related to providing water or sewer service to a manufactured home community operator.

(7) “Manufactured home community occupant” means a person who rents or owns a manufactured home in a manufactured home community.

(8) “Manufactured home community operator” means a person engaged in the business of owning or managing a manufactured home community.

(9) “Manufactured home salesperson” means any person who is employed by a manufactured home manufacturer or manufactured home dealer to sell or lease manufactured homes.

(10) “Mobile home” means a vehicle manufactured or assembled before June 15, 1976, designed to be towed as a single unit or in sections upon a highway by a motor vehicle and equipped and used, or intended to be used, primarily for human habitation, with walls of rigid uncollapsible construction, which has an overall length in excess of 45 feet. “Mobile home” includes the mobile home structure, its plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical systems, and all appliances and all other equipment carrying a manufacturer’s warranty.

(11) “New manufactured home” means a manufactured home that has never been occupied, used or sold for personal or business use.

101.9202 Excepted liens and security interests. Sections 101.9203 to 101.9218 do not apply to or affect:

(A) A lien given by statute or rule of law to a supplier of services or materials for the manufactured home.

(B) A lien given by statute to the United States, this state or any political subdivision of this state.

(C) A security interest in a manufactured home created by a manufactured home dealer or manufacturer who holds the manufactured home for sale, which shall be governed by the applicable provisions of ch. 409.

101.9203 When certificate of title required. (1) Except as provided in subs. (3) and (4), the owner of a manufactured home situated in this state or intended to be situated in this state shall make application for certificate of title under s. 101.9209 for the manufactured home if the owner has newly acquired the manufactured home.

(2) Any owner who situates in this state a manufactured home for which a certificate of title is required without the certificate of title having been issued or applied for, knowing that the certificate of title has not been issued or applied for, may be required to forfeit not more than $200. A certificate of title is considered to have been applied for when the application accompanied by the required fee has been delivered to the department or deposited in the mail properly addressed and with postage prepaid.

(3) Unless otherwise authorized by rule of the department, a nonresident owner of a manufactured home situated in this state may not apply for a certificate of title under this subchapter unless the manufactured home is subject to a security interest or except as provided in s. 101.9209 (1) (a).

(4) The owner of a manufactured home that is situated in this state or intended to be situated in this state and is occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes is located. “Manufactured home community” does not include a farm where the occupants of the manufactured homes are the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the farm owner or operator or where the occupants of the manufactured homeswork on the farm. A manufactured home community contractor provides a service related to providing water or sewer service to a manufactured home community operator.

(7) “Manufactured home community occupant” means a person who rents or owns a manufactured home in a manufactured home community.

(8) “Manufactured home community operator” means a person engaged in the business of owning or managing a manufactured home community.

(9) “Manufactured home salesperson” means any person who is employed by a manufactured home manufacturer or manufactured home dealer to sell or lease manufactured homes.

(10) “Mobile home” means a vehicle manufactured or assembled before June 15, 1976, designed to be towed as a single unit or in sections upon a highway by a motor vehicle and equipped and used, or intended to be used, primarily for human habitation, with walls of rigid uncollapsible construction, which has an overall length in excess of 45 feet. “Mobile home” includes the mobile home structure, its plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical systems, and all appliances and all other equipment carrying a manufacturer’s warranty.

(11) “New manufactured home” means a manufactured home that has never been occupied, used or sold for personal or business use.

101.9204 Application for certificate of title. (1) An application for a certificate of title shall be made to the department...
upon a form or in an automated format prescribed by it and shall be accompanied by the required fee. Each application for certificate of title shall include the following information:

(a) The name and address of the owner.

(b) A description of the manufactured home, including make, model, identification number and any other information or documentation that the department may reasonably require for proper identification of the manufactured home.

(c) The date of purchase by the applicant, the name and address of the person from whom the manufactured home was acquired and the names and addresses of any secured parties in the order of their priority.

(d) If the manufactured home is a new manufactured home being titled for the first time, the signature of the manufacturer.

(e) Any further evidence of ownership which the department may reasonably require to enable it to determine whether the owner is entitled to a certificate of title and the existence or nonexistence of security interests in the manufactured home.

(f) If the identification number of the manufactured home has been removed, obliterated or altered, or if the original casting has been replaced, or if the manufactured home has not been numbered by the manufacturer, the application for certificate of title shall so state.

(g) If the manufactured home is a used manufactured home that was last previously titled in another jurisdiction, the applicant shall furnish any certificate of ownership issued by the other jurisdiction and a statement, in the form prescribed by the department, pertaining to the title history and ownership of the manufactured home.

(1m) On the form or in the automated format for application for a certificate of title, the department may show the fee under s. 101.9208 (4m) separately from the fee under s. 101.9208 (1) or (4).


101.9205 When department to issue certificate and to whom; maintenance of records. (1) The department shall maintain a record of each application for certificate of title received by it and, when satisfied as to its genuineness and regularity and that the applicant is entitled to the issuance of a certificate of title, shall issue and deliver a certificate to the owner of the manufactured home.

(2) The department shall maintain a record of all applications, and all certificates of title issued by the department, indexed in the following manners:

(a) According to title number.

(b) Alphabetically, according to the name of the owner.

(c) In any other manner that the department determines to be desirable.

(3) The department shall establish, by rule under s. 101.19, a fee of not less than $2 for conducting a file search of manufactured home title records. History: 1999 a. 9, 53, 185; 2005 a. 45.

101.9206 Contents of certificate of title. (1) Each certificate of title issued by the department shall contain all of the following:

(a) The name and address of the owner.

(b) The names of any secured parties in the order of priority as shown on the application or, if the application is based on another certificate of title, as shown on that certificate.

(c) The title number assigned to the manufactured home.

(d) A description of the manufactured home, including make, model and identification number.

(e) Any other data that the department considers pertinent and desirable.

(2) (a) The certificate of title shall contain spaces for all of the following:

1. Assignment and warranty of title by the owner.
2. Reassignment and warranty of title by a manufactured home dealer.

(b) The certificate of title may contain spaces for application for a certificate of title by a transferee and for the naming of a secured party and the assignment or release of a security interest.

(3) (a) Unless the applicant fulfills the requirements of par. (b), the department shall issue a distinctive certificate of title for a manufactured home last previously registered in another jurisdiction if the laws of the other jurisdiction do not require that secured parties be named on a certificate of title to perfect their security interests. The certificate shall contain the legend “This manufactured home may be subject to an undisclosed security interest” and may contain any other information that the department prescribes. If the department receives no notice of a security interest in the manufactured home within 4 months from the issuance of the distinctive certificate of title, the department shall, upon application and surrender of the distinctive certificate, issue a certificate of title in ordinary form.

(b) The department may issue a nondistinctive certificate of title if the applicant fulfills either of the following requirements:

1. The applicant is a manufactured home dealer and is financially responsible as substantiated by the last financial statement on file with the department, a finance company licensed under s. 138.09, a bank organized under the laws of this state, or a national bank, located in this state.

2. The applicant has filed with the department a bond in the form prescribed by the department and executed by the applicant, and either accompanied by the deposit of cash with the department or also executed by a person authorized to conduct a surety business in this state. The bond shall be in an amount equal to 1.5 times the value of the manufactured home as determined by the department and conditioned to indemnify any prior owner and secured party and any subsequent purchaser of the manufactured home or person acquiring any security interest in it, and their respective successors in interest, against any expense, loss or damage, including reasonable attorney fees, by reason of the issuance of the certificate of title for the manufactured home or on account of any defect in or undisclosed security interest upon the right, title and interest of the applicant in and to the manufactured home. Any such interested person has a right of action to recover on the bond for any breach of its conditions, but the aggregate liability of the surety to all persons shall not exceed the amount of the bond. The bond, and any deposit accompanying it, shall be returned at the end of 5 years or prior thereto if, apart from this section, a nondistinctive certificate could then be issued for the manufactured home.

(4) A certificate of title issued by the department is prima facie evidence of the facts appearing on it.

(5) The department may issue a certificate of title in an automated format.

History: 1999 a. 9, 53, 185.

101.9207 Lost, stolen or mutilated certificates. (1) If a certificate of title is lost, stolen, mutilated or destroyed or becomes illegible, the owner or legal representative of the owner named in the certificate, as shown by the records of the department, shall promptly make application for and may obtain a replacement upon furnishing information satisfactory to the department. The replacement certificate of title shall contain the legend “This is a replacement certificate and may be subject to the rights of a person under the original certificate”.

History: 1999 a. 9, 53, 185.
(2) A person recovering an original certificate of title for which a replacement has been issued shall promptly surrender the original certificate to the department.

History: 1999 a. 9.

101.9208 Fees. The following fees shall be determined by the department by rule under s. 101.19:

(1) For filing an application for the first certificate of title, to be paid by the owner of the manufactured home.

(2m) Upon filing an application under sub. (1) or (4), a manufactured housing rehabilitation and recycling fee, to be paid by the person filing the application.

(3) For the original notation and subsequent release of each security interest noted upon a certificate of title, a single fee to be paid by the owner of the manufactured home.

(4) For a certificate of title after a transfer, to be paid by the owner of the manufactured home.

(4m) Upon filing an application under sub. (1) or (4), a supplemental title fee to be paid by the owner of the manufactured home, except that this fee shall be waived with respect to an application under sub. (4) for transfer of a decedent’s interest in a manufactured home to his or her surviving spouse or domestic partner under ch. 770. The fee required under this subsection shall be paid in addition to any other fee specified in this section.

(5) For each assignment of a security interest noted upon a certificate of title, to be paid by the assignee.

(6) For a replacement certificate of title, to be paid by the owner of the transferred manufactured home.

(7) For processing applications for certificates of title that have a special handling request for fast service, which fee shall approximate the cost to the department for providing this special handling service to persons so requesting.

(8) For the reinstatement of a certificate of title previously suspended or revoked.

History: 1999 a. 9, 53; 2001 a. 16; 2005 a. 45; 2009 a. 28.

101.9209 Transfer of interest in a manufactured home.

(1) (a) If an owner transfers an interest in a manufactured home, other than by the creation of a security interest, the owner shall, at the time of the delivery of the manufactured home, execute an assignment and warranty of title to the transferee in the space provided thereon the certificate, and cause the certificate to be mailed or delivered to the transferee. This paragraph does not apply if the owner has no certificate of title as a result of the exemption under s. 101.9203 (4).

(b) Any person who holds legal title of a manufactured home with one or more other persons may transfer ownership of the manufactured home to one or more other persons.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, promptly after delivery to him or her of the manufactured home, the transferee shall execute the application for a new certificate of title in the space provided thereon the certificate or as the department prescribes, and cause the certificate and application to be mailed or delivered to the department. This subsection does not apply to a transferee who is exempt from making application for a certificate of title under s. 101.9203 (4).

(3) A transfer by an owner is not effective until the applicable provisions of this section have been complied with. An owner who has delivered possession of the manufactured home to the transferee and has complied with the provisions of this section requiring action by him or her is not liable as owner for any damages thereafter resulting from use of the mobile home.

(4) Any owner of a manufactured home for which a certificate of title has been issued, who upon transfer of the manufactured home fails to execute and deliver the assignment and warranty of title required by sub. (1), may be required to forfeit not more than $500.

(5) (a) Any transferee of a manufactured home who fails to make application for a new certificate of title immediately upon transfer to him or her of a manufactured home as required under sub. (2) may be required to forfeit not more than $200.

(b) Any transferee of a manufactured home who, with intent to defraud, fails to make application for a new certificate of title immediately upon transfer to him or her of a manufactured home as required under sub. (2) may be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 30 days or both.

(c) A certificate is considered under this subsection to have been applied for when the application accompanied by the required fee has been delivered to the department or deposited in the mail properly addressed with postage prepaid.

History: 1999 a. 9, 53; 2001 a. 16.

101.921 Transfer to or from dealer. (1) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), if a manufactured home dealer acquires a manufactured home and holds it for resale or accepts a manufactured home for sale on consignment, the manufactured home dealer may not submit the certificate of title application for certificate of title naming the manufactured home dealer as owner of the manufactured home. Upon transferring the manufactured home to another person, the manufactured home dealer shall immediately give the transferee, on a form prescribed by the department, a receipt for all title, security interest and sales tax moneys paid to the manufactured home dealer for transmittal to the department when required. Unless the manufactured home has no certificate of title as a result of the exemption under s. 101.9203 (4), the manufactured home dealer shall promptly execute the assignment and warranty of title, showing the name and address of the transferee and of any secured party holding a security interest created or reserved at the time of the resale or sale on consignment, in the spaces provided thereon the certificate or as the department prescribes. Within 7 business days following the sale or transfer, the manufactured home dealer shall mail or deliver the certificate or application for certificate to the department with the transferee’s application for a new certificate, unless the transferee is exempt from making application for a certificate of title under s. 101.9203 (4). A nonresident who purchases a manufactured home from a manufactured home dealer in this state may not, unless otherwise authorized by rule of the department, apply for a certificate of title issued for the manufactured home in this state unless the manufactured home dealer determines that a certificate of title is necessary to protect the interests of a secured party. The manufactured home dealer is responsible for determining whether a certificate of title and perfection of security interest is required. The manufactured home dealer is liable for any damages incurred by the department or any secured party for the manufactured home dealer’s failure to perfect a security interest that the manufactured home dealer had knowledge of at the time of sale.

(b) Except when all available spaces for a manufactured home dealer’s reassignment on a certificate of title have been completed or as otherwise authorized by rules of the department, a manufactured home dealer who acquires a manufactured home and holds it for resale or accepts a manufactured home for sale on consignment may not apply for a certificate of title naming the manufactured home dealer as owner of the manufactured home.

(c) Unless exempted by rule of the department, a manufactured home dealer who acquires a manufactured home and holds it for resale shall make application for a certificate of title naming the manufactured home dealer as owner of the manufactured home when all of the available spaces for a manufactured home dealer’s reassignment on the certificate of title for such manufactured home have been completed.

(2) Every manufactured home dealer shall maintain for 5 years a record of every manufactured home bought, sold or exchanged, or received for sale or exchange. The record shall be...
open to inspection by a representative of the department or by a peace officer during reasonable business hours. The dealer shall maintain the record in the form prescribed by the department.

(3) Any manufactured home dealer who fails to comply with this section may be required to forfeit not more than $200.

History: 1999 a. 9, 53, 185; 2001 a. 16.

101.9211 Involuntary transfers. (1) If the interest of an owner in a manufactured home passes to another other than by voluntary transfer, the transferee shall, except as provided in sub. (2), promptly mail or deliver to the department the last certificate of title, if available, and any documents required by the department to legally effect such transfer. The transferee shall also promptly mail or deliver to the department an application for a new certificate in the form that the department prescribes, unless the transferee is exempt from making application for a certificate of title under s. 101.9203 (4).

(2) If the interest of the owner is terminated or the manufactured home is sold under a security agreement by a secured party named in the certificate of title, the transferee shall promptly mail or deliver to the department the last certificate of title, unless there is no certificate of title as a result of the exemption under s. 101.9203 (4), an application for a new certificate in the form that the department prescribes, unless the transferee is exempt from making application for a certificate of title under s. 101.9203 (4), and a statement made by or on behalf of the secured party that the manufactured home was repossessed and that the interest of the owner was lawfully terminated or sold under the terms of the security agreement.

(3) A person holding a certificate of title whose interest in the manufactured home has been extinguished or transferred other than by voluntary transfer shall mail or deliver the certificate to the department upon request of the department. The delivery of the certificate pursuant to the request of the department does not affect the rights of the person surrendering the certificate, and the action of the department in issuing a new certificate of title is not conclusive upon the rights of an owner or secured party named in the old certificate.

(4) (a) In all cases of the transfer of a manufactured home owned by a decedent, except under par. (b), ward, trustee or bankrupt, the department shall accept as sufficient evidence of the transfer of ownership all of the following:

1. Evidence satisfactory to the department of the appointment of a trustee in bankruptcy or of the issuance of letters testamentary or other letters authorizing the administration of a decedent’s estate, letters of guardianship, or letters of trust.

2. The title executed by the personal representative, guardian, or trustee, except that this subdivision does not apply if there is no certificate of title as a result of the exemption under s. 101.9203 (4).

(b) 1. Except as provided under subd. 1m., the department shall transfer the decedent’s interest in any manufactured home to his or her surviving spouse upon receipt of the titile endorsed by the surviving spouse and a statement by the spouse that states all of the following:

a. The date of death of the decedent.

b. The approximate value and description of the manufactured home.

c. That the spouse is personally liable for the decedent’s debts and charges to the extent of the value of the manufactured home.

1m. The department may not require a surviving spouse to provide an executed title to a manufactured home under subd. 1. if the manufactured home has no certificate of title as a result of the exemption under s. 101.9203 (4).

2. The transfer of a manufactured home under this paragraph shall not affect any liens upon the manufactured home.

3. Except as provided in subd. 4., this paragraph is limited to no more than 5 manufactured homes titled in this state that are less than 20 years old at the time of the transfer under this paragraph.

There is no limit on transfer under this paragraph of manufactured homes titled in this state that are 20 or more years old at the time of transfer under this paragraph.

4. The limit in subd. 3. does not apply if the surviving spouse is proceeding under s. 867.03 (1g) and the total value of the decedent’s property subject to administration in the state, including the manufactured homes transferred under this paragraph, does not exceed $50,000.

(c) Upon compliance with this subsection, the department shall bear neither liability nor responsibility for the transfer of such manufactured homes in accordance with this section.

(d) This subsection does not apply to transfer of interest in a manufactured home under s. 101.9209 (1) (b).

History: 1999 a. 9, 53, 185; 2001 a. 16; 102, 2005 a. 216.

101.9212 When department to issue a new certificate. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the department, upon receipt of a properly assigned certificate of title, with an application for a new certificate of title, the required fee and any other transfer documents required by law, to support the transfer, shall issue a new certificate of title in the name of the transferee as owner. The department may not require a person to provide a properly assigned certificate of title if the manufactured home for which the new certificate of title is requested has no certificate of title as a result of the exemption under s. 101.9203 (4).

(2) The department, upon receipt of an application for a new certificate of title by a transferee other than by voluntary transfer, with proof of the transfer, the required fee and any other documents required by law, shall issue a new certificate of title in the name of the transferee as owner. If the transfer constituted a termination of the owner’s interest or a sale under a security agreement by a secured party named in the certificate, under s. 101.9211 (2), the new certificate shall be issued free of the names and addresses of the secured party who terminated the owner’s interest and of all secured parties subordinate under s. 101.9213 to such secured party. If the outstanding certificate of title is not delivered to it, the department shall make demand therefor from the holder of such certificate.

(3) The department shall retain for 5 years a record of every surrender certificate of title, the record to be maintained so as to permit the tracing of title for the manufactured home designated therein.

History: 1999 a. 9, 53, 185; 2001 a. 16.

101.9213 Perfection of security interests. (1) Unless excepted by s. 101.9202, a security interest in a manufactured home of a type for which a certificate of title is required is not valid against creditors of the owner or subsequent transferees or secured parties of the manufactured home unless perfected as provided in ss. 101.9202 to 101.9218.

(2) Except as provided in sub. (3), a security interest is perfected by the delivery to the department of the existing certificate of title, if any, an application for a certificate of title containing the name and address of the secured party, and the required fee. The security interest is perfected as of the later of the time of its delivery or the time of the attachment of the security interest.

(3) If a secured party whose name and address is contained on the certificate of title for a manufactured home acquires a new or additional security interest in the manufactured home, such security interest is perfected at the time of its attachment under s. 409.203.

(4) An unperfected security interest is subordinate to the rights of persons described in s. 409.317.

(5) The rules of priority stated in s. 409.322, the other sections therein referred to, and subch. III of ch. 409 shall, to the extent appropriate, apply to conflicting security interests in a manufactured home of a type for which a certificate of title is required, or in a previously certificate manufactured home, as defined in s. 101.9222 (1). A security interest perfected under this section or
under s. 101.9222 (4) or (5) is a security interest perfected otherwise than by filing for purposes of s. 409.322.

6 The rules stated in subch. VI of ch. 409 governing the rights and duties of secured parties and debtors and the requirements for, and effect of, disposition of a manufactured home by a secured party, upon default shall, to the extent applicable, govern the rights of secured parties and owners with respect to security interests in manufactured homes perfected under ss. 101.9202 to 101.9218.

7 If a manufactured home is subject to a security interest when brought into this state, s. 409.316 states the rules that apply to determine the validity and perfection of the security interest in this state.

8 Upon request of a person who has perfected a security interest under this section, as shown by the records of the department, in a manufactured home titled in this state, whenever the department receives information from another state that the manufactured home is being titled in the other state and the information does not show that the security interest has been satisfied, the department shall notify the person. The department shall establish, by rule under s. 101.19, a fee of not less than $2 for each notification.

History: 1999 a. 9, 53, 185; 2001 a. 10; 2005 a. 45.

101.9214 Duties on creation of security interest. If an owner creates a security interest in a manufactured home, unless the name and address of the secured party already is contained on the certificate of title for the manufactured home:

1 The owner shall immediately execute, in the space provided thereon on the certificate of title or on a separate form or in an automated format prescribed by the department, an application to name the secured party on the certificate, showing the name and address of the secured party, and cause the certificate, application and the required fee to be delivered to the secured party.

2 The secured party shall immediately cause the certificate, the application and the required fee to be mailed or delivered to the department.

3 Upon receipt of the certificate of title, the application and the required fee, the department shall issue to the owner a new certificate containing the name and address of the new secured party. The department shall deliver to the new secured party and to the register of deeds of the county of the owner's residence memorandum in such form as the department prescribes, evidencing the notation of the security interest upon the certificate; and thereafter, upon any assignment, termination or release of the security interest, additional memorandum evidencing such action.

4 The register of deeds may record, and maintain a file of, all memoranda received from the department under sub. (3). Such recording, however, is not required for perfection, release or assignment of security interests, which shall be effective upon compliance with ss. 101.9213 (2), 101.9215 and 101.9216 (1) and (2).

History: 1999 a. 9, 53.

101.9215 Assignment of security interest. (1) Except as otherwise provided in s. 409.308 (5), a secured party may assign, absolutely or otherwise, the party's security interest in the manufactured home to a person other than the owner without affecting the interest of the owner or the validity of the security interest, but any person without notice of the assignment is protected in dealing with the secured party as the holder of the security interest and the secured party remains liable for any obligations as a secured party until the assignee is named as secured party on the certificate.

2 Subject to s. 409.308 (5), the assignee may but need not, to perfect the assignment, have the certificate of title endorsed or issued with the assignee named as secured party, upon delivering to the department the certificate and an assignment by the secured party named in the certificate in the form that the department prescribes.

History: 1999 a. 9, 53; 2001 a. 10.

101.9216 Release of security interest. (1) Within one month, or within 10 days following written demand by the debtor, after there is no outstanding obligation and no commitment to make advances, incur obligations or otherwise give value, secured by the security interest in a manufactured home under any security agreement between the owner and the secured party, the secured party shall execute and deliver to the owner, as the department prescribes, a release of the security interest in the form and manner prescribed by the department and a notice to the owner stating in no less than 10-point boldface type the owner's obligation under sub. (2). If the secured party fails to execute and deliver the release and notice of the owner's obligation as required by this subsection, the secured party is liable to the owner for $25 and for any loss caused to the owner by the failure.

2 The owner, other than a manufactured home dealer holding the manufactured home for resale, upon receipt of the release and notice of obligation shall promptly cause the certificate and release to be mailed or delivered to the department, which shall release the secured party's rights on the certificate and issue a new certificate.

3 The department may remove information pertaining to a security interest perfected under s. 101.9213 from its records when 20 years after the original perfection has elapsed unless the security interest is renewed in the same manner as provided in s. 101.9213 (2) for perfection of a security interest.

4 Removal of information pertaining to a security interest from the records of the department under sub. (3) does not affect any security agreement between the owner of a manufactured home and the holder of security interest in the manufactured home.

History: 1999 a. 9, 53, 185.

101.9217 Secured party's and owner's duties. (1) A secured party named in a certificate of title shall, upon written request of the owner or of another secured party named on the certificate, disclose any pertinent information as to the party's security agreement and the indebtedness secured by it.

2 (a) An owner shall promptly deliver the owner's certificate of title to any secured party who is named on it or who has a security interest in the manufactured home described in it under any other applicable prior law of this state, upon receipt of a notice from such secured party that the security interest is to be assigned, extended or perfected. Any owner who fails to deliver the certificate of title to a secured party requesting it under this paragraph shall be liable to such secured party for any loss caused to the secured party thereby and may be required to forfeit not more than $200.

(b) No secured party may take possession of any certificate of title except as provided in par. (a). Any person who violates this paragraph may be required to forfeit not more than $1,000.

3 Any secured party who fails to disclose information under sub. (1) shall be liable for any loss caused to the owner by the failure to disclose information.

History: 1999 a. 9, 53, 185.

101.9218 Applicability of manufactured home security provisions. (1) METHOD OF PERFECTING EXCLUSIVE. Subject to s. 409.311 (4) and except as provided in sub. (2), the method provided in ss. 101.921 to 101.9217 of perfecting and giving notice of security interests subject to ss. 101.921 to 101.9217 is exclusive. Security interests subject to ss. 101.921 to 101.9217 are exempt from the provisions of law that otherwise require or relate to the filing of instruments creating or evidencing security interests.
101.9218 REGULATION OF INDUSTRY, BUILDINGS AND SAFETY

(2) FIXTURES EXCLUDED. Notwithstanding ss. 101.921 to 101.9217, the method provided in ss. 101.921 to 101.9217 of perfecting and giving notice of security interests does not apply to a manufactured home that is a fixture to real estate or to a manufactured home that the owner intends, upon acquiring, to permanently affix to land that the owner of the manufactured home owns.

History: 1999 a. 9, 53, 185; 2001 a. 10, 16.

101.9219 Withholding certificate of title; bond. (1) The department may not issue a certificate of title until the outstanding evidence of ownership is surrendered to the department.

(2) If the department is not satisfied as to the ownership of the manufactured home or that there are no undisclosed security interests in it, the department, subject to sub. (3), shall either:

(a) Withhold issuance of a certificate of title until the applicant presents documents reasonably sufficient to satisfy the department as to the applicant’s ownership of the manufactured home and that there are no undisclosed security interests in it; or

(b) Issue a distinctive certificate of title pursuant to s. 101.9206 (3) or 101.9222 (3).

(3) Notwithstanding sub. (2), the department may issue a non-distinctive certificate of title if the applicant fulfills either of the following requirements:

(a) The applicant is a manufactured home dealer licensed under s. 101.951 and is financially responsible as substantiated by the last financial statement on file with the department, a finance company licensed under ss. 138.09 or 218.0101 to 218.0163, a bank organized under the laws of this state, or a national bank located in this state.

(b) The applicant has filed with the department a bond in the form prescribed by the department and executed by the applicant, and either accompanied by the deposit of cash with the department or also executed by a person authorized to conduct a surety business in this state. The bond shall be in an amount equal to 1.5 times the value of the manufactured home as determined by the department and conditioned to indemnify any prior owner and secured party and any subsequent purchaser of the manufactured home or person acquiring any security interest in it, and their respective successors in interest, against any expense, loss or damage, including reasonable attorney fees, by reason of the issuance of the certificate of title for the manufactured home or on account of any defect in or undisclosed security interest upon the right, title and interest of the applicant in and to the manufactured home. Any such interested person has a right of action to recover on the bond for any breach of its conditions, but the aggregate liability of the surety to all persons shall not exceed the amount of the bond. The bond, and any deposit accompanying it, shall be returned at the end of 5 years or prior thereto if, apart from this section, a non-distinctive certificate of title could then be issued for the manufactured home, or if the currently valid certificate of title for the manufactured home is surrendered to the department, unless the department has been notified of the pending of an action upon receiving notice of the suspension or revocation, mail or deliver the certificate to the department.

(4) The department may seize and impound any certificate of title that has been suspended or revoked.

History: 1999 a. 9, 53, 185.

101.9221 Grounds for refusing issuance of certificate of title. The department shall refuse issuance of a certificate of title if any required fee has not been paid or for any of the following reasons:

(1) The department has reasonable grounds to believe that:

(a) The person alleged to be the owner of the manufactured home is not the owner.

(b) The application contains a false or fraudulent statement.

(2) The applicant has failed to furnish any of the following:

(a) If applicable, the power of attorney required under 15 USC 1988 or rules of the department.

(b) Any other information or documents required by law or by the department pursuant to authority of law.

(3) The applicant is a manufactured home dealer and is prohibited from applying for a certificate of title under s. 101.921 (1) (a) or (b).

(4) Except as provided in ss. 101.9203 (3) and 101.921 (1) (a) for a certificate of title and registration for a manufactured home owned by a nonresident, the applicant is a nonresident and the issuance of a certificate of title has not otherwise been authorized by rule of the department.

History: 1999 a. 9, 53.

101.9222 Previously certificated manufactured homes. (1) In this section, “previously certificated manufactured home” means a manufactured home for which a certificate of title has been issued by the department of transportation prior to July 1, 2000.

(2) Sections 101.9213 to 101.9218 do not apply to a previously certificated manufactured home until one of the following occurs:

(a) There is a transfer of ownership of the manufactured home.

(b) The department issues a certificate of title for the manufactured home under this chapter.

(3) If the department is not satisfied that there are no undisclosed security interests, created before July 1, 2000, in a previously certificated manufactured home, the department shall, unless the applicant fulfills the requirements of s. 101.9219 (3), issue a distinctive certificate of title for the manufactured home containing the legend “This manufactured home may be subject to an undisclosed security interest” and any other information that the department prescribes.

(4) After July 1, 2000, a security interest in a previously certificated vehicle may be created and perfected only by compliance with ss. 101.9213 and 101.9218.

(5) (a) If a security interest in a previously certificated manufactured home is perfected under any other applicable law of this state on July 1, 2000, the security interest continues perfected:

1. Until its perfection lapses under the law under which it was perfected, or until its perfection would lapse in the absence of a further filing or renewal of filing, whichever occurs sooner.

2. If, before the security interest lapses as described in subd. 1., there is delivered to the department the existing certificate of title together with the application and fee required by s. 101.9214 (1). In such case the department shall issue a new certificate pursuant to s. 101.9214 (3).

(b) If a security interest in a previously certificated manufactured home was created, but was unperfected, under any other applicable law of this state on July 1, 2000, it may be perfected under par. (a).

History: 1999 a. 9, 53, 185; 2001 a. 10.
101.933 Manufactured housing code council duties.  
The manufactured housing code council shall review this sub-
chapter and rules promulgated under this subchapter and recom-
mend a statewide manufactured housing code for promulgation
by the department.  The council shall consider and make recom-
mendations to the department pertaining to rules and any other
matter related to this subchapter, including recommendations
with regard to licensure and professional discipline of manufac-
turers of manufactured homes, manufactured home dealers, man-
ufactured home salespersons, and installers, and with regard to
consumer protection applicable to consumers of manufactured
homes.  In making recommendations, the council shall consider
the likely costs of any proposed rules to consumers in relation to
the benefits that are likely to result therefrom.
History: 2005 a. 45.

101.934 Manufactured housing rehabilitation and
recycling.  (2) Grant program.  (a) The department may make
grants under this section to provide financial assistance to persons
engaged in the disposal of abandoned manufactured homes and to
municipalities, for the purpose of supporting environmentally
sound disposal practices.
(b) The department may make grants under this section to pro-
vide financial assistance to individuals who reside in manufac-
tured homes that are in need of critical repairs.  An individual
is eligible for a grant under this paragraph only if the individual is
otherwise unable to finance the critical repairs.
(3) Administration.  The department shall contract with one
or more entities that are exempt from taxation under section 501
(a) of the Internal Revenue Code and that employ individuals with
technical expertise concerning manufactured housing for the
administration of the grant program under this section.  The
department shall promulgate rules to establish the grant program
under this section.  To the extent feasible, the department shall
coordinate the program under this section with the state housing
strategy plan under s. 16.302.
History: 2005 a. 45, 2011 a. 32 ss. 3380m to 3381f; Stats. 2011 s. 101.934.
Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 368, Wis. adm. code.

101.935 Manufactured home community regulation.  
(1) The department shall license and regulate manufactured
home communities.  The department may investigate manufac-
tured home communities and, with notice, may enter and inspect
private property.
(2)  (a) The department or a village, city or county granted
agent status under par. (c) shall issue permits to and regulate man-
ufactured home communities.  No person, state or local gov-
ernment who has not been issued a permit under this subsection
may conduct, maintain, manage or operate a manufactured home
community.
(b) The department may, after a hearing under ch. 227, refuse
to issue a permit or suspend or revoke a permit for violation of this
section or any regulation or order that the department issues to
implement this section.
(c)  1. Permits issued under this subsection are valid for a
2-year period that begins on July 1 of each even-numbered year
and that expires on June 30 of the next even-numbered year.  If
a person applies for a permit after the beginning of a permit period,
the permit is valid until the end of the permit period.
2. The department shall establish, by rule under s. 101.19, the
permit fee and renewal fee for a permit issued under this subsection.
The department may establish a fee that defrays the cost of
administering s. 101.937.  An additional penalty fee, as estab-
lished by the department by rule under s. 101.19, is required for
each permit if the biennial renewal fee is not paid before the permit
departs.
(d) A permit may not be issued under this subsection until all
applicable fees have been paid.  If the payment is by check or other
draft drawn upon an account containing insufficient funds, the
permit applicant shall, within 15 days after receipt of notice from
the department of the insufficiency, pay by cashier’s check or
other certified draft, money order or cash the fees to the depart-
ment, late fees and processing charges that are specified by rules
promulgated by the department.  If the permit applicant fails to
pay all applicable fees, late fees and the processing charges within
15 days after the applicant receives notice of the insufficiency, the
permit is void.  In an appeal concerning voiding of a permit under
this paragraph, the burden is on the permit applicant to show that
the entire applicable fees, late fees and processing charges have
been paid.  During any appeal process concerning a payment dispute
operation of the manufactured home community in question
is considered to be operation without a permit.
(e) Section 97.615 (2), as it applies to an agent for the depart-
ment of agriculture, trade and consumer protection in the admin-
istration of s. 97.67, applies to an agent for the department of
safety and professional services in the administration of this sec-
section.
(2m)  (a) The department shall inspect a manufactured home
community in the following situations:
1. Upon completion of the construction of a manufactured
home community.
2. Whenever a manufactured home community is modified,
as defined by the department by rule.
3. Whenever the department receives a complaint about a
manufactured home community.
(b) The department may, with notice, inspect a manufactured
home community whenever the department determines an inspec-
tion is appropriate.
(3) The department may promulgate rules and issue orders to
administer and enforce this section.
History: 1991 a. 39; 1993 a. 16, 27, 491; 1995 a. 27 s. 9126 (19); 1999 a. 9 ss.
64g to 64d4; Stats. 1999 s. 101.935; 1999 a. 53; 2001 a. 16; 2005 a. 45; 2007 a. 11; 2007
a. 20; 9121 (6) (3); 2010 a. 32; 2015 a. 55.
Cross-reference: See also ch. SPS 326, Wis. adm. code.

101.937 Water and sewer service to manufactured
home communities.  (1) Rules.  The department shall pro-
mulgate rules that establish standards for providing water or sewer
service by a manufactured home community operator or manufac-
tured home community contractor to a manufactured home com-
munity occupant, including requirements for metering, billing,
depositing, arranging deferred payment, installing service, refusing
or discontinuing service, and resolving disputes with respect to
service.  Rules promulgated under this subsection shall ensure
that any charge for water or sewer service is reasonable and not
unjustly discriminatory, that the water or sewer service is reason-
able adequate, and that any practice relating to providing the ser-
vice is just and reasonable.
(2) Permanent improvements.  A manufactured home com-
munity operator may make a reasonable recovery of capital costs
for permanent improvements related to the provision of water or
sewer service to manufactured home community occupants through
ongoing rates for water or sewer service.
(3) Enforcement.  (a) On its own motion or upon a complaint
filed by a manufactured home community occupant, the depart-
ment may issue an order or commence a civil action against a manu-
factured home community operator or manufactured home com-
nunity contractor to enforce this section, any rule promulgated
under sub. (1), or any order issued under this paragraph.
(b) The department of justice, after consulting with the depart-
ment, or any district attorney may commence an action in circuit
court to enforce this section.
(4) Private cause of action.  Any person suffering pecuniary
loss because of a violation of any rule promulgated under sub. (1)
or order issued under sub. (3) (a) may sue for damages and shall
recover twice the amount of any pecuniary loss, together with
costs, and, notwithstanding s. 814.04 (1), reasonable attorney
fees.
(5) Penalties.  (a) Any person who violates any rule promul-
gated under sub. (1) or any order issued under sub. (3) (a) shall for-
101.937 REGULATION OF INDUSTRY, BUILDINGS AND SAFETY

feint not less than $25 nor more than $5,000. Each violation and each day of violation constitutes a separate offense.

(b) Any person who intentionally violates any rule promulgated under sub. (1) or issue ordered under sub. (3) (a) shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year in the county jail or both. Each violation and each day of violation constitutes a separate offense.

History: 2001 a. ss. 2541, 3003 to 3007; 2005 a. 45.

101.94 Manufactured home and mobile home manufacturers, distributors and dealers: design and construction of manufactured homes and mobile homes.

(1) Mobile homes manufactured, distributed, sold or offered for sale in this state shall conform to the code promulgated by the American national standards institute and identified as ANSI 119.1, including all revisions thereof in effect on August 28, 1973, and other revisions adopted by the department and the department of health services. The department may establish standards in addition to those required under ANSI 119.1. This subsection applies to units manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1974, and prior to June 15, 1976.

(2) No person may manufacture, assemble, distribute or sell a manufactured home unless the manufactured home complies with 42 USC 5401 to 5425 and applicable regulations.

(3) The department shall hear and decide petitions brought under this subchapter in the manner provided under s. 101.02 (6) (e) to (i) and (8) for petitions concerning property.

(a) Except as provided in par. (c), a person who violates this subchapter, a rule promulgated under this subchapter or an order issued under this subchapter shall forfeit not more than $1,000 for each violation. Each violation of this subchapter constitutes a separate violation with respect to each manufactured home or with respect to each failure or refusal to allow or perform an act required by this subchapter, except the maximum forfeiture under this subsection may not exceed $1,000,000 for a related series of violations occurring within one year of the first violation.

(b) Any individual or a director, officer or agent of a corporation who knowingly and willingly violates this subchapter in a manner which threatens the health or safety of a purchaser may be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 9 months or both.

(c) A person who violates s. 101.935, a rule promulgated under s. 101.935 or an order issued under s. 101.935 may be required to forfeit not less than $10 nor more than $250 for each violation.

101.95 Manufactured home manufacturers regulated.

The department shall by rule prescribe the manner by which a manufacturer shall be licensed for the manufacture, distribution or selling of manufactured homes in this state, including fees for the licensing of manufacturers.

History: 1973 c. 116; 1977 c. 29; 1979 c. 221 ss. 552 to 556, 2202 (25); 1983 a. 27 ss. 1375 to 1375s, 2200 (25); 1989 a. 31; 1995 a. 27 s. 9126 (19); 1997 a. 283; 1999 a. 9, 53; 2001 a. 109; 2005 a. 45; 2007 a. 20 s. 9121 (6) (a).

101.951 Manufactured home dealers regulated.

(1) No person may engage in the business of selling manufactured homes to a consumer or to the retail market in this state unless first licensed to do so by the department as provided in this section.

(a) Application for a license or a renewal license shall be made to the department on forms prescribed and furnished by the department, accompanied by the license fee required under pars. (bm) and (bn).

(b) Application for a license or a renewal license shall be made to the department on forms prescribed and furnished by the department, accompanied by the license fee required under par. (bm).

1. The department shall, by rule, establish the license period under this section.

2. The department may promulgate rules establishing a uniform expiration date for all licenses issued under this section.

(bm) Fees for licensing of persons under this section shall be established by the department by rule under s. 101.19.

(bn) Fees for licensing of persons under this section shall be established by the department by rule under s. 101.19.

(2) (a) The department shall issue a license only to a person whose character, fitness and financial ability, in the opinion of the department, are such as to justify the belief that the person can and will deal with and serve the buying public fairly and honestly, and will maintain a permanent office and place of business in this state during the license year and will abide by all of the provisions of law and lawful orders of the department.

(3) The department shall issue a license only to a person whose character, fitness and financial ability, in the opinion of the department, are such as to justify the belief that the person can and will deal with and serve the buying public fairly and honestly, and will maintain a permanent office and place of business in this state during the license year and will abide by all of the provisions of law and lawful orders of the department.

(4) A license shall conduct the licensed business continuously during the license year.

(5) The department may deny, suspend or revoke a license on any of the following grounds:

(a) Proof of unfitness.

(b) A material misstatement in the application for the license.

(c) Filing a materially false or fraudulent income or franchise tax return as certified by the department of revenue.

(d) Willful failure to comply with any provision of this section or any rule promulgated by the department under this section.

(e) Willfully defrauding any retail buyer to the buyer’s damage.

(f) Willful failure to perform any written agreement with any retail buyer.

(g) Failure or refusal to furnish and keep in force any bond required.

(h) Having made a fraudulent sale, transaction or repossession.

(i) Fraudulent misrepresentation, circumvention or concealment, through any subterfuge or device, of any of the material particulars or the nature thereof required hereunder to be stated or furnished to the retail buyer.

(j) Use of fraudulent devices, methods or practices in connection with compliance with the statutes with respect to the retaking of goods under retail installment contracts and the redemption and resale of such goods.

(k) Having indulged in any unconscionable practice relating to the business of selling manufactured homes to a consumer or to the retail market.

(l) Having sold a retail installment contract to a sales finance company, as defined in s. 218.0101 (34) (a), that is not licensed under ss. 218.0101 to 218.0163.

(m) Having violated any law relating to the sale, distribution or financing of manufactured homes.

(n) Having violated any law relating to the sale, distribution or financing of manufactured homes.

(7) (a) The department of safety and professional services may, without notice, deny the application for a license within 60 days after receipt thereof by written notice to the applicant, stating the grounds for the denial. Within 30 days after such notice, the applicant may petition the department of administration to conduct a hearing to review the denial, and a hearing shall be scheduled with reasonable promptness. The division of hearings and appeals shall conduct the hearing. This paragraph does not apply to denials of applications for licenses under s. 101.02 (21).

(b) No license may be suspended or revoked except after a hearing thereon. The department of safety and professional services shall give the licensee at least 5 days’ notice of the time and place of the hearing. The order suspending or revoking such license shall not be effective until after 10 days’ written notice thereof to the licensee, after such hearing has been had; except that the department of safety and professional services, when in its opinion the best interest of the public or the trade demands it, may suspend a license upon not less than 24 hours’ notice of hearing and with not less than 24 hours’ notice of the suspension of the license. Matters involving suspensions and revocations brought before the department of safety and professional services shall be heard and decided upon by the department of administration. The division of hearings and appeals shall conduct the hearing. This paragraph does not apply to licenses that are suspended or revoked under s. 101.02 (21).

(c) The department of safety and professional services may inspect the pertinent books, records, letters and contracts of a licensee. The actual cost of each such examination shall be paid...
101.954 Sale or lease of used manufactured homes. In the sale or lease of any used manufactured home, the sales invoice or lease agreement shall contain the point of manufacture of the used manufactured home, the name of the manufacturer and the name and address of the previous owner of the manufactured home.

History: 1999 a. 9, 53, 185; 2011 a. 32.

101.955 Jurisdiction and venue over out-of-state manufacturers. (1) The importation of a manufactured home for sale in this state by an out-of-state manufacturer is considered an irrevocable appointment by that manufacturer of the department of financial institutions to be that manufacturer’s true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served all legal processes in any action or proceeding against such manufacturer arising out of the importation of such manufactured home into this state.

(2) The department of financial institutions upon whom processes and notices may be served under this section shall, upon being served with such process or notice, mail a copy by registered mail to the out-of-state manufacturer at the nonresident address given in the papers so served. The original shall be returned with proper certificate of service attached for filing in court as proof of service. The service fee shall be $4 for each defendant so served. The department of financial institutions shall keep a record of all

by such licensee so examined within 30 days after demand therefor by the department, and the department may maintain an action for the recovery of such costs in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(8) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $100 for each offense.

101.952 Manufactured home salespersons regulated. (1) No person may engage in the business of selling manufactured homes to a consumer or to the retail market in this state without a license therefor from the department. If a manufactured home dealer acts as a manufactured home salesperson the dealer shall secure a manufactured home salesperson’s license in addition to the license for engaging as a manufactured home dealer.

(2)(a) Applications for a manufactured home salesperson’s license and renewals thereof shall be made to the department on such forms as the department prescribes and shall be accompanied by the license fee required under par. (bm). The application shall include the applicant’s social security number. In addition, the application shall require such pertinent information as the department requires.

(b) 1. The department shall, by rule, establish the license period under this section.

2. The department may promulgate rules establishing a uniform expiration date for all licenses issued under this section.

(bm) Fees for licensing of manufactured home salespersons shall be established by the department by rule under s. 101.19.

(3) Every licensee shall carry his or her license when engaged in his or her business and display the same upon request.

(5) The provision of s. 218.0116 relating to the denial, suspension and revocation of a motor vehicle salesperson’s license shall apply to the denial, suspension and revocation of a manufactured home salesperson’s license so far as applicable, except that such provision does not apply to the denial, suspension or revocation of a license under s. 101.02 (21) (b).

(6) The provisions of ss. 218.0116 (9) and 218.0152 shall apply to this section, manufactured home sales practices and the regulation of manufactured home salespersons, as far as applicable.


101.953 Warranty and disclosure. (1) A one-year written warranty is required for every new manufactured home sold, or leased to another, by a manufactured home manufacturer, manufactured home dealer or manufactured home salesperson in this state, and for every new manufactured home sold by any person who induces a resident of the state to enter into the transaction by personal solicitation in this state or by mail or telephone solicitation directed to the particular consumer in this state. The warranty shall contain all of the following:

(a) A statement that the manufactured home meets those standards prescribed by law or administrative rule of the department of administration or of the department of safety and professional services that are in effect at the time of the manufacture of the manufactured home.

(b) A statement that the manufactured home is free from defects in material and workmanship and is reasonably fit for human habitation if it receives reasonable care and maintenance as defined by rule of the department.

(c) 1. A statement that the manufactured home manufacturer and manufactured home dealer shall take corrective action for defects that become evident within one year from the delivery date and as to which the manufactured home owner has given notice to the manufacturer or dealer not later than one year and 10 days after the delivery date and at the address set forth in the warranty; and that the manufactured home manufacturer and manufactured home dealer shall make the appropriate adjustments and repairs, within 30 days after notification of the defect, at the site of the manufactured home without charge to the manufactured home owner. If the manufactured home dealer makes the adjustment, the manufactured home manufacturer shall fully reimburse the dealer.

2. If a repair, replacement, substitution or alteration is made under the warranty and it is discovered, before or after expiration of the warranty period, a statement that the repair, replacement, substitution or alteration has not restored the manufactured home to the condition in which it was warranted except for reasonable wear and tear, such failure shall be considered a violation of the warranty and the manufactured home shall be restored to the condition in which it was warranted to be at the time of the sale except for reasonable wear and tear, at no cost to the purchaser or the purchaser’s assignee notwithstanding that the additional repair may occur after the expiration of the warranty period.

(d) A statement that if during any period of time after notification of a defect the manufactured home is uninhabitable, as defined by rule of the department, that period of time shall not be considered part of the one-year warranty period.

(e) A list of all parts and equipment not covered by the warranty.

(2) Action by a lessee to enforce the lessee’s rights under this subchapter shall not be grounds for termination of the rental agreement.

(3) The warranty required under this section shall apply to the manufacturer of the manufactured home as well as to the manufactured home dealer who sells or leases the manufactured home to the consumer, and shall be in addition to any other rights and privileges that the consumer may have under any instrument or law. The waiver of any remedies under any law and the waiver, exclusion, modification or limitation of any warranty, express or implied, including the implied warranty of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, is expressly prohibited. Any such waiver is void.

(4) The transfer of a manufactured home from one manufactured home owner to another during the effective period of the warranty does not terminate the warranty, and subsequent manufactured home owners shall be entitled to the full protection of the warranty for the duration of the warranty period as if the original manufactured home owner had not transferred the manufactured home.
such processes and notices, which record shall show the day and hour of service.

History: 1999 a. 9, 53.

101.957 Nonjudicial resolution of manufactured housing industry disputes. The department, by rule, shall establish an alternative dispute resolution program for the timely resolution of any dispute that concerns a defect in a manufactured home, or in the installation of a manufactured home, reported to the department within one year of the date on which the manufactured home was installed and that occurs between parties, each of which is a manufacturer of manufactured homes, manufactured home salesperson, manufactured home dealer, or installer. The rules may require the parties to submit to an alternative dispute resolution program before bringing an action in another forum. This section does not affect the rights of any consumer to commence an action or the rights of any person to commence an action against a consumer.

History: 2005 a. 45.

101.96 Manufactured home installation regulated. (1) INSTALLATION STANDARDS. (a) Promulgation of standards. The department shall, by rule, establish installation standards for the safe installation of manufactured homes in this state. In promulgating rules under this paragraph, the department shall consider the recommendations of the manufactured housing code council under s. 101.933.

(b) Enforcement of standards. The department shall, by rule, establish a method for ensuring compliance with the rules promulgated under par. (a). The department shall require inspections of manufactured home installations by 3rd−party inspectors licensed by the department. The department shall, by rule, establish criteria for the licensure of 3rd−party inspectors that include a requirement that an individual may not serve as a 3rd−party inspector if the individual is, is employed by, or is an independent contractor of any of the following:

1. A manufactured home manufacturer who was directly involved in the sale of the particular manufactured home.
2. A manufactured home salesperson who was directly involved in the sale of the particular manufactured home.
3. An installer who was directly involved in the sale of the particular manufactured home.

(2) MANUFACTURED HOME INSTALLERS. (a) License required; exceptions; liability. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, beginning on January 1, 2007, no person may act as an installer in this state unless the person is a licensed installer or employs one or more licensed installers to generally supervise each of the person’s installations of manufactured homes in this state. This requirement does not apply to an individual who installs a manufactured home on his or her own property for his or her personal use or to an individual who installs a manufactured home under the general supervision of a licensed installer. A licensed installer is liable for all acts and omissions related to the installation of each individual who performs an installation under the licensed installer’s general supervision.

(b) License eligibility. The department may issue an installer’s license only to an individual to whom all of the following apply:

1. The individual is at least 18 years old.
2. The individual files with the department a license application on a form prescribed by the department.
3. The individual completes, to the satisfaction of the department, an examination approved by the department that tests the skills necessary to properly install manufactured homes and knowledge of the laws applicable to manufactured home installation.
4. The individual has not been found responsible in any judicial or administrative forum for any violation of this section during the 2 years before the date on which the individual’s license application is submitted.

5. The individual has not been found responsible in any judicial or administrative forum during the 2 years before the date on which the individual’s license application is submitted for any failure to perform an installation of a manufactured home as required under contract or for defrauding any person with regard to the provision of installation services.

6. The individual meets the standards of financial responsibility established by rule of the department.

(b) Examination waiver. The department shall, by rule, establish a procedure under which it may waive the examination requirement under par. (b) 3. for individuals that demonstrate sufficient experience installing manufactured homes including active participation in the installation of at least 10 manufactured homes. This paragraph does not apply after June 1, 2007.

(c) License term and fee. The department, by rule shall establish the term of installers’ licenses and the conditions under which the department may revoke or suspend installers’ licenses. The department shall establish an initial installer’s license fee and license renewal fee by rule under s. 101.19.

History: 2005 a. 45.

Cross−reference: See also s. SPS 305.327 and ch. SPS 320, Wis. adm. code.

101.965 Penalties. (1) Any person who violates ss. 101.953 to 101.955, or any rule promulgated under ss. 101.953 to 101.955, may be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months or both.

(1p) Any person who violates s. 101.96 or any rule promulgated under that section may be required to forfeit not less than $25 nor more than $500 for each violation. Each day of continued violation constitutes a separate violation.

(2) Upon request of the department, the attorney general may commence an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin any installer from installing a manufactured home in violation of s. 101.96 (2).

(2) In any court action brought by the department for violations of this subchapter, the department may recover all costs of testing and investigation, in addition to costs otherwise recoverable, if it prevails in the action.

(3) Nothing in this subchapter prohibits the bringing of a civil action against a manufactured home manufacturer, manufactured home dealer or manufactured home salesperson by an aggrieved consumer. If judgment is rendered for the consumer based on an act or omission by the manufactured home manufacturer, manufactured home dealer or manufactured home salesperson, that constituted a violation of this subchapter, the plaintiff shall recover actual and proper attorney fees in addition to costs otherwise recoverable.

History: 1999 a. 9, 53, 185; 2005 a. 45.

SUBCHAPTER VI

MULTIFAMILY DWELLING CODE

101.971 Definitions. In this subchapter:

(1) “Dwelling unit” has the meaning given in s. 101.61 (1).

(2) “Multifamily dwelling” means an apartment building, rowhouse, town house, condominium, or modular home, as defined in s. 101.71 (6), that does not exceed 60 feet in height or 6 stories and that consists of 3 or more attached dwelling units the initial construction of which is begun on or after January 1, 1993. “Multifamily dwelling” does not include a facility licensed under ch. 50. (3) “Owner” means a person having a legal or equitable interest in a multifamily dwelling.

(4) “Political subdivision” means a county, city, village or town.

History: 1991 a. 269; 2007 a. 11.

Cross−reference: See also chs. SPS 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, and 365, Wis. adm. code.

2015–16 Wisconsin Statutes updated through 2017 Wis. Act 136 and all Supreme Court and Controlled Substances Board Orders effective on or before February 3, 2018. Published and certified under s. 35.18. Changes effective after February 3, 2018 are designated by NOTES. (Published 2–3–18)
101.973 Department duties. The department shall:

(1) Promulgate rules that establish standards for the construction of multifamily dwellings and their components.

(2) Biennially review the rules promulgated under this subchapter.

(3) Issue any special order that it considers necessary to secure compliance with this subchapter.

(4) Prescribe and furnish to political subdivisions a standard building permit format for all multifamily dwellings subject to this subchapter.

(5) Collect and publish the data secured from the building permits.

(6) Hear under s. 101.02 (6) (e) to (i) and (8) petitions regarding the rules promulgated and special orders issued under this subchapter.

(7) Establish by rule a schedule of fees sufficient to defray the costs incurred by the department under this subchapter.

(8) Deposit the moneys received from the fees under sub. (7) in the appropriation under s. 20.165 (2) (j).

(9) Incorporate by reference in the rules promulgated under this subchapter all rules promulgated under subch. 1 that apply to multifamily dwellings.

(10) Establish a program of quality control training for all inspectors who inspect multifamily dwellings for compliance with this subchapter.


101.974 Department powers. The department may:

(1) Hold hearings on any matter relating to this subchapter and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence at such hearings.

(2) Promulgate the rules under this subchapter.

(3) Provide for or engage in the testing, approval and certification of materials, methods and equipment of construction.

(4) Promulgate rules prescribing procedures for approving new building materials, methods and equipment.

(5) Study the administration of the rules promulgated under this subchapter and other laws related to the construction of multifamily dwelling units to determine their impact on the cost of building construction and their effectiveness in ensuring the health, safety and welfare of the occupants.


101.975 Local government authority. (1) A political subdivision may regulate the construction and installation of windows and doors in multifamily dwellings if the regulation is related to preventing illegal entry.

(2) A political subdivision shall use the standard building permit format prescribed and furnished by the department under s. 101.973 (4) and file a copy of each permit issued with the department.


101.976 Fire chief and inspector powers and duties. This subchapter does not restrict the duties and powers of fire chiefs or inspectors under s. 101.14 (2).

History: 1991 a. 269.

101.977 Compliance. (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), a person who constructs a multifamily dwelling shall use building materials, methods, and equipment that are in conformance with the standards prescribed under s. 101.973 (1).

(2) No person may use in a multifamily dwelling load-bearing dimension lumber that has not been tested and approved for conformance as required by the department unless the lumber is approved for use as provided under par. (c) and if one of the following applies:

1. The lumber has been milled at the request of the person owning the lumber for use in the construction of the multifamily dwelling, a dwelling unit of which will be inhabited by that person.

2. The person milling the lumber sells the lumber directly to a person who will inhabit the dwelling unit in the multifamily dwelling, or to a person acting on his or her behalf and for whom a building permit has been issued for the multifamily dwelling.

(b) The lumber shall be milled so that it meets or exceeds the requirements of the standards prescribed in s. 101.973. The person milling the lumber shall provide to the person receiving the lumber a written certification that the lumber meets or exceeds these requirements. The department shall design and provide forms for this purpose.

(bn) A person may not provide a written certification under par. (b) unless the person has been issued a certificate of accomplishment evidencing certification or recertification under the lumber grading training program under s. 36.25 (48) and the person has received the certificate within the 5 years before providing the written certification. The person shall attach to the written certification a copy of his or her certificate of accomplishment.

(c) Upon receipt of a copy of the certification required under par. (b), an inspector who inspects multifamily dwellings for compliance with this subchapter may either authorize the use of the lumber, reject the use of the lumber, or authorize its use subject to more restrictive construction requirements, including requirements as to size, spacing, length of spans, and design.


101.978 Penalties. Any person who violates this subchapter or any rules promulgated under this subchapter shall forfeit not less than $25 nor more than $500 for each offense. Each day of continued violation constitutes a separate offense.

History: 1991 a. 269.

SUBCHAPTER VII
ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS, AND OTHER CONVEYANCES

101.981 Definitions; modification by rule. (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), in this subchapter:

(a) “Amusement or thrill ride” has the meaning given s. 101.19 (1b) (b).

(b) “Belt manlift” means a power-driven, looped belt equipped with steps or platforms and a hand hold for the transportation of people from one floor of a building or structure to another.

(c) “Conveyance” means an elevator, an escalator, a dumbwaiter, a belt manlift, a moving walkway, a platform lift, and a stairway chair lift, and any other similar device, such as an automated people mover, used to elevate or move people or things, as provided in the rules of the department. “Conveyance” does not include a personnel hoist; a material hoist; a grain elevator; a lift equipped with steps or platforms and a hand hold for the transportation of people from one floor of a building or structure to another.

(d) “Dumbwaiter” means a hoisting and lowering mechanism that satisfies all of the following conditions:

1. Serves an individual residential dwelling unit.

2. Has a maximum lifting and lowering capacity of not more than 500 pounds.

3. Is used exclusively for carrying materials

(e) “Elevator” means a hoisting or lowering machine, other than a dumbwaiter, equipped with a compartment or platform that moves in guides in a substantially vertical direction and has a floor area of not more than 9 square feet.

2015–16 Wisconsin Statutes updated through 2017 Wis. Act 136 and all Supreme Court and Controlled Substances Board Orders effective on or before February 3, 2018. Published and certified under s. 35.18. Changes effective after February 3, 2018 are designated by NOTES. (Published 2–3–18)
The rules shall require any person who is involved in the proper administration and enforcement of this subchapter, the department, by rule, may modify definitions established for the purpose of this subchapter to the extent the department deems necessary for the proper administration and enforcement of this subchapter. The department, by rule, may establish standards for the safe installation or demolition of the building or structure and that is used to raise and lower workers, other personnel, and materials which the hoist is designed to carry.

(2) The department shall promulgate rules establishing additional definitions to the extent the department deems necessary for the proper administration and enforcement of this subchapter. The department, by rule, may modify definitions established under this subchapter. The department shall ensure that any definitions or modifications promulgated under this subsection are consistent with national, industry-wide safety standards governing matters regulated by this subchapter.


101.982 Conveyance safety code. The department shall promulgate rules establishing standards for the safe installation and operation of conveyances. In promulgating rules under this section, the department shall consider the recommendations of the conveyance safety code council under s. 101.986. The rules shall be consistent, to the extent practicable, with national, industry-wide safety standards applicable to conveyances. The rules shall require any testing of conveyances or related equipment required under the rules to be performed by an elevator mechanic licensed under s. 101.985 (2). The rules shall require any person who installs a new conveyance to give the owner of the building in which the conveyance is installed, before the conveyance is placed in operation, a written certification indicating that the installation complies with the rules promulgated under this section. The rules shall include an enforcement procedure and a procedure pursuant to which the department may grant a variance from the rules if the variance would not jeopardize public safety.


101.983 Approvals and permits for conveyances required. (1) CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, AND ALTERATION. (a) Approval required. No person may construct, install, or alter a conveyance in this state unless an elevator contractor licensed by the department under s. 101.985 (1) has received an approval for the construction, installation, or alteration from the department.

(b) Application. A person applying for an approval under par. (a) shall include, along with the application, copies of specifications and accuracy scaled and fully dimensioned plans showing the location of the construction, installation, or alteration in relation to the plans and elevation of the building; the location of the applicable machinery room, if any, and the equipment to be constructed, installed, or altered; and all structural supporting members relevant to the construction, installation, or alteration, including foundations. The specifications and plans shall be sufficiently complete to illustrate all details of design and construction, installation, or alteration. The application shall specify all materials to be used and all loads to be supported or conveyed. The department may authorize a person to include the application and other information required under this paragraph with any submission required under s. 101.12 (1) to avoid duplicative filing of information.

(c) Revocation. The department may revoke an approval issued under this subsection if the department finds any of the following:

1. That information submitted under par. (b) by the person obtaining the approval contains false statements or misrepresentations of material fact.

2. That the approval was issued in error.

3. That the work performed under the approval is not consistent with information submitted under par. (b) by the person obtaining the approval or in violation of this subchapter or rules promulgated under this subchapter.

(d) Expiration. An approval issued under this subsection expires under any of the following circumstances:

1. If the work authorized under the approval is not commenced within 6 months after the date on which the approval is issued, or within a shorter period of time as specified by the department at the time the approval is issued.

2. If the work authorized under the approval is suspended or abandoned for 60 consecutive days at any time following the commencement of the work, or for a shorter period of time as specified by the department at the time the approval is issued.

(2) OPERATING PERMITS; INSPECTIONS. (a) Operating permit required. No person may allow a conveyance to be operated on property owned by the person unless the person has received a permit under this subsection from the department that authorizes its operation.

(b) Application. For a newly installed conveyance, the elevator contractor that contracted to perform the installation shall apply for the initial permit required under par. (a) on behalf of the owner of the building in which the conveyance is located. Applications for renewal of the permit shall be made by the owner.

(c) Inspections. The department may not issue or renew a permit for a conveyance under this subsection unless the department or an independent inspector has conducted an inspection of the conveyance and has prepared an inspection report certifying that the conveyance complies with this subchapter and any applicable rules promulgated under this subchapter. Any inspection under this subsection or sub. (3) shall be performed by an inspector who is licensed under s. 101.985 (3).

(cm) Instruction on operation. When issuing or renewing a permit under this subsection, the department shall give the owner notice of relevant conveyance safety requirements and shall instruct the owner as to the procedure for obtaining periodic inspections and renewing the permit under which the conveyance is operated.

(d) Term and posting requirements. A permit issued under this subsection has a term of one year. The owner of the building or residence in which a conveyance is located shall display the permit under par. (a) applicable to the conveyance on or in the conveyance or, if applicable, in the machinery room.

(e) Exemption. This subsection does not apply to elevators or dumbwaiters that serve individual residential dwelling units.

(3) INSPECTIONS; INDIVIDUAL RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNITS. If the owner and a prospective buyer of an individual residential dwelling unit that is served by a dumbwaiter or an elevator enter into a contract of sale for the unit that includes a provision requiring that the dumbwaiter or elevator be inspected, the inspection shall be performed by an elevator inspector licensed under s. 101.985 (3).

(4) MUNICIPALITIES AS AGENTS. The department may appoint a city or village as its agent to do any of the following:

(a) Issue approvals under sub. (1) (a).

(b) Issue or renew permits under sub. (2) (a).

(c) Conduct inspections and prepare inspection reports as provided under sub. (2) (c) and sub. (3).

(d) Give notice and provide instruction as required under sub. (2) (cm).

History: 2005 a. 456; 2011 a. 32; 2013 a. 20, 124; 2015 a. 195 s. 82.

101.984 Licenses and supervision required. (1) ELEVATOR CONTRACTOR. No person may engage in the business of constructing, installing, altering, servicing, replacing, or maintaining conveyances in this state unless the person is licensed as an elevator contractor under s. 101.985 (1).
(2) ELEVATOR MECHANIC. (a) Generally. Except as provided in par. (c), no individual may erect, construct, alter, replace, maintain, repair, remove, or dismantle any conveyance in this state unless the individual is licensed as an elevator mechanic under s. 101.985 (2) or is under the direct supervision of a person licensed as an elevator contractor under s. 101.985 (1).

(b) Electrical construction. Except as provided in par. (c), no individual may wire any conveyance in this state from the main-line feeder terminals on the controller unless the individual is licensed as an elevator mechanic under s. 101.985 (2) or is under the direct supervision of a person licensed as an elevator contractor under s. 101.985 (1).

(c) Exceptions. 1. Paragraph (a) does not apply to an individual who removes or dismantles a conveyance that is destroyed as a result of a complete demolition of a building or where the hoistway or wellway is demolished back to the basic support structure such that the hoistway or wellway is inaccessible.

2. Paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply to any of the following:
   a. An individual who is enrolled in and performing tasks that are within the scope of an elevator mechanic’s apprenticeship program that is approved by the U.S. department of labor or by the department of workforce development.
   b. An individual performing tasks under the direct supervision of and as a helper to an individual licensed as an elevator mechanic under s. 101.985 (2).
   c. An individual who performs work described under par. (a) or (b) during the 5-day period preceding the date on which the individual is issued an emergency elevator mechanic’s license under s. 101.985 (2) (c).

(3) ELEVATOR INSPECTOR. No individual may perform an inspection of a conveyance in this state unless the individual is licensed as an elevator inspector under s. 101.985 (3).


101.985 Licensing qualifications and procedure. (1) ELEVATOR CONTRACTOR. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the department shall issue an elevator contractor’s license to each person who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that the person is adequately qualified and able to engage in business as an elevator contractor. The department may summarily issue an elevator contractor’s license to a person who is licensed as an elevator contractor under the laws of another state, if, in the opinion of the department, that state’s regulation of elevator contractors is substantially the same as this state’s. Every person who applies for a license under this subsection shall provide the department with a certificate of insurance issued by one or more insurers authorized to do business in this state, indicating that the person is insured in the amount of at least $1,000,000 per occurrence because of bodily injury or death of others, is insured in the amount of at least $500,000 per occurrence because of damage to the property of others, and is insured to the extent required under ch. 102. A person who is issued a license under this subsection shall notify the department in writing of any material change in these insurance coverages at least 10 days before the change takes effect.

(2) ELEVATOR MECHANICS’ LICENSES. (a) Issuance. The department shall issue an elevator mechanic’s license to each individual who meets the requirements in either par. (ab) or (ad).

(ab) Requirements; apprenticeship and journeyman level. An individual is eligible for an elevator mechanic’s license if he or she satisfactorily completes an elevator mechanic’s apprenticeship program that is approved by the U.S. department of labor or by the department of workforce development or if he or she satisfies all of the following requirements:

1. During the 3 years preceding the date of application, he or she was continuously employed in a position requiring the individual to perform work that is at a journeyman level and that is relevant to the erection, construction, alteration, replacement, maintenance, repair, or servicing of conveyances, as verified by the individual’s employers.

2. He or she satisfactorily completes a written examination administered by the department covering the provisions of this subchapter, and rules promulgated under this subchapter, that are relevant to the license applied for or satisfactorily completes an elevator mechanic’s examination approved by the department and administered by a nationally recognized training program established by the elevator industry.

(ad) Requirements; training program. 1. An individual is eligible for an elevator mechanic’s license if he or she satisfies all of the following requirements:

a. He or she verifies to the department that he or she has been certified as having successfully completed a 4-year program established by the National Elevator Industry Educational Program or an equivalent nationally recognized 4-year training program that is approved by the department.

b. He or she meets one of the requirements specified in subd. 2.

2. In order to meet the requirement under subd. 1, he or she must apply for a license issued under this paragraph.

(b) Licensing out-of-state mechanics. The requirements under pars. (ab) and (ad) do not apply to an individual who is licensed as an elevator mechanic under the laws of another state, if, in the opinion of the department, that state’s regulation of elevator mechanics is substantially the same as this state’s. The department may summarily issue an elevator mechanic’s license to such an individual.

2015–16 Wisconsin Statutes updated through 2017 Wis. Act 136 and all Supreme Court and Controlled Substances Board Orders effective on or before February 3, 2018. Published and certified under s. 35.18. Changes effective after February 3, 2018 are designated by NOTES. (Published 2–3–18)
cope with the emergency, the department shall summarily issue an emergency elevator mechanic’s license to any individual who is certified by an elevator contractor licensed under this subchapter as adequately qualified and able to perform the work of an elevator mechanic without direct and immediate supervision, who the department determines is so qualified and able, and who applies for an emergency elevator mechanic’s license on a form prescribed by the department. An individual certified by a contractor under this paragraph may perform work as an elevator mechanic for up to a total of 5 days preceding the date the individual is issued the license. An emergency elevator mechanic’s license has a term of 30 days and may be renewed by the department in the case of a continuing emergency. The department shall specify on an emergency elevator mechanic’s license the geographic area in which the licensee may provide services under the license. The requirements under pars. (ab) and (ad) do not apply to an individual who applies for an emergency elevator mechanic’s license.

(d) Temporary licensing. If there are no elevator mechanics licensed under this subchapter available to provide services contracted for by an elevator contractor licensed under this subchapter, the elevator contractor may notify the department and request the issuance of a temporary elevator mechanic’s license to any individual who is certified by the elevator contractor as adequately qualified and able to perform the work of an elevator mechanic without direct and immediate supervision and who applies for a temporary elevator mechanic’s license on a form prescribed by the department. A temporary elevator mechanic’s license has a term of 30 days and may be renewed by the department in the case of a continuing shortage of licensed elevator mechanics. The department shall specify on a temporary elevator mechanic’s license the elevator contractor in whose employ the licensee must remain to provide services under the temporary elevator mechanic’s license. The requirements under pars. (ab) and (ad) do not apply to an individual who applies for a temporary elevator mechanic’s license.

(3) ELEVATOR INSPECTOR. The department shall issue an elevator inspector license to each individual who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that the individual is adequately qualified and able to provide inspection services of conveyances as required under s. 101.983 (2). The department shall promulgate rules that establish the qualifications required for issuance of an elevator inspector license.

(4) CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK. Upon receipt of an application for a license under sub. (1), (2) (ab) or (ad), or (3), the department, with the assistance of the department of justice, shall conduct a background investigation of the applicant to determine if the information provided by the applicant is true, and if the applicant has any arrests or convictions tending to indicate that the applicant is not adequately qualified and able to provide services authorized under the license applied for.

(5) ISSUANCE, TERM, RENEWAL, AND CONTINUING EDUCATION. (a) Issuance and term. Except as provided under s. 101.02 (20) (b) and (21) (b), the department shall issue a license to any applicant who satisfies the applicable requirements of subs. (1) to (3) and any rules promulgated under subs. (1) to (3) who pays any applicable fee required by rule of the department under s. 101.19 (1g) (k). Except as provided under sub. (2) (c) and (d), the term of each license is 2 years.

(b) Renewal and continuing education. 1. An applicant for renewal of a license under sub. (2) (ab), (ad), or (b), or (3) shall provide to the department a certificate indicating that, during the term of the license, the applicant has satisfactorily met the education requirements established by rule under subd. 2.

2. The department shall promulgate rules that establish the education requirements for purposes of subd. 1. The rules shall include all of the following:

a. Standards for certification of specific programs.

b. The number of hours of education required.

c. Criteria for receiving a waiver from the department of the education requirements.

(6) REVOCATION AND SUSPENSION. The department may revoke or suspend a license issued under subs. (1) to (3) if the department finds any of the following:

(a) That the licensee made a false statement of material fact in an application submitted to the department.

(b) That the license was obtained by fraud, misrepresentation, or bribery.

(c) That the licensee failed to notify the department and the owner or lessee of a conveyance that the conveyance failed to meet any of the requirements of this subchapter or of the rules promulgated under this subchapter.

(d) That the licensee violated this subchapter or any rule promulgated under this subchapter.

(7) APPLICATION. (a) Each application for a license under subs. (1), (2) (ab) or (ad), or (3) shall be made on a form prescribed by the department, and each application shall contain at least the following information:

1. If the applicant is an individual, the applicant’s name and residential address.

2. If the applicant is a sole proprietorship, the applicant’s name and residential and business addresses.

3. If the applicant is a partnership, the name and business address of the partnership and the names and residential addresses of each partner.

4. If the applicant is a corporation, the name and principal business address of the corporation and the name and address of the corporation’s registered agent for service of process.

5. If the applicant is a limited liability company, the name and principal business address of the limited liability company and the name and address of the limited liability company’s registered agent for service of process.

6. The number of years the applicant has performed work or engaged in the business to be authorized under the license.

7. If the application is for an elevator contractor’s license, the approximate number of individuals, if any, the applicant will employ upon licensure.

8. If the application is for an elevator contractor’s license, a certification that all work described in s. 101.984 (2) (a) and (b) that the person will contract to perform under the license will be performed by elevator mechanics licensed under sub. (2).

9. Satisfactory evidence that the applicant is or, upon licensure, will be insured to the extent required under sub. (1) or (3).

10. A description of each of the applicant’s criminal arrests and convictions, if any.

(b) Each application for a license under sub. (2) (am) shall be made on a form prescribed by the department, and each application shall contain the relevant information necessary to issue the license, as determined by the department.


101.986 Conveyance safety code council duties. The conveyance safety code council shall review this subchapter and rules promulgated under this subchapter and recommend a statewide conveyance safety code for promulgation by the department. The council shall consider and make recommendations to the department pertaining to rules for the enforcement of this subchapter, the granting of variances, administrative appeal procedures, fees, and any other matter under this subchapter.


101.988 Enforcement and penalties. (1) INVESTIGATIONS. (a) Initiated by department. The department may perform investigations to aid in the enforcement of this subchapter and rules promulgated under this subchapter.

(b) Initiated by public. Any person may file a written notice with the department, requesting the department to investigate an
alleged violation of this subchapter or rules promulgated under this subchapter or a dangerous condition involving a conveyance. The notice shall set forth the specific grounds for the request and shall be signed by the person filing the notice. Upon request of the person filing the notice, the department shall keep the person’s name confidential and shall withhold the name from public inspection under s. 19.35 (1), except that the department may disclose the name to a law enforcement officer for official purposes. If the department determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the alleged violation or dangerous condition exists, the department shall investigate to determine if the alleged violation or dangerous condition exists. If the department determines that there are no such reasonable grounds, the department shall notify the person filing the notice.

(2) ORDERS OF THE DEPARTMENT. The department may issue orders to enforce this subchapter and rules promulgated under this subchapter.

(3) PENALTIES. Any person who violates this subchapter or rules promulgated under this subchapter may be fined not more than $1,500 or imprisoned for not more than 30 days or both, except that, notwithstanding s. 939.61 (1), the owner of a private residence in which a conveyance is located may not be fined or required to pay a forfeiture to this state as a result of any violation involving that conveyance.