



10-6-2011

Opt-In for Residential Inspections to Save Money and Lives

Dennis Wolf

Municipal Technical Advisory Service, Dennis.Wolf@tennessee.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://trace.tennessee.edu/utk_mtastech

 Part of the [Public Administration Commons](#)

The MTAS publications provided on this website are archival documents intended for informational purposes only and should not be considered as authoritative. The content contained in these publications may be outdated, and the laws referenced therein may have changed or may not be applicable to your city or circumstances.

For current information, please visit the MTAS website at: mtas.tennessee.edu.

Recommended Citation

Wolf, Dennis, "Opt-In for Residential Inspections to Save Money and Lives" (2011). *MTAS Publications: Technical Bulletins*.
http://trace.tennessee.edu/utk_mtastech/13

This Bulletin is brought to you for free and open access by the Municipal Technical Advisory Service (MTAS) at Trace: Tennessee Research and Creative Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in MTAS Publications: Technical Bulletins by an authorized administrator of Trace: Tennessee Research and Creative Exchange. For more information, please contact trace@utk.edu.



October 6, 2011

OPT-IN FOR RESIDENTIAL INSPECTIONS TO SAVE MONEY AND LIVES

Dennis Wolf, Fire Management Consultant

BACKGROUND

The Tennessee Clean Energy Future Act of 2009 took effect July 1, 2010. The act amended T.C.A. § 68-120-101, adopted energy efficiency standards and broadened statewide building standards to cover newly constructed one- and two-family dwellings in addition to municipal, county, state and certain private buildings.

The legislation created three classes of code enforcement across the state:

1. **Exempt** — These are cities where local building codes and local code enforcement meet state minimum standards. Exempt cities adopt and enforce their own building codes.
2. **Non-exempt state enforcement (opt-in)** — These are cities where local residential building codes and local residential code enforcement do not meet state minimum standards. Here, at the request of the city or upon the department of commerce and insurance's own initiative, the state will enforce state-adopted building codes.
3. **Opt-out** — These are cities that have passed a resolution exempting their jurisdiction from the applicability of state minimum standards for one and two-family dwellings. Cities can avoid state enforcement by adopting and enforcing codes that meet minimum state standards. However, where cities do not meet these state minimums, the state standards will apply as

will state enforcement. Cities also have limited authority to opt out of the application of the state standards in their jurisdictions.

EXEMPT CITIES

The goal of the legislation and the desire of the state entities charged with enforcing it are to encourage as many cities as possible to become exempt. Obtaining exempt status provides a city with the most local control of its own development and provides its residents with the highest level of protection and safety in new home construction, which helps maintain property values.

To be exempt under this law, a city must adopt and enforce minimum building codes. The specific pre-requisites for exemption are found in the state fire marshal's rules and regulations, but the general requirements are:

State enforcement remains limited to state buildings, educational occupancies and any other occupancy requiring inspection for initial licensure if the local government has chosen to adopt and enforce building codes for construction of all buildings, for construction of all buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings, or for one- and two-family dwellings only; and:

October 6, 2011

OPT-IN FOR RESIDENTIAL INSPECTIONS TO SAVE MONEY AND LIVES

1. For one- and two-family dwellings, it has adopted the International Residential Code;
 2. For construction other than one- and two-family dwellings, it has adopted a building construction safety code consisting of the International Building Code and either the International Fire Code or the Uniform Fire Code, if adopted on or after July 1, 2006; and
 3. The city is adequately enforcing its locally adopted building code and performing reviews of construction plans and specifications and inspections required by the state fire marshal. Requirements vary depending on the type of construction.
3. Cities that adopt and enforce codes for both one- and two-family dwellings and other buildings. Here, the state will not regulate within the city's jurisdiction except state buildings, educational facilities, etc.

NON-EXEMPT CITIES (OPT-IN)

If a city cannot or decides not to adopt and enforce the minimum standards, the state will enforce the applicable statewide codes in the city. The commissioner of commerce and insurance is authorized to contract with local governments to use their employees for inspections of one- and two-family residences. These contracts allow inspectors to charge a fee as set out by the state fire marshal's fee schedule. Deputy building inspectors must be state certified as a:

1. Licensed building inspector;
2. Licensed plumbing inspector; or
3. Licensed mechanical inspector.

OPT-OUT CITIES

Whether or not it is enforcing a locally adopted code or has no code at all, a city can completely avoid state regulation of one- and two-family dwellings in its jurisdiction by opting out of the statewide standards. This can be accomplished by a specific and recurring resolution process. This requires a city to pass a resolution by a two-thirds vote of the governing body exempting one- and two-family dwellings in its jurisdiction from the applicability of the statewide standards and to forward the resolution to the state fire marshal. The resolution, however, expires 180 days following the date of the next election. Therefore, each new governing body must pass a subsequent resolution to continue avoiding applicability of the state standards.

Furthermore, an exempt city's building code edition for one- and two-family dwellings must be current within seven years of publication unless otherwise approved by the state fire marshal. A city that meets and adequately enforces the aforementioned standards retains local control and is exempt from statewide codes and enforcement.

According to these requirements, a city may choose to adopt and enforce codes for specific buildings, and state enforcement will apply where the city is not regulating and enforcing. Therefore, within the exempt city classification, there will be a further breakdown of groupings. They are:

1. Cities that adopt and enforce codes for buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings. Here, the state will regulate residential construction with enforcement by deputy building inspectors.
2. Cities that adopt and enforce codes for one- and two-family dwellings only. Here, the state will regulate buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings.

October 6, 2011

OPT-IN FOR RESIDENTIAL INSPECTIONS TO SAVE MONEY AND LIVES

The counties and cities that have opted-out of the residential inspection program represent approximately 20 percent of the state's population. A list of the residential inspection program status of all Tennessee counties and cities is located in Table 1.

HELP SOLVE TENNESSEE'S SEVERE FIRE MORTALITY PROBLEM – OPT-IN

Residential structure fires account for the overwhelming majority of fire fatalities, and improving the safety of homes will help reduce the number of Tennesseans who die in residential fires. The Tennessee Fire Mortality Study was released to the public at the Tennessee Fire Chief's Association Annual Conference in July 2011 (a link to the study is in the resources section of this Technical Bulletin).

This comprehensive study, covering the period 2002-2010, highlights the severe fire mortality rate that exists in Tennessee. The resources section contains a link to an interactive mapping tool that allows zooming down to street levels. Small triangles and dates on the map show where fire deaths have occurred in our state along with the year. The map website will be continually updated as more information is produced. The fire mortality study was produced by the University of Tennessee with the cooperation of the Tennessee Fire Chief's Association, Tennessee Fire Safety Inspector Association, and the Tennessee State Fire Marshal's Office. For more information or for questions on the study contact Gary L. West, assistant commissioner for fire prevention, Tennessee State Fire Marshal's Office at (615) 532-5747. The following highlights from the study illustrate the state's fire problem.

- Historically, Tennessee's fire mortality rate for civilians has been among the highest in the nation. During 2002-2010, the time period for this study, the national fire mortality rate declined, but the rate in Tennessee increased.
- Residential structure fires account for about three-fourths of all civilian fire deaths in the state.
- Most civilian residential deaths occur in the state's largest cities, but the residents of rural areas and smaller communities actually experience higher rates of fire mortality.
- Residential fires in which several individuals perish occur more frequently in Tennessee compared to the nation. The increase in multiple fire death incidents in urban areas during 2010 was one of the reasons why the state's mortality rate spiked while the national rate trended downward.
- The most common heat source for fatal residential fires in Tennessee was operating equipment that included HVAC and kitchen and cooking equipment that involved heating and electrical malfunctions (short circuits, arcing, and the like).
- Smoke alarms were present in only 28 percent of cases during the study period. By contrast, smoke alarms were present in about 38 percent of fatal fires nationally suggesting that more lives might be saved if smoke alarms were more widely employed and maintained by Tennessee households.
- Similar to the nation, the state's residential fire victims tend to be the very young, the very old, and minorities. Members of each of these groups die in fatal fires in proportions that exceed their size in the population.

October 6, 2011

OPT-IN FOR RESIDENTIAL INSPECTIONS TO SAVE MONEY AND LIVES

- Of the state's 1,261 populated census tracts, 635 (50.4 percent) have an above average or higher risk for fire fatalities.
- Of the 715 fire departments in Tennessee, 306 (42.8 percent) serve cities, 391 (54.7 percent) serve some or all of a county outside of an incorporated city, and 18 (2.5 percent) serve both a city and county. Less than 5 percent of these fire departments are classified as "career." About 16 percent are classified as a combination of "career" and "volunteer" but most fire departments (79.3 percent) are "volunteer."
- Just over half of Tennessee residents enjoy one of the two highest levels of fire protection but more than 30 percent have low or no fire protection service. The level of fire protection provided matters a great deal. Those departments that provide high or moderate plus service levels respond more quickly to fire calls and have lower rates of fire mortality.
- The fire chiefs who responded to the statewide survey thought that the top four strategies to prevent and reduce residential fire deaths were:
 1. smoke alarm distribution and installation;
 2. having home sprinkler systems;
 3. enforcing applicable codes; and
 4. presenting fire safety demonstrations and instruction at local schools.

As shown by the study, residential fires are responsible for almost 75 percent of Tennessee's fire fatalities, and Tennessee has a high rate of multiple fatality fires. The most common heat source for fatal residential fires involves structural components: HVAC, kitchen, and cooking equipment that involved heating, and electrical malfunctions

(short circuits, arcing, etc.). In 72 percent of these fires, smoke detectors were not present. The very young, the very old, and minorities die in fatal fires in proportions that exceed their size in the population. Properly constructed homes that meet all code requirements, verified through an inspection program, address every one of these risk factors. Properly installed structural components are less likely to catch fire. Working smoke detectors and fire alarm systems provide early warning so occupants can escape. The very young and very old are less likely to take action or be able to self-evacuate, and a properly constructed home is less likely to catch fire and therefore is safer.

Over half of the populated census tracts in Tennessee have a higher than average risk for fire fatalities. Historically, communities have looked to improving fire response capability (i.e. the fire department) as a way to minimize loss. The study showed that more than 30 percent of Tennesseans live where there is little to no fire protection service (a fire department). Also, fire department response to a fire is reactive: a fire is in progress, property damage is occurring, and lives (i.e. the occupant's) are or soon will be (i.e. the responding fire fighters') at risk. At this point, the community's comprehensive fire protection system has failed because a fire occurred. According to the study, "Success in reducing residential fire deaths may depend upon the implementation of various types of proactive measures to prevent fires." The fire that causes the least amount of damage and risk to the community is the fire that never occurs. If a fire does occur, it is possible to save lives before the arrival of the fire department through code enforcement.

October 6, 2011

OPT-IN FOR RESIDENTIAL INSPECTIONS TO SAVE MONEY AND LIVES

The components of a comprehensive community fire protection system include code enforcement, public education, and a fire department. It is simply not possible to prevent all fires: there will be accidents, equipment failures, acts of nature, intentionally set fires, etc., so a community needs a fire department. However, code enforcement has a significant return-on-investment in that a fire prevented saves the community money and lives. It is estimated that the indirect cost of fire is at least 10 percent of the direct property loss. The median home value in Tennessee is \$165,000. If that home is lost to fire, another 10 percent (\$16,500) of indirect loss occurs. There is an aesthetic impact to the community too, as the home may sit untouched for a year or more as the insurance claim proceeds, which impacts property values in the neighborhood and may affect the ability of other homes in the neighborhood to sell.

Exempt communities and opt-in communities already enjoy the benefits of having good fire codes and an inspection program. The person buying the home knows that the home is built right and meets code. For cities that decide to take the opt-in route, there is no cost to the community for this program. A permit is required, and if the city decides to act as the issuing agent for the permit, the city can keep \$15 of the permit fee. Once the permit is issued, the state fire marshal's office will take care of scheduling the inspection(s) and will provide certified inspectors to make the inspections.

For more information on the residential inspection program, and to opt-in to the program, contact Gary Farley, contract inspection services director, Department of Commerce and Insurance, at (615) 741-7170 or by e-mail at Gary.Farley@tn.gov.

**Table 1
 RESIDENTIAL INSPECTION STATUS**

JURISDICTION	STATUS
Anderson County	EXEMPT
Clinton	EXEMPT
Lake City	SRBP
Norris	EXEMPT
Oak Ridge	EXEMPT
Oliver Springs	EXEMPT
Bedford County	EXEMPT
Bell Buckle	EXEMPT
Normandy	SRBP
Shelbyville	EXEMPT
Wartrace	EXEMPT
Benton County	SRBP
Big Sandy	OPT OUT
Camden	EXEMPT
Bledsoe County	OPT OUT
Pikeville	SRBP
Blount County	EXEMPT
Alcoa	EXEMPT
Friendsville	SRBP
Louisville	SRBP
Maryville	EXEMPT
Rockford	EXEMPT
Townsend	EXEMPT
Bradley County	EXEMPT
Charleston	EXEMPT
Cleveland	EXEMPT
Campbell County	SRBP
Caryville	EXEMPT
Jacksboro	EXEMPT
Jellico	EXEMPT
LaFollette	EXEMPT
Cannon County	OPT OUT
Auburntown	OPT OUT
Woodbury	EXEMPT

October 6, 2011

OPT-IN FOR RESIDENTIAL INSPECTIONS TO SAVE MONEY AND LIVES

JURISDICTION	STATUS	JURISDICTION	STATUS
Carroll County	OPT OUT	Crockett County	SRBP
Atwood	OPT OUT	Alamo	SRBP
Bruceston	OPT OUT	Bells	SRBP
Clarksburg	SRBP	Friendship	SRBP
Hollow Rock	OPT OUT	Gadsden	SRBP
Huntingdon	EXEMPT	Maury City	SRBP
McKenzie	EXEMPT	Cumberland County	EXEMPT
McLemoresville	SRBP	Crab Orchard	SRBP
Trezevant	OPT OUT	Crossville	EXEMPT
Carter County	SRBP	Pleasant Hill	EXEMPT
Elizabethton	EXEMPT	Davidson County/ Nashville	EXEMPT
Johnson City	EXEMPT	Belle Meade	EXEMPT
Watauga	SRBP	Berry Hill	EXEMPT
Cheatham County	EXEMPT	Forest Hills	EXEMPT
Ashland City	EXEMPT	Goodlettsville	EXEMPT
Kingston Springs	EXEMPT	Lakewood	SRBP
Pegram	EXEMPT	Oak Hill	EXEMPT
Pleasant View	EXEMPT	Ridgetop	EXEMPT
Chester County	OPT OUT	Decatur County	OPT OUT
Enville	SRBP	Decaturville	OPT OUT
Henderson	EXEMPT	Parsons	OPT OUT
Milledgeville	SRBP	Scotts Hill	SRBP
Silerton	SRBP	DeKalb County	SRBP
Claiborne County	OPT OUT	Alexandria	OPT OUT
Cumberland Gap	EXEMPT	Dowelltown	OPT OUT
Harrogate	EXEMPT	Liberty	SRBP
New Tazewell	SRBP	Smithville	EXEMPT
Tazewell	EXEMPT	Dickson County	EXEMPT
Clay County	SRBP	Burns	EXEMPT
Celina	SRBP	Charlotte	EXEMPT
Cocke County	OPT OUT	Dickson	SRBP
Newport	EXEMPT	Slayden	OPT OUT
Parrottsville	OPT OUT	Vanleer	OPT OUT
Coffee County	EXEMPT	White Bluff	EXEMPT
Manchester	EXEMPT	Dyer County	EXEMPT
Tullahoma	EXEMPT	Dyersburg	EXEMPT
		Newbern	SRBP
		Trimble	SRBP

October 6, 2011

OPT-IN FOR RESIDENTIAL INSPECTIONS TO SAVE MONEY AND LIVES

JURISDICTION	STATUS	JURISDICTION	STATUS
Fayette County	EXEMPT	Grainger County	SRBP
Braden	SRBP	Bean Station	EXEMPT
Gallaway	SRBP	Blaine	SRBP
Grand Junction	EXEMPT	Rutledge	INCOMPLETE
La Grange	EXEMPT	Greene County	EXEMPT
Moscow	EXEMPT	Baileyton	EXEMPT
Oakland	EXEMPT	Greeneville	EXEMPT
Piperton	EXEMPT	Mosheim	EXEMPT
Rossville	EXEMPT	Tusculum	EXEMPT
Somerville	EXEMPT	Grundy County	OPT OUT
Williston	SRBP	Altamont	OPT OUT
Fentress County	OPT OUT	Beersheeba Springs	OPT OUT
Allardt	SRBP	Coalmont	OPT OUT
Jamestown	EXEMPT	Gruetli-Laager	SRBP
Franklin County	OPT OUT	Monteagle	EXEMPT
Cowan	EXEMPT	Palmer	OPT OUT
Decherd	EXEMPT	Tracy City	SRBP
Estill Springs	EXEMPT	Hamblen County	EXEMPT
Huntland	EXEMPT	Morristown	EXEMPT
Winchester	EXEMPT	Hamilton County	EXEMPT
Gibson County	EXEMPT	Chattanooga	EXEMPT
Bradford	EXEMPT	Collegedale	EXEMPT
Dyer	EXEMPT	East Ridge	EXEMPT
Gibson	SRBP	Lakesite	EXEMPT
Humboldt	EXEMPT	Lookout Mountain	EXEMPT
Kenton	SRBP	Red Bank	EXEMPT
Medina	EXEMPT	Ridgeside	EXEMPT
Milan	EXEMPT	Signal Mountain	EXEMPT
Rutherford	SRBP	Soddy-Daisy	EXEMPT
Trenton	EXEMPT	Walden Town	EXEMPT
Yorkville	SRBP	Hancock County	SRBP
Giles County	SRBP	Sneedville	EXEMPT
Ardmore	OPT OUT		
Elkton	SRBP		
Lynnville	SRBP		
Minor Hill	OPT OUT		
Pulaski	SRBP		

October 6, 2011

OPT-IN FOR RESIDENTIAL INSPECTIONS TO SAVE MONEY AND LIVES

JURISDICTION	STATUS	JURISDICTION	STATUS
Hardeman County	SRBP	Humphreys County	OPT OUT
Bolivar	EXEMPT	McEwen	EXEMPT
Hickory Valley	SRBP	New Johnsonville	SRBP
Hornsby	SRBP	Waverly	EXEMPT
Middleton	SRBP	Jackson County	OPT OUT
Saulsbury	SRBP	Gainesboro	SRBP
Toone	SRBP	Jefferson County	EXEMPT
Whiteville	SRBP	Baneberry	EXEMPT
Hardin County	OPT OUT	Dandridge	EXEMPT
Crump	OPT OUT	Jefferson City	EXEMPT
Saltillo	SRBP	New Market	EXEMPT
Savannah	EXEMPT	White Pine	EXEMPT
Hawkins County	SRBP	Johnson County	OPT OUT
Bulls Gap	EXEMPT	Mountain City	EXEMPT
Church Hill	EXEMPT	Knox County	EXEMPT
Mount Carmel	EXEMPT	Farragut	EXEMPT
Rogersville	EXEMPT	Knoxville	EXEMPT
Surgionsville	EXEMPT	Lake County	OPT OUT
Haywood County	EXEMPT	Ridgely	OPT OUT
Brownsville	EXEMPT	Tiptonville	INCOMPLETE
Stanton	EXEMPT	Lauderdale County	EXEMPT
Henderson County	OPT OUT	Gates	OPT OUT
Lexington	EXEMPT	Halls	SRBP
Parker's Crossroads	SRBP	Henning	SRBP
Sardis	OPT OUT	Ripley	EXEMPT
Henry County	OPT OUT	Lawrence County	OPT OUT
Cottage Grove	SRBP	Ethridge	EXEMPT
Henry	OPT OUT	Iron City	SRBP
Paris	EXEMPT	Lawrenceburg	EXEMPT
Puryear	OPT OUT	Loretto	OPT OUT
Hickman County	EXEMPT	St. Joseph	SRBP
Centerville	EXEMPT	Lewis County	OPT OUT
Houston County	OPT OUT	Hohenwald	EXEMPT
Erin	EXEMPT	Lincoln County	SRBP
Tennessee Ridge	SRBP	Fayetteville	EXEMPT
		Petersburg	SRBP

October 6, 2011

OPT-IN FOR RESIDENTIAL INSPECTIONS TO SAVE MONEY AND LIVES

JURISDICTION	STATUS
Loudon County	EXEMPT
Greenback	EXEMPT
Lenoir City	EXEMPT
Loudon	EXEMPT
Philadelphia	EXEMPT
Macon County	EXEMPT
Lafayette	EXEMPT
Red Boiling Springs	SRBP
Madison County	EXEMPT
Jackson	EXEMPT
Medon	EXEMPT
Three Way	EXEMPT
Marion County	EXEMPT
Jasper	EXEMPT
Kimball	EXEMPT
New Hope	SRBP
Orme	SRBP
Powells Crossroads	EXEMPT
South Pittsburg	EXEMPT
Whitwell	EXEMPT
Marshall County	EXEMPT
Chapel Hill	EXEMPT
Cornersville	EXEMPT
Lewisburg	EXEMPT
Maury County	EXEMPT
Columbia	EXEMPT
Mount Pleasant	EXEMPT
Spring Hill	EXEMPT
McMinn County	OPT OUT
Athens	EXEMPT
Calhoun	OPT OUT
Englewood	SRBP
Etowah	EXEMPT
Niota	SRBP

JURISDICTION	STATUS
McNairy County	OPT OUT
Adamsville	SRBP
Bethell Springs	SRBP
Eastview	SRBP
Finger	SRBP
Guys	SRBP
Michie	OPT OUT
Ramer	SRBP
Selmer	EXEMPT
Stantonville	OPT OUT
Meigs County	SRBP
Decatur	SRBP
Monroe County	SRBP
Madisonville	EXEMPT
Sweetwater	EXEMPT
Tellico Plains	SRBP
Vonore	EXEMPT
Montgomery County	EXEMPT
Clarksville	EXEMPT
Moore County/Lynchburg	SRBP
Morgan County	OPT OUT
Oakdale	OPT OUT
Sunbright	SRBP
Wartburg	OPT OUT
Obion County	OPT OUT
Hornbeak	OPT OUT
Obion	EXEMPT
Rives	OPT OUT
Samburg	OPT OUT
South Fulton	EXEMPT
Troy	OPT OUT
Union City	EXEMPT
Woodland Mills	OPT OUT
Overton County	OPT OUT
Livingston	EXEMPT

October 6, 2011

OPT-IN FOR RESIDENTIAL INSPECTIONS TO SAVE MONEY AND LIVES

JURISDICTION

JURISDICTION	STATUS
Perry County	OPT OUT
Linden	OPT OUT
Lobelville	OPT OUT
Pickett County	OPT OUT
Byrdstown	OPT OUT
Polk County	OPT OUT
Benton	SRBP
Copperhill	SRBP
Ducktown	EXEMPT
Putnam County	EXEMPT
Algood	EXEMPT
Baxter	EXEMPT
Cookeville	EXEMPT
Monterey	EXEMPT
Rhea County	SRBP
Dayton	EXEMPT
Graysville	EXEMPT
Spring City	EXEMPT
Roane County	EXEMPT
Harriman	EXEMPT
Kingston	EXEMPT
Rockwood	EXEMPT
Robertson County	EXEMPT
Adams	EXEMPT
Cedar Hill	SRBP
Coopertown	EXEMPT
Cross Plains	EXEMPT
Greenbrier	EXEMPT
Millersville	EXEMPT
Orlinda	EXEMPT
Springfield	EXEMPT
White House	EXEMPT
Rutherford County	EXEMPT
Eagleville	EXEMPT
LaVergne	EXEMPT
Murfreesboro	EXEMPT
Smyrna	EXEMPT

JURISDICTION

JURISDICTION	STATUS
Scott County	OPT OUT
Huntsville	EXEMPT
Oneida	SRBP
Winfield	SRBP
Sequatchie County	OPT OUT
Dunlap	OPT OUT
Sevier County	EXEMPT
Gatlinburg	EXEMPT
Pigeon Forge	EXEMPT
Pittman Center	SRBP
Sevierville	EXEMPT
Shelby County/Memphis	EXEMPT
Arlington	EXEMPT
Bartlett	EXEMPT
Collierville	EXEMPT
Germantown	EXEMPT
Lakeland	EXEMPT
Millington	EXEMPT
Smith County	SRBP
Carthage	EXEMPT
Gordonsville	EXEMPT
South Carthage	EXEMPT
Stewart County	OPT OUT
Cumberland City	EXEMPT
Dover	EXEMPT
Sullivan County	EXEMPT
Bluff City	SRBP
Bristol	EXEMPT
Kingsport	EXEMPT
Sumner County	EXEMPT
Gallatin	EXEMPT
Hendersonville	EXEMPT
Mitchellville	SRBP
Portland	EXEMPT
Westmoreland	EXEMPT

October 6, 2011

OPT-IN FOR RESIDENTIAL INSPECTIONS TO SAVE MONEY AND LIVES

JURISDICTION	STATUS	JURISDICTION	STATUS
Tipton County	EXEMPT	Washington County	SRBP
Atoka	EXEMPT	Jonesborough	EXEMPT
Brighton	SRBP	Wayne County	OPT OUT
Burlison	OPT OUT	Clifton	SRBP
Covington	EXEMPT	Collinwood	SRBP
Garland	EXEMPT	Waynesboro	EXEMPT
Gilt Edge	EXEMPT	Weakley County	OPT OUT
Mason	SRBP	Dresden	EXEMPT
Munford	EXEMPT	Gleason	OPT OUT
Trousdale County/ Hartsville	EXEMPT	Greenfield	SRBP
Unicoi County	OPT OUT	Martin	EXEMPT
Erwin	EXEMPT	Sharon	OPT OUT
Unicoi	EXEMPT	White County	SRBP
Union County	EXEMPT	Sparta	EXEMPT
Luttrell	SRBP	Williamson County	EXEMPT
Maynardville	SRBP	Brentwood	EXEMPT
Plainview	SRBP	Fairview	EXEMPT
Van Buren County	OPT OUT	Franklin	EXEMPT
Spencer	EXEMPT	Nolensville	EXEMPT
Warren County	EXEMPT	Thompson's Station	EXEMPT
Centertown	EXEMPT	Wilson County	OPT OUT
McMinnville	EXEMPT	Lebanon	EXEMPT
Morrison	EXEMPT	Mt. Juliet	EXEMPT
Viola	EXEMPT	Watertown	SRBP

KEY

SRBP: The jurisdiction will participate in the State Residential Building Program.

EXEMPT: The jurisdiction has received an exemption.

OPT OUT: The jurisdiction has passed a resolution opting out of the program.

September 29, 2011

OPT-IN FOR RESIDENTIAL INSPECTIONS TO SAVE MONEY AND LIVES

RESOURCES

Link to Public Chapter 529:

<http://www.capitol.tn.gov/Bills/106/Chapter/PC0529.pdf>

Link to Department of Commerce and Insurance Residential Building Codes Enforcement:

<http://www.state.tn.us/commerce/sfm/homebuilding/index.shtml>

Link to Department of Commerce and Insurance Codes Enforcement Section:

<http://tn.gov/commerce/sfm/fpcesect.shtml>

Link to the Tennessee Fire Mortality Study:

http://www.tnfirechiefs.com/sites/default/files/an_analysis_of_civilian_residential_fire_deaths_in_tn_2002-2010_final_draft_7-12-11.pdf

Link to Tennessee Fire Mortality Study Map:

<http://ctasgis02.psur.utk.edu/TNFireMortality/>

MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICE

Knoxville (Headquarters) . . . (865) 974-0411

Jackson (731) 423-3710

Johnson City (423) 854-9882

Martin (731) 881-7055

Nashville (615) 532-6827

The Municipal Technical Advisory Service (MTAS) is a statewide agency of The University of Tennessee Institute for Public Service. MTAS operates in cooperation with the Tennessee Municipal League to provide technical assistance services to officials of Tennessee's incorporated municipalities. Assistance is offered in areas such as accounting, administration, finance, public works, ordinance codification, and water and wastewater management.

MTAS Technical Bulletins are information briefs that provide a timely review of topics of interest to Tennessee municipal officials. Technical Bulletins are free to Tennessee local, state, and federal government officials and are available to others for \$2 each. Photocopying of this publication in small quantities for educational purposes is encouraged. For permission to copy and distribute large quantities, please contact the MTAS Knoxville office at (865) 974-0411.

www.mtas.tennessee.edu

The University of Tennessee is an EEO/AA/Title VI/Title IX/Section 504/ADA/ADEA institution.

MTAS1631 • E14-1050-000-023-12