DIVISION OF INDUSTRY SERVICES QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES | SUMMER 2026

Wisconsin DSPS Announces Launch of Unique Apprenticeship Program

The Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS) joined Milwaukee Area Technical College (MATC) and the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD) to announce the Commercial Building Inspector Registered Apprenticeship program - the first of its kind in Wisconsin. The one-year apprenticeship will be offered starting in the fall of 2026 and will consist of 288 hours of instruction and 2,288 hours of on-the-job training.

"I want to thank MATC and DWD for their collaboration and work to design and develop this registered apprenticeship," said DSPS Secretary Dan Hereth. "As the regulatory agency responsible for adherence to state commercial building code standards, DSPS understands the safety benefit of having more qualified building inspectors in communities across Wisconsin. In addition, as an employer of commercial building inspectors, we are excited about what this program can do to bolster the workforce in this field."

About 14,800 openings for construction and building inspectors were projected each year, on average, from 2024 to 2034, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. All those openings are expected to result from the need to replace workers who transfer to other occupations or leave the labor force.

The education component of this apprenticeship program will be delivered virtually to make it available statewide. Apprentices in the new program will take courses in electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilation and air conditioning, construction, and commercial building, preparing them to attain both residential and commercial building inspection licenses. They will also be required to complete a Transition to Trainer course, which prepares the soon-to-be journeyworkers to teach the next generation of apprentices.

> **Need more info?**
>
> Watch this week's DIS Quarterly Call for a short presentation on the new program.
>
> Also read the full press release and ensure you subscribe to DSPS communications to receive any future announcements.

Customer Service Upgrades

DSPS has upgraded its phone system to better serve customers and other callers. The new platform uses Interactive Voice Routing (IVR), meaning callers will select different options based on the reason for their call. Notice the **menu options have changed.** Listen closely to make sure you hear all available options. Read the full press release for more information.

New Youth Firefighter Training Grant Winners

DSPS is continuing its popular Youth Volunteer Firefighter Training Program grants, with DSPS Secretary Dan Hereth announcing the four winners in the latest round of awards.

The winners this year are:

- Beaver Dam Fire Department - $25,000 for the department's Cadet Gear Replacement Program
- Richfield Fire Department - $22,580 for the SE Washington County Explorer Program
- Osceola School District - $25,000 for the Osceola Junior Firefighter Program
- Ripon Area Fire District - $2,420 partial grant request for the Ripon Area Fire District Youth Apprenticeship Program

"Recruiting and training the next generation of firefighters is critical to not only community safety, but also firefighter safety," said Secretary Dan Hereth. "Wisconsin fire departments, most of which are volunteer units, need an infusion of youth. As Wisconsin's safety agency, we understand the urgency and want to do our part in sustaining programs that train young firefighters and help ensure the safety of Wisconsin communities."

Through this grant program, Wisconsin DSPS awards individual grants of up to $25,000 to qualified fire departments, technical colleges, or school districts for establishing or expanding youth firefighter recruitment and training programs for middle and high school age youth. The departments, tech colleges, and school districts often collaborate to offer programs that provide opportunities to young people in their area.

"As a long-time member and leader in a volunteer fire department, I can tell you there is a recruitment crisis, and we need to be introducing the next generation to the fire service." said April Hammond, DSPS Integrated Section Chief for the Fire Prevention/Safety and Health Program. "If you lose personnel, it can start to impact response times and service to the community."

Wisconsin DSPS provides services related to fire prevention, protection, and fire department safety and health, while also administering the state's 2% Fire Dues Program.

> **Interested in Next Year's Grant?**
>
> The grant is typically announced in late winter or early spring. Subscribe to DSPS communications to receive future announcements.

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Help improve the quarterly newsletters by taking the survey linked below.

Survey for Future Topics

—

DIS PROGRAM INFO

DIS PROGRAMS

See the list of DIS program webpages

DIS TECHNICAL QUESTIONS

Each program maintains separate communication inboxes.

Find these email addresses on the DIS Contact page.

CREDENTIAL LOOK-UP

All credentials should now be searched using the NEW Credential Look-Up Tool

license.wi.gov/s/license-lookup

—

ESLA CORNER

USER GUIDE AND HELP PAGE

dsps.wi.gov/Pages/eSLAResources.aspx

eSLA esla.wi.gov

Code Updates

Electrical

The Wisconsin Electrical Code (SPS 316) has been approved by the Governor and submitted to the Wisconsin State Legislature as of March 16, 2026. The proposed code package is listed under Clearinghouse Rule CR 26-016.

Dates:

June 29, 2026 - Update package will be published in the Wisconsin Administrative Register.

September 1, 2026 - Effective date for updated code.

October 1, 2026 – Exams will reflect new code.

Plumbing

The Wisconsin Plumbing Code (SPS 381-387) update package has been approved by the Governor and submitted to the Wisconsin State Legislature as of March 16, 2026. The proposed code package is listed under Clearinghouse Rule CR 26-019.

See DIS's Spring 2026 Newsletter for a list of some of the updates included in the package.

Dates:

June 29, 2026 - Update package will be published in the Wisconsin Administrative Register.

September 1, 2026 - Effective date for updated code.

Passenger Ropeways

The Wisconsin Passenger Ropeways Code (SPS 333) has been approved by the Governor as of January 30, 2026. The proposed code package is listed under Clearinghouse Rule CR 25-076.

The package updates include:

- Adoption of ANSI B77.1-2011 to ANSI B77.1-2022.
- Expands operator and attendant knowledge requirements.
- Attendants must also be able to advice and assist passengers with adaptive equipment.
- Preoperational inspection log changes and requirements.
- Operations detach and fixed grip changes.

Dates:

June 29, 2026 - Update package is expected to be published in the Wisconsin Administrative Register.

July 1, 2026 - Effective date for updated code.

Keeping Conveyance Safety Awake in Sleeping Buildings

DSPS is often asked about a building owner's responsibilities regarding conveyances in vacant or unoccupied buildings. A quiet building may appear abandoned, but elevators and lifts do not simply cease to exist when the lights go out and the halls stand empty. Even in buildings where no occupants are present, conveyances can present unseen hazards and must be maintained in one of two conditions:

1. Properly decommissioned to eliminate potential crushing, fall, electrical shock, and other safety hazards.

   OR

2. Permitted, inspected, and tested as required by state statute.

Proper Decommissioning

Before a conveyance is allowed to rest permanently, the following requirements apply:

- An existing conveyance may be placed out of service only by personnel holding the appropriate elevator or lift credential required by SPS 305.991(1)(a).
- If an existing conveyance is required to provide accessibility within a commercial building, it may be required to remain in service.
- SPS 318.170811(5)(a) 6. requires inspection of the decommissioning by a DSPS elevator inspector or an agent of DSPS.

DIS Staff Updates

The following individuals are leaving DIS. Check the District Maps for new contact information in your area

Troy Evenson
UDC Consultant

Rhonda Kocijan-Klecz
Occupational Safety Inspector

Ed Sabo
Elevator Safety Inspector

Permit to Operate (PTO) Process

For conveyances that remain in service, a PTO process continues even when a building sits unoccupied:

1. 120 days prior to permit expiration, the applicant receives an email notification that the PTO is set to expire (sub-status of PTO is Pending Inspection).
2. The applicant contacts their inspection provider to schedule an inspection.
3. The inspector submits the inspection results into the DSPS online permit system, eSLA.
4. An approved inspection prompts eSLA to create a renewal fee and emails notice of the fee to the applicant (sub-status of PTO is Additional Fee Required).
5. The applicant pays the fee online (by card or check), which updates the PTO expiration date before eSLA emails a copy to the applicant.
6. The applicant is then responsible for printing and posting the PTO on or near the equipment.

Even in an empty building, an uninspected conveyance should never be left to linger in uncertainty. Whether active or decommissioned, every elevator and lift must be accounted for, ensuring that no hidden hazards remain waiting in the shadows.

Need more info?

For decommissioning, see DSPS's Removing Elevators from Service article.

For permitting and PTO processes, see DSPS's Info for Owners article.

Other questions? Email DSPSSBElevatorTech@wisconsin.gov

The Perc Test: Gone But Not Forgotten

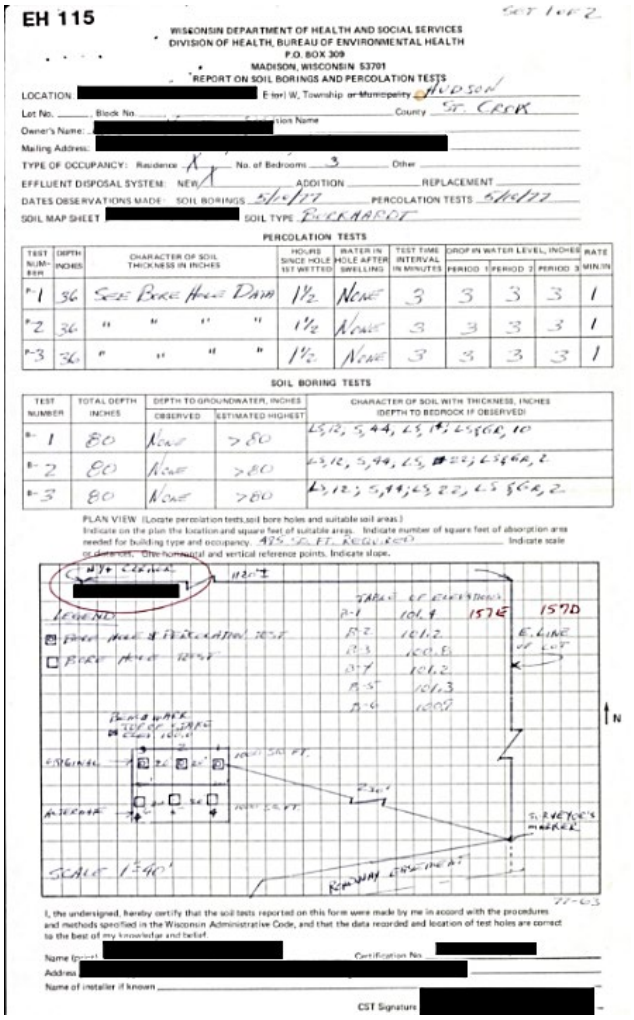
It has been more than 30 years since Wisconsin transitioned to morphological evaluations for designs of a private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS), or septic system, yet we still regularly hear the question: *Has the property passed a perc test?*

The term has stuck around. For many people, "perc test" has become shorthand for determining what kind of septic system a property can have, even though Wisconsin has relied on modern, morphologically based soil evaluations rather than percolation testing for decades.

So why did we move away from perc tests? For POWTS design, we need more information than just how quickly water moves or "percolates" through the soil. Soil profile descriptions based on morphology provide information about seasonal high groundwater, restrictive features, soil structure, and other site conditions that a perc test cannot identify.

While perc tests were phased out over time, they were formally removed from DSPS POWTS codes in 2018. Today, whenever a new or replacement dispersal component is proposed, a modern soil and site evaluation is required before a sanitary permit can be issued.

1977 Form EH 115 for a "Perc Test"



EH 115

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF HEALTH, BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
P.O. BOX 309
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53701
REPORT ON SOIL BORINGS AND PERCOLATION TESTS

LOCATION [redacted] E (or) W, Township or Municipality HUDSON
Lot No. ____ Block No. ____ County ST. CROIX
Owner's Name: [redacted]
Mailing Address: [redacted]
TYPE OF OCCUPANCY: Residence X No. of Bedrooms 3 Other ____
EFFLUENT DISPOSAL SYSTEM: NEW X ADDITION ____ REPLACEMENT ____
DATES OBSERVATIONS MADE: SOIL BORINGS 5/4/77 PERCOLATION TESTS 5/5/77
SOIL MAP SHEET [redacted] SOIL TYPE BLOOMFIELD

PERCOLATION TESTS

TEST NUMBER	DEPTH INCHES	CHARACTER OF SOIL THICKNESS IN INCHES	HOURS SINCE HOLE 1ST WETTED	WATER IN HOLE AFTER SWELLING	TEST TIME INTERVAL IN MINUTES	DROP IN WATER LEVEL, INCHES PERIOD 1	PERIOD 2	PERIOD 3	RATE MIN/IN
P-1	36	SEE BORE HOLE DATA	1½	NONE	3	3	3	3	1
P-2	36	" " " "	1½	NONE	3	3	3	3	1
P-3	36	" " " "	1½	NONE	3	3	3	3	1

SOIL BORING TESTS

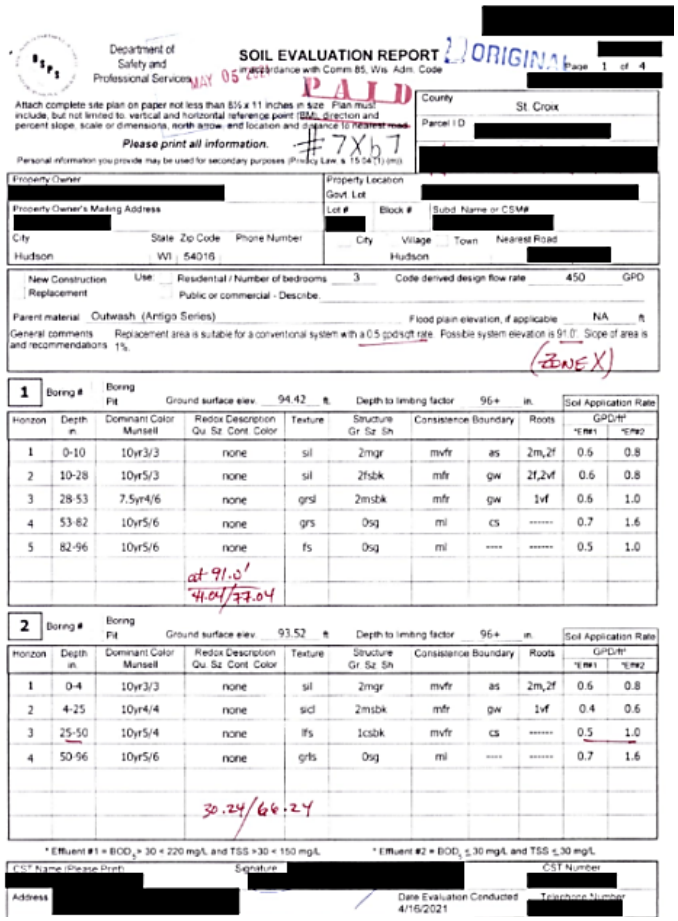
TEST NUMBER	TOTAL DEPTH INCHES	DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER, INCHES OBSERVED	ESTIMATED HIGHEST	CHARACTER OF SOIL WITH THICKNESS, INCHES (DEPTH TO BEDROCK IF OBSERVED)
B-1	80	NONE	>80	12, 44, 12, 10
B-2	80	NONE	>80	12, 44, 12, 2
B-3	80	NONE	>80	12, 44, 22, 2

PLAN VIEW (Locate percolation tests, soil bore holes and suitable soil areas.)
Indicate on the plan the location and square feet of suitable areas. Indicate number of square feet of absorption area needed for building type and occupancy. 425 SQ. FT. REQUIRED Indicate scale or distances. Give horizontal and vertical reference points. Indicate slope.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the soil tests reported on this form were made by me in accord with the procedures and methods specified in the Wisconsin Administrative Code, and that the data recorded and location of test holes are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name (print) [redacted] Certification No. ____
Address [redacted]
Name of installer if known ____
CST Signature [redacted]

2021 Form SBD-8330 for a morphological Soil Evaluation Report



Department of Safety and Professional Services

SOIL EVALUATION REPORT
in accordance with Comm 85, Wis. Adm. Code

ORIGINAL
PAID
#7Xb7

Attach complete site plan on paper not less than 8½ x 11 inches in size. Plan must include, but not limited to, vertical and horizontal reference point (BM), direction and percent slope, scale or dimensions, north arrow, and location and distance to nearest road.

Please print all information.

Personal information you provide may be used for secondary purposes (Privacy Law s. 15.04(1)(m)).

[redacted]
County St. Croix
Parcel I.D [redacted]
Property Owner [redacted]
Property Owner's Mailing Address [redacted]
City Hudson State WI Zip Code 54016 Phone Number
Property Location [redacted]
Govt. Lot Lot # Block # Subd. Name or CSM#
City Village Town Hudson Nearest Road

New Construction Replacement Use: Residential / Number of bedrooms 3 Public or commercial - Describe
Code derived design flow rate 450 GPD
Parent material Outwash (Antigo Series) Flood plain elevation, if applicable NA ft
General comments and recommendations: Replacement area is suitable for a conventional system with a 0.5 gpd/sqft rate. Possible system elevation is 91.0'. Slope of area is 1%.
(ZONE X)

1 Boring # Pit Ground surface elev. 94.42 ft. Depth to limiting factor 96+ in. Soil Application Rate GPD/ft²

Horizon	Depth in.	Dominant Color Munsell	Redox Description Qu. Sz. Cont. Color	Texture	Structure Gr. Sz. Sh	Consistence	Boundary	Roots	GPD/ft² *Eff#1	*Eff#2
1	0-10	10yr3/3	none	sil	2mgr	mvfr	as	2m,2f	0.6	0.8
2	10-28	10yr5/3	none	sil	2fsbk	mfr	gw	2f,2vf	0.6	0.8
3	28-53	7.5yr4/6	none	grsl	2msbk	mfr	gw	1vf	0.6	1.0
4	53-82	10yr5/6	none	grs	0sg	ml	cs	------	0.7	1.6
5	82-96	10yr5/6	none	fs	0sg	ml	----	------	0.5	1.0
			at 91.0' 41.04/77.04							

2 Boring # Pit Ground surface elev. 93.52 ft. Depth to limiting factor 96+ in. Soil Application Rate GPD/ft²

Horizon	Depth in.	Dominant Color Munsell	Redox Description Qu. Sz. Cont. Color	Texture	Structure Gr. Sz. Sh	Consistence	Boundary	Roots	GPD/ft² *Eff#1	*Eff#2
1	0-4	10yr3/3	none	sil	2mgr	mvfr	as	2m,2f	0.6	0.8
2	4-25	10yr4/4	none	sicl	2msbk	mfr	gw	1vf	0.4	0.6
3	25-50	10yr5/4	none	lfs	1csbk	mvfr	cs	------	0.5	1.0
4	50-96	10yr5/6	none	grls	0sg	ml	----	------	0.7	1.6
			30.24/66.24							

* Effluent #1 = BOD_5 > 30 < 220 mg/L and TSS >30 < 150 mg/L * Effluent #2 = BOD_5 ≤ 30 mg/L and TSS ≤ 30 mg/L

CST Name (Please Print) [redacted] Signature [redacted] CST Number [redacted]
Address [redacted] Date Evaluation Conducted 4/16/2021 Telephone Number [redacted]

Modular Home or Manufactured Home? Knowing the Difference Matters

If you've ever heard the terms "modular home" and "manufactured home" used interchangeably, you're not alone – but under Wisconsin law, they're two distinct types of construction with different standards.

A **manufactured home**, as defined under Wis. Stat. 101.90(2)(am) and referenced in SPS 320.07(52m), is a dwelling that's certified by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as meeting the federal construction standards found in 42 USC 5401–5425. It can be designed with or without a permanent foundation and its compliance is governed entirely by the federal HUD code.

A **modular home**, defined under SPS 320.07(53f)(a), is a structure, or component, intended for use as a dwelling that is either built using closed construction (fabricated or assembled on-site or in a manufacturing facility for installation at the building site) or built as open construction in a manufacturing facility away from the site, with the manufacturer seeking certification for it. Rather than being regulated by the federal HUD code, modular homes installed in Wisconsin fall under the Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC).

The key difference comes down to which set of standards apply. Manufactured homes are certified to a federal HUD standard, while modular homes are built to comply with state and local building codes, even though both are constructed off-site, in whole or in part, before being delivered to their final location.

Do New Manufactured Homes Require a Permit?

Yes. A new manufactured home requires a permit which needs to confirm a few things are in place: a valid HUD certification label showing compliance with federal standards; and local zoning approval from the municipality for the home's placement. The permit itself covers the installation side of things – foundation and support system connections like electrical, plumbing, mechanical systems, and erosion control.

On the administrative side, the permit is entered through eSLA (or the municipality's own permit system), just like it would be for a stick-built home, and a licensed manufactured home installer must be listed on the permit. A State Seal is also required. One notable difference from a site-built home is that heat loss calculations are not required.

What About Used or Replacement Manufactured Homes?

Used or replacement manufactured homes aren't treated as new construction. Instead, they're typically handled as alterations or relocations, and permit requirements vary by municipality. Because requirements differ from one municipality to the next, it's always worth checking with the local building inspection department and zoning office before moving forward.

How Are Manufactured Homes Inspected?

Unlike site-built homes, manufactured homes (basic units) aren't fully inspected under the Uniform Dwelling Code. Local inspection authority is limited to the installation standards under SPS 321.40 (effective April 1, 2007). That means inspectors are reviewing installation requirements, site setup, utility connections, and egress – but not the internal construction of the home itself, since that's already federally inspected and certified at the factory.

QUIZ

Is this a modular or manufactured home?

ANSWER: Manufactured home constructed to HUD codes

Pool and Plumbing Plan Review Submissions

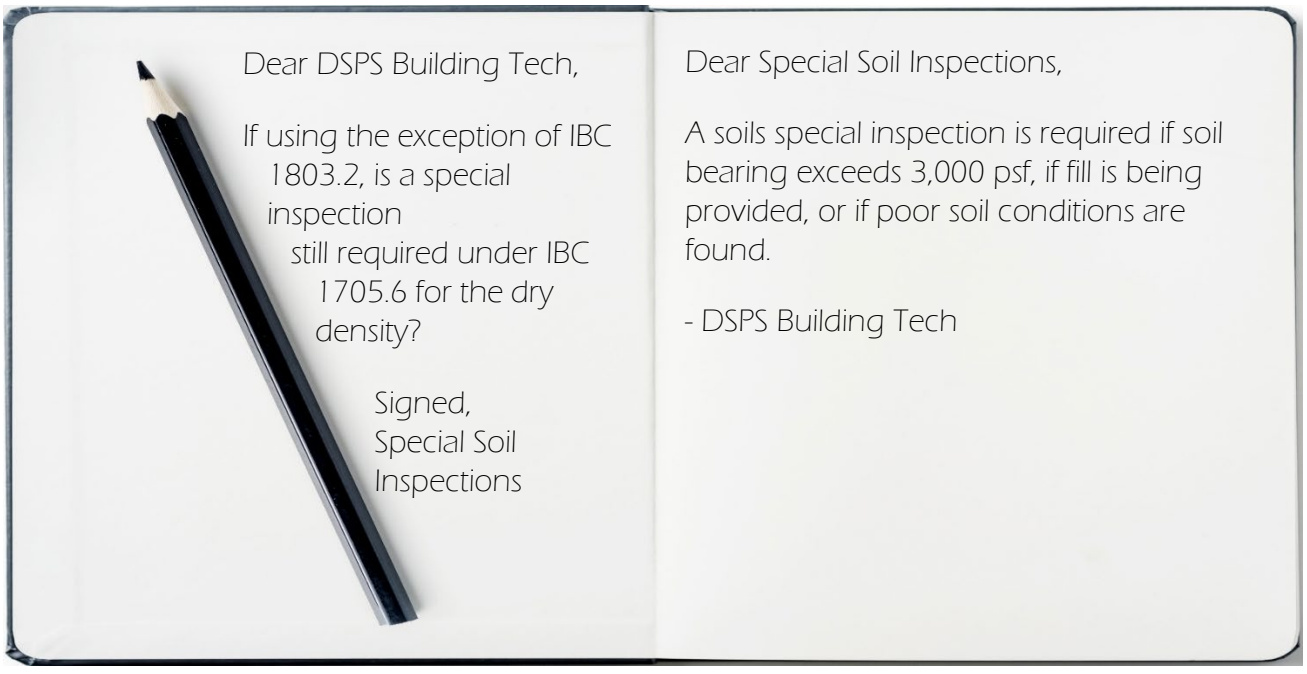
DSPS has a new policy for all plumbing and pool plan reviews with an application submitted date of April 13, 2026, or later.

The policy addresses two new parameters:

1. Any additional plan review information requested by DSPS may incur an additional $175 plan review fee. This additional fee is based on, but is not limited to, the following:
   - ✓ Plans needing to be revised due to significant non-compliant code items.
   - ✓ Any plumbing system or pool system calculations needing to be revised.
   - ✓ Missing plumbing system or pool system calculations.
   - ✓ Multiple missing product specification sheets.
   - ✓ Other major non-compliant code criteria determined by the plan reviewer.
2. If DSPS determines there are ten or more non-compliant code items, DSPS reserves the right to deny the plan review application.

Tech Box Question

DIS maintains program-specific email inboxes (tech boxes) to provide a general code answer or direct you to an appropriate code section. Non-technical questions for eSLA, permits, delegated agents, and invoices have their own tech boxes! Use the appropriate email to ensure a timely response to your question. View the full list of tech box emails. See an example below of a real customer question submitted to one of our tech boxes!



Understanding the Underground: Plan Review for Private Fire Service Mains

A private fire service main is a dedicated underground (or potentially aboveground) piping system installed: between a source of water and the base of the system riser for water-based fire protection systems; between a source of water and inlets to foam-making systems; between a source of water and the base elbow of private hydrants or monitor nozzles; and used as fire pump suction and discharge piping, beginning at the inlet side of the check valve on a gravity or pressure tank. If this piping also serves as a water supply system for domestic or other purposes, this piping would be considered a combination main that may also be regulated by the Wisconsin Plumbing Code, SPS 381-387, and Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

Successfully navigating the state review process for new and/or altered underground private fire service mains require precise alignment between Wisconsin administrative rules and NFPA standards. In Wisconsin, DSPS oversees these reviews. Plans must fully comply with the Wisconsin Commercial Building Code, SPS 361-366,, NFPA 24 (2019 edition), and any other referenced standards. To avoid plan delays, submit the underground systems as part of the fire suppression systems review. However, per SPS 361.30(1)(a), construction cannot commence until after approval by DSPS.

Plumbing or Fire Suppression Review

A common error is confusing a combined service utility lateral review with a dedicated fire main review. The DSPS plumbing group does not review underground private fire suppression mains. The private underground fire suppression main must be submitted to the DSPS Fire Suppression/Fire Alarm group for review.

Submit or include the underground plans online through the DSPS eSLA system under the Fire Suppression plan review type. Submitting private fire main plans under a plumbing plan review type or program area will result in processing delays and you will be required to complete and pay for a full new submittal.

Plan Details and Graphics

Working drawings must be clearly dimensioned, drawn to a standard architectural or engineering scale, and clearly marked with the chosen scale on every sheet. Plans must provide accurate site layout detailing: the exact point of connection to the municipal utility water main, tank, or pump building; the precise routing path of the private main; all nearby structural footprints; and any existing utilities or overhead hazards.

Sizing, Flow, and Component Labeling

The drawings must clearly indicate nominal pipe sizes, precise lengths of pipe segments, and all configuration changes. Also provide a detailed schematic of the building riser room showing exactly where the pipe transitions from an underground installation to an above-ground system. Each pipe material type, valve location, and connection type must be clearly identified via a standardized symbol legend.

Pipe Material and Structural Constraints

The piping materials must meet NFPA 24 – 2019 sections 10.1 through 10.3 and comply with all appropriate engineering standards. The plans must include a minimum bury depth of 12 inches below the frost line for the locality, or an alternative method to prevent the underground mains from freezing. If an alternative method of protection from freezing is used, it must be approved by DSPS separately. Additionally, the specifications must detail the bedding type, trenching profiles, and backfill parameters as required by NFPA 24 Chapter 10.

Thrust Restraint Verification

Plans must show how the system will resist internal hydrostatic forces at every change in direction, tee, dead-end, and reducing point. Design teams can specify mechanical restraints, concrete thrust blocks, or a calculated combination of both. If using concrete thrust blocks, the plans must show the face-bearing area calculations. These calculations must be based on the local soil bearing capacity and the system's working pressure.

Valves, Hydrants, and FDC Placement

Control valves must be strategically placed along the private fire main loop to allow the system to be isolated for every six fire protection connections. Additionally, private fire hydrants shall be supplied by either pipe with a nominal diameter of 6 inches, minimum, or be hydraulically calculated to be able to supply the total demand at the appropriate pressure. The hydrants must be positioned with setbacks of at least 40 feet away from the exterior walls of the protected building.

Hydraulic Analysis Summary

When the underground main plans are submitted with the interior fire suppression systems, include complete hydraulic calculation generated from a recent verified water flow test. The water flow test used for system design must be conducted no more than 12 months prior to work plan submittal unless otherwise approved by DSPS. The calculation data shall prove that, if also supplying hydrants, the dedicated fire main can deliver the required fire flow and residual pressure to the building riser. This analysis shall account for all friction losses from any fittings, valves, and changes in elevation.

Equipment Specification Sheets

All manufacturer data sheets shall be provided for all materials of the underground fire suppression system. This includes, but is not limited to: pipes; fittings; valves; hydrants; indicator posts; and backflow preventers. Every specification sheet must be clearly marked to show the specific model, size, pressure rating, and listings (such as UL or FM) for the products intended for installation.

Hydrostatic Testing and System Flushing

Final field acceptance hinges on adherence to two post-installation parameters:

1. **Hydrostatic Test:** Specifications must require a hydrostatic test of the completed underground piping network at a pressure of at least 200 psi, or 50 psi above the normal system working pressure if it exceeds 150 psi. This pressure must be maintained for exactly 2 hours without any drop in pressure or visible leakage.
2. **System Flushing:** Before connecting the underground piping to the internal fire protection system, it must be thoroughly flushed to remove debris. The specifications must state that flushing will continue until the discharge water runs completely clear. The flushing velocity must meet the minimum flow rates specified in NFPA 24 Table 10.10.2.1.3, based on the pipe size.

Please check with the DSPS commercial building inspector or the local delegated municipality to verify the requirements for inspections and witnessing testing of the underground fire service mains.

Certification of Compliance for Public Swimming Pools

The SBD-10606 Certification of Compliance for Public Swimming Pools transitioned to DSPS's online system, AccessGov.

The form is required under SPS 390.05(1)(c). Prior to the completion of the final inspection of any public swimming pool or water attraction, the supervising construction contractor, architect, or engineer shall provide a compliance statement to DSPS. The Statement of Substantial Compliance section on form SBD-10606 states:

> *To the best of my knowledge, belief, and based on onsite observation, construction of the new or modified public swimming pool system applicable to this project has been completed in substantial compliance with the approved plans and specifications including all inspections for Wisconsin Administrative Codes chapters SPS 316, 361, 362, 364, 365, 382, and 384. Copies of the inspection reports shall be made available to any authorized representatives of the Department, which may include local inspection reports, upon request.*

This requirement now provides the DSPS pool inspector the authority to ask for inspection reports involving the commercial building or electrical code prior to signing off on the final pool inspection.

Recent Enforcement Actions

- Forfeitures were entered against a Greenville individual for engaging in unlicensed plumbing and electrical work.
- A Notice of Violations and Order was entered against a Maiden Rock commercial building after it was found it was constructed without commercial building plan submittal, approval, or inspection.
- A forfeiture was entered against a Neillsville individual for engaging in unlicensed plumbing.
- A forfeiture was entered against a North Fond du Lac individual for engaging in unlicensed plumbing.
- A Notice of Violations and Order was entered against a Town of Albany, Pepin County, commercial building after it was found it was constructed without commercial building plan submittal, approval, or inspection.
- A Potosi individual had their DCQ suspended for violating the terms of their limited license.
- A Wausau individual had their Welder credential suspended for violating the terms of their limited license.