

Town of Germantown
Zoning Compliance Permit Requirements
- **FOR NEW HOME** -

Application for Zoning Compliance Permits must be filed with the Town Zoning Administrator on forms furnished by the Town of Germantown. The Zoning Administrator shall act on the application within fourteen (14) calendar days following its receipt. If the application is rejected, the applicant will be notified, in writing, stating the reason(s) for rejection. A copy of the rejection notice shall be delivered to the Town Clerk and the Chairperson of the Zoning Board of Appeals.

An application for a building permit must be accompanied by:

- A. A site plan showing the location of the building, structure, or dwelling to be placed on the lot, plus any existing buildings or structures, well and/or septic system on the property and driveway from the street or road edge to its termination, all with respect to property lines and in correct relation to each other, in scale or in size dimensions.
- B. Proof of ownership i.e. copy of deed or tax bill.
- C. A valid Juneau County Sanitary and/or Shoreland Zoning Permit must be presented to the Zoning Administrator prior to issuance of a Zoning Compliance Permit for a dwelling, structure, or commercial building.
- D. A Zoning Compliance Permit for a dwelling will NOT be issued for dwellings with less than 816 square feet on the ground level.

NOTES:

Building setbacks are as follows: 10 feet from side lot line
30 feet from back lot line
30 feet from front lot line (or 63 feet from the center line of the road*)

*Those who live on private roads should **NOT** use the center of the road as a reference point. They should only use their surveyed lot lines.

The Zoning Compliance Permit is **NOT** a building permit. A Zoning Compliance Permit must be issued **BEFORE** you can apply for a building permit with the Building Inspector.

Town of Germantown

Updated Fee Schedule as approved by Town Board 10-10-2023

DOCUMENT MENU:

Fees Not Related to Ordinances

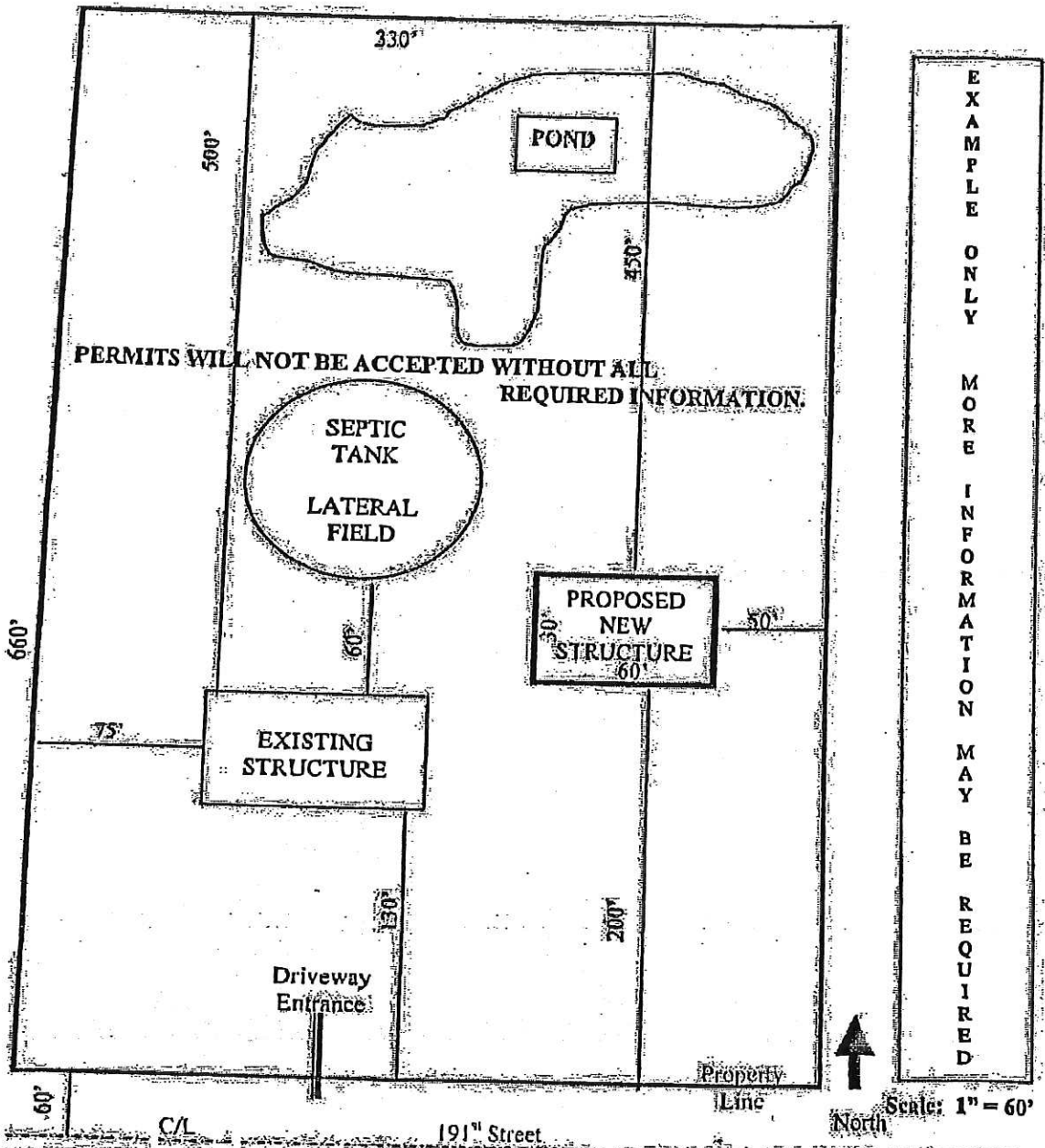
Fees Relating to Ordinances

FEES NOT RELATED TO ORDINANCES

Copying and Open Record Fees

Regular	\$ 0.50 per page (plus postage if mailed)
Thumb Drive copies	\$10.00 per thumb drive (plus postage if mailed)
Email (Electronic) copies	\$ 0.20 per page
Fax – to send and/or receive	\$ 1.00 per page
Cost of locating	\$ 35.00 per hr with 1 hr minimum (plus postage if mailed)

Vacate of Public Way	\$150.00
Demolition Permit	\$75.00
Driveway permit -includes initial fire number sign, post, and installation	\$100.00
Replacement Fire number sign: post, sign, and installation if damaged or destroyed	\$100.00
Conditional use	\$200.00
Certificate of Zoning Compliance -up to 815 sq ft	\$100.00
Certificate of Zoning Compliance -816 sq ft or more	\$200.00
Certificate of Zoning Compliance – New Home	\$400.00
Non living space addition, i.e., carports, decks, roofs over manufactured homes, open porches, etc.	\$75.00
Fence Permit	\$75.00
Pool Permit	\$200.00
Motel (each living unit)	\$100.00
Multi-family building, i.e.: condominium per unit	200.00
Rezoning Amendment	\$200.00
Variance/Administration Appeal	\$200.00
Planned Unit Development	\$1200.00
Preliminary Plat / Final Plat	\$300.00 + \$10 per lot
Planned Unit Development Revisions	\$750.00
Site Plan Review	\$400.00
Impact Fee	\$855.89
Special Dwelling Permit (Refundable)	\$1000.00
Moving Permit (per structure)	\$500.00
Publishing a notice	Actual cost
Special Assessment Letter	\$40.00
Brush dump permit fee -Residential 2024	\$25.00
Brush dump permit fee – Residential 2 nd vehicle 2024	\$5.00
Brush Dump permit fee -Commercial 2024	\$250.00



EXAMPLE SITE PLAN

NOTE ALL MEASUREMENTS IDENTIFIED ON THIS EXAMPLE SHOULD APPEAR ON THE SUBMITTED SITE PLAN. THE SUBMITTED SITE PLAN MUST BE DRAWN TO SCALE.

ALL MEASUREMENTS MUST BE TO SCALE

- Please indicate:
- The location of all existing and proposed buildings/structures.
 - The distance from each structure to nearest property line.
 - The distance from centerline of adjacent street to property lines.
 - The scale used to draw the Site Plan.

**APPLICATION FOR DRIVEWAY ACCESS PERMIT
TOWN OF GERMANTOWN
JUNEAU COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

The undersigned hereby applies for a Driveway Access Permit for the premises described herein. The undersigned agrees that all construction shall be performed in accordance with the specifications of Ordinance #4, Section 6, and all other applicable Town Ordinances and the Laws and Regulation of the State Of Wisconsin.

Applicant or Agent _____
Permanent Address _____
Telephone Number _____
Owner of Site _____
Address _____
Contractor _____
Address _____
Phone Number _____
Address of Premises Affected _____

Lot # _____ Subdivision/PUD _____

Attachments:

The following required items shall be attached to this Application:

1. A Scaled Site Plan or Plat of Survey.
2. Copy of the Title Report or Deed showing proof of property ownership

ANY COST INCURRED BY THE TOWN OF GERMANTOWN TO REPAIR ANY DAMAGE TO A TOWN ROAD DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS DRIVEWAY WILL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROPERTY OWNER.

Applicant's Verification of Information:

I hereby certify that all the above statements and attachments submitted hereto are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Owner _____
Signature

Applicant or Agent _____
Signature

Notice: Permit shall be revoked without notice if misrepresentation of any of the above information or attachments is found to exist. Permit is Null and void if issued in error.

Permit No. _____
Date Filed: _____
Fee Paid: _____
Date Issued: _____

O'DELL'S BAY SANITARY DISTRICT #1
N7832 LAKE VIEW COURT
NEW LISBON, WI 53950
PH: 608-562-3880
FAX: 608-562-3881

To: All "Unconnected" Members of O'Dell's Bay Sanitary District #1

Subject: Connection Procedure and Fee

This procedure and one time fee apply at the time any new building or home is scheduled for connection to the Sanitary District system. The procedure allows us to better manage the connection process and to ensure that all connections are accomplished in an efficient and consistent manner without any related cost to the District. It is intended to be mutually advantageous to the property owner, the plumbing contractor and the District.

Our connection Procedure and Fee Schedule is as follows:

*Prior to the desired timing of a new connection, it is mandatory that the Sanitary District Office be contacted with a preferable 1-2 weeks' notice either by phone (562-3880) or by letter. **At least 5 business days advance notice is required** to avoid inadvertent delays; if less is provided, an **additional \$50.00 will be charged**. The District will arrange for the building contractor and/or plumbing firm involved to contact our licensed sanitary system operator to schedule a firm date for the connection. Connections will be scheduled for a Wednesday, with our operator present to advise and oversee the entire process. This will include the opening, and replacement if necessary, of the curb stop valve as well as the possible need to open other valves in the system's main lines. If a curb stop valve must be replaced, our engineer will advise the Plumber as to type of valve approved by the District. It should be noted that in Half Moon Bay any existing "plastic" valves must be replaced with an approved brass valve. Upon completion of the work, our engineer will certify and notify the District that the connection process has been satisfactorily accomplished. The property owner's status will then immediately change from "unconnected" to "connected" with the annual usage fee revised accordingly.

*The O'Dell's Bay pumping system was designed using a hydraulic computer model which is based on the E-One grinder pump. While there may be other pumps that could be substituted, the system was not hydraulically modelled using another pump, and therefore, the District cannot verify proper pump performance using a different pump manufacturer. The District recommends all sewer system connections are made using the E-One IH091, one (1) horsepower grinder pump with the Protect Panel.

*All connections must be handled by, or under the direct supervision of a plumber licensed in the State of Wisconsin.

*The District will assess the property owner a one-time **\$200.00** connection fee to offset expenses involved, providing the hook-up is done on a regularly scheduled date. **If an alternate date must be scheduled for connection other than a Wednesday, an additional \$150.00 charge will be added to that fee.**

Thank you in advance for your cooperation and assistance.

O'Dell's Bay Sanitary District #1, Board of Commissioners

**APPLICATION FOR
CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT OR CERTIFICATE OF ZONING COMPLIANCE
TOWN OF GERMANTOWN, JUNEAU COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

The undersigned hereby applies for a:

_____ Conditional Use Permit
_____ Certificate of Zoning Compliance

for the premises described herein. The undersigned agrees that all construction shall be performed, as shown on the attached drawings, in accordance with the requirements of the Town Zoning Ordinance and all other applicable Town Ordinances and the Laws and Regulations of the State of Wisconsin.

Applicant or Agent _____
Address _____ Phone _____
Owner of Site _____
Address _____ Phone _____
Lot Size: Length _____ Width _____
Building Size: Length _____ Width _____ Height _____
Contractor _____
Address _____ Phone _____
Address of the Premises Affected _____

Lot _____ Block _____ Subdivision Name _____
or Metes and Bounds Description _____

Zoning District Classification _____
Number of Dwelling Units Allowed to be built on this lot or parcel _____
Description of Existing Operation or Use _____

Description of Proposed Operation or Use _____

Type of Structure(s) _____

Number of Stories _____
Estimated Value _____
Type of Water Supply _____

Attachments:

Juneau County Sanitation Permit NR _____
Juneau County Shoreland Zoning Permit NR _____

The following required items shall be attached to this application:

1. Scaled Site Plan or Plat of Survey prepared by a registered land surveyor showing the location, boundaries, dimensions, elevations, uses and size of the following: subject site; existing and proposed structures; streets and other public ways; driveways; side and rear yards.
2. Additional Information as may be required by the Zoning Administrator.
3. Copy of Title Report or Deed.

Applicant's Verification of Information:

I hereby certify that all the above statements and attachments submitted hereto are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Owner _____
Signature _____
Applicant or Agent: _____
Signature _____

Notice:

Permit shall be revoked without notice if misrepresentation of any of the above information or attachments is found to exist.

Permit is Null and Void if issued in error.

Construction of a new building, building addition, or alteration, or a building move shall not be permitted until the stakeout or placement of the building on the lot is approved by the Zoning Administrator.

Permit No. _____
Date Filed _____
Fee Paid _____
Date Issued _____

Number of dwelling units remaining to be developed on property _____

Building a One or Two-Family Home in Wisconsin

- If applicable, you will need to obtain a **sanitary permit**, a **driveway permit**, and a **zoning permit** as required by your local municipality or county before a building permit can be issued; a copy of these permits will need to be submitted to the building inspector **prior** to a building permit being issued.
- Complete the latest version (R.6/10) of the **Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit Application** (attached) and return to the building inspector.
- Submit an **Erosion Control Plan** showing the locations of erosion control measures to be taken for sediment control, the location of the tracking pad for driveway access, and the locations of temporary soil storage piles. A copy of the Site Plan with the additional erosion control information may be used for the Erosion Control Plan.
- Submit your **Energy Calculations** to the building inspector; you may use the 2009 IECC to calculate this number. This software can be downloaded for free at www.energycodes.gov. If you are uncertain how to obtain this calculation, please refer to your HVAC contractor.

Plan Submittal (Two Sets)

At least **two** sets of plans for all one and two-family dwellings need to be submitted to the building inspector for examination and approval at the time the **Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit** application is submitted. The required building plans must be legible and drawn to scale or dimensioned and must include **ALL** of the following:

Site Plan must show all of the following:

- The location of the dwelling and other buildings, wells, surface waters and dispersal systems on the site with respect to property lines and surface waters adjacent to the site.
- The areas of land-disturbing construction activity and the location of all erosion and sediment control measures to be employed in order to comply with SPS 321.125.
- The pre-construction ground surface slope and direction of runoff flow within the proposed areas of land disturbance.

Floor Plan must be provided for each floor and must show all of the following:

- The size and location of all rooms, doors, windows, structural features, exit passageways and stairs.
- The use of each room.
- The location of plumbing fixtures, chimneys, heating and cooling appliances and a heating distribution layout.
- The location and construction details of the braced wall lines.

Elevations must show all of the following:

- The exterior appearance of the building, including the type of exterior materials.
- The location, size and configuration of doors, windows, roof, chimneys, exterior grade, footings and foundation walls.

Storm Water Management Plan:

- Must be prepared for a site where one acre or more of land will be disturbed.
- Must delineate and describe the post-construction storm water management practices to be employed to comply with SPS 321.126.

All above Listed Materials MUST be Submitted PRIOR to the Issuance of a Building Permit

Dept of Safety & Professional Services Industry Services Division Wisconsin Stats. 101.63, 101.73	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit Application</h2> <p style="font-size: small; margin: 0;">Instructions on back of second ply. The information you provide may be used by other government agency programs [(Privacy Law, s. 15.04 (1)(m))]</p>	Application No. _____ Parcel No. _____	
PERMIT REQUESTED <input type="checkbox"/> Constr. <input type="checkbox"/> HVAC <input type="checkbox"/> Electric <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion Control <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			
Owner's Name _____		Mailing Address _____	Tel. _____
Contractor Name & Type _____		Lic/Cert# _____	Exp Date _____
Dwelling Contractor (Constr.) _____		Mailing Address _____	
Dwelling Contr. Qualifier (The Dwelling Contr. Qualifier shall be an owner, CEO, COB or employee of the Dwelling Contr.) _____		Telephone & Email _____	
HVAC _____		_____	
Electrical Contractor _____		_____	
Electrical Master Electrician _____		_____	
Plumbing _____		_____	
PROJECT LOCATION	Lot area _____ Sq.ft.	<input type="checkbox"/> One acre or more of soil will be disturbed	<input type="checkbox"/> Town <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> City of _____
_____ 1/4, _____ 1/4, of Section _____, T _____N, R _____ E/W			
Building Address _____		County _____	Subdivision Name _____
Zoning District(s) _____		Zoning Permit No. _____	Lot No. _____
		Setbacks:	Block No. _____
		Front _____ ft.	Rear _____ ft.
		Left _____ ft.	Right _____ ft.
1. PROJECT	3. OCCUPANCY	6. ELECTRIC	9. HVAC EQUIP.
<input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input type="checkbox"/> Raze <input type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Move <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Single Family <input type="checkbox"/> Two Family <input type="checkbox"/> Garage <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Entrance Panel Amps: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Underground <input type="checkbox"/> Overhead	<input type="checkbox"/> Furnace <input type="checkbox"/> Radiant Basebd <input type="checkbox"/> Heat Pump <input type="checkbox"/> Boiler <input type="checkbox"/> Central AC <input type="checkbox"/> Fireplace <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
2. AREA INVOLVED (sq ft)	4. CONST. TYPE	7. WALLS	12. ENERGY SOURCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> Site-Built <input type="checkbox"/> Mfd. per WI UDC <input type="checkbox"/> Mfd. per US HUD	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Frame <input type="checkbox"/> Steel <input type="checkbox"/> ICF <input type="checkbox"/> Timber/Pole <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Fuel Nat Gas LP Oil Elec Solid Solar Geo
	5. STORIES	8. USE	Space Htg <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-Story <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Story <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="checkbox"/> Basement	<input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Water Htg <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
			13. HEAT LOSS
			_____ BTU/HR Total Calculated
			Envelope and Infiltration Losses (available from "Total Building Heating Load" on Rescheck report)
			14. EST. BUILDING COST w/o LAND
			\$ _____
<p>I understand that I: am subject to all applicable codes, laws, statutes and ordinances, including those described on the reverse side of the last ply of this form; am subject to any conditions of this permit; understand that the issuance of this permit creates no legal liability, express or implied, on the state or municipality; and certify that all the above information is accurate. If one acre or more of soil will be disturbed, I understand that this project is subject to ch. NR 151 regarding additional erosion control and stormwater management and the owner shall sign the statement on the back of the permit if not signing below. I expressly grant the building inspector, or the inspector's authorized agent, permission to enter the premises for which this permit is sought at all reasonable hours and for any proper purpose to inspect the work which is being done.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I vouch that I am or will be an owner occupant of this dwelling for which I am applying for an erosion control or construction permit without a Dwelling Contractor Certification and have read the cautionary statement regarding contractor responsibility on the second page of this form.</p>			
APPLICANT (Print:) _____		Sign: _____	DATE _____
APPROVAL CONDITIONS			
This permit is issued pursuant to the following conditions. Failure to comply may result in suspension or revocation of this permit or other penalty. <input type="checkbox"/> See attached for conditions of approval.			
ISSUING JURISDICTION	<input type="checkbox"/> Town of _____	<input type="checkbox"/> County of _____	State-Contracted Inspection Agency#: _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Village of _____	<input type="checkbox"/> State _____	Municipality Number of Dwelling Location _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> City of _____		
FEES:	PERMIT(S) ISSUED	WIS PERMIT SEAL #	PERMIT ISSUED BY:
Plan Review \$ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction	_____	Name _____
Inspection \$ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> HVAC	_____	Date _____ Tel. _____
Wis. Permit Seal \$ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical	_____	Cert No. _____
Other \$ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing	_____	Email: _____
Total \$ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Erosion Control	_____	

INSTRUCTIONS

The owner, builder or agents shall complete the application form down through the Signature of Applicant block and submit it and building plans and specifications to the enforcing jurisdiction, which is usually your municipality or county. Permit application data is used for statewide statistical gathering on new one- and two-family dwellings, as well as for local code administration. **Please type or use ink and press firmly with multi-ply form.**

PERMIT REQUESTED

- Check off type of Permit Requested, such as structural, HVAC, Electrical or Plumbing.
- Fill in owner's current Mailing Address and Telephone Number.
- If the project will disturb one acre or more of soil, the project is subject to the additional erosion control and stormwater provisions of ch. NR 151 of the WI Administrative Code. Checking this box will satisfy the related notification requirements of ch. NR 216.
- Fill in Contractor and Contractor Qualifier Information. Per s. 101.654 (1) WI Stats., an individual taking out an erosion control or construction permit shall enter his or her dwelling contractor certificate number, and name and certificate number of the dwelling contractor qualifier employed by the contractor, unless they reside or will reside in the dwelling. Per s. 101.63 (7) Wis. Stats., the master plumber name and license number must be entered before issuing a plumbing permit.

PROJECT LOCATION

- Fill in Building Address (number and street or sufficient information so that the building inspector can locate the site).
- Local zoning, land use and flood plain requirements must be satisfied before a building permit can be issued. County approval may be necessary.
- Fill in Zoning District, lot area and required building setbacks.

PROJECT DATA - Fill in all numbered project data blocks (1-14) with the required information. All data blocks must be filled in, including the following:

2. Area (involved in project):
 - Basements - include unfinished area only
 - Living area - include any finished area including finished areas in basements
 - Two-family dwellings - include separate and total combined areas
3. Occupancy - Check only "Single-Family" or "Two-Family" if that is what is being worked on. In other words, do not check either of these two blocks if only a new detached garage is being built, even if it serves a one or two family dwelling. Instead, check "Garage" and number of stalls. If the project is a community based residential facility serving 3 to 8 residents, it is considered a single-family dwelling.
9. HVAC Equipment - Check only the major source of heat, plus central air conditioning if present. Only check "Radiant Baseboard" if there is no central source of heat.
10. Sewage - Indicate if the dwelling will be served by municipal sewer or privately owned treatment system. If a private system is used, include the Sanitary Permit number. Note: A building permit cannot be issued for a new dwelling that utilizes a privately owned wastewater treatment system until a sanitary permit has been issued. This applies to any new or existing private onsite wastewater treatment system that will be used by the dwelling.
13. Heat Loss – Provide heat loss summation data (BTUs/HR) derived from the ResCheck report or the "Heating System Sizing Summary Calculator" available on the Division's website: <http://dsps.wi.gov/Programs/Industry-Services/Industry-Services-Programs/One-and-Two-Family-UDC>.
14. Estimated Cost - Include the total cost of construction, including materials and market rate labor, but not the cost of land or landscaping.

SIGNATURE – The owner or the contractor's authorized agent shall sign and date this application form. If you do not possess the Dwelling Contractor certification, then you will need to check the owner-occupancy statement for any erosion control or construction permits.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL - The authority having jurisdiction uses this section to state any conditions that must be complied with pursuant to issuing the building permit.

ISSUING JURISDICTION: This must be completed by the authority having jurisdiction.

- Check off Jurisdiction Status, such as town, village, city, county or state and fill in Municipality Name
- Fill in State Inspection Agency number only if working under state inspection jurisdiction.
- Fill in Municipality Number of Dwelling Location
- Check off type of Permit Issued, such as construction, HVAC, electrical or plumbing.
- Fill in Wisconsin Uniform Permit Seal Number, if project is a new one- or two-family dwelling.
- Fill in Name and Inspector Certification Number of person reviewing building plans and date building permit issued.

Cautionary Statement to Owners Obtaining Building Permits

101.65(1r) of the Wisconsin Statutes requires municipalities that enforce the Uniform Dwelling Code to provide an owner who applies for a building permit with a statement advising the owner that:

If the owner hires a contractor to perform work under the building permit and the contractor is not bonded or insured as required under s. 101.654(2)(a), the following consequences might occur:

(a) The owner may be held liable for any bodily injury to or death of others or for any damage to the property of others that arises out of the work performed under the building permit or that is caused by any negligence by the contractor that occurs in connection with the work performed under the building permit.

(b) The owner may not be able to collect from the contractor damages for any loss sustained by the owner because of a violation by the contractor of the one and two family dwelling code or an ordinance enacted under s. 101.654(1)(a), because of any bodily injury to or death of others or damage to the property of others that arises out of the work performed under the building permit or because of any bodily injury to or death of others or damage to the property of others that is caused by any negligence by the contractor that occurs in connection with the work performed under the building permit.

I vouch that I am or will be owner-occupant of this dwelling for which I am applying for an erosion control or construction permit without a Dwelling Contractor Certification and have read the cautionary statement regarding contractor responsibility above.

Wetlands Notice to Permit Applicants

You are responsible for complying with State and Federal laws concerning the 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 may incur. For more information, visit the Department of Natural Resources wetlands identification web page or contact a Department of Natural Resources service center.

Additional Responsibilities for Owners of Projects Disturbing One or More Acre of Soil

I understand that this project is subject to Ch. NR 151 regarding additional erosion control and stormwater management and will comply with those standards.

Cautionary Statement to Contractors for Projects Involving Building Built Before 1978

If this project is in a dwelling or child-occupied facility built before 1978 and disturbs 6 sq. ft. or more of paint per room, 20 sq. ft. or more of exterior paint or involves windows, then the requirements of DHS Ch. 163 requiring Lead-Safe Renovation Training and Certification apply. Call (608) 261-6876 or go to the Wisconsin Department of Health Services lead homepage for details of how to be in compliance.

Contractor Credential Requirements

All contractors shall possess an appropriate contractor credential issued by the Wisconsin Division of Industry Services. Contractors are also required to only subcontract with contractors that hold the appropriate contractor credential.

By signing this document, owner confirms that he/she has read and understands all of the above stated information.

Owner's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Owner's Printed Name: _____

WBA Regulatory Alert: New Wall bracing rules in effect April 1st

Posted: 27 Feb 2014 08:05 AM PST

WBA has been working with the Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC) Council and the Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS) over the last six months on an improved wall bracing code in Wisconsin. The new code preserves building safety and design flexibility, but it is easier to use and to understand for both builders and inspectors. It should also save money.

The DSPS is making a great deal of information on this matter available on their website. Click here: <http://165.189.64.111/Default.aspx?Page=4a17a637-d158-4c31-bcda-ae4be0744942> for a number of resources including the actual wall bracing rule language, a Wall Bracing Compliance Worksheet and a How To guide for the new provision.

In addition to these tools, WBA has been working with DSPS staff members to come up with answers to frequently asked questions (FAQ) on the wall bracing rule changes. We expect that FAQ to be available before the April 1, 2014 effective date. We will alert our members when it is available.

While the new code is easier and less expensive to comply with than the old rule, WBA recognizes that there will be questions from members now and after the April 1, 2014 effective date. Remember that you have free access to the WBA code hotline (1-888-947-2458). The hotline is ready and will be available for members that have questions on the wall bracing rule. WBA will continue to work with DSPS staff and the engineer that was hired to consult with us on the rule as well and will continue to provide you with the latest and most accurate information available.

UDC Wall Bracing Provisions

Permanent Rule effective September 1, 2014

A 'How To' guide for use of the new provisions

Summary: Forget what you knew about the previous wall bracing provisions – this method is a different concept. The provisions are generally based on the 2012 IRC Simplified Wall Bracing Provisions. The new prescriptive Tables provide the number of braced wall panels required on a rectangle side (intermittent sheathing method) OR the total length of braced wall panels required on a rectangle side (continuously sheathed method) in wood frame walls parallel to the wind direction being considered.

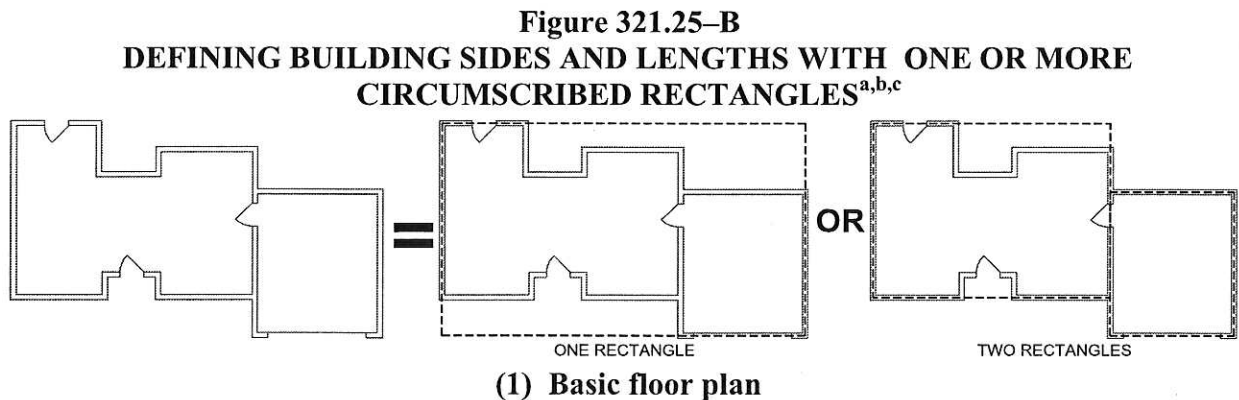
What hasn't changed? Generally the bracing materials and fastening in Table 321.25-G remain unchanged.

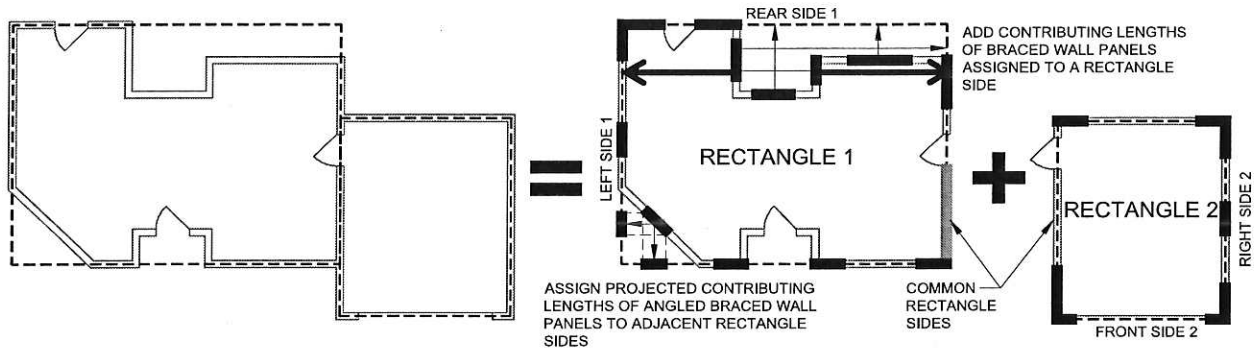
Major Assumptions/Defaults:

- Interior side of exterior walls are sheathed with ½" gypsum board
- 10' wall heights
- Wind Exposure category B
- For the intermittent bracing method roof eave (top of wall) to ridge height is 10'

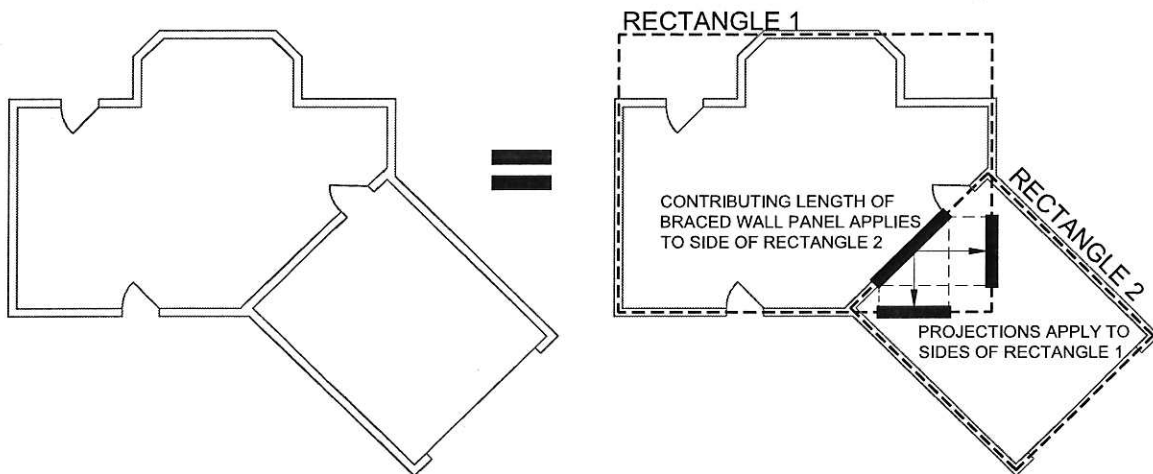
Starting with the topmost floor level ...

STEP 1: Define the rectangle sides by circumscribing the outermost extents of the building at each floor level with a rectangle. The maximum length of any side of the rectangle is 75' for intermittent bracing and 80' for continuously sheathed bracing. For either method the maximum length to width ratio of the rectangle is 3:1. If the length of the rectangle side exceeds the prescriptive limit of the respective table or the length to width ratio exceeds 3:1 the building must be circumscribed or divided with more than one rectangle or designed by engineering analysis. See examples below from the rules - Figure 321.25-B.





(2) Angled-building-side plan^d



(3) Angled floor plan^e

^aEach floor plan level shall be circumscribed with one or more rectangles around the entire floor plan at the floor level under consideration as shown. When multiple rectangles are used, each side shall be braced as though it were a separate building and the bracing amount added together along the common wall where adjacent rectangles overlap or abut.

^bRectangles shall surround all enclosed plan offsets and projections. Chimneys, partial height projections, and open structures, such as carports and decks, shall be excluded from the rectangle.

^cEach rectangle shall have a maximum rectangle length-to-width ratio of 3:1.

^dProjected contributing lengths of angled braced wall panels shall be assigned to the closest rectangle sides, as shown for the angled corner in the angled-building-side-plan shown above.

^eBraced wall panels located on a common wall where angled rectangles intersect, as shown in Figure 321.25-B(3), shall have their contributing length applied towards the required length of bracing for the parallel rectangle side and its projected contributing lengths towards the adjacent angled rectangle sides. Where the common side of rectangle 2 as shown in Figure 321.25-B(3) has no physical wall, the portion shall be designed in accordance with s. SPS 321.25 (8) (a).

STEP 2: Select the wall bracing method (intermittent or continuous), materials, and panel width (intermittent method) from Table 321.25-G. If using intermittent braced wall panels, in general most of the bracing methods are considered equivalent and the method simply tells you the NUMBER of panels required on a rectangle side. For continuously sheathed bracing the method yields the total LENGTH of braced wall required on a rectangle side.

**Table 321.25-G
BRACING METHODS^{a, f}**

Material	Minimum Brace Material Thickness or Size	Maximum Nominal Wall Height ^b	Minimum Braced Wall Panel Width or Brace Angle	Connection Criteria	
				Minimum Fasteners	Maximum Spacing
Intermittent Bracing Methods					
LIB ^c Let-in bracing	1x4 wood brace (or approved metal brace installed per manufacturer instructions)	10'	45° angle and maximum 16" o.c. stud spacing ^b	2-8d common nails or 3-8d box nails (2 3/8" long x 0.113" diameter)	Per stud and top and bottom plates ^e
DWB Diagonal wood boards	3/4" (1" nominal) for maximum 24" o.c. stud spacing	10'	48"	2-8d box nails (2 3/8" long x 0.113" diameter) or 2 - 1 3/4" long 16-gage staples	Per stud and top and bottom plates ^e
WSP Wood structural panel	3/8" for maximum 16" o.c. stud spacing; 7/16" for maximum 24" o.c. stud spacing	10'	48"	6d common nail or 8d box nail (2 3/8" long x 0.113" diameter); or 7/16"- or 1/2"- crown 16-gage staples, 1 1/4" long	6" edges, 12" field (nails) 3" edges, 6" field (staples)
SFB Structural fiberboard sheathing	1/2" for maximum 16" o.c. stud spacing	10'	48"	1 1/2" long x 0.120" diameter galvanized roofing nails or 1"-crown 16-gage staples, 1 1/4" long	3" edges, 6" field
GB Gypsum board (installed on both sides of wall)	1/2" for maximum 24" o.c. stud spacing	10'	96"	5d cooler nails, or #6 screws	7" edges, 7" field (including top and bottom plates)
Continuous Sheathed Bracing Methods					
CS-WSP ^d Continuous sheathed WSP	3/8" for maximum 16" o.c. stud spacing;	12'	Refer to Table 321.25-H	Same as WSP	Same as WSP

	7/16" for maximum 24" o.c. stud spacing				
CS-SFB ^d Continuous sheathed SFB	1/2" for maximum 16" o.c. stud spacing			Same as SFB	Same as SFB
Narrow Panel Bracing					
PF Portal frame	7/16"	12'	Refer to Figure 321.25-A	Refer to Figure 321.25-A	Refer to Figure 321.25-A

^aThe interior side of all exterior walls shall be sheathed with minimum 1/2-inch gypsum wallboard unless otherwise permitted to be excluded by this subsection. All edges of panel-type wall bracing, except horizontal joints in GB bracing, shall be attached to framing or blocking.

^bThe actual measured wall height shall include stud height and thickness of top and bottom plates. The actual wall height shall be permitted to exceed the listed nominal values by not more than 4 1/2 inches. Tabulated bracing amounts in s. SPS 321.25 (8) (c) are based on a 10-foot nominal wall height for all bracing methods and shall be permitted to be adjusted to other nominal wall heights not exceeding 12 feet in accordance with footnotes to Table 321.25-I or Table 321.25-J.

^cLIB is not permitted for walls supporting a roof and two floors. Two LIB braces installed at a 60° angle from horizontal shall be permitted to be substituted for each 45° angle LIB brace.

^dBracing with CS-WSP and CS-SFB shall have sheathing installed on all sheathable surfaces above, below, and between wall openings.

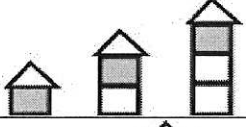

^eShall be attached to the top and bottom plates and any intermediate studs, in one continuous length.


^fEach braced panel may contain no more than one hole, having a maximum dimension of no more than ten percent of the least dimension of the panel, and confined to the middle three-fourths of the panel.

STEP 3: DETERMINE NUMBER OF PANELS OR REQUIRED TOTAL LENGTH OF BRACING REQUIRED USING ONE OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS

- A) Intermittent braced wall panels. Determine the NUMBER of braced panels required on each rectangle side using Table 321.25-I based on the length of the perpendicular side. NOTE a minimum of 2 braced wall panels is required on each rectangle side.

Table 321.25-I
REQUIRED NUMBER OF INTERMITTENT BRACED WALL PANELS
ON WALLS PARALLEL TO EACH RECTANGLE SIDE
AT EACH FLOOR LEVEL ^{a,b,c,d,e,f, h}

Wall Supporting:		Required Number of Brace Panels on a Building Side		
		Length of Perpendicular Side (feet) ^g		
		≤25	≤50	≤75
Roof and ceiling only		1 ⁱ	2	3
One floor, roof and ceiling		2	4	6

Two floors, roof and ceiling		3	6	9
------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	---	---

^aInterpolation is permitted. Extrapolation to buildings larger than addressed in this table is prohibited.

^bThis table applies to wind exposure category B. For wind exposure category C or D, multiply the number of braced wall panels required by 1.3 or 1.6, respectively.

Wind exposure category B is comprised of urban and suburban areas, wooded areas, or other terrain with numerous closely spaced obstructions having the size of single-family dwellings or larger. Exposure B shall be assumed unless the site meets the definition of another type exposure.

Wind exposure category C is comprised of flat, open country and grasslands with scattered obstructions, including surface undulations or other irregularities, having heights generally less than 30 feet extending more than 1,500 feet from the building site in any quadrant. This exposure also applies to any building located within Exposure B type terrain where the building is directly adjacent to open areas of Exposure C type terrain in any quadrant for a distance of more than 600 feet.

Wind exposure category D is comprised of flat, unobstructed areas exposed to wind flowing over open water for a distance of at least 1 mile. This exposure applies only to those buildings and other structures exposed to the wind coming from over the water. Exposure D extends inland from the shoreline a distance of 1,500 feet or 10 times the height of the building or structure, whichever is greater.

^cTabulated values are based on a nominal wall height of 10 feet. For nominal wall heights other than 10 feet and not more than 12 feet, multiply the required number of brace panels by the following factors: 0.9 for 8 feet, 0.95 for 9 feet, 1.15 for 11 feet, or 1.3 for 12 feet.

^dTabulated values are based on a roof with a top-of-wall-to-ridge height of 10 feet. For top-of-wall-to-ridge heights other than 10 feet, multiply the required number of brace panels by the following factors for each floor level support condition:

- Roof only – 0.7 for 5 feet, 1.3 for 15 feet, or 1.6 for 20 feet
- Roof + 1 Floor – 0.85 for 5 feet, 1.15 for 15 feet, or 1.3 for 20 feet
- Roof + 2 Floors – 0.9 for 5 feet or 1.1 for 15 feet.

^eWhere minimum ½-inch gypsum wallboard is not included on the interior side of the wall, multiply the number of braced wall panels by 1.7 for LIB bracing or 1.4 for all other bracing methods, except this increase is not required for the portal frame method.

^fAdjustments in footnotes b to e apply cumulatively. Fractions of panels shall be rounded to the nearest one-half braced wall panel.

^gPerpendicular sides to the front and rear sides are the left and right sides. Perpendicular sides to the left and right sides are the front and rear sides. See Figure 321.25–B.

^hThe following braced wall panel conditions shall be permitted to be counted as one-half a braced wall panel toward meeting the required number of panels: (1) one 60 degree LIB; (2) one 48" GB or one 96" GB with gypsum wallboard on one side; (3) one 36" WSP or SFB braced wall panel for wall heights not more than 9 feet; (4) a 48" WSP or SFB braced wall panel where there is no more than one unblocked horizontal joint; or (5) one PF brace panel complying with Figure 321.25–A.





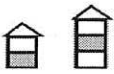

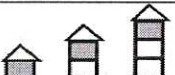


ⁱThis value of less than 2 serves only as the beginning value for calculation purposes. The resulting value shall be 2 or greater, to be consistent with subd. 2.

OR

- B) Continuously Sheathed braced walls. Determine the TOTAL LENGTH of braced wall panels on each rectangle side using Table 321.25–J based on the length of the perpendicular side.

Table 321.25–J
REQUIRED LENGTH OF CONTINUOUS BRACING ON WALLS PARALLEL TO
EACH RECTANGLE SIDE AT EACH FLOOR LEVEL ^{a,b,c,d,e,g,h}

Top-of-Wall-to-Ridge	Wall Supporting:	Total Required Length (feet) of Full-Height Bracing on Any Side of Rectangle
----------------------	------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Height (feet)		Length of Perpendicular Side (feet) ^f								
		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	
10	Roof and ceiling only 	2.0 ⁱ	3.5 ⁱ	5.0	6.0	7.5	9.0	10.5	12.0	
	One floor, roof and ceiling 	3.5 ⁱ	6.5	9.0	12.0	14.5	17.0	19.8	22.6	
	Two floors, roof and ceiling 	5.0	9.5	13.5	17.5	21.5	25.5	29.2	33.4	
15	Roof and ceiling only 	2.6 ⁱ	4.6	6.5	7.8	9.8	11.7	13.7	15.7	
	One floor, roof and ceiling 	4.0	7.5	10.4	13.8	16.7	19.6	22.9	26.2	
	Two floors, roof and ceiling 	5.5	10.5	14.9	19.3	23.7	27.5	32.1	36.7	
20	Roof and ceiling only 	2.9 ⁱ	5.2	7.3	8.8	11.1	13.2	15.4	17.6	
	One floor, roof and ceiling 	4.5	8.5	11.8	15.6	18.9	22.1	25.8	29.5	
	Two floors, roof and ceiling 	6.2	11.9	16.8	21.8	27.3	31.1	36.3	41.5	

^aInterpolation is permitted. Extrapolation to buildings larger than addressed in this table is prohibited.

^bThis table applies to wind exposure category B. For wind exposure category C or D, multiply the required length of wall bracing by 1.3 or 1.6, respectively. Wind exposure categories are as defined in Table 321.25–I footnote b.

^cTabulated values are based on a nominal wall height of 10 feet. For nominal wall heights other than 10 feet, multiply the required length of bracing by the following factors: 0.90 for 8 feet, 0.95 for 9 feet, 1.05 for 11 feet, or 1.10 for 12 feet.

^dWhere minimum ½-inch gypsum wallboard interior finish is not provided, the required bracing amount for the affected rectangle side shall be multiplied by 1.4, except this increase is not required for the portal frame method.

^eAdjustments in footnotes b to d apply cumulatively.

^fPerpendicular sides to the front and rear sides are the left and right sides. Perpendicular sides to the left and right sides are the front and rear sides. See Figure 321.25–B.

^gContinuous sheathing shall be applied to all surfaces of the wall, including areas between brace panels and above and below wall openings.

^hWhen used on a wall line with continuous sheathing, each portal frame panel is counted for its actual length in contributing toward the length of continuous sheathing used on other portions of the same wall line, such as the building side at a given story level.

ⁱAny value of less than 4.0 in this table serves only as the beginning value for calculation purposes. The resulting value shall be 4.0 or greater, to be consistent with Table 321.25–H and subd. 2.

STEP 4: If required, apply any adjustment factors (adjustments may decrease or increase the required bracing amount) per the footnotes to the respective Table for the method used (intermittent or continuous). For example wall heights taller than 10' and wind exposure category C or D would both increase the bracing amount. Absence of interior ½" gypsum board sheathing increases the required bracing amount.

STEP 5: Repeat steps 2 through 4 considering wind in the perpendicular direction.

STEP 6: Determine the minimum required width of braced wall panels. For intermittent bracing method the minimum length of braced wall panel is given in Table 321.25-G (see step 2 above). For continuously sheathed bracing method the minimum width is determined using Table 321.25-H dependent on the maximum opening height adjacent to the panel and the wall height.

Table 321.25-H^{a, b}
MINIMUM WIDTHS OF CS-WSP AND CS-SFB BRACED WALL PANELS

Maximum Opening Height Adjacent to Braced Wall Panel	Minimum Width of Full-Height Braced Wall Panel (inches)			
	8' Tall Wall	9' Tall Wall	10' Tall Wall	12' Tall Wall
5' - 4"	24	27	30	36
6' - 8"	32	30	30	36
8'	48	41	38	36
9'	-	54	46	41
10'	-	-	60	48
12'	-	-	-	72

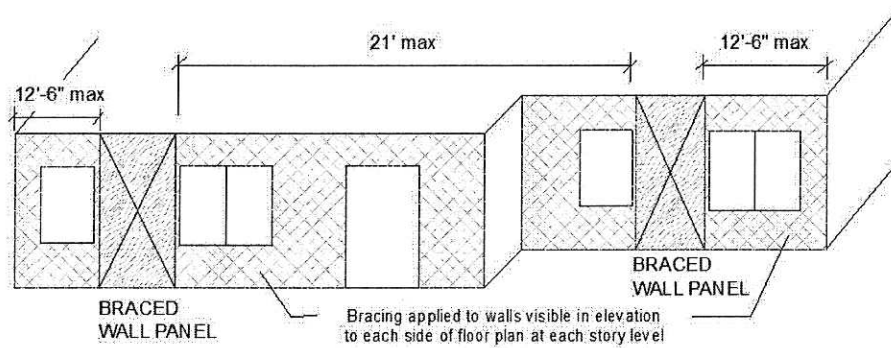
^aSheathing shall extend from the top of the top plate to the bottom of the bottom plate and may be multiple sheets. All joints shall be blocked.

^bInterpolation is permitted.

PF (Portal Frame) Method: Portal Frame narrow panel bracing may be used with either the intermittent or continuously sheathed bracing methods. For Intermittent bracing, per Table 321.25-I footnote 'h', each PF panel (16-24" wide per Figure 321.25-A) counts as ½ of a braced wall panel when determining compliance with Table 321.25-I. For Continuously Sheathed bracing, the actual length of each PF panel (16-24" wide per Figure 321.15-A) in feet, counts toward the required total length of bracing required.

STEP 7: Check that the location of braced wall panels meets Figure 321.25-C. A braced wall panel must start within 12 ½' from the end of the rectangle side and braced panels must be spaced a maximum of 21' edge to edge along the rectangle side. For intermittent or continuous methods, each PF panel meeting the minimum required width of Fig. 321.25-A counts as a braced wall panel when evaluating compliance with Fig. 321.25-C.

FIGURE 321.25-C
LOCATION OF BRACED WALL PANELS ALONG A BUILDING SIDE^a



^aA braced wall panel can be anything from one-half to one brace panel.

STEP 8: Repeat steps 1 through 7 for additional floor levels.

See also the One- and Two-Family Dwellings (Uniform Dwelling Code) Program web page for a Frequently Asked Questions document that provides further guidance and explanation on the use of the wall bracing permanent rule provisions.

Wall Bracing Compliance Worksheet

Complete this worksheet or provide equivalent information on the plans submitted with the permit application.

Sketch and dimension the building plan and the wall bracing rectangle(s) per 321.25(8)(c)1. and Figure 321.25-B. Provide and label additional sketches if the building plan/rectangles change at different floor levels.

Indicate applicable Wall Bracing Method for each level (see Table 321.25-G), each labeled rectangle if more than one [see 321.25(8)(c)], and amount of bracing (# of braced panels or length of braced wall required) per the respective table (provide additional worksheets for additional rectangles as needed):

Rectangle: _____ Wall Ht. = _____ Eave to Ridge Ht. = _____ Max. Opening Ht. = _____ Wind Exp. = _____

Walls Supporting:	Intermittent method (LIB, DWB, WSP, SFB, GB, PCP) and # of panels per Table 321.25-I Min. panel width (Table 321.25-G) = _____		Continuous method (CS-WSP, CS-SFB) and total length required per Table 321.25-J Min. panel width (Table 321.25-H) = _____		PF Method (see Figure 321.25-A). Indicate number of PF panels 16-24" wide provided. Min. PF width (Fig. 321.25-A) = _____	
	Long side	Short side	Long side	Short side	Long side	Short side
Roof and ceiling only						
One floor, roof and ceiling						
Two floors, roof and ceiling						

Rectangle: _____ Wall Ht. = _____ Eave to Ridge Ht. = _____ Max. Opening Ht. = _____ Wind Exp. = _____

Walls Supporting:	Intermittent method (LIB, DWB, WSP, SFB, GB, PCP) and # of panels per Table 321.25-I Min. panel width (Table 321.25-G) = _____		Continuous method (CS-WSP, CS-SFB) and total length required per Table 321.25-H Min. panel width (Table 321.25-H) = _____		PF Method (see Figure 321.25-A). Indicate number of PF panels 16-24" wide provided. Min. PF width (Fig. 321.25-A) = _____	
	Long side	Short side	Long side	Short Side	Long side	Short side
Roof and ceiling only						
One floor, roof and ceiling						
Two floors, roof and ceiling						

PF Method: For Intermittent bracing, per Table 321.25-I footnote 'h', each PF panel (16-24" wide per Figure 321.25-A) counts as 1/2 of a braced wall panel when determining compliance with Table 321.25-I. For Continuously Sheathed bracing, the actual length of each PF panel (16-24" wide per Figure 321.25-A) in feet counts toward the required total length of bracing required. For intermittent or continuous methods, each PF panel meeting min. required width of Fig. 321.25-A counts as a braced wall panel when evaluating panel spacing per Fig. 321.25-C.

Indicate the location and construction details of required braced wall panels determined above on each rectangle side as required by Figure 321.25-C on the floor plans submitted with the permit application.

**MINIMUM WIDTH OF BRACED WALL PANEL BETWEEN END OF WALL AND
GARAGE DOOR**

(Assuming garage end wall is the end of a rectangle side)

METHOD	WALL HEIGHT				
	8'	9'	10'	11'	12'
PORTAL FRAME^{1,2}	16"	18"	20"	22"	24"
CONTINUOUS³ SHEATHING (HEIGHT OF DOOR OPENING)					
6'8"	32"	30"	30"	33"	36"
8'	48"	41"	38"	37"	36"
9'		54"	46"	43.5"	41"
10'			60"	54"	48"
12'					72"
INTERMITTENT³	36" ⁴	36" ⁴	48"	48"	48"

¹ If using Intermittent Sheathing on the remainder of the rectangle side, a Portal Frame panel counts as ½ panel toward the total number of panels needed.

² A full-height braced wall panel must go immediately on the other side of the garage door opening.

³ As long as the first panel starts within 12.5' of the end, there is no minimum width.

⁴ Counts as ½ panel toward the total number of panels needed.



Wisconsin Chapter

ELECTRICAL LICENSING GUIDE

Wisconsin's New Law

March 2014



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March 2014

Many of the recent changes to Wisconsin's electrical licensing law were established by legislation passed in March of 2008. In addition to requiring statewide licensing, this legislation provided for a 5-year delayed effective date (April 1, 2013) to give people time to get the credentials required by the 2008 law.

The Important Facts You Need to Know

- **Effective April 1, 2014** - Everyone (with certain exceptions) working as an electrician or in business as an electrical contractor will need to be licensed or registered with the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS).
- **Electricians** - If you have a current DSPS electrical credential (i.e. Master license, Journeyman license, Apprentice or Beginning Electrician registration) you will be in compliance with the new law.
- **Apprentices** - If you are an active apprentice in a registered apprenticeship program, and have a current DSPS electrical credential (i.e. Apprentice or Beginning Electrician registration), you will be in compliance with the new law.
- **Electrical Contractor** - If you have a current Electrical Contractor license and you are not a Master Electrician or do not employ a Master Electrician, you will need to meet this requirement in order to be an Electrical Contractor.
- **No DSPS Credential** - If you do not have a current DSPS credential, you will need to either obtain a Master Electrician license, Journeyman license, or register as a Beginning Electrician. Beginning Electricians will be "converted" to Registered Electricians in the future.
- **Exemptions** - Many types of "electrical work" are exempt from the licensing requirement.
- **Grandfathering** - There is a very limited grandfathering clause affecting only individuals born before January 1, 1956.
- **Further Details** - Many "details" not addressed in the law will be established by Administrative Rules. The Administrative Rules have not yet been approved.

How ABC Can Help You

ABC of Wisconsin Electrical Exam Preparation Training -

Starting April 2, 2014, this is a review course to prepare for the Wisconsin Journeyman and Masters electrical exams. See www.abcwi.org for more information.

Legislative Changes Began in 2008

Many of the recent changes to Wisconsin's electrical licensing law were established by legislation passed in March of 2008. In addition to requiring statewide licensing, this legislation provided for a 5-year delayed effective date (April 1, 2013) to give people time to get the credentials required by the 2008 law.

As the effective date approached, some of those regulated by the new law raised concerns and in March of 2013 the legislature pushed back the effective date of the legislation another year (April 1, 2014) in order to consider changes. In February of 2014 the legislature passed new legislation making several changes to the 2008 law but keeping the effective date of April 1, 2014.

Now, under provisions that will become law on 1.1.2014, no person may work as an electrician, and no person may engage in business as an electrical contractor, unless that person is licensed by, or registered with, the Department of Safety and Professional Services.

Credentialing Requirements Effective April 1, 2014

Electrical Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 of safety and professional services. ✓ 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 persons work.
Master Electricians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ At least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A bachelor's degree or master's degree in electrical engineering, followed by passage of an examination. ✓ 12 months of experience as a journeyman electrician, followed by passage of an examination. ✓ 60 months, with at least 10,000 hours experience, followed by passage of an examination.
Journeyman Electricians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ At least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Completion of a construction electrician apprenticeship program lasting at least 3 years and that is approved by the U.S. department of labor or the department of workforce development, followed by passage of an examination. ✓ 48 months, with at least 8,000 hours experience, followed by passage of an examination (completion of a 2-year approved program shall be equivalent to 12 months and 2,000 hours of experience).
Apprentice Electricians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The department of safety and professional services must promulgate rules for the registration of electrical apprentices.
Registered Electricians (formerly Beginning Electricians)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The department of safety and professional services must promulgate rules that establish procedures for the enrollment of registered electricians. ✓ Registered electricians must be supervised by licensed journeyman or master electricians. ✓ The department must promulgate rules to differentiate the scope of installation, repair, or maintenance of electrical wiring that may be performed by registered electricians.
Grandfathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Persons born on or before January 1, 1956 and who have at least 15 years of experience in installing, repairing, or maintaining electrical wiring will be regulated under separate rules to be developed. ✓ It is generally presumed that these individual will not be required to pass an examination and may be limited by other restriction.



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Exemptions to Wisconsin's Electrical Licensing Law

1. 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.
2. A person engaged in maintaining or repairing electrical wiring within an existing facility or on premises owned or leased by the person or by an entity for which the person is an agent or employee.
3. A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining electrical wiring, apparatus, or equipment for elevators and escalators.
4. A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining equipment or systems that operate at 100 volts or less.
5. A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining an electronic system designed to monitor a premise for the presence of an emergency, to issue an alarm for an emergency, or to detect and summon aid for an emergency.
6. A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining electrical wiring of facilities that support telecommunication services that is provided by a telecommunications provider.
7. A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining manufactured equipment or utilization equipment, including ballasts, electric signs and luminaires or any other manufactured system that is designed to provide a function that is not primarily electrical in nature if the installation, repair, or maintenance does not involve the modification or installation of branch circuit conductors that are external to the manufactured or utilization equipment or other manufactured system.
8. A person engaged in installing electrical wiring for components of a manufactured home or a manufactured building, while the manufactured home or the manufactured building is at or in the facility at which it is being manufactured.

Municipal Authority

Municipal licenses and registrations issued to electricians, electrical contractors, and electrical inspectors are no longer valid (or required) as of March 31, 2014. Municipalities may no longer impose any registration, licensing, or certification requirements on electrical contractors, electricians, or electrical inspectors. And no person may work as an electrician, and no person may engage in business as an electrical contractor, unless that person is licensed by, or registered with, the Department of Safety and Professional Services.

Reciprocity

Many of the most recent changes were intended to facilitate reciprocal agreements with neighboring states. The 2014 legislation allows the department to enter into reciprocal agreements with other states provided the credentials are comparable, the individual submits an application, and pays the fee. It is presumed the department will begin to negotiate such agreements.

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Topics to be Further Defined in Administrative Rules

- Inspections**
- ✓ Current law requires the department to establish rules for the inspection of electrical wiring.
 - ✓ This legislation prohibits the department from requiring inspection of electrical wiring in an existing industrial facility unless the project required plan review.
 - ✓ Under the bill, all inspections shall be performed by inspectors certified by the department.
 - ✓ Promulgate rules that establish criteria for the certification of electrical inspectors.
- Registered electricians and electrical apprentices**
- ✓ Promulgate rules that establish criteria for the enrollment of registered electrician and the registration of electrical apprentices.
 - ✓ Promulgate rules that establish requirements for the supervision of registered electricians.
- Registration and licensing procedure**
- ✓ Promulgate rules that establish the procedures for the licensing of journeyman electricians and master electricians.
- Suspension or revocation**
- ✓ Establish criteria and a process for the suspension and revocation of registrations and licenses.
- Types of electricians**
- ✓ The department may promulgate rules that recognize and regulate different types and subtypes of electricians.
- Scope of work**
- ✓ Promulgate rules to differentiate the scope of installation, repair, or maintenance that may be performed by electrical contractors, registered electricians, journeyman electricians, master electricians, and any additional type of electrician created in rules.
- Continuing Education**
- ✓ Continuing Education requirements for all types of electricians will be defined in Administrative Rules.

Additional Resources

- For Master or Journeyman electrician exam locations check the Department of Safety and Professional Services website (www.dps.wi.gov).
- If you are unable to schedule an exam before April 1, 2014, register as a "Beginning Electrician" on the DPS website (www.dps.wi.gov).
- ABC of Wisconsin has Electrical Exam Preparation training (Master and Journeyman) scheduled starting on April 2nd and concluding on May 21st. Visit www.abcofw.org and click on the "events" tab for more details. For more information contact Elizabeth Roddy at 608-244-6050 or eroddy@abcofw.org.
- For questions about this document contact: John Mielke at 608-244-5883 or jmielke@abcofw.org.

This guide is intended to be a summary of the major provisions of Wisconsin's electrical licensing laws. For actual language refer to Wisconsin State Statute Ch. 101 and Wisconsin Administrative Rule SPS 305.40.

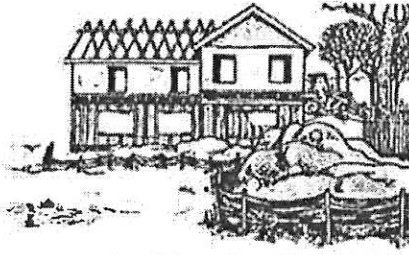
See "Exemptions to Wisconsin's Electrical Licensing Laws"

The actual length of approved apprenticeship programs is determined by either the Wisconsin Bureau of Apprenticeship Standard or the U.S. Department of Labor. Websites and printed material may not be updated to reflect changes in law and Administrative Rule resulting in confusing or seemingly contradictory information.

Associated Builders and Contractors of Wisconsin, Inc.

5330 Wall Street, Madison, WI 53718

Phone: 608-244-5883 www.abcofw.org



Erosion Control for Home Builders

By controlling erosion, home builders help keep our lakes and streams clean.



Eroding construction sites are a leading cause of water quality problems in Wisconsin. For every acre under construction, about a dump truck and a half of soil washes into a nearby lake or stream unless the builder uses erosion controls. Problems caused by this sediment include:

Taxes

Cleaning up sediment in streets, sewers and ditches adds extra costs to local government budgets.

Lower property values

Neighboring property values are damaged when a lake or stream fills with sediment. Shallow areas encourage weed growth and create boating hazards.

Poor fishing

Muddy water drives away fish like northern pike that rely on sight to feed. As it settles, sediment smothers gravel beds where fish like smallmouth bass find food and lay their eggs. Soil particles in suspension can act like a sand blaster during a storm and damage fish gills.

Nuisance growth of weeds and algae

Sediment carries fertilizers that fuel algae and weed growth.

Dredging

The expense of dredging sediment from lakes, harbors and navigation channels is paid for by taxpayers.

This fact sheet includes the diagrams and step-by-step instructions needed by builders on most home sites. Additional controls may be needed for sites that have steep slopes, are adjacent to lakes and streams, receive a lot of runoff from adjacent land, or are larger than an acre.

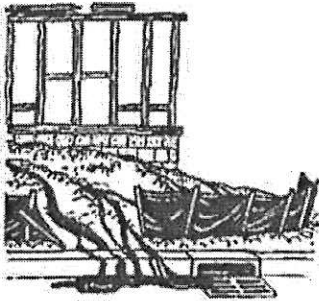
If you need help developing an erosion control plan or training your staff, contact your local building inspection, zoning or erosion control office.

Controlling Erosion is Easy

Erosion control is important even for home sites of an acre or less. The materials needed are easy to find and relatively inexpensive – straw bales or silt fence, stakes, gravel, plastic tubes, and grass seed. Putting these materials to use is a straightforward process. Only a few controls are needed on most sites:

- Preserving existing trees and grass where possible to prevent erosion;
- Revegetating the site as soon as possible;
- Silt fence or straw bales to trap sediment on the downslope sides of the lot;
- Placing soil piles away from any roads or waterways;
- Diversions on upslope side and around stockpiles;
- Stone/rock access drive used by all vehicles to limit tracking of mud onto streets;
- Cleanup of sediment carried off-site by vehicles or storms; and
- Downspout extenders to prevent erosion from roof runoff.

EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES FOR HOME SITES



A poorly installed silt fence will not prevent soil erosion. Fabric must be buried in a trench and sections must overlap (see diagram on back of this fact sheet).

WARNING! Extra measures may be needed if your site:

- is within 300 feet of a stream or wetland;
- is within 1000 feet of a lake;
- is steep (slopes of 12% or more);
- receives runoff from 10,000 sq. ft. or more of adjacent land;
- has more than an acre of disturbed ground.

For information on appropriate measures for these sites, contact your local building inspection, zoning or erosion control office.

Straw Bale or Silt Fence

- Install within 24 hours of land disturbance.
- Install on downslope sides of site parallel to contour of the land.
- Extended ends upslope enough to allow water to pond behind fence.
- Bury eight inches of fabric in trench (see back page).
- Stake (two stakes per bale).
- Leave no gaps. Stuff straw between bales, overlap sections of silt fence, or twist ends of silt fence together.
- Inspect and repair once a week and after every 1/2-inch rain. Remove sediment if deposits reach half the fence height. Replace bales after three months.
- Maintain until a lawn is established.

Soil Piles

- Cover with plastic and locate away from any downslope street, driveway, stream, lake, wetland, ditch or drainageway.
- Temporary seed such as annual rye or winter wheat is recommended for topsoil piles.

Access Drive

- Install an access drive using two-to-three-inch aggregate prior to placing the first floor decking on foundation.
- Lay stone six inches deep and at least seven feet wide from the foundation to the street (or 50 feet if less).
- Use to prevent tracking mud onto the road by all vehicles.
- Maintain throughout construction.
- In clay soils, use of geotextile under the stone is recommended.

Sediment Cleanup

- By the end of each work day, sweep or scrape up soil tracked onto the road.
- By the end of the next work day after a storm, clean up soil washed off-site.

Sewer Inlet Protection

- Protect on-site storm sewer inlets with straw bales, silt fences or equivalent measures.
- Inspect, repair and remove sediment deposits after every storm.

Downspout Extenders

- Not required, but highly recommended.
- Install as soon as gutters and downspouts are completed to prevent erosion from roof runoff.
- Use plastic drainage pipe to route water to a grassed or paved area. Once a lawn is established, direct runoff to the lawn or other pervious areas.
- Maintain until a lawn is established.

Preserving Existing Vegetation

- Wherever possible, preserve existing trees, shrubs, and other vegetation.
- To prevent root damage, do not grade, place soil piles, or park vehicles near trees marked for preservation.
- Place plastic mesh or snow fence barriers around trees to protect the root area below their branches.

Revegetation

- Seed, sod or mulch bare soil as soon as possible. Vegetation is the most effective way to control erosion.

Seeding and Mulching

- Spread four to six inches of topsoil.
- Fertilize and lime if needed according to soil test (or apply 10 lb./1000 sq. ft. of 10-10-10 fertilizer).
- Seed with an appropriate mix for the site (see table).
- Rake lightly to cover seed with 1/4" of soil. Roll lightly.
- Mulch with straw (70-90 lb. or one bale per 1000 sq. ft.).
- Anchor mulch by punching into the soil, watering, or by using netting or other measures on steep slopes.
- Water gently every day or two to keep soil moist. Less watering is needed once grass is two inches tall.



Standard Erosion Control Plan

for 1- & 2-Family Dwelling Construction Sites

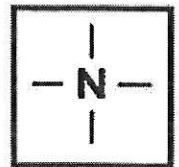
According to SPS 320 & 321 of the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code, soil erosion control information needs to be included on the plot plan which is submitted and approved prior to the issuance of building permits for 1- & 2-family dwelling units in those jurisdictions where the soil erosion control provisions of the Uniform Dwelling Code are enforced. This Standard Erosion Control Plan is provided to assist in meeting this requirement.

Instructions:

1. Complete this plan by filling in requested information, completing the site diagram and marking appropriate boxes on the inside of this form.
2. In completing the site diagram, give consideration to potential erosion that may occur before, during, and after grading. Water runoff patterns can change significantly as a site is reshaped.
3. Submit this plan at the time of building permit application.

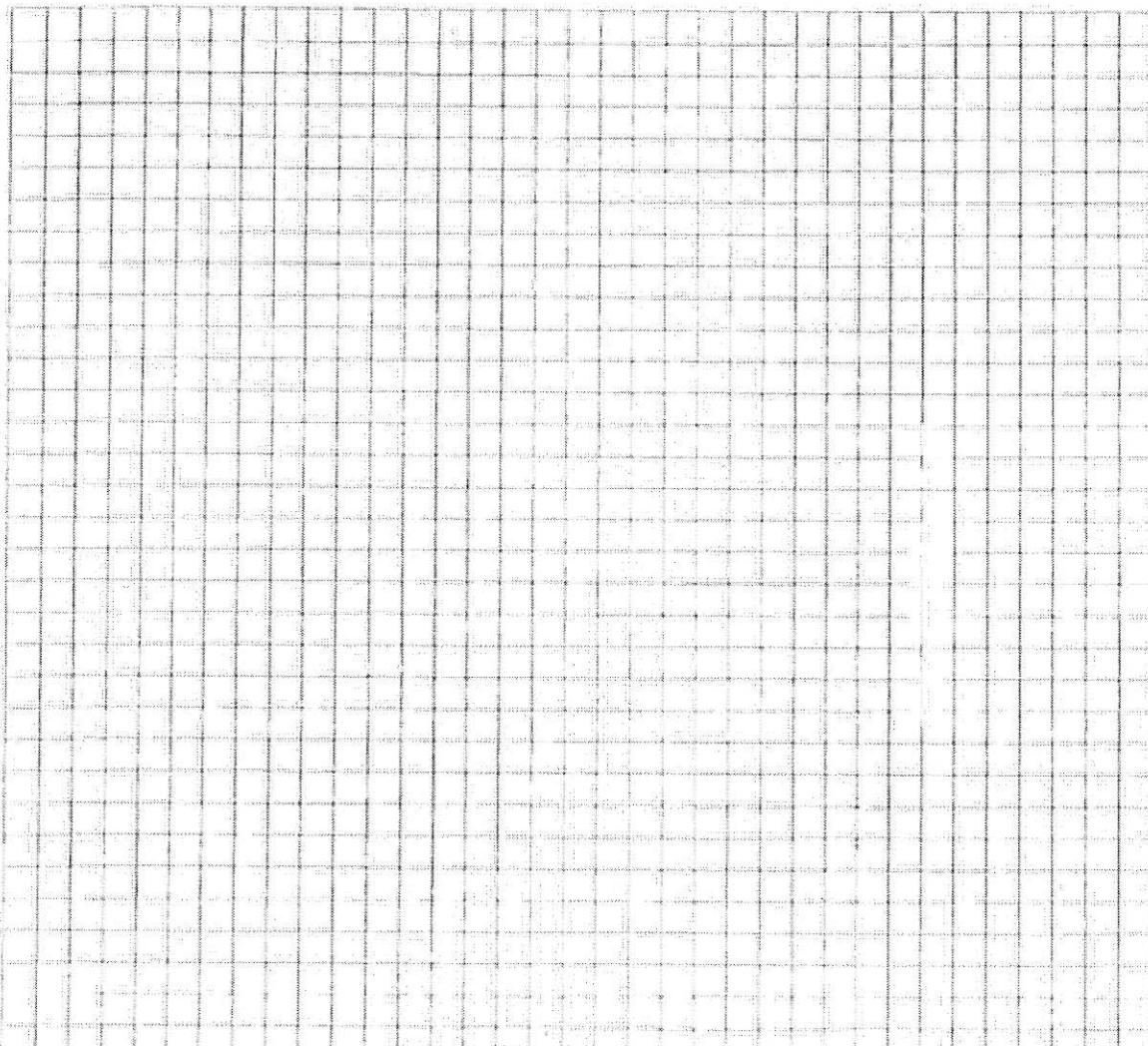
PROJECT LOCATION _____
 BUILDER _____ OWNER _____
 WORKSHEET COMPLETED BY _____ DATE _____

Please indicate north by completing the arrow.



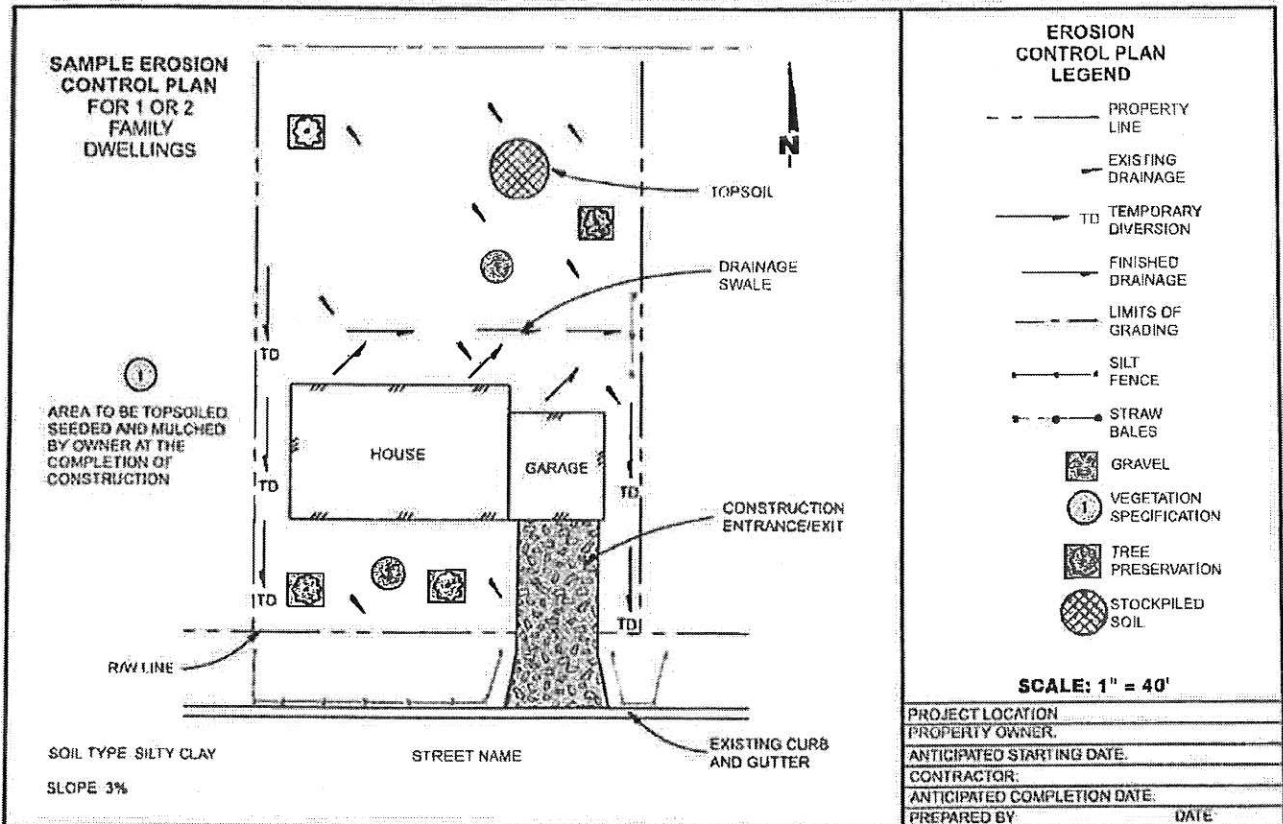
SITE DIAGRAM

Scale: 1 inch = _____ feet



EROSION CONTROL PLAN LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- ▶ EXISTING DRAINAGE
- ▶ TD TEMPORARY DIVERSION
- ▶ FINISHED DRAINAGE
- LIMITS OF GRADING
- SILT FENCE
- STRAW BALES
- ☐ GRAVEL
- ① VEGETATION SPECIFICATION
- ☐ TREE PRESERVATION
- ⊗ STOCKPILED SOIL



Sodding

- Spread four to six inches of topsoil.
- Fertilize and lime if needed according to soil test (or apply 10 lb./1000 sq. ft. of 10-10-10 fertilizer).
- Lightly water the soil.
- Lay sod. Tamp or roll lightly.
- On slopes, lay sod starting at the bottom and work toward the top. Laying in a brickwork pattern. Peg each piece down in several places.
- Initial watering should wet soil six inches deep (or until water stands one inch deep in a straight-sided container). Then water lightly every day or two to keep soil moist but not saturated for two weeks.
- Generally, the best times to sod and seed are early fall (Aug. 15-Sept. 15) or spring (May). If construction is completed after September 15, final seeding should be delayed. Sod may be laid until November 1. Temporary seed (such as rye or winter wheat) may be planted until October 15.

Mulch or matting may be applied after October 15, if weather permits. Straw bale or silt fences must be maintained until final seeding or sodding is completed in spring (by June 1).

Concrete Wash Water

- Dispose of concrete wash water in an area of soil away from surface waters where soil can act as a filter or evaporate the water. Dispose of remaining cement. Be aware that this water can kill vegetation.

De-Watering

- Dispose of de-watering water in a pervious area. Prevent the discharge of sediment from de-watering operations into storm sewers and surface waters.

Material Storage

- Manage chemicals, materials and other compounds to avoid contamination of runoff.

Typical Lawn Seed Mixtures

Grass	Percent by Weight	
	Sunny Site	Shady Site
Kentucky bluegrass	65%	15%
Fine fescue	20%	70%
Perennial ryegrass	15%	15%

Seeding rate 3-4 4-5 (lb./1000 sq. ft.)

Source: R.C. Newman, Lawn Establishment, UW-Extension, 1988.

COMPLETED

NOT APPLICABLE

EROSION CONTROL PLAN CHECKLIST

Check (✓) appropriate boxes below, and complete the site diagram with necessary information.

Site Characteristics

- North arrow, scale, and site boundary. Indicate and name adjacent streets or roadways.
- Location of existing drainageways, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands or wells.
- Location of storm sewer inlets.
- Location of existing and proposed buildings and paved areas.
- The disturbed area on the lot.
- Approximate gradient and direction of slopes before grading operations.
- Approximate gradient and direction of slopes after grading operations.
- Overland runoff (sheet flow) coming onto the site from adjacent areas.

Erosion Control Practices

- Location of temporary soil storage piles.
 - Note: Soil storage piles should be placed behind a sediment fence, a 10 foot wide vegetative strip, or should be covered with a tarp or more than 25 feet from any downslope road or drainageway.
- Location of access drive(s).
 - Note: Access drive should have 2 to 3 inch aggregate stone laid at least 7 feet wide and 6 inches thick. Drives should extend from the roadway 50 feet or to the house foundation (whichever is less).
- Location of sediment controls (filter fabric fence, straw bale fence or 10-foot-wide vegetative strip) that will prevent eroded soil from leaving the site.
- Location of sediment barriers around on-site storm sewer inlets.
- Location of diversions.
 - Note: Although not specifically required by code, it is recommended that concentrated flow (drainageways) be diverted (re-directed) around disturbed areas. Overland runoff (sheet flow) from adjacent areas greater than 10,000 sq. ft. should also be diverted around disturbed areas.
- Location of practices that will be applied to control erosion on steep slopes (greater than 12% grade).
 - Note: Such practices include maintaining existing vegetation, placement of additional sediment fences, diversions, and re-vegetation by sodding or seeding with use of erosion control mats.
- Location of practices that will control erosion on areas of concentrated runoff flow.
 - Note: Unstabilized drainageways, ditches, diversions, and inlets should be protected from erosion through use of such practices as in-channel fabric or straw bale barriers, erosion control mats, staked sod, and rock rip-rap. When used, a given in-channel barrier should not receive drainage from more than two acres of unpaved area, or one acre of paved area. In-channel practices should not be installed in perennial streams (streams with year round flow).
- Location of other planned practices not already noted.

**TABLE 322.31-1
INSULATION AND FENESTRATION REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT^a**

Zone	Fenestration U-Factor	Skylight U-Factor	Ceiling R-Value	Wood Frame Wall R-Value	Mass Wall R-Value	Floor R-Value	Basement or Crawl Space Wall R-Value ^b	Heated Slab R-Value ^c	Unheated Slab R-Value ^d
1	0.35	0.60	49 ^e	19 ^f or 13+5 ^g	15	30 ^h	10/13	10/15	10
2	0.35	0.60	49 ^e	21 ^f	19	30 ^h	10/13	10/15	10

^a R-values are minimums. U-factors are maximums.

^b The first R-value applies to continuous insulation. The second R-value applies to framing cavity insulation. Either insulation meets the requirement.

^c The first R-value applies under the entire slab, regardless of depth below grade. The second R-value applies to the slab edge where the bottom of the slab is less than 12 inches below adjacent grade. Slab edge insulation shall extend downward from the top of the slab for a minimum of 48 inches or downward to at least the bottom of the slab and then horizontally to the interior or exterior for a minimum total distance of 48 inches. Also, see s. SPS 321.16 for protection against frost for slabs with supports less than 4 feet below grade.

^d The R-value applies to any slab, the bottom of which is less than 12 inches below adjacent grade. Also, see s. SPS 321.16 for protection against frost for slabs with supports less than 4 feet below grade.

^e See s. SPS 322.32 (1) for application and permitted reduced R-value.

^f R-19 and R-21 may be compressed into a 2X6 cavity.

^g "13+5" means R-13 cavity insulation plus R-5 insulated sheathing. If structural sheathing covers 25% or less of the exterior, insulating sheathing is not required where structural sheathing is used. If structural sheathing covers more than 25% of the exterior, structural sheathing shall be covered with insulated sheathing of at least R-2.

^h Or insulation sufficient to fill the framing cavity with a minimum of R-19.

**TABLE 322.31-2
EQUIVALENT U-FACTORS**

Zone	Fenestration U-Factor	Skylight U-Factor	Ceiling U-Factor	Wood Frame Wall U-Factor	Mass Wall U-Factor	Floor U-Factor	Basement Wall U-Factor	Crawl Space U-Factor
1	0.35	0.60	0.026	0.060	0.060	0.033	0.065	0.065
2	0.35	0.60	0.026	0.057	0.057	0.033	0.065	0.065

**TABLE 322.31-3
WARM AIR FURNACES AND BOILERS, MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS**

Equipment Type	Minimum Efficiency	Test Procedure
Natural gas and propane furnace	90% AFUE	DOE 10 CFR Part 430 or ANSI Z21.47
Natural gas and propane hot water boilers	90% AFUE	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
Oil-fired furnaces	83% AFUE	DOE 10 CFR Part 430 or UL 727
Oil-fired hot water boilers	84% AFUE	DOE 10 CFR Part 430

Please Call JEREMY PHILIPS for inspections:
608-697-7807 24 Hours Notice is Appreciated

Wisconsin Administrative Code, SPS 320.10(2)(b)1: "The applicant or an authorized representative shall request inspections from the municipality ..."

Below are shown the required inspections you must call for:

NOTICE
REQUIRE INSPECTIONS

SEWER
EROSION CONTROL
FOOTINGS
(BEFORE POURING)
FOUNDATION & DRAIN TILE
(BEFORE POURING)
UNDERFLOOR PLUMBING
VAPOR RETARDER
(Under Basement Floor)
TEMPORARY ELECTRICAL SERVICE
ROUGH CONSTRUCTION
ROUGH PLUMBING
ROUGH ELECTRIC
ROUGH HEATING- A/C
SERVICE- PERMANENT ELECTRICAL
INSULATION
FINAL INSPECTION
(OCCUPANCY)