



**BUREAU
OF
CONSTRUCTION CODES
OVERVIEW**

Revised – July 2008

Introduction

The purpose of the Bureau of Construction Codes (BCC) is to ensure that Michigan's built environment and the systems within are sound, safe and sanitary; building users' health, safety and welfare are protected; and that, through a coordinated program of prevention, code compliance, investigation and training, there is consistent application of standards.

The bureau issues permits and provides inspections in the area of building, boiler, electrical, elevator, mechanical, plumbing and manufactured housing. Inspections and monitoring visits are also performed on-site at premanufactured unit facilities.

The bureau is also responsible for examination and licensing in the fields of boiler, electrical, elevator, mechanical, and plumbing as well as licensing of manufactured home communities, installers/servicers and retailers, and investigates consumer complaints against these licensees.

The bureau reviews and approves local ordinances for approval to administer and enforce state construction codes. The bureau also reviews and processes complaints relating to local administration and enforcement of codes and conducts performance evaluations at the request of the local unit of government or when complaints cannot be resolved and conducts necessary audits of manufactured housing communities.

The bureau registers code officials and inspectors in the area of building, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and plan review as required by 1986 PA 54. The law also provides authority for the bureau to approve instructors, courses, and tests for education and training programs.

History of the Bureau of Construction Codes

The development and enforcement of construction codes has been around for thousands of years, and for the last century conducted at the local level in Michigan. Since January 1, 1973, the enforcement has been consolidated at the state level for consistency, safety, and efficiency along with the responsibility for code development and enforcement in the built environment, housing these activities within the Department of Labor and Economic Growth's Bureau of Construction Codes.

Originally, the bureau was organized on January 1, 1973, in the Department of Labor. The Electrical and Plumbing Divisions were immediately transferred from the Department of Licensing and Regulation.

In January 1974, the bureau established the Plan Review Division and later that year established the Mechanical and Building Divisions. The Barrier Free Design Division

was created in October of 1979 and subsequently moved into the bureau's Plan Review Division, where it continues to be housed today.

Almost 10 years later, to promote economic and efficient administration and operation, General Office Order 1980-13 transferred the Boiler, Elevator Safety and Ski-Carnival Divisions from the Bureau of Safety and Regulation. All prescribed statutory powers, duties and functions of the Board of Boiler Rules, Elevator Safety Board, Ski Area Safety Board and Carnival-Amusement Safety Board were also transferred.

A few months later, with Executive Order 1980-1a, the Ski-Carnival Division, the Ski Area Safety Board and the Carnival-Amusement Safety Board were transferred to the Department of Licensing and Regulation, now the Bureau of Commercial Services.

To provide an effective means of directing, monitoring, and controlling of the bureau's financial and certain operational practices, the Office of Management Services was created in January 1988. The office assures consistent financial reporting and issues building, electrical, mechanical and plumbing permits. The Boiler and Elevator Safety Divisions continue to issue their respective permits.

Effective May 15, 1996, Executive Order 1996-2, transferred the bureau from the Department of Labor to the newly formed Department of Consumer and Industry Services (CIS). The formation of CIS reorganized and combined several agencies to consolidate licensing, permitting and registration functions into one principal department.

In 1997 a new division, the Office of Local Government and Consumer Services (OLGCS), was established to handle consumer complaints against individuals and businesses engaged in trades and occupations that the bureau licenses. OLGCS also investigates complaints against a local unit of government's enforcement of the Act and rules.

The bureau assumed additional responsibilities in October 2000 when the Manufactured Housing, Enforcement, and Land Development Divisions were transferred from the Corporation and Securities Bureau. The manufactured housing and enforcement responsibilities were incorporated into the Building Division and the OLGCS while the land development functions were maintained and moved into the bureau and renamed the Office of Land Survey and Remonumentation, within the bureau.

On December 23, 2002, the law regulating authority over kindergarten through 12th grade, public and nonpublic school building construction, governed by 1937 PA 306 was amended by PA 628 of 2002. With that amendment, the bureau assumed responsibility for the administration and enforcement of construction, remodeling, or reconstruction of school buildings in Michigan that are covered by bond issues that were approved by the Department of Treasury after July 1, 2003.

In March 2003, Governor Granholm merged the Office of Fire Safety with the Bureau of Construction Codes in the Department of Consumer and Industry Services – forming the Bureau of Construction Codes and Fire Safety.

On December 7, 2003, by an executive reorganization order, the governor transferred to the department and bureau certain functions of the State Fire Marshal Division and the Fire Fighters Training Council.

To address the safety and security of Michigan residents, the role of Michigan's fire service in the state's emergency management and homeland security efforts was reassessed and reevaluated as a result of Executive Directive 2005-10. Thus, on June 22, 2006, Governor Granholm signed a package of bills creating the Bureau of Fire Services, transferring the State Fire Marshal, Fire Fighters Training Council and all related fire safety programs from the Bureau of Construction Codes.

On June 18, 2007, the State Boundary Commission was transferred to the Bureau's Office of Land Survey and Remonumentation. The Commission is responsible for adjudicating all city and village incorporations, all city, village and township consolidations, and certain types of annexations from a township to a city.

Current responsibilities within the Bureau of Construction Codes:

Administration

Houses the offices of the bureau director and deputy director and the Construction Code Commission.

Office of Administrative Services (OAS)

The OAS is responsible for personnel actions, promulgation of administrative rules; publications; technical bulletins; newsletter publication, intranet web production, media coordination, and duties related to the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Office of Management Services (OMS)

The OMS is responsible for the bureau budget, internal controls, inspection data collection, performance reporting, forms, document management, Freedom of Information Act requests, permitting, code book sales, design, production and maintenance of the bureau's internet website.

Office of Local Government and Consumer Services (OLGCS)

The OLGCS is responsible for investigation of consumer and licensing complaints, performance evaluations of local enforcing agencies, applications and ordinances for approval to administer and enforce construction codes locally, registration of construction code inspectors, and approval of instructors and training programs for registered inspectors. OLGCS also conducts manufactured housing audits, complaint investigations regarding manufactured housing communities, installer/servicers, retailers, and manufacturers, enforcement of administrative actions relative to these functions and reviews ordinances and variance requests for manufactured housing

communities. The office is also responsible to prepare and process administrative cases relative to consumer and licensing complaints and handles instructor and inspector registration appeals.

Office of Land Survey and Remonumentation (OLS&R)

The OLS&R ensures an orderly and consistent review of subdivision plats, conducts final review of plat maps, administers the statewide program of monumenting and remonumenting the original U.S. government public land survey property controlling corners and handles related questions. The division also provides staff support to the State Boundary Commission.

Boiler Division

The Boiler Division is responsible for issuing boiler permits, examination and licensing of boiler installers, repairers, and inspectors, conducting inspections of boiler installations and repairs and inspections of existing boilers and boiler accident investigations. The division also provides staff support to the Board of Boiler Rules and handles code questions and boiler code book sales.

Building Division

The Building Division is responsible for issuing building permits, conducting inspections and issuing certificates of occupancy. The division also has enforcement responsibility for the state building code and provides inspections for manufactured housing communities. The program establishes statewide standards for manufactured home community development and manufactured home businesses. The Building Division issues manufactured housing licenses and provides staff support to the Manufactured Housing Commission. The division also handles building code questions -- i.e., residential, commercial, foundations, drywall, roofing, footings and foundations, snow loads, demolition, school construction inspections.

Electrical Division

The Electrical Division is responsible for issuing electrical permits, the examination and licensing and renewals of licenses of master and journey electricians, apprenticeship registration, fire alarm specialty technicians, sign specialists, electrical contractors, sign specialty contractors, and fire alarm contractors. Electrical inspectors conduct inspections of electrical wiring and installations. The division also provides staff support to the Electrical Administrative Board and handles electrical code questions.

Elevator Safety Division

The Elevator Safety Division is responsible for issuing elevator permits, the examination and licensing and renewals of elevator journeypersons and contractors, inspections of elevators, escalators, and dumbwaiters, complaint investigations and reporting of elevator accidents. The division also provides staff support to the Elevator Safety Board, handles elevator code questions and elevator code book sales.

Mechanical Division

The Mechanical Division is responsible for issuing mechanical permits, the examination, licensing and renewals of mechanical contractors as well as inspections of mechanical installations and repairs. The division also provides staff support to the Board of Mechanical Rules and handles code questions --i.e., furnaces, HVAC (heating and air conditioning), duct work, solar heating, fire suppression, refrigeration, hydronics, solid fuel, gas piping and venting, process piping and connections to underground and above ground tanks.

Plan Review Division

The Plan Review Division has responsibility for the review of building, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and manufactured housing community plan reviews; all barrier free design exception requests and provides staff support to the Barrier Free Design Board. The division also reviews premanufactured unit plans and compliance assurance manuals.

Plumbing Division

The Plumbing Division is responsible for issuing plumbing permits, the examination, licensing and renewals of licenses of plumbing contractors, apprenticeship registration, and master and journey plumbers and for the inspection of plumbing installations and repair. The division also provides staff support to the State Plumbing Board and handles plumbing code questions--i.e. plumbing fixtures, water distribution, sanitary and storm lines.

The Evolution of Construction Codes in Michigan

Until 1972, establishing and enforcing highly technical standards for construction in Michigan was left entirely to the local governing bodies – more than 1,200 political subdivisions.

In 1968, Governor George Romney established by executive order the Michigan Commission on Housing Law Revision. The commission was charged to make legislative recommendations concerning the amendment of the Michigan Housing Law, 1917 PA 167. The commission's report was released in December 1969, and identified the large number of jurisdictions that were responsible for establishing and enforcing construction codes, which retarded necessary housing construction in Michigan. Other problems identified in the construction code process included:

- A majority of the state was not covered by construction codes. Substantial construction was being undertaken with no assurance that the buildings met any basic safety standards.
- A lack of uniformity of construction standards from community to community led to inconsistent construction and materials, which also led to the lack of testing, evaluation and acceptance of new products and construction methods.

Additionally, the testing, evaluation and acceptance process was expensive, cumbersome, and discouraged research and development in the construction field.

- A lack of a procedure for the approval of premanufactured homes and modular units. At that time, the plumbing and electrical divisions inspected units at the factory, but when they arrived on site, they were completely inspected a second time. This often required dismantling of the unit. And, the units had to meet a varying array of similar, but distinct, building code requirements from where they were constructed to where they finally were erected.
- Construction requirements, except in the larger cities, were developed by groups of construction code officials at the national level with little representation from Michigan construction officials – those familiar with Michigan’s climate and environmental challenges.

In order to solve these problems, the Housing Law Commission recommended the repeal of the Housing Law and the establishment of the State Construction Code Act (CCA) as 1972 PA 230.

The commission also recommended the establishment of a Construction Code Commission (CCC) to consist of members technically skilled and experienced in all areas of the construction industry.

The report also recommended that the plumbing, electrical, elevator, boiler, and fire boards would continue all licensing functions and draft the portion of the state construction code related to their trade. The commission would have final responsibility for the content of the state construction code. However, the State Fire Marshal, the State Fire Safety Board, the Elevator Safety Board and the Board of Boiler Rules were not included in the final version of the act. The major responsibility of the commission was to issue rules that would constitute a state construction code.

With respect to the administration of the code, the Housing Law Commission recommended that this be left with local government. The commission recommended that the county be the unit of government primarily responsible for administration of the code and cities, villages, and townships could agree to enforce the codes. The commission’s reasoning was that principal responsibility for code enforcement matters should be left in local hands with the state’s role limited to those subjects where uniform action was highly desirable or where expertise was not available except in the larger cities.

When the proposed legislation finally became law on January 1, 1973, most of the Housing Law Commission’s recommendations were accepted. The law included provisions for the approval of products and new methods of construction; procedures for premanufactured units to be built to the state code and inspected at the factory; provisions for the adoption of state codes; and provisions for units of government to

enforce the code. It set forth provisions for approval of plans; issuance of permits; inspection of construction; and, appeals and variances. It also set forth provisions for enforcement assistance from the state.

The governor had the authority to appoint the 10-member Construction Code Commission. Later the commission was expanded to 17 members.

The state construction code commission consists of the State Fire Marshal or an employee of the Bureau of Fire Services as designated by the State Fire Marshal and a designee of the chairpersons of the Barrier Free Design Board, the Electrical Administrative Board, the State Plumbing Board, and the Board of Mechanical Rules, who shall be permanent members, and 12 residents of the state to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Appointed members of the commission include 1 person from each of the fields of industrial management, architecture, professional engineering, building contracting, organized labor, premanufactured building, and 3 members representing municipal building inspection; 2 persons from the general public; and a licensed residential builder. A member of the commission shall be appointed for a term of 2 years, except that a vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term.

Ideally, the Housing Law Commission had envisioned the state construction code as the only construction code in effect throughout the state. However, the Housing Law Commission recognized that many political subdivisions had adopted other codes. The Construction Code Act, therefore, provided that any political subdivision could elect to not have the state code in effect in their jurisdiction. But, to ensure that the residents were fully protected by a complete and current set of construction regulations, any unit of government making that election would be required to adopt a nationally recognized code with only such amendments reasonable in light of unusual conditions in the area.

Initially, many of the counties assumed responsibility for building codes, particularly in southeastern Michigan.

To address all the problems with confused lines of enforcement, the Department of Labor, working with the legislature went to work to amend the act to provide for state enforcement of the codes and require that state-owned facilities be built to state codes, inspected and approved.

Act 371 of 1980 went into effect on December 30, 1980. The act addressed the major concerns with local government code enforcement by placing the primary responsibility with the Bureau of Construction Codes. However, the act also allowed local units of government to continue enforcement of codes already in effect if they chose to do so--or they could transfer responsibility back to the state. It established provisions to require new enforcing agencies to seek approval from the Construction Code Commission prior to assuming additional or different codes. The act also mandated code updates every three years to coincide with the national code change cycle. Further, the act placed sole responsibility for inspections of state-owned buildings under the jurisdiction of the

bureau. The act also provided an amendment to authorize the Construction Code Commission to direct a performance evaluation of a local enforcing agency administering and enforcing the act and rules. A state construction code fund was established under the act, mandating deposit of applicable fees for the operation of the bureau.

Later, 1999 PA 245, updated the Construction Code Act to create consistency and increase the safety and security of Michigan's built environment.

Taking effect on December 28, 1999, the public act changed the name from the Construction Code Act of 1972 to the Stille-DeRossett-Hale Single State Construction Code Act. The new title reflects that a governmental subdivision may no longer elect to exempt itself from certain parts of the Act and the state construction code by adopting and enforcing a nationally recognized model code.

The state construction code consists of the Michigan Residential Code, the Michigan Building Code, the Michigan Electrical Code, the Michigan Mechanical Code, the Michigan Plumbing Code, as well as the Michigan Uniform Energy Code and the Premanufactured Unit Rules.

All governmental subdivisions administering and enforcing a nationally recognized model code other than the code established by Act 245 of 1999, had to indicate on a Notice of Intent Form, whether the governmental subdivision would now administer and enforce the state construction code. If the city, village, or township chooses not to enforce the code, the state would provide enforcement, unless the county within which the governmental subdivision is located has submitted a Notice of Intent to continue to administer and enforce the Act and the state construction code.

The director of the Department of Labor & Economic Growth or the director's authorized representative has the sole statutory authority to promulgate rules, a responsibility previously held by the Construction Code Commission.

The history of construction code enforcement in Michigan reflects the goal achieved of a single state code being objectively administered by, not a bureaucracy, but a streamlined staff of professional and technically skilled building safety professionals.

In 2002, 1937 PA 306 was amended to place the review and enforcement of public and nonpublic, school building construction in the Bureau of Construction Codes. This new authority involves reviewing plans for proposed construction; and performing the inspections required before a Certificate of Occupancy may be issued.

Another section of the amendment to 1937 PA 306 directs that, "A certificate of occupancy shall not be issued by the appropriate code enforcement agency until a certificate of approval has been issued under the Fire Prevention Code, (1941 PA 207)".

Public Acts & Rules enforced by the Bureau of Construction Codes

Barrier Free Design Board General Rules R 125.1001 - 125.1026

Board of Boiler Rules General Rules R 408.4001- 408.5507

Board of Mechanical Rules Licensing Examination Rules R 338.901 - 338.914

Boundary Commission Rules R123.1 – 123.75

Building Officials, Plan Reviewers, and Inspectors R 408.30001 - 408.30055

Construction Code - Part 1 - Administration and Enforcement R 408.30101 - 408.30121

Construction Code - Part 2 - Permits, Inspections, and Fees R 408.30201 - 408.30221

Construction Code - Part 3 - Appeal Boards and Hearings R 408.30301 - 408.30316

Construction Code - Part 4 - Building Code – R 408.30401 – 408.30547

Construction Code - Part 6 - Mobile Home Code - Rescinded R 408.30601 - 408.30636

Construction Code - Part 7 - Plumbing Code R 408.30701 - 408.30796

Construction Code - Part 8 - Electrical Code R 408.30801 - 408.30880

Construction Code - Part 9A- Mechanical Code R 408.30901a - 408.30998a

Construction Code - Part 10 - Michigan Uniform Energy Code R 408.31001 - 408.31099

Construction Code - Part 11 - Premanufactured Units R 408.31101 - 408.31194

Michigan Rehabilitation Code for Existing Buildings R 408.30551 - R 408.30577

Electrical Administrative Board General Rules R 338.1001a - 338.1099

Elevator Safety Board General Rules R 408.7001 - 408.8695

Manufactured Housing Commission General Rules R 125.1101 - 125.3069

Survey and Remonumentation General Rules R 54.201 - 54.210

Part 1. Subdivisions of Land R 560.101 - 560.135

State Plumbing Board Licenses R 338.921 - 338.932

The Stille-DeRossett-Hale Single State Construction Code Act – 1972 PA 230

Boiler Act – 1965 PA 290

Boundary Commission Act – 1968 PA 191

Building Officials and Inspectors Registration Act – 1986 PA 54

Charter Township Act – 1947 PA 359

Construction Lien Act – 1980 PA 497

Construction of School Buildings Act – 1937 PA 307

Electrical Administrative Act – 1956 PA 217

Elevator Safety Board – 1967 PA 227

Elevator Licensing – 1976 PA 333

Forbes Mechanical Contractors Act – 1984 PA 192

Home Rule City Act – 1909 PA 279

Home Rule Village Act – 1909 PA 278

Land Division Act – 1967 PA 288

Mobile Home Commission Act – 1987 PA 96

Plumbing – 1929 PA 266

State Plumbing Act – 2002 PA 733

State Survey and Remonumentation Act – 1990 PA 345

Utilization of Public Facilities by Physically Limited – 1966 PA 1

BOILER CODE ENFORCEMENT INDEX

- November 4, 1981** Amended to comply with PA 274 of 1980, which amended the Boiler Act of 1965.
- January 26, 1991** Amended to update fees for licenses, permits, certificates, and inspections.
- April 20, 1995** Amended to adopt the 1992 edition of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, with Michigan amendments.
- February 28, 2001** Amended to adopt the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code 1998 edition and its addenda, and the NBIC 1998 edition and its addenda with Michigan amendments.
- January 1, 2003** Amended to adopt the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code 2001 edition and its addenda, and the NBIC 2001 edition and its addenda with Michigan amendments.
- November 6, 2006** Amended to adopt the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code 2004 edition and its 2005 addenda, and the NBIC 2004 edition and its 2005 addenda with Michigan amendments.
- September 4, 2007** Amended to update fees for examinations, licensing, renewal, permit, certificate and inspection fees.

BUILDING CODE ENFORCEMENT INDEX

- November 6, 1974** BOCA Basic Building Code, 1970 edition, with Michigan amendments.
- November 13, 1976** BOCA Basic Building Code, 1975 edition and various Michigan amendments including rule 427, Rule 443, Rule 445, Rule 446, Rule 448, Rule 431, Rule 456, Rule 460, Rule 461, Rule 495, and Rule 497.
- November 21, 1979** BOCA Basic Building Code, 1978 edition, with various Michigan amendments.
- December 16, 1981** BOCA Basic Building Code, 1981 edition, and various Michigan amendments.

July 30, 1985	BOCA Basic Building Code, 1984 edition, with Michigan amendments.
October 1, 1987	Amended to include new Barrier Free Design Requirements.
August 10, 1988	Amended to adopt BOCA National Building Code, 1987 edition, with Michigan amendments.
November 6, 1992	Amended to adopt the BOCA National Building Code, 1990 edition, with Michigan amendments.
July 1, 1995	Amended to adopt the BOCA National Building Code, 1993 edition, with Michigan amendments.
November 30, 1998	Amended to adopt the BOCA National Building Code, 1996 edition, with Michigan amendments.
July 31, 2001	Amended to adopt the International Building Code, 2000 edition. Michigan Building Code becomes effective statewide.
February 29, 2004	Amended to adopt the International Building Code, 2003 edition, with Michigan amendments.
March 14, 2006	Amended to include smoke alarm locations in existing buildings constructed before November 6, 1974.

ELECTRICAL CODE ENFORCEMENT INDEX

November 12, 1977	Amended to adopt the 1975 National Electrical Code, with Michigan amendments.
July 26, 1980	Amended to adopt National Electrical Code, 1978 edition, with Michigan amendments.
December 16, 1981	Amended to adopt National Electrical Code, 1981 edition, with Michigan amendments.
March 7, 1985	Amended to adopt National Electrical Code, 1984 edition, with Michigan amendments.
October 26, 1988	Amended to adopt National Electrical code, 1987 edition, with Michigan amendments.

August 17, 1991	Amended to adopt the National Electrical Code, 1990 edition, with Michigan amendments.
September 6, 1995	Amended to adopt the National Electrical Code, 1993 edition, with Michigan amendments.
November 30, 1998	Amended to adopt the National Electrical Code, 1996 edition, with Michigan amendments.
December 7, 1999	Amended to adopt the National Electrical Code, 1999 edition, with Michigan amendments.
February 29, 2004	Amended to adopt the National Electrical Code, 2002 edition, with Michigan amendments.
November 23, 2007	Amended to adopt the National Electrical Code, 2005 edition, with Michigan amendments.

ELEVATOR CODE ENFORCEMENT INDEX

July 1, 1938	Amended to adopt the 1937 American Society of Mechanical Engineers Code, with Michigan amendments.
January 30, 1957	Amended to adopt the 1955 American Society of Mechanical Engineers A17.1 and 1956 National Fire Protection Association 70, with Michigan amendments.
February 14, 1968	Amended to adopt the 1965 American Society of Mechanical Engineers A17.1 and A17.2, with Michigan amendments.
May 9, 1973	Amended to adopt the 1971 American Society of Mechanical Engineers A17.1 and 1972, A17.1a addenda, with Michigan amendments.
November 7, 1973	Amended to adopt the 1971 American Society of Mechanical Engineers A17.1, 1972 A17.1a and 1973 A17.1b addenda's, and the 1969 American National Standards Institute A90.1, with Michigan amendments.

- February 7, 1975** Amended to adopt the 1971 American Society of Mechanical Engineers A17.1 1972, A17.1a and 1973 A17.1b addenda's, and the 1969 American National Standards Institute 90.1, 1972 A90.1a addenda and 10.4, with Michigan amendments.
- June 27, 1981** Amended to adopt the 1978 American Society of Mechanical Engineers A17.1, 1979 A17.1a addenda and A17.2, with Michigan amendments.
- April 10, 1982** Amended to adopt the 1978 National Fire Protection Association 70, with Michigan amendments.
- April 10, 1985** Amended to adopt the 1981 American Society of Mechanical Engineers A17.1, 1982 A17.1a addenda and A17.2, with Michigan amendments.
- June 5, 1985** Amended to adopt the 1981 American National Standards Institute 10.4 and 1984 National Fire Protection Association 70, with Michigan amendments.
- December 2, 1992** Amended to adopt the 1990 American Society of Mechanical Engineers A17.1, 1988 A17.2, 1989 A17.2a and 1985 A90.1, and the 1990 National Fire Protection Association 70, with Michigan amendments.
- December 24, 1996** Amended to adopt the 1993 American Society of Mechanical Engineers A17.1, 1994 A17.1a addenda, 1988 A17.2 and 1989 A17.2a, and the 1996 National Fire Protection Association 70, with Michigan amendments.
- December 31, 2003** Amended to adopt the 2000 American Society of Mechanical Engineers A17.1, 1999 A18.1, 2001 A18.1a addenda, 1997 A90.1 through 2001 90.1b addenda, and the 1990 American National Standards Institute A10.4, with Michigan amendments.
- December 12, 2005** Amended to adopt the American Society of Mechanical Engineers 2004 A17.1, 2003 A18.1, 2001 A17.2 and 2003 A90.1, and the 2004 American National Standards Institute A10.4, with Michigan amendments.

July 7, 2008

Amended to update the fee schedules for elevator licenses, permits, certificates, and inspections.

ENERGY CONSERVATION IN NEW BUILDING DESIGN ENFORCEMENT INDEX

June 22, 1977

Adopted the ASHRAE 90-1975 Standard with Michigan amendments.

December 16, 1981

Amended to include a prohibition of free standing pilots on equipment.

MECHANICAL CODE ENFORCEMENT INDEX

April 5, 1980

Adopted the BOCA Basic Mechanical Code, 1978 edition, with Michigan amendments and exceptions.

August 23, 1989

Amended to adopt the BOCA National Mechanical Code, 1987 edition, with Michigan amendments.

November 7, 1992

Amended to adopt the BOCA National Mechanical Code, 1990 edition, with Michigan amendments.

September 6, 1995

Amended to adopt the BOCA National Mechanical Code, 1993 edition, with Michigan amendments.

November 30, 1998

Amended to adopt the International Mechanical Code, 1996 edition, with Michigan amendments.

July 31, 2001

Amended to adopt the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, with Michigan amendments.

December 31, 2003

Amended to adopt the International Mechanical Code, 2003 edition, with Michigan amendments.

December 3, 2007

Amended to adopt the International Mechanical Code, 2006 edition, with Michigan amendments.

MICHIGAN REHAB CODE FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS

December 31, 2003

Rehabilitation Code for Existing Buildings-Amended to adopt the International Code for Existing Buildings 2003 edition, with Michigan amendments.

March 14, 2006 Amended to adopt smoke alarm locations in existing buildings constructed before November 6, 1974.

MICHIGAN RESIDENTIAL CODE

July 31, 2001 Residential Code-Amended to adopt the International Residential Code, 2000 edition, with Michigan amendments.

February 29, 2004 Residential Code-Amended to adopt the International Residential Code, 2003 edition, with Michigan amendments.

March 14, 2006 Amended to adopt smoke alarm locations in existing buildings constructed before November 6, 1974.

PLUMBING CODE

June 28, 1935 Michigan State Plumbing Code of the Board of Plumbing.

May 19, 1975 BOCA Basic Plumbing Code, 1970 edition, with Michigan amendments.

January 15, 1976 Emergency Rules using the BOCA Basic Plumbing Code, 1970 edition, with Michigan amendments.

June 16, 1977 BOCA Basic Plumbing Code, 1975 edition, with Michigan amendments.

July 26, 1980 BOCA Basic Plumbing Code, 1978 edition, with Michigan amendments.

April 27, 1982 BOCA Basic Plumbing Code, 1981 edition, with Michigan amendments.

April 3, 1985 BOCA Basic Plumbing Code, 1984 edition, with Michigan amendments.

February 28, 1989 BOCA Basic Plumbing Code, 1987 edition, with Michigan amendments.

April 2, 1992 BOCA Basic Plumbing Code, 1990 edition, with Michigan amendments.

March 1, 1999	1997 International Plumbing Code, with Michigan amendments.
July 31, 2001	2000 International Plumbing Code, with Michigan amendments.
December 31, 2003	2003 International Plumbing Code, with Michigan amendments.
January 24, 2008	Amended to adopt the International Plumbing Code, 2006 edition, with Michigan amendments.

PREMANUFACTURED UNIT RULES

June 27, 1975	Superseded Premanufactured Unit Rules Emergency Rules promulgated June 28, 1974 and extended December 28, 1974.
March 1, 1984	Amended to clarify certain provisions.
June 1, 2004	Amended to include requirements for approval of third party plan review agencies; suspension or revocation; hearing; appeal.
April 1, 2006	Amended to include relocation and reuse of used modular classrooms; standards and requirements

SUBDIVISION OF LAND RULES

June 16, 2008	Amended to update by promulgating as rules established guidelines, reflecting statutory changes to certificate forms, and reflecting executive order directives.
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