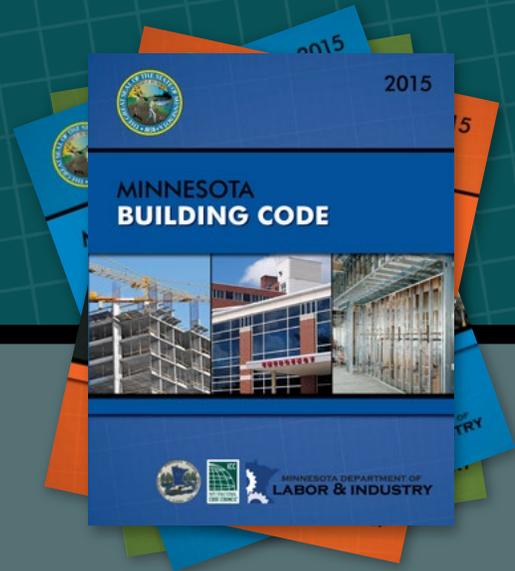


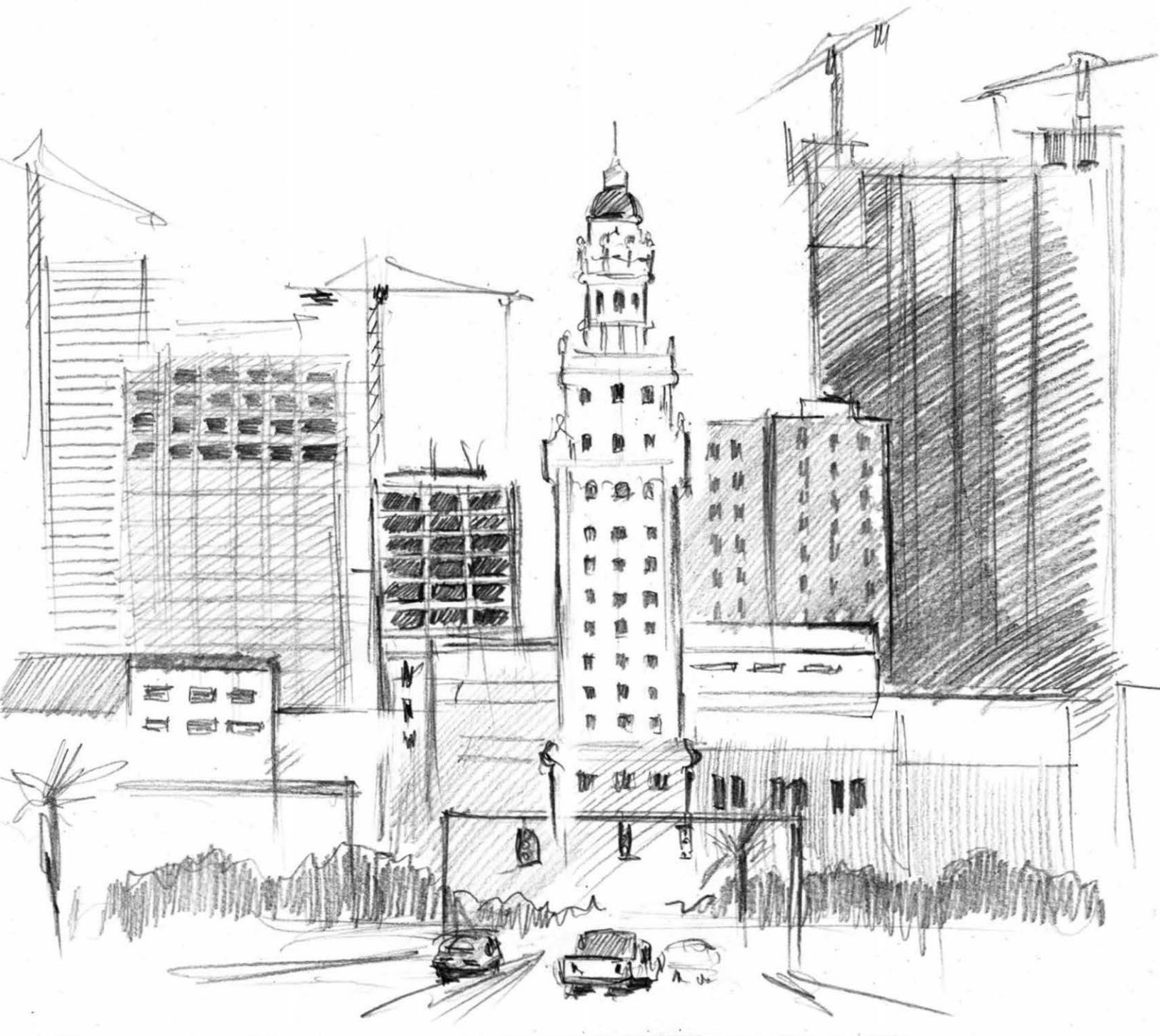
MINNESOTA Guide to the State Building Code



- Administration
- Special Provisions
- Commercial Building
- Elevators and Related Devices
- Residential Building
- Existing Buildings
- Electrical
- Flood-proofing
- Energy Conservation
- Accessibility
- Mechanical and Fuel Gas
- Plumbing
- High Pressure Piping Systems
- Manufactured Homes
- Prefabricated Structures
- Industrialized/Modular Buildings
- Storm Shelters



MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR & INDUSTRY

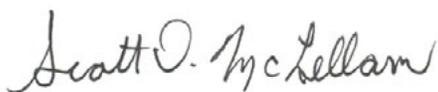


INTRODUCTION

For almost 45 years, the Minnesota State Building Code has been the standard by which buildings have been constructed to provide our citizens with safe, energy efficient and accessible buildings. From the many buildings built during those years, no one will know the countless lives that have been saved from fire, structural collapse and hazardous materials; the injuries prevented from falls, shattered glass, and electric shock; or the prevention of damage to buildings from ice damming, frost heave or water leakage. In addition, many hundreds of buildings are now fully accessible and usable for our family members and friends with disabilities while much less fossil fuel has had to be burned to heat and cool these same buildings.

This Guide looks back to the original intent of the legislature to provide safe and affordable housing, places to work, shop, eat, congregate, do business, recreate and worship. It reviews where these protections currently exist in the state and what codes are in place to ensure this occurs. Lastly, it reveals what work remains to be done. Unfortunately, even the State Building Code isn't enough to protect the public unless there are means to enforce it. A prominent example of this occurred in 2015 when a roof collapsed over a large recreation area in Greater Minnesota where the State Building Code was not enforced. Thankfully, because this occurred in the middle of the night, a major tragedy was averted. However, the public should not have to be concerned with their personal safety in buildings where they reside or frequent.

The purpose of this Guide is to inform and educate regulators, government officials and policy makers about the State Building Code and how it serves the public's interest by providing for the safe use of buildings. While one of the most important roles of government is to protect its citizens, it is, therefore, government's responsibility to ensure this occurs in the construction of its buildings.



Scott D. McLellan
State Building Official



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HISTORY

1965 A State Building Code was established that applied only to state-owned buildings.

1971 The first State Building Code was enacted into law that would apply to all areas of Minnesota that enforced a building code. To this point, each municipality maintained its own unique building code or had none at all.

1972 The State Building Code became effective on July 1. If a municipality enforced a building code, it now had to be the State Building Code.



Photo credit: Ben Franske - Own work, GFDL, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=4390505>

1977 Legislation established that the State Building Code would be enforced statewide beginning Jan. 1, 1977, but no later than Jan. 1, 1978. Subsequent legislation passed in 1978 extended the date for mandatory state-wide enforcement of the State Building Code to Jan. 1, 1979.

1979 Legislation provided that a non-metropolitan county may by negative referendum rescind enforcement of the State Building Code (except provisions for accessibility). This enabled county residents and those residing in cities that had not already adopted the code by January 1977 to participate in the vote.

- If the vote was negative, the code no longer applied to townships or cities located within the county.
- As a result of the referendums, only eight counties voted to retain the State Building Code. These were in addition to the seven mandatory metropolitan counties.

1981 Legislation allows municipalities having a population of less than 2,500 to decide whether or not the State Building Code will apply in their jurisdiction. If these municipalities had already adopted the code, they can now rescind their ordinance adopting the State Building Code (unless they were located in one of the seven metropolitan counties mandated to enforce the State Building Code).

2008 Legislation established for the first time that the State Building Code is the standard that applies statewide for the construction and remodeling of buildings. This means that the State Building Code now applies to all work, regardless whether or not the State Building Code is required to be enforced by a municipality. This applies to everyone who constructs or remodels buildings, both homeowners and contractors.

2008 Legislation established that as of Jan. 1, 2008, if a municipality had in effect an ordinance adopting the State Building Code, that municipality must continue to enforce the State Building Code and may not repeal its adopting ordinance. The exception is for those municipalities having a population of less than 2,500 (as permitted by the 1981 legislation).

LEGISLATIVE INTENT

Below is an excerpt from the 1971 Session Laws when the legislature authorized creation of a State Building Code that would apply to all buildings. The purpose of the code (as shown in the first and fourth paragraphs) still appears today in Minnesota Statute 326B.101. The second and third paragraphs uniquely describe factors facing the construction industry and society at that time that likely contributed to the establishment of the first statewide building code.

LAWS 1971 – REGULAR SESSION

Be in enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

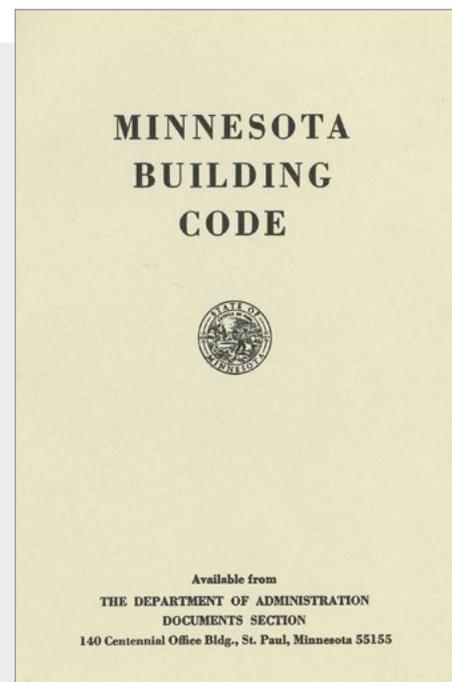
Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 16.83, is amended to read:

16.83 STATE BUILDING CODE; POLICY AND PURPOSE; APPROPRIATING MONEY. Sections 1 to 17 of the act are enacted to enable the commissioner of administration to promulgate and administer a state building code in accordance with the provisions hereof, which code shall govern the construction, reconstruction, alternation, and repair of state-owned buildings and other structures to which the code is applicable. It is necessary that building codes be adopted and enforced to protect the health, safety, welfare, comfort, and security of the residents of this state. However, the construction of buildings should be permitted at the least possible cost consistent with recognized standards of health and safety.

Many citizens of the state are unable to secure adequate housing at prices or rentals which they can afford. Such a situation is contrary to the public interest and threatens the health, safety, welfare, comfort, and security of the people of the state. Other persons in commerce and industry are also affected by the high cost of construction. Construction costs for buildings of all types have risen and are continuing to rise at unprecedented rates.

A multitude of laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, and codes regulating the construction of buildings and the use of materials therein is a factor contributing to the high cost of construction. Many such requirements are obsolete, complex, and unnecessary. They serve to increase costs without providing correlative benefits of safety to owners, builders, tenants, and users of buildings.

It is the purpose of this act to prescribe and provide for the administration and amendment of 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 who are occupants and users of buildings, and provide for the use of modern methods, devices, materials, and techniques which will in part tend to lower construction costs.



PURPOSE

The purpose of the State Building Code is described in Minnesota Statutes 326B.101 where it reads:



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 materials, 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.

In other words:

- **Basic** – *minimum*
- **Uniform** – *everyone designs and builds to comply with the same basic requirements*
- **Performance standards** – *requirements should focus on the outcome not specific methods*
- **Reasonable safeguards** – *not overly complex, costly or difficult*
- **Health** – *safe clean water, proper sewer, sanitation, air quality, light, ventilation, dry*
- **Safety** – *protection from fire, smoke, falling, wind, snow, frost, extreme temperature, electrocution, hazardous materials, panic, breaking glass, structural collapse*
- **Welfare** – *accessibility, conserves energy, peace of mind, habitability*
- **Comfort** – *heating facilities, soundproofing between apartments, room size*
- **Security** – *school safety, nursing home dementia units, correctional facilities*
- **Provide for the use of modern methods, devices, materials and techniques which will in part tend to lower construction costs** – *encourage and recognize innovation and technologies that provide cost savings in labor, equipment, and building materials*
- **The construction of buildings should be permitted at the least possible cost consistent with recognized standards of health and safety** – *manage adoption of nationally recognized safety and health codes to keep construction costs as low as possible*

FEDERAL IMPACT

Energy

Minnesota is obligated to review and adopt a new commercial energy code when recommended by the U.S. Department of Energy. However, when a new, more efficient residential energy code becomes available, Minnesota is only required to review and consider adopting the new code.

Accessibility

Although Minnesota is not required by the federal government to administer an accessibility code, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) established both the requirement and standard that all new and remodeled public buildings are required to follow. To simplify compliance for architects and building owners, Minnesota adopted a model accessibility code that is compatible with ADA.



Manufactured Homes

Since 1976, Minnesota has been a State Administrative Agency (SAA) for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the installation of manufactured homes. As a condition of being an SAA, Minnesota must adopt installation and dispute-resolution programs compatible with federal regulations for manufactured homes.

Prefabricated Structures

Since 1995, Minnesota has been part of an interstate compact for the regulation of prefabricated structures and modular buildings. This compact obligates Minnesota and partner states to follow specific state codes as well as uniform model rules and regulations when constructing prefabricated structures.

UNIFORMITY

The State Building Code preempts and supersedes all local regulation for the construction of buildings. A key purpose of the legislature establishing a single State Building Code was to promote uniformity of construction standards throughout Minnesota.

Uniformity is important for several reasons:

Reduced cost

Contractors only have to learn and understand one code. This enables them to become more efficient in their design and construction methods, thus minimizing construction costs. Building product manufacturers are able to reduce their costs as they can design their materials to meet just one standard.

Levels the competition

As the entire construction industry uses the same standard, estimating construction costs will be equitable and relatively stable.

Consistent code enforcement

Building officials throughout Minnesota are trained to understand and enforce a single standard. This promotes uniform application and enforcement of the code, thus minimizing errant interpretations, construction delays and additional construction cost.

Statutory requirements for uniformity

Minnesota Statute 326B.121 Subd. 1(a):
The State Building Code is the standard that applies statewide for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, and use of buildings and other structures of the type governed by the code.

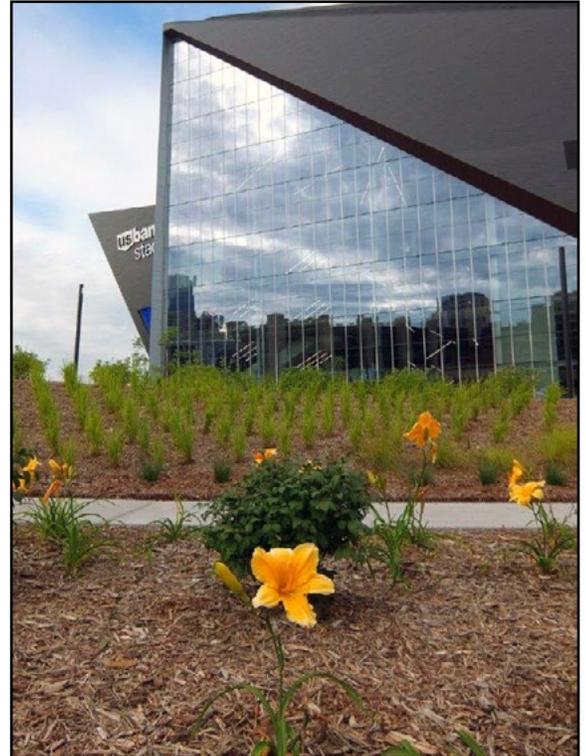
Minnesota Statute 326B.121 Subd. 1(b):
The State Building Code supersedes the building code of any municipality.

Minnesota Statute 326B.121 Subd. 2(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.



BENEFITS

- Provides safe and healthy buildings
- Provides consistency in building design, bidding process and building construction
- Provides peace of mind that buildings are safe to be used as intended
- Provides accessible buildings for all people, regardless of ability
- Provides energy efficient buildings
- Provides buildings that are resilient to weather extremes
- Provides reduced property loss in the event of fire, flood, wind and snow
- Provides financial institutions with an assured value of quality and safety. Most require evidence of this through the Certificate of Occupancy
- Provides insurance companies with permit, inspection and occupancy approvals to verify insurability
- Provides prospective property owners with documented improvement records that are sometimes necessary for real estate transfers and tax purposes
- Provides the Insurance Services Office (ISO) with a measurable industry standard to determine cost-effective statewide insurance ratings
- Provides FEMA with a responsible safety standard to base reconstruction costs to replace or repair disaster-destroyed property
- Provides the public with a way to verify that work is done by licensed contractors, architects and engineers
- Provides a standard for consumer protection through Minnesota's Contractor Licensing program and Contractor Recovery Fund
- Provides compatibility with the State Fire Code
- Provides quality community development through the construction of buildings that meets the needs of society, municipalities, building owners and residents



REQUIREMENTS

The State Building Code is a set of documents that regulate the construction of buildings so they are safe, energy efficient and accessible. The specific regulations contained in the State Building Code appear in one of three forms: nationally written model codes and standards, Minnesota Rules and Minnesota Statutes.

Model Codes

Minnesota law requires the State Building Code to conform as much as possible to model building codes generally accepted and in use throughout the United States. A model code is a book of published construction regulations developed by the members of an organization having subject-matter expertise. Model codes are intended for adoption into law by local governments, states and even countries. Because writing codes requires a great deal of work by many experienced and varied industry experts, this is usually beyond the capacity of a local government to produce on its own.

The preferred way to efficiently regulate building safety, accessibility for the disabled and energy efficiency is through the adoption and enforcement of model codes. However, because model codes are produced for widespread use throughout all parts of the country, a local government must usually amend or change some provisions in order to address its own particular geography, climate and legislative mandates.

Minnesota Rules

Minnesota law states that the commissioner [of the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry] shall by rule and in consultation with the Construction Codes Advisory Council establish a code of building standards. A rule is a type of Minnesota law that is produced by a state agency through a legally prescribed process. Although authority for making a rule must be granted by the legislature, the legislature is not directly involved in the process. Adopting a model code into the State Building Code is done by rule. Another example of a rule is when the changes are made to specific requirements of the model code. Usually these are referred to as amendments or amending the model code.

Minnesota Statutes

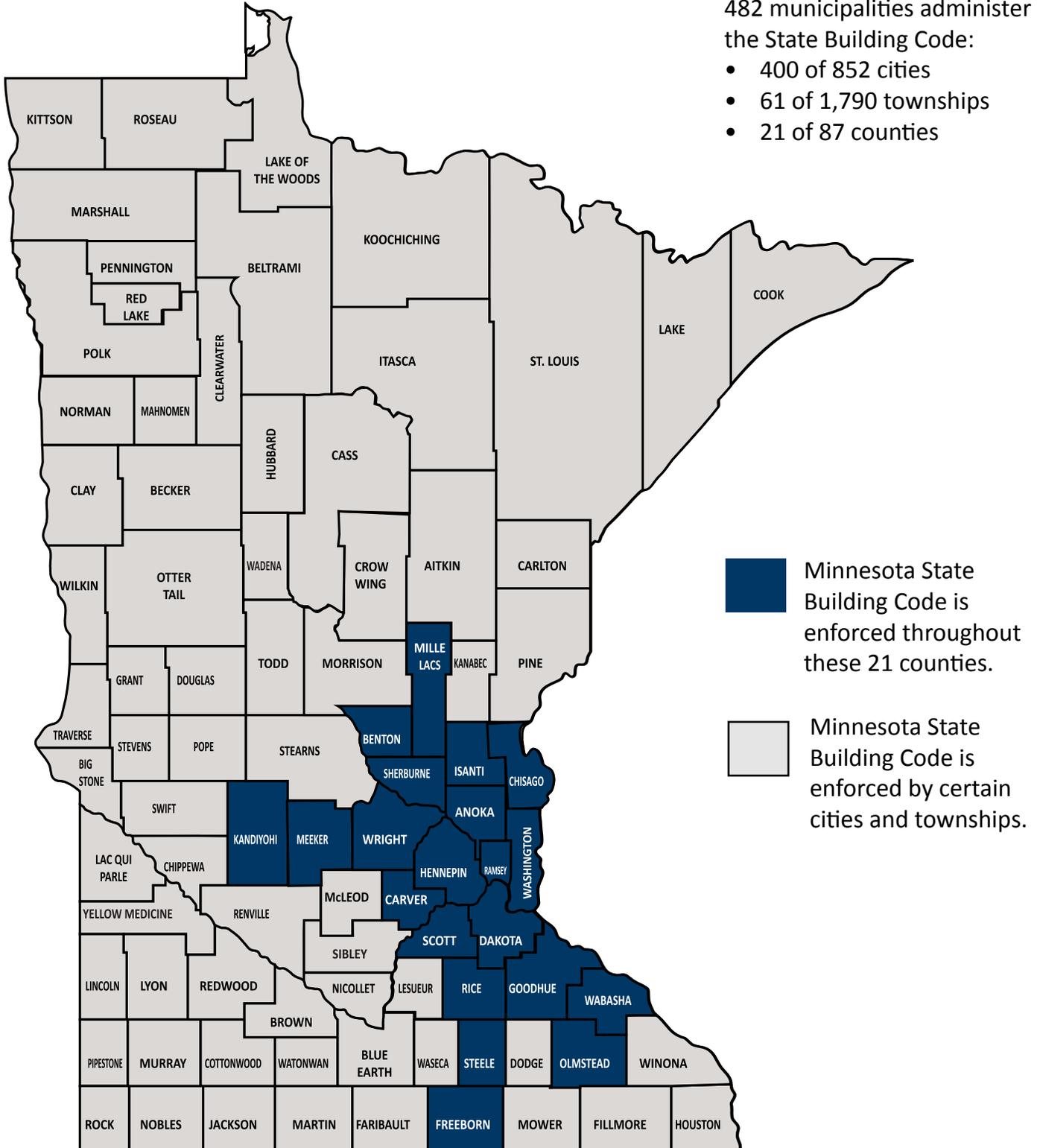
Even though the State Building Code is established by rule using model codes, the legislature can still put specific requirements into law to regulate the construction of buildings. Most often, this occurs as a result of a tragedy or string of accidents where the State Building Code may not have provided adequate protections. Examples of some of the special provisions passed into law by the legislature include:

- bleacher safety,
- window-fall protection,
- required safety devices for automatic garage door openers,
- window-cleaning safety anchorages,
- radon control, and
- smoke detection devices.

ENFORCEMENT AREAS

482 municipalities administer the State Building Code:

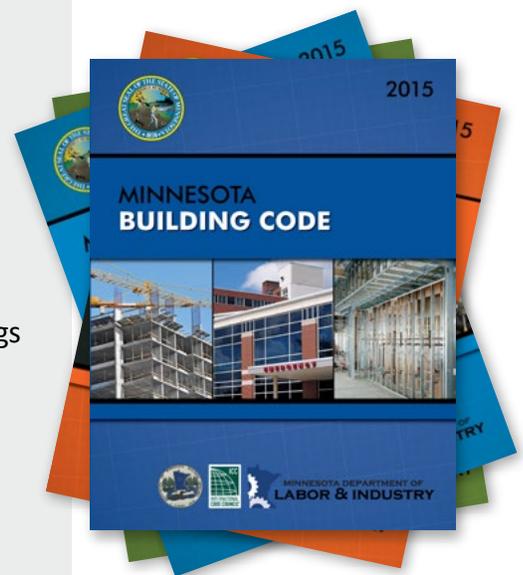
- 400 of 852 cities
- 61 of 1,790 townships
- 21 of 87 counties



CHAPTERS

The Minnesota State Building Code consists of many chapters. Most of them adopt by reference a model code or standard that has been developed by a national code-making organization. The remaining chapters contain subject matter has been written specifically for Minnesota.

- 1300 – Minnesota Building Code Administration
- 1303 – Special Provisions
- 1305 – Minnesota Building Code
- 1307 – Elevators and Related Devices
- 1309 – Minnesota Residential Code
- 1311 – Minnesota Conservation Code for Existing Buildings
- 1315 – Minnesota Electrical Code
- 1322/23 – Minnesota Energy Code
- 1335 – Flood-proofing Regulations
- 1341 – Minnesota Accessibility Code
- 1346 – Minnesota Mechanical Code
- 1350 – Manufactured Homes
- 1360 – Prefabricated Structures
- 1361 – Industrialized/Modular Buildings
- 1370 – Storm Shelters (Manufactured Home Parks)
- 4714 – Minnesota Plumbing Code
- 5230 – Minnesota High Pressure Piping Systems



CODE BOOK FACT SHEET

2015 MINNESOTA BUILDING CODE

ADMINISTRATION

2015 MINNESOTA BUILDING CODE ADMINISTRATION

- Regulates the administration of all Minnesota adopted codes.
- Contains detailed provisions governing building official duties, building department operations, permits, plan review, violations, fees, inspections, board of appeals and certificate of occupancy.
- Is in Minnesota Rules Chapter 1300. The rule replaces the administrative chapters in each of the 2012 International Code Council (ICC) model codes adopted by Minnesota.

EFFECTIVE DATE

- Minnesota Building Code Administration became effective **Jan. 24, 2015**.

CODE BOOK

The 2015 Minnesota Building Code Administration is incorporated into custom code books published for Minnesota by the International Code Council (ICC). There is no longer a need to separately purchase the ICC model code and Minnesota amendments and refer to them both. Now they are contained in a single reformatted Minnesota-specific code book.

The Minnesota Building Code Administration is available for free online viewing or can be purchased in soft-cover format as part of Minnesota's other published codes.

TO VIEW CODES ONLINE FREE

- Visit www.dli.mn.gov/cclid/codes15.asp to view the code.

TO PURCHASE CODE BOOKS

- Minnesota's Bookstore
www.minnesotasbookstore.com
(651) 297-3000 or 1-800-657-3757
- International Code Council
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CODE BOOK FACT SHEET

2015 MINNESOTA PROVISIONS TO THE STATE BUILDING CODE

2015 MINNESOTA PROVISIONS TO THE STATE BUILDING CODE

- Addresses a number of subjects related to Minnesota’s climatic conditions and other provisions not appropriately regulated in the International Residential Code (IRC) or International Building Code (IBC).
- Contains Minnesota provisions addressing restroom facilities in public buildings, parking spaces for commuter vans, automatic garage door opening systems, recycling space, footing frost protection, ground snow load, radial ice on towers, wood for exterior decks, patios and balconies, bleacher safety, simplified wind loads and radon.
- Is in Minnesota Rules Chapter 1303. The rule contains special code provisions required by Minnesota statutes.

EFFECTIVE DATES

- Provisions to the State Building Code became effective **Jan. 24, 2015**.
- Radon Code became effective **Feb. 14, 2015**.

CODE BOOK

The 2015 Minnesota Provisions to the State Building Code is incorporated into both the Minnesota Building Code and Minnesota Residential Code published for Minnesota by the International Code Council (ICC). There is no longer a need to separately purchase the ICC model code and Minnesota amendments and refer to them both. Now they are contained in a single reformatted Minnesota-specific code book.

The Minnesota Provisions to the State Building Code is available for free online viewing or can be purchased as part of the Minnesota Building or Minnesota Residential codes in soft-cover format.

TO VIEW CODES ONLINE FREE

- Visit www.dli.mn.gov/ccld/codes15.asp to view the code.

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CODE BOOK FACT SHEET

2015 MINNESOTA BUILDING CODE

2015 MINNESOTA BUILDING CODE

- Regulates the design, construction, addition, alteration, repair, use and location of all buildings and structures other than those regulated by the 2015 Minnesota Residential Code.
- Contains detailed provisions governing building construction. These include requirements for structural, means of egress, sanitation, life-safety, fire-safety, and moisture protection.
- Is in Minnesota Rules Chapter 1305. The rule adopts by reference Chapters 2 through 33 and 35 of the 2012 International Building Code (IBC) and includes amendments to the IBC.

EFFECTIVE DATES

- Minnesota Building Code became effective **June 2, 2015**.
- Radon Code became effective **Feb. 14, 2015**.

CODE BOOK

The 2015 Minnesota Building Code is a custom code book published for Minnesota by the International Code Council (ICC). It includes Minnesota's amendments into the body of changed sections and reads as a unified code book. It also includes Minnesota chapters about administration, radon and elevators. There is no longer a need to separately purchase the ICC model code and Minnesota amendments and refer to them both. Now they are contained in a single reformatted Minnesota-specific code book.

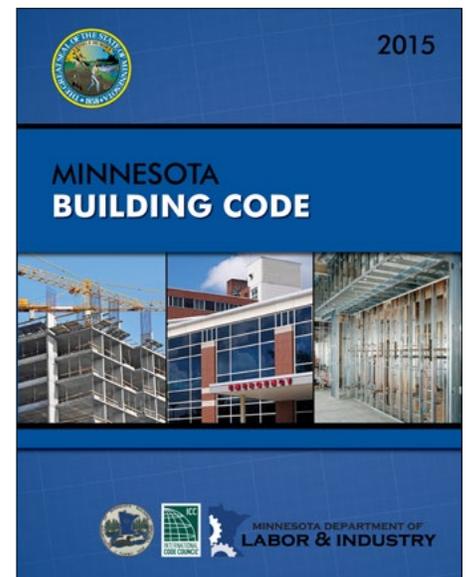
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CODE BOOK FACT SHEET

2015 MINNESOTA ELEVATOR AND RELATED DEVICES CODE

2015 MINNESOTA ELEVATOR AND RELATED DEVICES CODE

- Regulates the design, construction, installation, alteration, repair, removal, operation and maintenance of elevators and related devices.
- Contains detailed provisions governing passenger elevators, freight elevators, hand-powered elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, moving walks, vertical reciprocating conveyors, stage and orchestra lifts, endless belt lifts, wheelchair lifts and other related devices.
- Is in Minnesota Rules Chapter 1307. The rule incorporates certain standards of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), Chapter 30 of the 2012 International Building Code (IBC), and Minnesota amendments.

EFFECTIVE DATE

- Minnesota Elevator and Related Devices Code became effective **Jan. 24, 2015**.

CODE BOOK

The 2015 Minnesota Elevator and Related Devices Code is incorporated into the Minnesota Building Code published for Minnesota by the International Code Council (ICC). It includes Minnesota's amendments into the body of changed sections and reads as a unified code book. There is no longer a need to separately purchase the ICC model code and Minnesota amendments and refer to them both. Now they are contained in a single reformatted Minnesota-specific code book.

The Minnesota Elevators and Related Devices Code is available for free online viewing or can be purchased as part of the Minnesota Building Code in soft-cover format.

TO VIEW CODES ONLINE FREE

- Visit www.dli.mn.gov/cclid/codes15.asp to view the code.

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CODE BOOK FACT SHEET

2015 MINNESOTA RESIDENTIAL CODE

2015 MINNESOTA RESIDENTIAL CODE

- Regulates the design, construction, addition, alteration, repair, use, and location of detached one- and two-family dwellings, certain townhouses and their accessory structures.
- Contains detailed provisions governing dwelling construction including requirements for structural, life-safety, fire-safety and moisture protection.
- Is in Minnesota Rules Chapter 1309. The rule adopts by reference Chapters 2 through 10, 44, Section P2904 and Appendix K from the 2012 International Residential Code (IRC) as amended in Minnesota.

EFFECTIVE DATES

- Residential Code became effective **Jan. 24, 2015**
- Radon and Energy Codes became effective **Feb. 14, 2015**.

CODE BOOK

The 2015 Minnesota Residential Code is a custom code book published for Minnesota by the International Code Council (ICC). It includes Minnesota's amendments into the body of changed sections and reads as a unified code book. It also includes Minnesota chapters about Administration, Radon and Energy. There is no longer a need to separately purchase the ICC model code and Minnesota amendments and refer to them both. Now they are contained in a single reformatted Minnesota-specific code book.

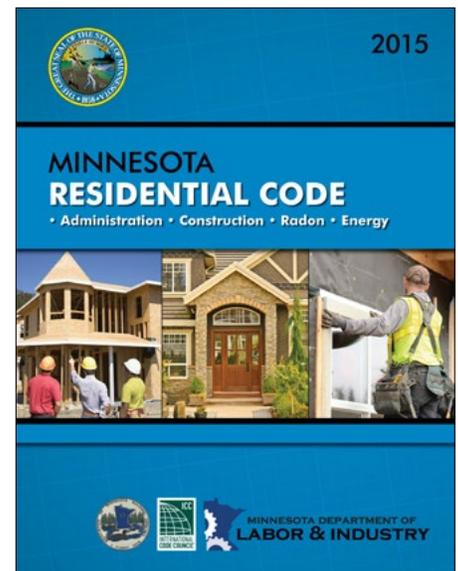
The Minnesota Residential Code is available for free online viewing or can be purchased in soft-cover format (English and Spanish versions).

TO VIEW CODES ONLINE FREE

- Visit www.dli.mn.gov/cclld/codes15.asp to view the code.

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CODE BOOK FACT SHEET

2015 MINNESOTA CONSERVATION CODE FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS

2015 MINNESOTA CONSERVATION CODE FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS

- Regulates the design, alteration, repair, addition, change of occupancy and relocation of existing buildings and structures, including historic buildings. This code does not apply to buildings or structures regulated by the 2015 Minnesota Residential Code.
- Contains regulations for building conservation using both prescriptive and performance-based provisions with emphasis on performance. These regulations may often be less restrictive than the IBC, making building conservation and reuse of existing buildings more cost effective while maintaining building safety.
- Is in Minnesota Rules Chapter 1311. The rule adopts by reference Chapters 2 through 16 of the 2012 International Existing Building Code (IEBC) and includes amendments to the IEBC.

EFFECTIVE DATE

- Conservation Code for Existing Buildings became effective **Jan. 24, 2015**.

CODE BOOK

The 2015 Minnesota Conservation Code for Existing Buildings is a custom code book published for Minnesota by the International Code Council (ICC). It includes Minnesota's amendments into the body of changed sections and reads as a unified code book. It also includes a Minnesota chapter about Administration. There is no longer a need to separately purchase the ICC model code and Minnesota amendments and refer to them both. Now they are contained in a single reformatted Minnesota-specific code book.

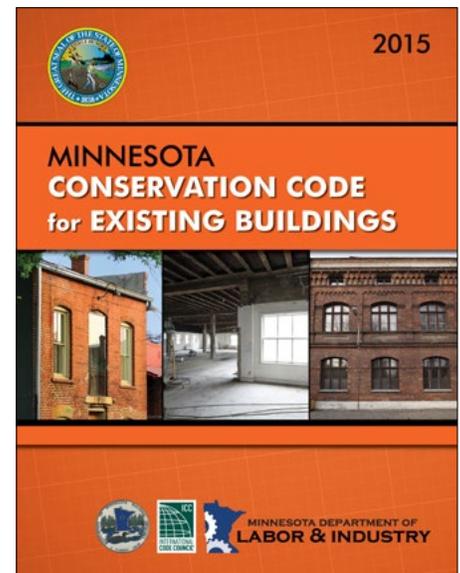
The Minnesota Conservation Code for Existing Buildings is available for purchase in soft-cover format. Free online viewing is also available.

TO VIEW CODES ONLINE FREE

- Visit <http://codes.iccsafe.org/#minnesota> to view the code.

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CODE BOOK FACT SHEET

2015 MINNESOTA ENERGY CODE

2015 MINNESOTA ENERGY CODE

- Provides energy-conserving standards for the design, construction, alteration, renovation and repair of residential and commercial buildings.
- Contains design and construction standards regarding heat loss control, illumination and climate control.
- Is in Minnesota Rules Chapters 1322 and 1323. The rule adopts by reference Chapters 2(RE) through 5(RE) for residential, 2(CE) through 5(CE) for commercial, and optional ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2010, the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), and Minnesota amendments to the 2012 IECC. The IECC includes requirements for both residential and commercial buildings.

EFFECTIVE DATE

- Commercial Energy Code with ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2010 became effective **June 2, 2015**.
- Residential Energy Code became effective **Feb. 14, 2015**.

CODE BOOK

The 2015 Minnesota Energy Code is a custom code published for Minnesota by the International Code Council (ICC). It includes Minnesota's amendments into the body of changed sections and reads as a unified code book. It also includes a Minnesota chapter on Administration. There is no longer a need to separately purchase the ICC model code and Minnesota amendments and refer to them both. Now they are contained a single reformatted Minnesota-specific code book.

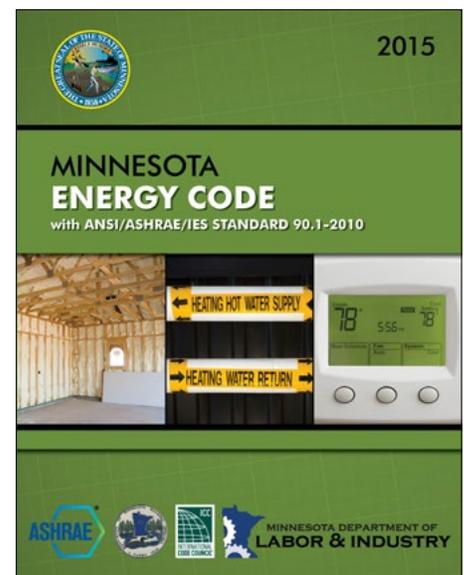
Code books are available for purchase and free, online viewing is available.

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- Visit www.dli.mn.gov/cld/codes15.asp to view the code.

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CODE BOOK FACT SHEET

2015 MINNESOTA ACCESSIBILITY CODE

2015 MINNESOTA ACCESSIBILITY CODE

- Provides standards for the design and construction of buildings to be accessible for all persons.
- Contains detailed scoping requirements from IBC Chapter 11 and detailed technical provisions from ICC/ANSI A117.1-2009 to ensure that buildings and facilities are designed and constructed to be accessible.
- Is in Minnesota Rules Chapter 1341. The rule adopts by reference Chapter 11 of the 2012 International Building Code (IBC), ICC/ANSI A117.1-2009, and Minnesota amendments.

EFFECTIVE DATE

- Minnesota Accessibility Code became effective **Jan. 24, 2015**.

CODE BOOK

The 2015 Minnesota Accessibility Code is a custom code published for Minnesota by the International Code Council (ICC). It includes Minnesota's amendments into the body of changed sections and reads as a unified code book. It also includes a Minnesota chapter about Administration. There is no longer a need to separately purchase the ICC model codes and Minnesota amendments and refer to them both. Now they are contained in a single reformatted Minnesota-specific code book.

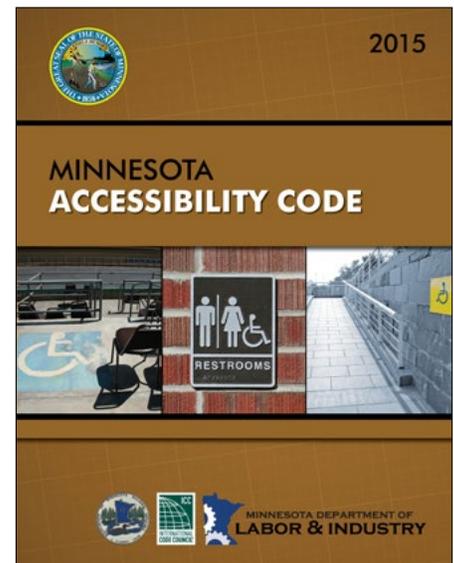
The Minnesota Accessibility Code is available for purchase in soft-cover format. Free online viewing is also available.

TO VIEW CODES ONLINE FREE

- Visit <http://codes.iccsafe.org/#minnesota> to view the code.

TO PURCHASE CODE BOOKS

- Minnesota's Bookstore
<http://tinyurl.com/ld6b79n>
(651) 297-3000 or 1- 800-657-3757
- International Code Council
<http://shop.iccsafe.org/codes/state-and-local-codes/minnesota.html>
(701) 931-4533



CODE BOOK FACT SHEET

2015 MINNESOTA MECHANICAL AND FUEL GAS CODE

2015 MINNESOTA MECHANICAL AND FUEL GAS CODE

- Regulates the design, installation, maintenance, alteration and inspection of building mechanical systems that are used to provide control of environmental conditions and related processes.
- Contains detailed provisions governing mechanical and fuel gas systems using prescriptive and performance-based provisions with emphasis on performance.
- Is in Minnesota Rules Chapter 1346. The rule adopts by reference Chapters 2 through 15 of the International Mechanical Code, Chapters 2 through 8 of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code (including amendments to both) and ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 154-2011, Ventilation for Commercial Cooking Operations.

EFFECTIVE DATE

- Minnesota Mechanical and Fuel Gas Code became effective **Jan. 24, 2015**.

CODE BOOK

The 2015 Minnesota Mechanical and Fuel Gas Code is a custom code published for Minnesota by the International Code Council (ICC). It includes Minnesota's amendments into the body of changed sections and reads as a unified code book. It also includes a Minnesota chapter about Administration. There is no longer a need to separately purchase the ICC model codes and Minnesota amendments and refer to them both. Now they are contained in a single reformatted Minnesota-specific code book.

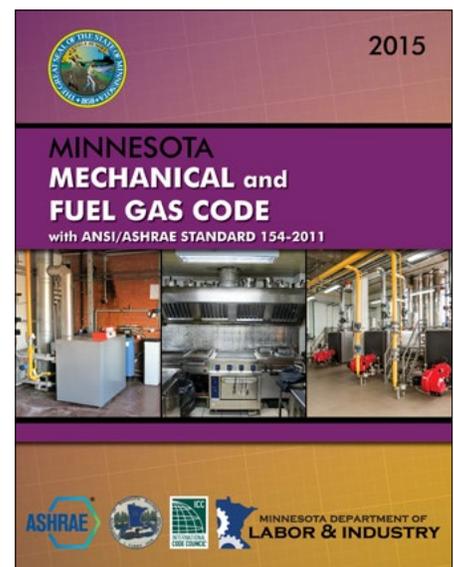
The Minnesota Mechanical and Fuel Gas Code is available for free online viewing or can be purchased in soft-cover format.

TO VIEW CODES ONLINE FREE

- Visit www.dli.mn.gov/cld/codes15.asp to view the code.

TO PURCHASE CODE BOOKS

- Minnesota's Bookstore
<http://tinyurl.com/l6x3yqd>
(651) 297-3000 or 1- 800-657-3757
- International Code Council
<http://shop.iccsafe.org/codes/state-and-local-codes/minnesota.html>
(701) 931-4533



CODE BOOK FACT SHEET

2015 MINNESOTA PLUMBING CODE

2015 MINNESOTA PLUMBING CODE

- Regulates the design and installation of plumbing systems statewide for all buildings including new, addition, alteration, repair and replacement.
- Contains requirements for drain, waste, and vent systems, water supply and distribution systems, backflow prevention, water conditioning equipment, roof drainage systems, plumbing fixtures, materials and non-potable rainwater catchment systems.
- Minnesota Rules, Chapter 4714. The rule incorporates by reference Chapters 2 to 11, 14, and 17 of the 2012 edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC), and UPC Appendices A, B and I, except for IS 12-2006, IS 13-2006, IS 26-2006, SIS 1-2003 and SIS 2-2003 of Appendix I, with Minnesota amendments.

EFFECTIVE DATE

- Minnesota Plumbing Code, Chapter 4714, is effective **Jan. 23, 2016**.
- As of **Jan. 23, 2016**, Chapter 4715 is repealed.

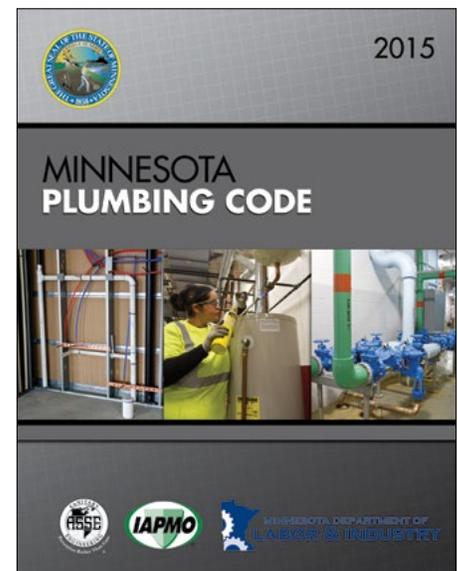
CODE BOOK

The 2015 Minnesota Plumbing Code is published by the International Association of the Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO) for Minnesota in a single, reformatted custom code book. It incorporates Minnesota amendments and reads as a unified code book. It also includes Chapter 4716, Plumber Licensing and Apprentice Registration, and Chapter 1300, Minnesota Administration Code.

The 2015 Minnesota Plumbing Code is anticipated to be available for purchased in January 2016 in a soft-cover format. Online viewing will be available soon after publication of the 2015 Minnesota Plumbing Code.

TO PURCHASE CODE BOOKS

- Minnesota's Bookstore
www.minnesotasbookstore.com
(651) 297-3000 or 1-800-657-3757
- International Association of the Plumbing and Mechanical Officials Online Bookstore
<http://iapmomembership.org/>
(909) 472-4208
Email: publications@iapmo.org



CODE BOOK FACT SHEET

2015 HIGH PRESSURE PIPING CODE

2015 HIGH PRESSURE PIPING CODE

- Regulates the design, construction and installation of high-pressure steam and other heating mediums, ammonia refrigeration and bioprocess piping systems.
- Contains detailed material and pressure requirements for pipe, fittings and valves as well as procedure, qualification and production welding requirements on high pressure piping (HPP) systems.
- The Board of High Pressure Piping Systems has adopted five model codes, with Minnesota amendments: ASME B31.1-2012 for high pressure steam and other heating mediums; ANSI/IIAR2-2008 with addendums A and B and ASME B31.5-2013 for ammonia refrigeration; ASME BPE-2012 for bioprocess; and ASME Section IX-2013 for welding requirements on all high-pressure piping systems.

EFFECTIVE DATE

- Minnesota Rules Chapter 5230, containing the Minnesota High Pressure Piping Code, became effective **Sept. 12, 2015**.

CODE BOOK

- Minnesota High Pressure Piping Laws and Rules is available for free online viewing or can be purchased as part of the Minnesota Building Code in soft-cover format.
- The four American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) codes adopted by reference as part of the Minnesota High Pressure Piping Code are available for purchase online through ASME or other third party vendors.
- The International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration Standard ANSI/IIAR2-2008 w/addendums A & B is available for purchase online through IIAR.

TO VIEW CODES ONLINE FREE

- Visit www.dli.mn.gov/cld/codes15.asp to view the code.

TO PURCHASE CODE BOOKS

- Minnesota's Bookstore
www.minnesotasbookstore.com or (651) 297-3000
- American Society of Mechanical Engineers
www.asme.org/shop/standards or (800) 843-2763
- International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration
www.iiar.org/iiar/WCM or (703) 312-4200



CODE BOOK FACT SHEET

2014 NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE

2014 NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE

- The 2014 National Electrical Code (NEC) provides the minimum installation criteria for electrical wiring for commercial, residential and industrial occupancies. The original code document was developed in 1897 as a result of united efforts of various insurance, electrical, architectural and allied interests.
- The purpose of the code is the practical safeguarding of persons and property from hazards arising from the use of electricity. Contains prescriptive installation requirements for premises wiring systems but is not intended to be a design specification or an instruction manual for untrained persons.
- The code is adopted by the Minnesota Board of Electricity as required by Minnesota Statutes 326B.32 Subd. 2 (3) pursuant to Chapter 14.

EFFECTIVE DATE

- The 2014 NEC became effective **July 1, 2014**.

CODE BOOK

The 2014 NEC is published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and is adopted in Minnesota without amendment.

The NEC is available for purchase from the NFPA and free online viewing is available with user registration, membership is not required.

TO VIEW CODES ONLINE FREE

- Visit www.dli.mn.gov/cld/electrical.asp to view the code.

TO PURCHASE CODE BOOKS

- Minnesota's Bookstore
www.minnesotasbookstore.com
(651) 297-3000 or 1-800-657-3757
- National Fire Protection Association
One Batterymarch Park
Quincy, Massachusetts 02169-7471
1-800-344-3555



CODE BOOK FACT SHEET

INDUSTRIALIZED MODULAR BUILDINGS

INDUSTRIALIZED MODULAR BUILDINGS

- Regulates the construction, review process and approval for industrialized modular buildings built away from the site of occupancy by approved modular builders. Modular buildings may be any occupancy or construction type allowed by code.
- Provides for Minnesota to become member of the Interstate Industrialized Building Commission.
- Contained in Minnesota Rules Chapter 1361. The rule incorporates parts of the 2007 Model Rules and Regulations and 2007 Uniform Administrative Procedures of the Model Rules and Regulations for Industrialized/Modular Buildings as adopted by the Industrialized Buildings Commission.
- Regardless where it is manufactured, the building must be constructed to the Minnesota State Building Code when it is to be installed in Minnesota.
- Industrialized Modular Buildings must be constructed in accordance with the 2015 Minnesota Building Code.



EFFECTIVE DATES

- Interstate Industrialized Building Commission, 2007 Model Rules and Regulations and 2007 Uniform Procedures became effective **July 1, 2007**.
- Minnesota Rule Chapter 1361, Industrialized Modular Buildings, became effective in **1995**.

CODE BOOK

- The 2007 Model Rules and Regulations and 2007 Uniform Administrative Procedures are available online.

TO VIEW CODE ONLINE FREE

- Minnesota Rule Chapter 1361, Industrialized Modular Buildings <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=1361>
- 2007 IIBC Model Rules and Regulations and Uniform Administrative Procedures www.interstateibc.org/forms.htm

TO PURCHASE CODE BOOKS

- Minnesota's Bookstore
<http://tinyurl.com/k8gtejsD>
(651) 297-3000 or 1-800-657-3757
- International Code Council
<http://shop.iccsafe.org/codes/state-and-local-codes/minnesota.html> (701) 931-4533

MINNESOTA MANUFACTURED HOME CODE

- Regulates the installation and sales of manufactured homes. Licensing of manufacturers, dealers and installers of manufactured homes built and installed to Code of Federal Regulations.
- Contains detailed regulations for installation and certification of manufactured homes, application forms to sell manufactured homes and record keeping of the sales and installations.
- Is contained in Minnesota Rules Chapter 1350 and the Code of Federal Regulations CFR 3280, 3282, 3285, 3286 and 3288.
- Manufactured homes are required only to be constructed to the Manufactured Home Code, CFR 3280 and 3282.

EFFECTIVE DATES

- Minnesota Rule 1350 became effective **Jan. 4, 2010**.
- CFR 3280 and 3282 became effective **June 15, 1976**.
- CFR 3288 became effective **Feb. 8, 2008**.
- CFR 3285 and 3286 became effective **Jan. 1, 2009**.

CODE BOOK

- Code of Federal Regulations is available at http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing/rmra/mhs/csp.

TO VIEW CODE ONLINE FREE

- Minnesota Rule Chapter 1350, Manufactured homes <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=1350>
- Code of Federal Regulations https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing/rmra/mhs/csp

TO PURCHASE CODE BOOKS

- The Institute for Building Technology and Safety (IBTS) at www.ibts.org/publications.html



CODE BOOK FACT SHEET

PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS

PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS

- Governs the construction of prefabricated buildings. These buildings are intended for use as one- and two-family dwellings or accessory buildings of closed construction built away from the site of occupancy typically by vocational schools or lumber yards.
- Contains detailed regulations for the submittal of documents to be reviewed and approved prior to construction. Includes requirements for inspections to determine compliance with the Minnesota State Building Code.
- Is contained in Minnesota Rules Chapter 1360.
- Prefabricated buildings must be constructed in accordance with the 2015 Minnesota Residential Code.

EFFECTIVE DATES

- Minnesota Rule Chapter 1360 became effective in **1995**.

TO VIEW CODE ONLINE FREE

- Minnesota Rule Chapter 1360, Prefabricated Buildings is available at <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=1360>.



TO PURCHASE CODE BOOKS

- Minnesota's Bookstore
<http://tinyurl.com/k8gtejs>
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- International Code Council
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CODE BOOK FACT SHEET

MINNESOTA FLOOD-PROOFING CODE

MINNESOTA FLOOD-PROOFING CODE

- Ensures that buildings and structures located in a flood hazard zone are properly flood-proofed or elevated in accordance with prescribed standards.
- These regulations apply to the construction, alteration and repair of any building or parts of a building or structure in the flood hazard area(s) of municipalities.
- Is contained in Minnesota Rules Chapter 1335. The rule adopts by reference sections 100 to 1406 of the 1972 edition of the “Flood-proofing Regulations” as promulgated by the Office of the Chief Engineers, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., is incorporated by reference and hereby made part of the State Building Code.

EFFECTIVE DATES

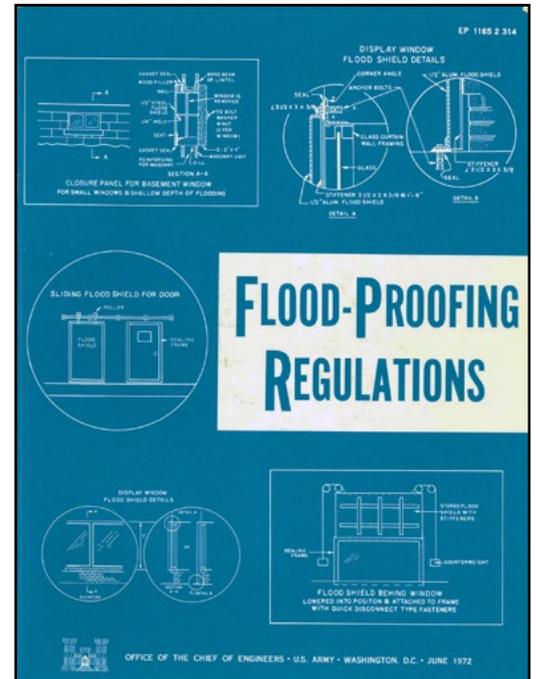
- Minnesota Rule Chapter 1335, Flood-proofing, became effective **Jan. 14, 1974.**

CODE BOOK

- 1972 Flood-proofing Regulations as promulgated by the Office of the Chief Engineers, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

TO VIEW CODES ONLINE FREE

- 1972 Flood-proofing Regulations as promulgated by the Office of the Chief Engineers, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., available at www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/watermgmt_section/floodplain/fp_resource_material.html.
- Minnesota Rule Chapter 1335, Flood-proofing, is available at <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=1335>.



CODE BOOK FACT SHEET

STORM SHELTERS

STORM SHELTERS

- Ensures that buildings or portions of buildings intended to shelter manufactured home park residents from tornadoes and extreme winds are constructed to provide required protection.
- Provides minimum standards of design and construction of manufactured home park storm shelters.
- Is contained in Minnesota Rules Chapter 1370, Storm Shelters. The rule adopts by reference FEMA 361, the Design and Construction Guidance for Community Shelters, July 2000, published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, D.C.

EFFECTIVE DATES

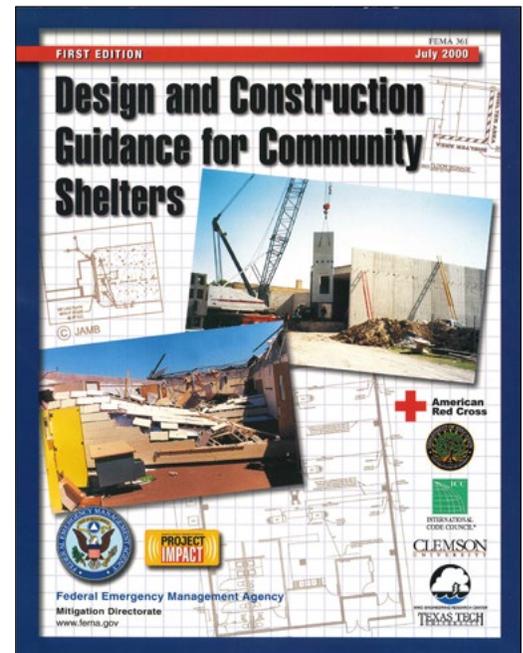
- Minnesota Rule Chapter 1370, Storm Shelters, became effective **March 1, 1988**.

CODE BOOK

- It is available (1) in the Minnesota State Law Library; (2) Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management, 85 State Capitol, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155.

TO VIEW CODES ONLINE FREE

- Minnesota Rule Chapter 1370, Storm Shelters, is available at <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=1370>.
- <https://www.fema.gov/fema-p-361-safe-rooms-tornadoes-and-hurricanes-guidance-community-and-residential-safe-rooms>





Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry
Construction Codes and Licensing Division
443 Lafayette Road N., St. Paul, MN 55155
1-800-657-3944
www.dli.mn.gov/CCLD.asp