

STATE BUILDING CODE

326B.101 POLICY AND PURPOSE.

The State Building Code governs the construction, reconstruction, alteration, and repair of buildings and other structures to which the code is applicable. The commissioner shall administer and amend a state code of building construction which will provide basic and uniform performance standards, establish reasonable safeguards for health, safety, welfare, comfort, and security of the residents of this state and provide for the use of modern methods, devices, materials, and techniques which will in part tend to lower construction costs. The construction of buildings should be permitted at the least possible cost consistent with recognized standards of health and safety.

History: 1984 c 544 s 64; 1995 c 254 art 2 s 1; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 61; art 13 s 4

326B.103 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.** For the purposes of sections 326B.101 to 326B.194, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Administrative authority.** “Administrative authority” means a municipality’s governing body or their assigned administrative authority.

Subd. 3. **Agricultural building.** “Agricultural building” means a structure on agricultural land as defined in section 273.13, subdivision 23, designed, constructed, and used to house farm implements, livestock, or agricultural produce or products used by the owner, lessee, and sublessee of the building and members of their immediate families, their employees, and persons engaged in the pickup or delivery of agricultural produce or products.

Subd. 4. **City.** “City” means a home rule charter or statutory city.

Subd. 5. **Code.** “Code” means the State Building Code adopted by the commissioner of labor and industry in consultation with each industry board and the Construction Codes Advisory Council in accordance with sections 326B.101 to 326B.194.

Subd. 6. **Designate.** “Designate” means the formal designation by a municipality’s administrative authority of a certified building official accepting responsibility for code administration.

Subd. 7. **Equivalent protection.** “Equivalent protection” means a measure other than a code requirement that provides essentially the same protection that would be provided by a code requirement.

Subd. 8. **Historic building.** “Historic building” means a state-owned building that is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Subd. 9. **Municipality.** “Municipality” means a city, county, or town, the University of Minnesota, or the state for public buildings and state licensed facilities.

Subd. 10. **Person with a disability.** “Person with a disability” or “persons with disabilities” includes people who have a vision disability, a hearing disability, a disability of coordination, a disability of aging, or any other disability that significantly reduces mobility, flexibility, coordination, or perceptiveness.

Subd. 11. **Public building.** “Public building” means a building and its grounds the cost of which is paid for by the state or a state agency regardless of its cost, and a school district building project the cost of which is \$100,000 or more.

Subd. 12. **Remodeling.** “Remodeling” means deliberate reconstruction of an existing public building in whole or in part in order to bring it into conformity with present uses of the structure and to which other rules on the upgrading of health and safety provisions are applicable.

Subd. 13. **State licensed facility.** “State licensed facility” means a building and its grounds that are licensed by the state as a hospital, nursing home, supervised living facility, free-standing outpatient surgical center, correctional facility, boarding care home, or residential hospice.

History: 1984 c 544 s 65; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 4 s 3; 1987 c 387 s 1,2; 1989 c 329 art 5 s 1; 1990 c 458 s 1; 1990 c 572 s 10,11; 1994 c 634 art 2 s 1,2; 1995 c 254 art 2 s 2,3; 1Sp2001 c 10 art 2 s 26-28; 2005 c 56 s 1; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 2-5,61; art 13 s 4

326B.106 GENERAL POWERS OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Subdivision 1. **Adoption of code.** Subject to sections 326B.101 to 326B.194, the commissioner shall by rule and in consultation with the Construction Codes Advisory Council establish a code of standards for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, and repair of buildings, governing matters of structural materials, design and construction, fire protection, health, sanitation, and safety, including design and construction standards regarding heat loss control, illumination, and climate control. The code must also include duties and responsibilities for code administration, including procedures for administrative action, penalties, and suspension and revocation of certification. The code must conform insofar as practicable to model building codes generally accepted and in use throughout the United States, including a code for building conservation. In the preparation of the code, consideration must be given to the existing statewide specialty codes presently in use in the state. Model codes with necessary modifications and statewide specialty codes may be adopted by reference. The code must be based on the application of scientific principles, approved tests, and professional judgment. To the extent possible, the code must be adopted in terms of desired results instead of the means of achieving those results, avoiding wherever possible the incorporation of specifications of particular methods or materials. To that end the code must encourage the use of new methods and new materials. Except as otherwise provided in sections 326B.101 to 326B.194, the commissioner shall administer and enforce the provisions of those sections.

The commissioner shall develop rules addressing the plan review fee assessed to similar buildings without significant modifications including provisions for use of building systems as specified in the industrial/modular program specified in section 326B.194. Additional plan review fees associated with similar plans must be based on costs commensurate with the direct and indirect costs of the service.

Subd. 2. Administration by commissioner. The commissioner shall administer and enforce the State Building Code as a municipality with respect to public buildings and state licensed facilities in the state. The commissioner shall establish appropriate permit, plan review, inspection fees, and surcharges for public buildings and state licensed facilities.

Municipalities other than the state having an agreement with the commissioner for code administration and enforcement service for public buildings and state licensed facilities shall charge their customary fees, including surcharge, to be paid directly to the jurisdiction by the applicant seeking authorization to construct a public building or a state licensed facility. The commissioner shall sign an agreement with a municipality other than the state for plan review, code administration, and code enforcement service for public buildings and state licensed facilities in the jurisdiction if the building officials of the municipality meet the requirements of section 326B.133 and wish to provide those services and if the commissioner determines that the municipality has enough adequately trained and qualified building inspectors to provide those services for the construction project.

The commissioner may direct the state building official to assist a community that has been affected by a natural disaster with building evaluation and other activities related to building codes.

Administration and enforcement in a municipality under this section must apply any optional provisions of the State Building Code adopted by the municipality. A municipality adopting any optional code provision shall notify the state building official within 30 days of its adoption.

The commissioner shall administer and enforce the provisions of the code relating to elevators statewide, except as provided for under section 326B.184, subdivision 4.

Subd. 3. Enforcement by certain bodies. Under the direction and supervision of the commissioner, the provisions of the code relating to electrical installations, plumbing, boilers, high pressure steam piping and appurtenances, and ammonia refrigeration piping shall be enforced by the Department of Labor and Industry. Fees for inspections conducted by the commissioner shall be paid in accordance with the rules of the department. Under direction of the commissioner of public safety, the state fire marshal shall enforce the State Fire Code as provided in chapter 299F. The commissioner shall adopt amendments to the mechanical code portion of the State Building Code to implement standards for process piping.

Subd. 4. Special requirements. (a) **Space for commuter vans.** The code must require that any parking ramp or other parking facility constructed in accordance with the code include an appropriate number of spaces suitable for the parking of motor vehicles having a capacity of seven to 16 persons and which are principally used to provide prearranged commuter

transportation of employees to or from their place of employment or to or from a transit stop authorized by a local transit authority.

(b) **Smoke detection devices.** The code must require that all dwellings, lodging houses, apartment houses, and hotels as defined in section 299F.362 comply with the provisions of section 299F.362.

(c) **Doors in nursing homes and hospitals.** The State Building Code may not require that each door entering a sleeping or patient's room from a corridor in a nursing home or hospital with an approved complete standard automatic fire extinguishing system be constructed or maintained as self-closing or automatically closing.

(d) **Child care facilities in churches; ground level exit.** A licensed day care center serving fewer than 30 preschool age persons and which is located in a belowground space in a church building is exempt from the State Building Code requirement for a ground level exit when the center has more than two stairways to the ground level and its exit.

(e) **Family and group family day care.** Until the legislature enacts legislation specifying appropriate standards, the definition of dwellings constructed in accordance with the International Residential Code as adopted as part of the State Building Code applies to family and group family day care homes licensed by the Department of Human Services under Minnesota Rules, chapter 9502.

(f) **Enclosed stairways.** No provision of the code or any appendix chapter of the code may require stairways of existing multiple dwelling buildings of two stories or less to be enclosed.

(g) **Double cylinder dead bolt locks.** No provision of the code or appendix chapter of the code may prohibit double cylinder dead bolt locks in existing single-family homes, townhouses, and first floor duplexes used exclusively as a residential dwelling. Any recommendation or promotion of double cylinder dead bolt locks must include a warning about their potential fire danger and procedures to minimize the danger.

(h) **Relocated residential buildings.** A residential building relocated within or into a political subdivision of the state need not comply with the State Energy Code or section 326B.439 provided that, where available, an energy audit is conducted on the relocated building.

(i) **Automatic garage door opening systems.** The code must require all residential buildings as defined in section 325F.82 to comply with the provisions of sections 325F.82 and 325F.83.

(j) **Exit sign illumination.** For a new building on which construction is begun on or after October 1, 1993, or an existing building on which remodeling affecting 50 percent or more of the enclosed space is begun on or after October 1, 1993, the code must prohibit the use of internally illuminated exit signs whose electrical consumption during nonemergency operation exceeds 20 watts of resistive power. All other requirements in the code for exit signs must be complied with.

(k) **Exterior wood decks, patios, and balconies.** The code must permit the decking surface and upper portions of exterior wood decks, patios, and balconies to be constructed of (1) heartwood from species of wood having natural resistance to decay or termites, including redwood and cedars, (2) grades of lumber which contain sapwood from species of wood having natural resistance to decay or termites, including redwood and cedars, or (3) treated wood. The species and grades of wood products used to construct the decking surface and upper portions of exterior decks, patios, and balconies must be made available to the building official on request before final construction approval.

(l) **Bioprocess piping and equipment.** No permit fee for bioprocess piping may be imposed by municipalities under the State Building Code, except as required under section 326B.92 subdivision 1. Permits for bioprocess piping shall be according to section 326B.92 administered by the Department of Labor and Industry. All data regarding the material production processes, including the bioprocess system's structural design and layout, are nonpublic data as provided by section 13.7911.

(m) **Use of ungraded lumber.** The code must allow the use of ungraded lumber in geographic areas of the state where the code did not generally apply as of April 1, 2008, to the same extent that ungraded lumber could be used in that area before April 1, 2008.

Subd. 5. **Recycling space.** The code must require suitable space for the separation, collection, and temporary storage of recyclable materials within or adjacent to new or significantly remodeled structures that contain 1,000 square feet or more. Residential structures with fewer than four dwelling units are exempt from this subdivision.

Subd. 6. **Radon code.** The commissioner of labor and industry shall adopt rules for radon control as part of the State Building Code for all new residential buildings. These rules shall incorporate the radon control methods found in the International Residential Code appendix as the model language, with necessary amendments to coordinate with the other adopted construction codes in Minnesota.

Subd. 7. **Window fall prevention device code.** The commissioner of labor and industry shall adopt rules for window fall prevention devices as part of the State Building Code. Window fall prevention devices include, but are not limited to, safety screens, hardware, guards, and other devices that comply with the standards established by the commissioner of labor and industry. The rules shall require compliance with standards for window fall prevention devices developed by ASTM International, contained in the International Building Code as the model language with amendments deemed necessary to coordinate with the other adopted building codes in Minnesota. The rules shall establish a scope that includes the applicable building occupancies, and the types, locations, and sizes of windows that will require the installation of fall devices. The rules will be effective July 1, 2009. The commissioner shall report to the legislature on the status of the rulemaking on or before February 15, 2008.

Subd. 8. **Review of plans for public buildings and state licensed facilities.** Construction or remodeling may not begin on any public building or state licensed facility until the plans and specifications have been approved by the commissioner or municipality under contractual

agreement pursuant to subdivision 2. The plans and specifications must be submitted for review, and within 30 days after receipt of the plans and specifications, the commissioner or municipality under contractual agreement shall notify the submitting authority of any corrections.

Subd. 9. **Accessibility.** (a) **Public buildings.** The code must provide for making public buildings constructed or remodeled after July 1, 1963, accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities, although this does not require the remodeling of public buildings solely to provide accessibility and usability to persons with disabilities when remodeling would not otherwise be undertaken.

(b) **Leased space.** No agency of the state may lease space for agency operations in a non-state-owned building unless the building satisfies the requirements of the State Building Code for accessibility by persons with disabilities, or is eligible to display the state symbol of accessibility. This limitation applies to leases of 30 days or more for space of at least 1,000 square feet.

(c) **Meetings or conferences.** Meetings or conferences for the public or for state employees which are sponsored in whole or in part by a state agency must be held in buildings that meet the State Building Code requirements relating to accessibility for persons with disabilities. This subdivision does not apply to any classes, seminars, or training programs offered by the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities or the University of Minnesota. Meetings or conferences intended for specific individuals none of whom need the accessibility features for persons with disabilities specified in the State Building Code need not comply with this subdivision unless a person with a disability gives reasonable advance notice of an intent to attend the meeting or conference. When sign language interpreters will be provided, meetings or conference sites must be chosen which allow hearing impaired participants to see their signing clearly.

(d) **Exemptions.** The commissioner may grant an exemption from the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) in advance if an agency has demonstrated that reasonable efforts were made to secure facilities which complied with those requirements and if the selected facilities are the best available for access for persons with disabilities. Exemptions shall be granted using criteria developed by the commissioner in consultation with the Council on Disability.

(e) **Symbol indicating access.** The wheelchair symbol adopted by Rehabilitation International's Eleventh World Congress is the state symbol indicating buildings, facilities, and grounds which are accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. In the interests of uniformity, this symbol is the sole symbol for display in or on all public or private buildings, facilities, and grounds which qualify for its use. The secretary of state shall obtain the symbol and keep it on file. No building, facility, or grounds may display the symbol unless it is in compliance with the rules adopted by the commissioner under subdivision 1. Before any rules are proposed for adoption under this paragraph, the commissioner shall consult with the Council on Disability. Rules adopted under this paragraph must be enforced in the same way as other accessibility rules of the State Building Code.

(f) **Municipal enforcement.** Municipalities which have not adopted the State Building Code may enforce the building code requirements for persons with disabilities by either entering into a joint powers agreement for enforcement with another municipality which has adopted the State Building Code; or contracting for enforcement with an individual certified under section 326B.133, subdivision 3, to enforce the State Building Code.

Subd. 10. **Energy efficiency.** The code must provide for building new low-income housing in accordance with energy efficiency standards adopted under subdivision 1. For purposes of this subdivision, low-income housing means residential housing built for low-income persons and families under a program of a housing and redevelopment authority, the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, or another entity receiving money from the state to construct such housing.

Subd. 11. **Access for the hearing-impaired.** All rooms in the State Office Building and in the Capitol that are used by the house of representatives or the senate for legislative hearings, and the public galleries overlooking the house of representatives and senate chambers, must be fitted with assistive listening devices for the hearing-impaired. Each hearing room and the public galleries must have a sufficient number of receivers available so that hearing-impaired members of the public may participate in the committee hearings and public sessions of the house of representatives and senate.

Subd. 12. **Separate metering for electric service.** The standards concerning heat loss, illumination, and climate control adopted pursuant to subdivision 1, shall require that electrical service to individual dwelling units in buildings containing two or more units be separately metered, with individual metering readily accessible to the individual occupants. The standards authorized by this subdivision shall only apply to buildings constructed after the effective date of the amended standards. Buildings intended for occupancy primarily by persons who are 62 years of age or older or disabled, or which contain a majority of units not equipped with complete kitchen facilities, shall be exempt from the provisions of this subdivision.

History: 1977 c 381 s 18; 1978 c 786 s 2,3; Ex1979 c 2 s 29-31; 1980 c 579 s 9; 1981 c 85 s 5; 1981 c 255 s 2,5; 1981 c 356 s 154-158,248; 1981 c 365 s 9; 1982 c 424 s 23-25,130; 1983 c 301 s 125,126; 1984 c 544 s 66; 1984 c 595 s 1-5; 1984 c 640 s 32; 1984 c 655 art 2 s 13 subd 1; 1984 c 658 s 1; 1985 c 194 s 30; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 4 s 2; 1987 c 258 s 12; 1987 c 291 s 192,196; 1987 c 312 art 1 s 10 subd 1; 1987 c 354 s 8; 1987 c 387 s 3; 1988 c 608 s 1; 1988 c 685 s 2; 1989 c 82 s 1; 1989 c 209 art 2 s 1; 1989 c 246 s 2; 1989 c 335 art 1 s 65; 1990 c 414 s 1; 1991 c 104 s 1; 1991 c 134 s 1; 1991 c 149 s 2; 1991 c 235 art 3 s 1; 1991 c 240 s 1; 1991 c 337 s 4; 1992 c 597 s 1; 1993 c 327 s 1; 1994 c 480 s 6; 1994 c 567 s 1; 1994 c 634 art 2 s 3,4; 1995 c 100 s 1; 1995 c 166 s 1,2,17; 1995 c 213 art 1 s 1; 1995 c 233 art 2 s 56; 1995 c 254 art 2 s 4-6; 1Sp1995 c 3 art 16 s 13; 1996 c 395 s 18; 1997 c 183 art 3 s 27; 1999 c 135 s 1,2; 1999 c 185 s 1; 2000 c 297 s 1,3; 2001 c 7 s 10; 2001 c 207 s 1,2; 1Sp2001 c 10 art 2 s 29; 1Sp2003 c 8 art 1 s 5; 2005 c 56 s 1; 2005 c 97 art 4 s 6; 2005 c 136 art 9 s 14; 2006 c 241 s 2,3; 2007 c 40 s 1; 2007 c 135 art 2 s 2; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 6, 61; art 10 s 11; art 13 s 4; 2007 c 147 art 16 s 1; 2008 c 322 s 1; 2008 c 337 s 64

326B.109 RESTROOM FACILITIES.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.** For purposes of this section, “place of public accommodation” means a publicly or privately owned sports or entertainment arena, stadium, theater, community or convention hall, special event center, amusement facility, or special event center in a public park, that is designed for occupancy by 200 or more people.

Subd. 2. **Application.** This section applies only to a place of public accommodation for which construction, or alterations exceeding 50 percent of the estimated replacement value of the existing facility, begins after July 1, 1995.

Subd. 3. **Ratio.** In a place of public accommodation subject to this section, the ratio of water closets for women to the total of water closets and urinals provided for men must be at least three to two, unless there are two or fewer fixtures for men.

Subd. 4. **Rules.** The commissioner shall adopt rules to implement this section. The rules may provide for a greater ratio of women’s to men’s facilities for certain types of occupancies than is required in subdivision 3, and may apply the required ratios to categories of occupancies other than those defined as places of public accommodation under subdivision 1.

History: 1994 c 632 art 3 s 34; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 7,61; art 13 s 4

326B.112 BLEACHER SAFETY.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) “Place of public accommodation” means a public or privately owned sports or entertainment arena, gymnasium, auditorium, stadium, hall, special event center in a public park, or other facility for public assembly.

(c) “Bleacher” refers to any tiered or stepped seating facility, whether temporary or permanent, used in a place of public accommodation for the seating of its occupants.

Subd. 2. **Application.** All places of public accommodation must comply with the provisions of this section.

Subd. 3. **Safety requirements.** In places of public accommodation using bleacher seating, all bleachers or bleacher open spaces over 55 inches above grade or the floor below, and all bleacher guardrails if any part of the guardrail is over 30 inches above grade or the floor below must conform to the following safety requirements:

(1) the open space between bleacher footboards, seats, and guardrails must not exceed four inches, unless approved safety nets are installed, except that retractable bleachers already in place as of January 1, 2001, may have open spaces not exceeding nine inches and any bleachers

owned by the University of Minnesota, the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities, or a private college or university may have open spaces not exceeding nine inches;

(2) bleachers must have vertical perimeter guardrails with no more than four-inch rail spacing between vertical rails or other approved guardrails that address climbability and are designed to prevent accidents; and

(3) the state building official shall determine whether the safety nets and guardrail climbability meet the requirements of the alternate design section of the State Building Code. All new bleachers manufactured, installed, sold, or distributed after January 1, 2001, must comply with the State Building Code in effect and this subdivision.

Subd. 4. **Enforcement.** (a) A statutory or home rule charter city that does not have in effect an ordinance adopting the State Building Code is responsible for enforcement in the city of the code's requirements for bleacher safety. In all other areas where there is no ordinance in effect adopting the State Building Code, the county is responsible for enforcement of the code's requirements for bleacher safety.

(b) Municipalities that have not adopted the code may enforce the code requirements for bleacher safety by either entering into a joint powers agreement for enforcement with another municipality that has adopted the code or contracting for enforcement with a qualified and certified building official or state licensed design professional to enforce the code.

(c) Municipalities, school districts, organizations, individuals, and other persons operating or owning places of public accommodation with bleachers that are subject to the safety requirements in subdivision 3 shall provide a signed certification of compliance to the commissioner by January 1, 2002. For bleachers subject to the exception in subdivision 3, clause (1), entities covered by this paragraph must have on file a bleacher safety management plan and amortization schedule. The certification shall be prepared by a qualified and certified building official or state licensed design professional and shall certify that the bleachers have been inspected and are in compliance with the requirements of this section and are structurally sound. For bleachers owned by a school district or nonpublic school, the person the district or nonpublic school designates to be responsible for buildings and grounds may make the certification.

Subd. 5. **Noncomplying bleachers prohibited.** The commissioner, in addition to other remedies provided for violations of this chapter, shall forbid use of bleachers not in compliance with this section.

Subd. 6. **Periodic inspections.** Bleacher footboards and guardrails must be reinspected at least every five years and a structural inspection must be made at least every ten years. Inspections may be completed in the same manner as provided in subdivision 4. This section does not preclude a municipal authority from establishing additional reinspections under the State Building Code.

History: 1999 c 250 art 1 s 62; 2000 c 417 s 1,2; 2000 c 492 art 1 s 35,36; 1Sp2001 c 6 art 4 s 1; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 61; art 13 s 4; 2008 c 322 s 2

326B.115 ENERGY CODE RULES REMAIN IN EFFECT.

(a) Notwithstanding Laws 1999, chapter 135, section 9, Minnesota Rules, chapter 7670, does not expire on April 15, 2000, but remains in effect for residential buildings not covered by Minnesota Rules, chapter 7676. The provisions of Minnesota Rules, chapter 7670, that apply to category 1 buildings govern new, detached single one- and two-family R-3 occupancy residential buildings. All new, detached single one- and two-family R-3 occupancy buildings subject to Minnesota Rules, chapter 7670, submitting an application for a building permit after April 14, 2000, must meet the requirements for category 1 buildings, as set out in Minnesota Rules, chapter 7670.

(b) As an alternative to compliance with paragraph (a), compliance with Minnesota Rules, chapters 7672 and 7674, is optional for a contractor or owner.

(c) This section expires when the commissioner adopts a new energy code in accordance with Laws 2002, chapter 317, section 4.

History: 2000 c 407 s 1; 2002 c 317 s 1; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 8,61; art 13 s 4

326B.118 ENERGY CODE.

Notwithstanding section 326B.115, the commissioner, in consultation with the Construction Codes Advisory Council, shall explore and review the availability and appropriateness of any model energy codes related to the construction of single one- and two-family residential buildings. In consultation with the council, the commissioner shall take steps to adopt the chosen code with all necessary and appropriate amendments.

The commissioner may not adopt all or part of a model energy code relating to the construction of residential buildings without research and analysis that addresses, at a minimum, air quality, building durability, moisture, enforcement, enforceability cost benefit, and liability. The research and analysis must be completed in cooperation with practitioners in residential construction and building science and an affirmative recommendation by the Construction Codes Advisory Council.

History: 2002 c 317 s 3; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 9,61; art 13 s 4

326B.121 STATE BUILDING CODE; APPLICATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Application.** The State Building Code is the standard that applies statewide for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, and repair of buildings and other structures of the type governed by the code. The State Building Code supersedes the building code of any municipality. The State Building Code does not apply to agricultural buildings except with respect to state inspections required or rulemaking authorized by sections 103F.141; 216C.19, subdivision 9; and 326B.36.

Subd. 2. **Municipal enforcement.** (a) If, as of January 1, 2008, a municipality has in effect an ordinance adopting the State Building Code, that municipality must continue to administer and enforce the State Building Code within its jurisdiction. The municipality is prohibited from repealing its ordinance adopting the State Building Code. This paragraph does not apply to municipalities with a population of less than 2,500 according to the last federal census that are located outside of a metropolitan county, as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 4.

(b) If a municipality is not required by paragraph (a) to administer and enforce the State Building Code, the municipality may choose to administer and enforce the State Building Code within its jurisdiction by adopting the code by ordinance.

(c) A municipality must not by ordinance, or through development agreement, require building code provisions regulating components or systems of any structure that are different from any provision of the State Building Code. A municipality may, with the approval of the state building official, adopt an ordinance that is more restrictive than the State Building Code where geological conditions warrant a more restrictive ordinance. A municipality may appeal the disapproval of a more restrictive ordinance to the commissioner. An appeal under this subdivision is subject to the schedule, fee, procedures, cost provisions, and appeal rights set out in section 326B.139.

(d) A city may by ordinance and with permission of the township board extend the administration and enforcement of the code to contiguous unincorporated territory not more than two miles distant from its corporate limits in any direction if the code is not already administered and enforced in the territory. Where two or more noncontiguous cities, which have elected to administer and enforce the code, have boundaries less than four miles apart, each is authorized to enforce the code on its side of a line equidistant between them. Once enforcement authority is extended extraterritorially by ordinance, the authority may continue to be exercised in the designated territory even though another city less than four miles distant later elects to enforce the code. After the extension, the city may enforce the code in the designated area to the same extent as if the property were situated within its corporate limits. Enforcement of the code in an extended area outside a city's corporate limits includes all rules, laws, and ordinances associated with administration of the code.

(e) A city cannot commence administration and enforcement of the code outside of its jurisdiction until it has provided written notice to the commissioner, the county auditor, and the town clerk of each town in which it intends to administer and enforce the code. A public hearing on the proposed administration and enforcement must be held not less than 30 days after the notice has been provided. Administration and enforcement of the code by the city outside of its jurisdiction commences on a date determined by the city that is no less than 90 days nor more than one year after the public hearing.

(f) A municipality may enforce the State Building Code by any means that are convenient and lawful, including entering into contracts with other municipalities under section 471.59 and with qualified individuals. The other municipalities or qualified individuals may be reimbursed by retention or remission of some or all of the building permit fee collected or by other means. If a municipality has no qualified employees of the municipality or other municipalities or qualified

individuals available to carry out inspection and enforcement, the commissioner shall train and designate individuals available to carry out inspection and enforcement. The commissioner may be reimbursed for the inspection by retention or remission of some or all of the building permit fee collected or by other means.

(g) Nothing in this subdivision prohibits a municipality from adopting ordinances relating to zoning, subdivision, or planning unless the ordinance conflicts with a provision of the State Building Code that regulates components or systems of any structure.

Subd. 3. Enforcement by state building official. If the commissioner determines that a municipality that has adopted the State Building Code is not properly administering and enforcing the code, or if the commissioner determines that any municipality that is required by subdivision 1b to enforce any provision of the State Building Code is not properly enforcing that provision, the commissioner may have the administration and enforcement in the involved municipality undertaken by the state building official or by another building official certified by the state. The commissioner shall notify the affected municipality in writing immediately upon making the determination, and the municipality may challenge the determination as a contested case before the commissioner pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act. In carrying out administration and enforcement under this subdivision, the commissioner shall apply any optional provision of the State Building Code adopted by the municipality. A municipality adopting any optional code provision shall notify the state building official within 30 days of its adoption. The commissioner shall determine appropriate fees to be charged for the administration and enforcement service rendered. Any cost to the state arising from the state administration and enforcement of the State Building Code shall be borne by the subject municipality where a fee has been collected by the municipality.

History: 1984 c 544 s 67; 1987 c 312 art 1 s 10 subd 1; 1990 c 391 art 8 s 2; 1994 c 634 art 2 s 5,10; 1999 c 135 s 3; 2001 c 207 s 3; 1Sp2003 c 8 art 1 s 6; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 61; art 5 s 32; art 13 s 4; 2008 c 322 s 3

326B.124 EXEMPTIONS.

The commissioner may exempt a part of a historic building occupied by the state from the state or another building, fire, safety, or other code if the exemption is necessary to preserve the historic or esthetic character of the building or to prevent theft, vandalism, terrorism, or another crime. When the commissioner grants an exemption, the commissioner shall consider providing equivalent protection. A certificate of occupancy may not be denied because of an exemption under this section.

History: 1990 c 572 s 12; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 61; art 13 s 4

326B.127 STATE BUILDING OFFICIAL.

Subdivision 1. **Appointment.** The commissioner shall appoint a state building official who under the direction and supervision of the commissioner shall administer the code.

Subd. 2. **Qualifications.** To be eligible for appointment as state building official an individual must be competent in the field of administration and shall have the experience in building design, construction, and supervision which the commissioner considers necessary.

Subd. 3. **Powers and duties.** The state building official may, with the approval of the commissioner, employ personnel necessary to carry out the inspector's function under sections 326B.101 to 326B.194. The state building official shall distribute without charge a printed or electronic version of the code to each municipality within the state. A printed or electronic version of the code shall be made available to municipalities and interested parties for a fee prescribed by the commissioner. The state building official shall perform other duties in administering the code assigned by the commissioner.

Subd. 4. **Accessibility specialists.** The state building official shall, with the approval of the commissioner, assign three department employees to assist municipalities in complying with section 326B.106, subdivision 9.

Subd. 5. **Interpretative authority.** To achieve uniform and consistent application of the State Building Code, the commissioner has final interpretative authority applicable to all codes adopted as part of the State Building Code except for the Plumbing Code and the Electrical Code. A final interpretative committee composed of seven members, consisting of three building officials, two inspectors from the affected field, and two construction industry representatives, shall review requests for final interpretations relating to that field for which the commissioner has final interpretative authority. The Plumbing Board has final interpretative authority applicable to the State Plumbing Code and shall review requests for final interpretation made to the board that relate to the State Plumbing Code. The Board of Electricity has final interpretative authority applicable to the State Electrical Code and shall review requests for final interpretation made to the board that relate to the State Electrical Code. The Board of High Pressure Piping Systems has final interpretative authority applicable to the State High Pressure Piping Code and shall review requests for final interpretation made to the board that relate to the State High Pressure Piping Code. Except for requests for final interpretations that relate to the State Plumbing Code, the State Electrical Code, and the State High Pressure Piping Code, requests for final interpretation must come from a local or state level building code board of appeals. The commissioner must establish procedures for membership of the final interpretative committees. The appropriate committee shall review the request and make a recommendation to the commissioner for the final interpretation within 30 days of the request. The commissioner must issue a final interpretation within ten business days after the receipt of the recommendation from the final interpretive committee. The Plumbing Board, the Board of Electricity, or the Board of High Pressure Piping Systems shall review a request and issue a final interpretation within 30 days of the request. Any person aggrieved by a final interpretation may appeal the interpretation within 30 days of its issuance by the commissioner or the board in accordance with chapter 14. The final interpretation must be published within ten business days of its issuance and made available to the public. Municipal building officials shall administer all final interpretations issued by the commissioner, the Plumbing Board, the Board of Electricity, or the Board of High Pressure Piping Systems until the final interpretations are considered by the commissioner, the Plumbing Board, the Board of Electricity, or the Board of High Pressure Piping Systems for

adoption as part of the State Building Code, State Plumbing Code, State Electrical Code, and the State High Pressure Piping Code.

History: 1984 c 544 s 68; 1986 c 444; 1991 c 345 art 1 s 66; 1994 c 634 art 2 s 10; 1995 c 254 art 2 s 7; 2001 c 207 s 4; 2007 c 135 art 3 s 1; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 10,61; art 13 s 4

326B.13 APPLICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT.

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.** Subject to this section, the adoption of the code and amendment is subject to the Administrative Procedure Act.

Subd. 2. **Distribution of incorporations by reference.** The commissioner need not publish or distribute those parts of the code which are adopted by reference pursuant to section 14.07, subdivision 4.

Subd. 3. **Filing.** The commissioner shall file one copy of the complete code with the secretary of state, except that all standards referred to in any model or statewide specialty code or any of the modifications of a code need not be filed. All standards referred to in the code must be kept on file and available for inspection in the office of the commissioner.

Subd. 4. **Hearings.** The commissioner shall hold all state hearings and make all determinations regarding any subject matter dealt with in the code including those in which another state agency proposes to adopt or amend rules which are incorporated by reference into the code or whenever the commissioner proposes to incorporate those rules into the State Building Code. In no event may a state agency subsequently authorized to adopt rules involving State Building Code subject matter proceed to adopt the rules without prior consultation with the commissioner.

Subd. 5. **Proposed amendments; hearings.** Any interested person may propose amendments to the code which may be either applicable to all municipalities or, where it is alleged and established that conditions exist within a municipality which are not generally found within other municipalities, amendments may be restricted in application to that municipality. Notice of public hearings on proposed amendments shall be given to the governing bodies of all municipalities in addition to those persons entitled to notice under the Administrative Procedure Act.

Subd. 6. **Adoption.** The commissioner shall approve any proposed amendments deemed by the commissioner to be reasonable in conformity with the policy and purpose of the code and justified under the particular circumstances involved. Upon adoption, a copy of each amendment must be distributed to the governing bodies of all affected municipalities.

Subd. 7. **Investigation and research.** With the approval of the commissioner the state building official shall investigate or provide for investigations, or may accept authenticated reports from authoritative sources, concerning new materials or modes of construction intended for use in the construction of buildings or structures, and shall propose amendments to the code setting forth the conditions under which the new materials or modes may be used.

Subd. 8. **Effective date of rules.** A rule to adopt or amend the State Building Code is effective 180 days after the filing of the rule with the secretary of state under section 14.16 or 14.26. The rule may provide for a later effective date. The rule may provide for an earlier effective date if the commissioner or board proposing the rule finds that an earlier effective date is necessary to protect public health and safety after considering, among other things, the need for time for training of individuals to comply with and enforce the rule.

History: 1984 c 544 s 69; 1985 c 248 s 8; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 312 art 1 s 10 subd 1; 1994 c 634 art 2 s 10; 1999 c 135 s 4; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 11,61; art 13 s 4; 2008 c 337 s 1

326B.133 BUILDING OFFICIALS.

Subdivision 1. **Designation.** Each municipality shall designate a building official to administer the code. A municipality may designate no more than one building official responsible for code administration defined by each certification category established in rule. Two or more municipalities may combine in the designation of a building official for the purpose of administering the provisions of the code within their communities. In those municipalities for which no building officials have been designated, the state building official may use whichever state employees are necessary to perform the duties of the building official until the municipality makes a temporary or permanent designation. All costs incurred by virtue of these services rendered by state employees must be borne by the involved municipality and receipts arising from these services must be paid to the commissioner.

Subd. 2. **Qualifications.** A building official, to be eligible for designation, must be certified and have the experience in design, construction, and supervision which the commissioner deems necessary and must be generally informed on the quality and strength of building materials, accepted building construction requirements, and the nature of equipment and needs conducive to the safety, comfort, and convenience of building occupants. No person may be designated as a building official for a municipality unless the commissioner determines that the official is qualified as provided in subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. **Certification.** The commissioner shall by rule establish certification criteria as proof of qualification pursuant to subdivision 2. The commissioner may:

(1) develop and administer written and practical examinations to determine if a person is qualified pursuant to subdivision 2 to be a building official;

(2) accept documentation of successful completion of testing programs developed and administered by nationally recognized testing agencies, as proof of qualification pursuant to subdivision 2; or

(3) determine qualifications by satisfactory completion of clause (2) and a mandatory training program developed or approved by the commissioner.

Upon a determination of qualification under clause (1), (2), or (3), the commissioner shall issue a certificate to the building official stating that the official is certified. Each person applying for examination and certification pursuant to this section shall pay a nonrefundable fee of \$70. The commissioner or a designee may establish categories of certification that will recognize the varying complexities of code enforcement in the municipalities within the state. The commissioner shall provide educational programs designed to train and assist building officials in carrying out their responsibilities.

Subd. 4. **Duties.** Building officials shall, in the municipality for which they are designated, be responsible for all aspects of code administration for which they are certified, including the issuance of all building permits and the inspection of all manufactured home installations. The commissioner may direct a municipality with a building official to perform services for another municipality, and in that event the municipality being served shall pay the municipality rendering the services the reasonable costs of the services. The costs may be subject to approval by the commissioner.

Subd. 5. **Grounds.** In addition to the grounds set forth in section 326B.082, subdivision 11, the commissioner may deny, suspend, limit, place conditions on, or revoke a certificate, or may censure an applicant or individual holding a certificate, if the applicant or individual:

(1) violates a provision of sections 326B.101 to 326B.194 or a rule adopted under those sections; or

(2) engages in fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation while performing the duties of a certified building official.

Nothing in this subdivision limits or otherwise affects the authority of a municipality to dismiss or suspend a building official at its discretion, except as otherwise provided for by law.

Subd. 6. **Action against unlicensed persons.** The commissioner may take any administrative action provided under section 326B.082, against an individual required to be certified under subdivision 3, based upon conduct that would provide grounds for action against a certificate holder under this section.

Subd. 7. **Vacancies.** In the event that a designated building official position is vacant within a municipality, that municipality shall designate a certified building official to fill the vacancy as soon as possible. The commissioner must be notified of any vacancy or designation in writing within 15 days. If the municipality fails to designate a certified building official within 15 days of the occurrence of the vacancy, the state building official may provide state employees to serve that function as provided in subdivision 1 until the municipality makes a temporary or permanent designation. Municipalities must not issue permits without a designated certified building official.

Subd. 8. **Continuing education.** Subject to sections 326B.101 to 326B.194, the commissioner may by rule establish or approve continuing education programs for certified

building officials dealing with matters of building code administration, inspection, and enforcement.

Each person certified as a building official for the state must satisfactorily complete applicable educational programs established or approved by the commissioner to retain certification.

Subd. 9. **Renewal.** (a) Subject to sections 326B.101 to 326B.194, the commissioner of labor and industry may by rule adopt standards dealing with renewal requirements.

(b) If the commissioner has not issued a notice of denial of application for a certificate holder and if the certificate holder has properly and timely filed a fully completed renewal application, then the certificate holder may continue to engage in building official activities whether or not the renewed certificate has been received. Applications must be made on a form approved by the commissioner. Each application for renewal must be fully completed, and be accompanied by proof of the satisfactory completion of minimum continuing education requirements and the certification renewal fee established by the commissioner. Applications are timely if received prior to the expiration of the most recently issued certificate. An application for renewal that does not contain all of the information requested is an incomplete application and will not be accepted.

Subd. 10. **Expiration.** All certificates expire at 11:59:59 p.m. central time on the date of expiration if not properly renewed in accordance with subdivision 9, paragraph (b).

Subd. 11. **Failure to renew.** An individual who has failed to make a timely application for renewal of a certificate is not certified and must not serve as the designated building official for any municipality until a renewed certificate has been issued by the commissioner.

History: 1984 c 544 s 70; 1984 c 578 s 1; 1984 c 655 art 2 s 13 subd 1; 1Sp1985 c 17 s 6; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 613 s 16; 1995 c 254 art 2 s 8-11; 1998 c 359 s 11,12; 1Sp2001 c 10 art 2 s 30; 2002 c 220 art 10 s 30,31; 2007 c 135 art 2 s 3; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 61; art 13 s 4; 2008 c 337 s 63

326B.135 CONSTRUCTION CODE INSPECTORS.

Subdivision 1. **Competency criteria.** The commissioner of labor and industry shall adopt rules establishing required competency criteria for individuals serving as construction code inspectors. For the purpose of this section, “construction code inspectors” means building inspectors, mechanical inspectors, plumbing inspectors, and combination inspectors under the supervision of the building official. Required competency criteria shall be relevant to the building, mechanical, and plumbing codes as adopted in Minnesota.

Subd. 2. **Continuing education.** The commissioner of labor and industry shall adopt rules establishing or approving education programs for construction inspectors related to construction inspection and administration of the State Building Code. Each construction code inspector must

satisfactorily complete continuing education requirements as established in rule by the commissioner.

Subd. 3. **Exemption.** A person holding current certification as a building official under section 326B.133 is exempt from this section.

Subd. 4. **Effective date.** Effective January 1, 2008, all construction inspectors hired on or after January 1, 2008, shall, within one year of hire, be in compliance with the competency criteria established according to subdivision 1.

History: 2006 c 202 s 1; 2008 c 337 s 64

326B.136 CERTAIN INSPECTIONS.

The state building official may, upon an application setting forth a set of plans and specifications that will be used in more than one municipality to acquire building permits, review and approve the application for the construction or erection of any building or structure designed to provide dwelling space for no more than two families if the set of plans meets the requirements of the State Building Code. All costs incurred by the state building official by virtue of the examination of the set of plans and specifications must be paid by the applicant. A building official shall issue a building permit upon application and presentation to the official of a set of plans and specifications bearing the approval of the state building official if the requirements of all other local ordinances are satisfied.

History: 1984 c 544 s 71; 1986 c 444; 1994 c 634 art 2 s 6,10; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 61; art 13 s 4

326B.139 APPEALS.

A person aggrieved by the final decision of any municipality as to the application of the code, including any rules adopted under sections 471.465 to 471.469, may, within 180 days of the decision, appeal to the commissioner. Appellant shall submit a nonrefundable fee of \$70, payable to the commissioner, with the request for appeal. An appeal must be heard as a contested case under chapter 14. The commissioner shall submit written findings to the parties. The party not prevailing shall pay the costs of the contested case hearing, including fees charged by the Office of Administrative Hearings and the expense of transcript preparation. Costs under this section do not include attorney fees. Any person aggrieved by a ruling of the commissioner may appeal in accordance with chapter 14. For the purpose of this section “any person aggrieved” includes the Council on Disability. No fee or costs shall be required when the council on disability is the appellant.

History: 1984 c 544 s 72; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 354 s 4; 1988 c 613 s 17; 1995 c 254 art 2 s 12; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 61; art 13 s 4

326B.142 CERTAIN PERMITS.

Building permits or certificates of occupancy validly issued before July 1, 1972, regarding buildings or structures being constructed or altered according to the permits or certificates, are valid after that date. The construction may be completed according to the building permit, unless the building official determines that life or property is in jeopardy.

History: 1984 c 544 s 73; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 61; art 13 s 4

326B.145 ANNUAL REPORT.

Beginning with the first report filed by June 30, 2003, each municipality shall annually report by June 30 to the department, in a format prescribed by the department, all construction and development-related fees collected by the municipality from developers, builders, and subcontractors if the cumulative fees collected exceeded \$5,000 in the reporting year. The report must include:

- (1) the number and valuation of units for which fees were paid;
- (2) the amount of building permit fees, plan review fees, administrative fees, engineering fees, infrastructure fees, and other construction and development-related fees; and
- (3) the expenses associated with the municipal activities for which fees were collected.

History: 2001 c 207 s 6; 2003 c 6 s 1; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 61; art 13 s 4

326B.148 SURCHARGE.

Subdivision 1. **Computation.** To defray the costs of administering sections 326B.101 to 326B.194, a surcharge is imposed on all permits issued by municipalities in connection with the construction of or addition or alteration to buildings and equipment or appurtenances after June 30, 1971. The commissioner may use any surplus in surcharge receipts to award grants for code research and development and education.

If the fee for the permit issued is fixed in amount the surcharge is equivalent to one-half mill (.0005) of the fee or 50 cents, whichever amount is greater. For all other permits, the surcharge is as follows:

- (1) if the valuation of the structure, addition, or alteration is \$1,000,000 or less, the surcharge is equivalent to one-half mill (.0005) of the valuation of the structure, addition, or alteration;
- (2) if the valuation is greater than \$1,000,000, the surcharge is \$500 plus two-fifths mill (.0004) of the value between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000;
- (3) if the valuation is greater than \$2,000,000, the surcharge is \$900 plus three-tenths mill (.0003) of the value between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000;

(4) if the valuation is greater than \$3,000,000, the surcharge is \$1,200 plus one-fifth mill (.0002) of the value between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000;

(5) if the valuation is greater than \$4,000,000, the surcharge is \$1,400 plus one-tenth mill (.0001) of the value between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000; and

(6) if the valuation exceeds \$5,000,000, the surcharge is \$1,500 plus one-twentieth mill (.00005) of the value that exceeds \$5,000,000.

Subd. 2. Collection and reports. All permit surcharges must be collected by each municipality and a portion of them remitted to the state. Each municipality having a population greater than 20,000 people shall prepare and submit to the commissioner once a month a report of fees and surcharges on fees collected during the previous month but shall retain the greater of two percent or that amount collected up to \$25 to apply against the administrative expenses the municipality incurs in collecting the surcharges. All other municipalities shall submit the report and surcharges on fees once a quarter but shall retain the greater of four percent or that amount collected up to \$25 to apply against the administrative expenses the municipalities incur in collecting the surcharges. The report, which must be in a form prescribed by the commissioner, must be submitted together with a remittance covering the surcharges collected by the 15th day following the month or quarter in which the surcharges are collected.

Subd. 3. Revenue to equal costs. Revenue received from the surcharge imposed in subdivision 1 should approximately equal the cost, including the overhead cost, of administering sections 326B.101 to 326B.194. By November 30 each year, the commissioner must report to the commissioner of finance and to the legislature on changes in the surcharge imposed in subdivision 1 needed to comply with this policy. In making this report, the commissioner must assume that the services associated with administering sections 326B.101 to 326B.194 will continue to be provided at the same level provided during the fiscal year in which the report is made.

History: 1984 c 544 s 75; 1Sp1985 c 13 s 127; 1989 c 303 s 1; 1989 c 335 art 4 s 11; 1991 c 2 art 7 s 5; 1994 c 634 art 2 s 7; 1995 c 254 art 2 s 13; 1997 c 202 art 2 s 26; 1Sp2001 c 10 art 2 s 31; 2002 c 317 s 2; 2007 c 135 art 2 s 5; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 13,61; art 13 s 4

326B.151 PERMIT FEES, TO WHOM APPLICABLE.

If a municipality is enforcing the State Building Code, the municipality's building official shall administer and enforce the State Building Code with respect to all subject structures constructed within the municipality's jurisdiction, including all buildings constructed by municipalities other than the state and the University of Minnesota. These governmental bodies shall pay the building permit fees and surcharges that the inspecting municipality customarily imposes for its administration and enforcement of the code.

History: 1984 c 544 s 76; 1987 c 387 s 4; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 61; art 13 s 4; 2008 c 322 s 4

326B.16 ENFORCEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR DISABLED PERSONS.

A statutory or home rule charter city that does not have in effect an ordinance adopting the State Building Code is responsible for enforcement in the city of the State Building Code's requirements for disabled persons. In all other areas where there is no ordinance in effect adopting the State Building Code, the county is responsible for enforcement of the State Building Code's requirements for disabled persons.

History: 1998 c 359 s 14; 2005 c 56 s 1; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 16,61; art 13 s 4; 2008 c 322 s 5

ELEVATORS

326B.163 DEFINITIONS; ELEVATORS.

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.** For the purposes of sections 326B.106 and 326B.163 to 326B.187, the terms defined in this section shall have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Passenger or freight elevator.** “Passenger or freight elevator” means all elevators except those that comply with the safety rules of the department relating to construction and installation and that have automatic operation or continuous pressure operation.

Subd. 3. **Automatic operation.** Automatic operation shall mean operation wherein the starting of the elevator car is effected in response to momentary actuation of operating devices at the landing or of operating devices in the car identified with the landings, or both, or in response to an automatic starting mechanism and wherein the car is stopped automatically at the landings.

Subd. 4. **Continuous pressure operation.** Continuous pressure operation shall mean operation by means of buttons or switches in the car and at the landing, any one of which may be used to control the movement of the car as long as the button or switch is manually maintained in the actuating position.

Subd. 5. **Elevator.** As used in this chapter, “elevator” means moving walks and vertical transportation devices such as escalators, passenger elevators, freight elevators, dumbwaiters, hand-powered elevators, endless belt lifts, and wheelchair platform lifts, but does not include external temporary material lifts or temporary construction personnel elevators at sites of construction of new or remodeled buildings.

Subd. 6. **Municipality.** “Municipality,” as used in sections 326B.163 to 326B.187, means a city, county, or town meeting the requirements of section 368.01, subdivision 1.

Subd. 7. **Elevator inspection.** “Elevator inspection” means an examination of elevator installations, repairs, alterations, removal, and construction for compliance with the State Building Code that may include witnessing tests performed on elevators by elevator personnel, performing tests on elevators, or an audit of records related to routine and periodic maintenance and testing, or any combination thereof when performed by the department or a municipality authorized to perform such inspections.

Subd. 8. **Elevator inspector.** “Elevator inspector” means an individual who meets the requirements established pursuant to section 326B.187, clause (1), who is performing elevator inspections for the department or a municipality authorized to perform such inspections.

History: 1955 c 561 s 1; Ex1967 c 1 s 6; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1989 c 303 s 5,6; 1995 c 166 s 5,6,17; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 17-20, 61; art 13 s 4

326B.166 ELEVATOR INSPECTION AND REPORTING.

Subdivision 1. **Elevator available for inspection.** A person that owns or controls a building or other structure housing an elevator that is subject to inspection by the department, shall, upon request, provide access at a reasonable hour to the elevator for purposes of inspection.

Subd. 2. **Persons required to report.** The following persons shall report the information specified in subdivision 3 to the commissioner by January 1, 2008:

(a) any person that, between August 1, 2005, and July 31, 2007, has provided service, alteration, repair, or maintenance to any elevator located in Minnesota;

(b) any person that, between August 1, 2005, and July 31, 2007, has entered into an agreement to provide service, alteration, repair, or maintenance to any elevator located in Minnesota;

(c) any person that owns or controls an elevator located in Minnesota that, between August 1, 2005, and July 31, 2007, has not received service, alteration, repair, or maintenance on the elevator; or

(d) any person that owns or controls an elevator located in Minnesota that, between August 1, 2005, and July 31, 2007, has not entered into an agreement to receive service, alteration, repair, or maintenance on the elevator.

Subd. 3. **Elevator location, type, and installation date.** On a form prescribed by the commissioner, the persons required to report pursuant to subdivision 2 shall provide the following:

(a) the location of each elevator;

(b) the type of each elevator; and

(c) the date the elevator was installed.

Subd. 4. **Definition.** As used in this section, "elevator" is as defined in section 326B.163, subdivision 5.

History: 1989 c 303 s 4; 1995 c 166 s 17; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 21,61; art 13 s 4

326B.169 ELEVATOR OPERATORS.

The owner, manager, or lessee of any building in which there is installed a passenger or freight elevator, as hereinafter defined, shall designate a competent person or competent persons regularly to operate such elevator; provided, however, that any such owner, manager or lessee may arrange with one or more tenants of such building to designate one or more of their employees regularly to operate such elevator. No person not so designated shall operate any such

elevator and no person shall employ or permit a person not so designated to operate any such elevator. The foregoing prohibitions shall not apply during any period of time when any such elevator is being constructed, installed, inspected, repaired or maintained.

History: 1955 c 561 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1995 c 166 s 17; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 61; art 13 s 4

326B.172 LICENSING AUTHORITIES.

Any municipality may by ordinance establish a licensing authority with jurisdiction over all passenger and freight elevators within such municipality, fix the initial and renewal fee for, and the period of duration of, licenses to operate such elevators, and setting forth the requirements for applicants for and the terms and conditions of licenses to operate such elevators.

History: 1955 c 561 s 2; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7; 1995 c 166 s 7,17; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 61; art 13 s 4

326B.175 ELEVATORS, ENTRANCES SEALED.

It shall be the duty of the department and the licensing authority of any municipality which adopts any such ordinance whenever it finds any such elevator under its jurisdiction in use in violation of any provision of sections 326B.163 to 326B.178 to seal the entrances of such elevator and attach a notice forbidding the use of such elevator until the provisions thereof are complied with.

History: 1955 c 561 s 3; Ex1967 c 1 s 6; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7; 1995 c 166 s 8,17; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 22, 61; art 13 s 4

326B.178 VIOLATIONS, PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Removal of seal.** No person, firm, or corporation may remove any seal or notice forbidding the use of an elevator, except by authority of the department or the licensing authority having jurisdiction over the elevator, or operate an elevator after a notice has been attached forbidding its use, unless the notice has been removed by authority of the department or the licensing authority having jurisdiction over the elevator.

Subd. 2. **False certification.** No inspector, or other party authorized by this section or by rule to inspect elevators, may falsely certify the safety of an elevator, or grant a license or permit contrary to any provision of this chapter.

Subd. 3. **Minimum requirements.** No person, firm, or corporation may construct, install, alter, remove, or repair an elevator that does not meet the minimum requirements of this chapter, adopted rules, or national codes adopted by rule. Notwithstanding any provision of rule or national code adopted by rule to the contrary, however, a stairway chair lift that is not hardwired to the building's electrical system, but is instead plugged into an electrical outlet, may be installed in a private residence for the use of its occupants.

Subd. 4. **Penalties.** The commissioner shall administer sections 326B.163 to 326B.191. In addition to the remedies provided for violations of this chapter, the commissioner may impose a penalty of up to \$10,000 for a violation of any provision of sections 326B.163 to 326B.191.

History: 1955 c 561 s 4; Ex1967 c 1 s 6; 1989 c 303 s 7; 1995 c 166 s 9-11,17; 1999 c 185 s 2; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 23,24,61; art 13 s 4

326B.181 LICENSES FOR OPERATORS.

In the event an operator is employed to operate an automatic elevator or continuous pressure elevator as provided in sections 326B.163 to 326B.178, such operator shall be duly licensed as provided in sections 326B.163 to 326B.178.

History: 1955 c 561 s 5; 1995 c 166 s 17; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 61; art 13 s 4

326B.184 FEES FOR LICENSURE AND PERMIT.

Subdivision 1. **Permits.** No person may construct, install, alter, or remove an elevator without first filing an application for a permit with the department or a municipality authorized by subdivision 4 to inspect elevators.

Subd. 2. **Annual operating permit.** No person may operate an elevator without first obtaining an annual operating permit from the department or a municipality authorized by subdivision 4 to issue annual operating permits. A \$100 annual operating permit fee must be paid to the department for each annual operating permit issued by the department, except that the original annual operating permit must be included in the permit fee for the initial installation of the elevator. Annual operating permits must be issued at 12-month intervals from the date of the initial annual operating permit. For each subsequent year, an owner must be granted an annual operating permit for the elevator upon the owner's or owner's agent's submission of a form prescribed by the commissioner and payment of the \$100 fee. Each form must include the location of the elevator, the results of any periodic test required by the code, and any other criteria established by rule. An annual operating permit may be revoked by the commissioner upon an audit of the periodic testing results submitted with the application or a failure to comply with elevator code requirements, inspections, or any other law related to elevators.

Subd. 3. **Contractor licenses.** The commissioner may establish criteria for the qualifications of elevator contractors and issue licenses based upon proof of the applicant's qualifications.

Subd. 4. **Permissive municipal regulation.** A municipality may conduct a system of elevator inspection in conformity with this chapter, State Building Code requirements, and adopted rules that includes the inspection of elevator installation, repair, alteration, and removal, construction, routine and periodic inspection and testing of existing elevators, and the issuance of annual operating permits. The municipality shall employ inspectors meeting the minimum requirements established by Minnesota Rules to perform the inspections and to witness the tests. A municipality may establish and retain its own fees for inspection of elevators and related devices in its jurisdiction. A municipality may establish and retain its own fees for issuance of

annual operating permits for elevators in its jurisdiction. A municipality may not adopt standards that do not conform to the uniform standards prescribed by the department.

If the commissioner determines that a municipality is not properly administering and enforcing the law, rules, and codes, the commissioner shall have the inspection, administration, and enforcement undertaken by a qualified inspector employed by the department.

History: 1989 c 303 s 8; 1995 c 166 s 12,13,17; 1997 c 206 s 9; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 25,61; art 13 s 4

326B.187 RULES.

The commissioner may adopt rules for the following purposes:

(1) to establish minimum qualifications for elevator inspectors that must include possession of a current elevator constructor electrician's license issued by the department and proof of successful completion of the national elevator industry education program examination or equivalent experience;

(2) to establish minimum qualifications for limited elevator inspectors;

(3) to establish criteria for the qualifications of elevator contractors;

(4) to establish elevator standards under sections 326B.106, subdivisions 1 and 3, and 326B.13;

(5) to establish procedures for appeals of decisions of the commissioner under chapter 14 and procedures allowing the commissioner, before issuing a decision, to seek advice from the elevator trade, building owners or managers, and others knowledgeable in the installation, construction, and repair of elevators; and

(6) to establish requirements for the registration of all elevators.

History: 1989 c 303 s 9; 1995 c 166 s 14,17; 1996 c 305 art 3 s 1; 1999 c 250 art 3 s 3; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 26,61; art 13 s 4

326B.191 CONFLICT OF LAWS.

Nothing in sections 326B.163 to 326B.191 supersedes the Minnesota Electrical Act in chapter 326.

History: 1995 c 166 s 15,17; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 61; art 13 s 4

INTERSTATE BUILDING COMPACT

326B.194 INTERSTATE COMPACT ON INDUSTRIALIZED/MODULAR BUILDINGS.

The state of Minnesota ratifies and approves the following compact:

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON INDUSTRIALIZED/MODULAR BUILDINGS

ARTICLE I

FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS OF POLICY

(1) The compacting states find that:

(a) Industrialized/modular buildings are constructed in factories in the various states and are a growing segment of the nation's affordable housing and commercial building stock.

(b) The regulation of industrialized/modular buildings varies from state to state and locality to locality, which creates confusion and burdens state and local building officials and the industrialized/modular building industry.

(c) Regulation by multiple jurisdictions imposes additional costs, which are ultimately borne by the owners and users of industrialized/modular buildings, restricts market access and discourages the development and incorporation of new technologies.

(2) It is the policy of each of the compacting states to:

(a) Provide the states which regulate the design and construction of industrialized/modular buildings with a program to coordinate and uniformly adopt and administer the states' rules and regulations for such buildings, all in a manner to assure interstate reciprocity.

(b) Provide to the United States Congress assurances that would preclude the need for a voluntary preemptive federal regulatory system for modular housing, as outlined in Section 572 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987, including development of model standards for modular housing construction, such that design and performance will insure quality, durability and safety; will be in accordance with life-cycle cost-effective energy conservation standards; all to promote the lowest total construction and operating costs over the life of such housing.

ARTICLE II

DEFINITIONS

As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Commission" means the Interstate Industrialized/Modular Buildings Commission.

(2) “Industrialized/modular building” means any building which is of closed construction, i.e. constructed in such a manner that concealed parts or processes of manufacture cannot be inspected at the site, without disassembly, damage or destruction, and which is made or assembled in manufacturing facilities, off the building site, for installation, or assembly and installation, on the building site. “Industrialized/modular building” includes, but is not limited to, modular housing which is factory-built single-family and multifamily housing (including closed wall panelized housing) and other modular, nonresidential buildings. “Industrialized/modular building” does not include any structure subject to the requirements of the National Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974.

(3) “Interim reciprocal agreement” means a formal reciprocity agreement between a noncompacting state wherein the noncompacting state agrees that labels evidencing compliance with the model rules and regulations for industrialized/modular buildings, as authorized in Article VIII, section (9), shall be accepted by the state and its subdivisions to permit installation and use of industrialized/modular buildings. Further, the noncompacting state agrees that by legislation or regulation, and appropriate enforcement by uniform administrative procedures, the noncompacting state requires all industrialized/modular building manufacturers within that state to comply with the model rules and regulations for industrialized/modular buildings.

(4) “State” means a state of the United States, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(5) “Uniform administrative procedures” means the procedures adopted by the commission (after consideration of any recommendations from the rules development committee) which state and local officials, and other parties, in one state, will utilize to assure state and local officials, and other parties, in other states, of the substantial compliance of industrialized/modular building construction with the construction standard of requirements of such other states; to assess the adequacy of building systems; and to verify and assure the competency and performance of evaluation and inspection agencies.

(6) “Model rules and regulations for industrialized/modular buildings” means the construction standards adopted by the commission (after consideration of any recommendations from the rules development committee) which govern the design, manufacture, handling, storage, delivery and installation of industrialized/modular buildings and building components. The construction standards and any amendments thereof shall conform insofar as practicable to model building codes and referenced standards generally accepted and in use throughout the United States.

ARTICLE III

CREATION OF COMMISSION

The compacting states hereby create the Interstate Industrialized/Modular Buildings Commission, hereinafter called commission. Said commission shall be a body corporate of each compacting state and an agency thereof. The commission shall have all the powers and duties set

forth herein and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective legislatures of the compacting states.

ARTICLE IV

SELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS

The commission shall be selected as follows. As each state becomes a compacting state, one resident shall be appointed as commissioner. The commissioner shall be selected by the governor of the compacting state, being designated from the state agency charged with regulating industrialized/modular buildings or, if such state agency does not exist, being designated from among those building officials with the most appropriate responsibilities in the state. The commissioner may designate another official as an alternate to act on behalf of the commissioner at commission meetings which the commissioner is unable to attend.

Each state commissioner shall be appointed, suspended, or removed and shall serve subject to and in accordance with the laws of the state which said commissioner represents; and each vacancy occurring shall be filled in accordance with the laws of the state wherein the vacancy exists.

For every three state commissioners that have been appointed in the manner described, those state commissioners shall select one additional commissioner who shall be a representative of manufacturers of residential- or commercial-use industrialized/modular buildings. For every six state commissioners that have been appointed in the manner described, the state commissioners shall select one additional commissioner who shall be a representative of consumers of industrialized/modular buildings. In the event states withdraw from the compact or, for any other reason, the number of state commissioners is reduced, the state commissioners shall remove the last added representative commissioner as necessary to maintain the ratio of state commissioners to representative commissioners described herein.

Upon a majority vote of the state commissioners, the state commissioners may remove, fill a vacancy created by, or replace any representative commissioner, provided that any replacement is made from the same representative group and the ratio described herein is maintained. Unless provided otherwise, the representative commissioners have the same authority and responsibility as the state commissioners.

In addition, the commission may have as a member one commissioner representing the United States government if federal law authorizes such representation. Such commissioner shall not vote on matters before the commission. Such commissioner shall be appointed by the President of the United States, or in such other manner as may be provided by Congress.

ARTICLE V

VOTING

Each commissioner (except the commissioner representing the United States government) shall be entitled to one vote on the commission. A majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Any business transacted at any meeting of the commission must be by affirmative vote of a majority of the quorum present and voting.

ARTICLE VI

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

The commission shall elect annually, from among its members, a chairman, a vice chairman and a treasurer. The commission shall also select a secretariat, which shall provide an individual who shall serve as secretary of the commission. The commission shall fix and determine the duties and compensation of the secretariat. The commissioners shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses from the funds of the commission.

The commission shall adopt a seal.

The commission shall adopt bylaws, rules, and regulations for the conduct of its business, and shall have the power to amend and rescind these bylaws, rules, and regulations.

The commission shall establish and maintain an office at the same location as the office maintained by the secretariat for the transaction of its business and may meet at any time, but in any event must meet at least once a year. The chairman may call additional meetings and upon the request of a majority of the commissioners of three or more of the compacting states shall call an additional meeting.

The commission annually shall make the governor and legislature of each compacting state a report covering its activities for the preceding year. Any donation or grant accepted by the commission or services borrowed shall be reported in the annual report of the commission and shall include the nature, amount and conditions, if any, of the donation, gift, grant or services borrowed and the identity of the donor or lender. The commission may make additional reports as it may deem desirable.

ARTICLE VII

COMMITTEES

The commission will establish such committees as it deems necessary, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) An executive committee which functions when the full commission is not meeting, as provided in the bylaws of the commission. The executive committee will ensure that proper procedures are followed in implementing the commission's programs and in carrying out the activities of the compact. The executive committee shall be elected by vote of the commission. It shall be comprised of at least three and no more than nine commissioners, selected from the state commissioners and one member of the industry commissioners and one member of the consumer commissioners.

(2) A rules development committee appointed by the commission. The committee shall be consensus-based and consist of not less than seven nor more than 21 members. Committee members will include state building regulatory officials; manufacturers of industrialized/modular buildings; private, third-party inspection agencies; and consumers. This committee may recommend procedures which state and local officials, and other parties, in one state, may utilize to assure state and local officials, and other parties, in other states, of the substantial compliance of industrialized/modular building construction with the construction standard requirements of such other states; to assess the adequacy of building systems; and to verify and assure the competency and performance of evaluation and inspection agencies. This committee may also recommend construction standards for the design, manufacture, handling, storage, delivery and installation of industrialized/modular buildings and building components. The committee will submit its recommendations to the commission, for the commission's consideration in adopting and amending the uniform administrative procedures and the model rules and regulations for industrialized/modular buildings. The committee may also review the regulatory programs of the compacting states to determine whether those programs are consistent with the uniform administrative procedures or the model rules and regulations for industrialized/modular buildings and may make recommendations concerning the states' programs to the commission. In carrying out its functions, the rules committee may conduct public hearings and otherwise solicit public input and comment.

(3) Any other advisory, coordinating or technical committees, membership on which may include private persons, public officials, associations or organizations. Such committees may consider any matter of concern to the commission.

(4) Such additional committees as the commission's bylaws may provide.

ARTICLE VIII

POWER AND AUTHORITY

In addition to the powers conferred elsewhere in this compact, the commission shall have power to:

(1) Collect, analyze and disseminate information relating to industrialized/modular buildings.

(2) Undertake studies of existing laws, codes, rules and regulations, and administrative practices of the states relating to industrialized/modular buildings.

(3) Assist and support committees and organizations which promulgate, maintain and update model codes or recommendations for uniform administrative procedures or model rules and regulations for industrialized/modular buildings.

(4) Adopt and amend uniform administrative procedures and model rules and regulations for industrialized/modular buildings.

(5) Make recommendations to compacting states for the purpose of bringing such states' laws, codes, rules and regulations and administrative practices into conformance with the uniform administrative procedures or the model rules and regulations for industrialized/modular buildings, provided that such recommendations shall be made to the appropriate state agency with due consideration for the desirability of uniformity while also giving appropriate consideration to special circumstances which may justify variations necessary to meet unique local conditions.

(6) Assist and support the compacting states with monitoring of plan review programs and inspection programs, which will assure that the compacting states have the benefit of uniform industrialized/modular building plan review and inspection programs.

(7) Assist and support organizations which train state and local government and other program personnel in the use of uniform industrialized/modular building plan review and inspection programs.

(8) Encourage and promote coordination of state regulatory action relating to manufacturers, public or private inspection programs.

(9) Create and sell labels to be affixed to industrialized/modular building units, constructed in or regulated by compacting states, where such labels will evidence compliance with the model rules and regulations for industrialized/modular buildings, enforced in accordance with the uniform administrative procedures. The commission may use receipts from the sale of labels to help defray the operating expenses of the commission.

(10) Assist and support compacting states' investigations into and resolutions of consumer complaints which relate to industrialized/modular buildings constructed in one compacting state and sited in another compacting state.

(11) Borrow, accept or contract for the services of personnel from any state or the United States or any subdivision or agency thereof, from any interstate agency, or from any institution, association, person, firm or corporation.

(12) Accept for any of its purposes and functions under this compact any and all donations, and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services (conditional or otherwise) from any state or the United States or any subdivision or agency thereof, from any interstate agency, or from any institution, person, firm or corporation, and may receive, utilize and dispose of the same.

(13) Establish and maintain such facilities as may be necessary for the transacting of its business. The commission may acquire, hold, and convey real and personal property and any interest therein.

(14) Enter into contracts and agreements, including but not limited to, interim reciprocal agreements with noncompacting states.

ARTICLE IX

FINANCE

The commission shall submit to the governor or designated officer or officers of each compacting state a budget of its estimated expenditures for such period as may be required by the laws of that state for presentation to the legislature thereof.

Each of the commission's budgets of estimated expenditures shall contain specific recommendations of the amounts to be appropriated by each of the compacting states. The total amount of appropriations requested under any such budget shall be apportioned among the compacting states as follows: one-half in equal shares; one-fourth among the compacting states in accordance with the ratio of their populations to the total population of the compacting states, based on the last decennial federal census; and one-fourth among the compacting states in accordance with the ratio of industrialized/modular building units manufactured in each state to the total of all units manufactured in all of the compacting states.

The commission shall not pledge the credit of any compacting state. The commission may meet any of its obligations in whole or in part with funds available to it by donations, grants, or sale of labels: provided that the commission takes specific action setting aside such funds prior to incurring any obligation to be met in whole or in part in such manner. Except where the commission makes use of funds available to it by donations, grants or sale of labels, the commission shall not incur any obligation prior to the allotment of funds by the compacting states adequate to meet the same.

The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. All receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the commission.

The accounts of the commission shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection by duly constituted officers of the compacting states and any person authorized by the commission.

Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to prevent commission compliance relating to audit or inspection of accounts by or on behalf of any government contributing to the support of the commission.

ARTICLE X

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND WITHDRAWAL

This compact shall enter into force when enacted into law by any three states. Thereafter, this compact shall become effective as to any other state upon its enactment thereof. The commission shall arrange for notification of all compacting states whenever there is a new enactment of the compact.

Any compacting state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. No withdrawal shall affect any liability already incurred by or chargeable to a compacting state prior to the time of such withdrawal.

ARTICLE XI

RECIPROCITY

If the commission determines that the standards for industrialized/modular buildings prescribed by statute, rule or regulation of compacting state are at least equal to the commission's model rules and regulations for industrialized/modular buildings, and that such state standards are enforced by the compacting state in accordance with the uniform administrative procedures, industrialized/modular buildings approved by such a compacting state shall be deemed to have been approved by all the compacting states for placement in those states in accordance with procedures prescribed by the commission.

ARTICLE XII

EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS AND JURISDICTION

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to:

- (1) Withdraw or limit the jurisdiction of any state or local court or administrative officer or body with respect to any person, corporation or other entity or subject matter, except to the extent that such jurisdiction pursuant to this compact, is expressly conferred upon another agency or body.
- (2) Supersede or limit the jurisdiction of any court of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII

CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstances is held invalid, the

validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state participating therein, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining party states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

History: 1990 c 458 s 2; 1995 c 254 art 4 s 1; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 61; art 13 s 4

MECHANICAL BOND

326B.197 BOND REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN CONTRACTORS.

(a) A person contracting to do gas, heating, ventilation, cooling, air conditioning, fuel burning, or refrigeration work must give bond to the state in the amount of \$25,000 for all work entered into within the state. The bond must be for the benefit of persons suffering financial loss by reason of the contractor's failure to comply with the requirements of the State Mechanical Code. A bond given to the state must be filed with the commissioner of labor and industry and is in lieu of all other bonds to any political subdivision required for work covered by this section. The bond must be written by a corporate surety licensed to do business in the state.

(b) The commissioner of labor and industry may charge each person giving bond under this section an annual bond filing fee of \$15.

History: 1Sp2003 c 1 art 2 s 83; 2007 c 135 art 4 s 9; 2007 c 140 art 4 s 28,61; art 13 s 4