MHCC

Proposed Changes

2020-2021 Cycle

February 1, 2021

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211	§ 3280.715 (a)(4) Airtightness of supply duct systems.	TSSC Recommendation: Approve as Modified	Pending MHCC Action
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215	§ 3280.305(g)(6) Floors	SDSC Recommendation: Disapprove	Pending MHCC Action
216	§ 3280.715 (a)(7) Supply system	TSSC Recommendation: Approve as Modified	Pending MHCC Action
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223	§ 3280.715—Circulating Air Systems	TSSC Recommendation: Approve	Pending MHCC Action
224	§ 3285.402(d) Testing Procedures	SDSC Recommendation: Disapprove	Pending MHCC Action

DRC	Section	Action	Current Status
4	24 CFR part 3282 Subpart M	RESC Recommendation: Reviewed and Considered – No Further Action	Pending MHCC Action

Proposed Changes and Deregulation Comments from Previous Cycles

DRC 4 – FR6030-N-01 – 24 CFR part 3282 Subpart M	Date: 6/14/2017
Submitter:	Malone Oats
Comment:	Burdensome and Unnecessary On-Site Completion of Construction Rule (24 CFR Part 3282 Subpart M) – The On-Site Completion of Construction Rule, which went into effect in the fall of 2016, established extensive new requirements for the on-site completion of construction of manufactured homes. The rule covers many consumer-preferred amenities, such as French doors. In finalizing the rule, HUD did not assess the costs associated with the expanded design approval and inspection requirements for homes that are substantially complete when they leave the factory. MHI estimates that the rule impacts as many as ten to fifteen percent of all new homes produced, with a cost to the industry that could be as much as $7 to $10.5 million. This cost does not include one-time design reviews for each site-construction labeled home, nor does it include increased costs to track inspections and keep records. While HUD issued numerous clarifications to ease compliance, consumers are being negatively impacted because manufacturers are no longer offering consumer popular amenities if they fall under the scope of the rule.
Statutory:	No
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Reviewed and Considered – No Further Action (unanimous) Reason: Based on Log 195.
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Reason:	
Cost Impact Explanation:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
DRC History:	1-14-2020 – Regulatory Enforcement Subcommittee Recommendation: Reviewed and Considered – No Further Action. 10-31-2019 – Pending Regulatory Language from the Subcommittee. 8-6-2019 – Regulatory Enforcement Subcommittee Recommendation: Reviewed and Considered – Approve – Pending Regulatory Language from Subcommittee. 5-1-2019 – MHCC Motion: Refer to Subcommittee.

Log 195 - § 3282 Subpart M - On-Site Completion of Construction of Manufactured Homes	Date: 12/28/2017
Submitter:	Henry Greene, State of California Department of Housing and Community Development
Requested Action:	Delete Text
Proposed Change:	~~Subpart M. [Effective March 7, 2016] On-Site Completion of Construction of Manufactured Homes~~ ~~[Publisher's Note: Subpart M (Sections 3282.601 - 3282.611) was added at 80 FR 53727, September 8,2015, effective March 7, 2016.]~~ ~~§ 3282.601. Purpose and applicability.~~ ~~(a) Purpose of section. Under HUD oversight, this section establishes the procedure for limited on-site completion of some aspects of construction that cannot be completed at the factory.~~ ~~(b) Applicability. This section may be applied when all requirements of this subpart are met. To be applicable a manufactured home must:~~ ~~(1) Be substantially completed in the factory;~~

~~(2) Meet the requirements of the Construction and Safety Standards upon completion of the site work; and~~

~~(3) Be inspected by the manufacturer's IPIA as provided in this subpart, unless specifically exempted as installation under HUD's Model Installation Standards, 24 CFR part 3285.This subpart does not apply to Alternative Construction (see §3282.14) that does not comply with the Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards.~~

~~AUTHORITY~~

~~28 U.S.C. 2461 note; 42U.S.C. 3535(d); 42 U.S.C. 5424.~~

~~HISTORY~~

~~80 FR 53727, Sept. 8, 2015~~

~~§ 3282.602. Construction qualifying for on-site completion.~~

~~(a) The manufacturer, the manufacturer's DAPIA acting on behalf of HUD, and the manufacturer's IPIA acting on behalf of HUD may agree to permit certain aspects of construction of a manufactured home to be completed to the Construction and Safety Standards on-site in accordance with the requirements of this subpart. The aspects of construction that may be approved to be completed on-site are the partial completion of structural assemblies or systems (e.g., electrical, plumbing, heating, cooling, fuel burning, and fire safety systems) and components built as an integral part of the home, when the partial completion on-site is warranted because completion of the partial structural assembly or system during the manufacturing process in the factory would not be practicable (e.g., because of the home design or which could result in transportation damage or if precluded because of road restrictions). Examples of construction that may be completed on-site include:~~

~~(1) Hinged roof and eave construction, unless exempted as installation by §3285.801(f) of the Model Manufactured Home Installation Standards and completed and inspected in accordance with the Manufactured Home Installation Program;~~

~~(2) Any work required by the home design that cannot be completed in the factory, or when the manufacturer authorizes the retailer to provide an add-on, not including an attached garage, to the home during installation, when that work would take the home out of conformance with the construction and safety standards and then bring it back into conformance;~~

~~(3) Appliances provided by the manufacturer, installer, retailer, or purchaser, including fireplaces to be installed on site;~~

~~(4) Components or parts that are shipped loose with the manufactured home and that will be installed on-site, unless exempted as installation by the installation standards;~~

~~(5) Exterior applications such as brick siding, stucco, or tile roof systems; and~~

~~(6) Other construction such as roof extensions (dormers), site-installed windows in roofs, removable or open floor sections for basement stairs, and sidewall bay windows.~~

~~(b) The manufacturer or a licensed contractor or similarly qualified professional with prior authorization from the manufacturer may perform the on-site work in accordance with the DAPIA approvals and site completion instructions. However, the manufacturer is responsible for the adequacy of all on-site completion work regardless of who does the work, and must prepare and provide all site inspection reports, as well as the~~

certification of completion, and must fulfill all of its responsibilities and maintain all records at the factory of origin as required by §3282.609.

AUTHORITY

28 U.S.C. 2461 note; 42U.S.C. 3535(d); 42 U.S.C. 5424.

HISTORY

80 FR 53727, Sept. 8, 2015

§ 3282.603. Request for approval; DAPIA review, notification, and approval.

(a) Manufacturer's request for approval. The manufacturer must request, in writing, and obtain approval of its DAPIA for any aspect of construction that is to be completed on-site under this subpart. The manufacturer, its IPIA, and its DAPIA must work together to reach agreements necessary to enable the request to be reviewed and approved.

(b) DAPIA notification. The DAPIA, acting on behalf of HUD, must notify the manufacturer of the results of the DAPIA's review of the manufacturer's request, and must retain a copy of the notification in the DAPIA's records. The DAPIA shall also forward a copy of the approval to HUD or the Secretary's agent as provided under §3282.361(a)(4). The notification must either:

(1) Approve the request if it is consistent with this section and the objectives of the Act; or

(2) Deny the proposed on-site completion and set out the reasons for the denial.

(c) Manner of DAPIA approval. Notification of DAPIA approval must include, by incorporation or by listing, the information required by paragraph (d) of this section, and must be indicated by the DAPIA placing its stamp of approval or authorized signature on each page of the manufacturer's designs submitted with its request for approval. The DAPIA must include an "SC" designation on each page that includes an element of construction that is to be completed on-site and must include those pages as part of the approved design package.

(d) Contents of DAPIA approval. Any approval by the DAPIA under this section must:

(1) Include a unique site completion numeric identification for each approval for each manufacturer (i.e., manufacturer name or abbreviation, SC-XX);

(2)Identify the work to be completed on-site;

(3) List all models to which the approval applies, or indicate that the approval is not model-specific;

(4) Include acceptance by the DAPIA of a quality assurance manual for on-site completion meeting the requirements of paragraph (e) of this section;

(5) Include the IPIA's written agreement to accept responsibility for completion of the necessary on-site inspections and accompanying records;

(6)Identify instructions authorized for completing the work on-site that meet the requirements of paragraph (f) of this section;

~~(7) Include the manufacturer's system for tracking the status of homes built under the approval until the on-site work and necessary inspections have been completed,to assure that the work is being performed properly;~~

~~(8) Include a quality control checklist to be used by the manufacturer and IPIA and approved by the DAPIA to verify that all required components, materials, labels, and instructions needed for site completion are provided in each home prior to shipment;~~

~~(9) Include an inspection checklist developed by the IPIA and manufacturer and approved by the DAPIA, that is to be used by the final site inspectors;~~

~~(10)Include a Consumer Information Notice developed by the manufacturer and approved by the DAPIA that explains the on-site completion process and identifies the work to be completed on-site; and~~

~~(11)Include any other requirements and limitations that the DAPIA deems necessary or appropriate to accomplish the purposes of the Act.~~

~~(e) Quality assurance manual for on-site completion requirements. The portion of the quality assurance manual for on-site completion required by paragraph (d)(3) of this section must receive the written concurrence of the manufacturer's IPIA with regard to its acceptability and applicability to the on-site completion of the affected manufactured homes. It must include a commitment by the manufacturer to prepare a final site inspection report that will be submitted to the IPIA for its review. When appropriate, this portion of the quality assurance manual for on-site completion will be deemed a change in the manufacturer's quality assurance manual for the applicable models, in accordance with §§3282.203 and 3282.361.~~

~~(f) Instructions for completion on-site. The DAPIA must include instructions authorized for completing the work on-site as a separate part of the manufacturer's approved design package. The manufacturer must provide a copy of these instructions and the inspection checklist required by paragraph (d)(9) of this section to the IPIA for monitoring and inspection purposes.~~

~~AUTHORITY~~

~~28 U.S.C.2461 note; 42 U.S.C. 3535(d); 42 U.S.C. 5424.~~

~~HISTORY~~

~~80 FR 53727,Sept. 8, 2015~~

~~§3282.604. DAPIA responsibilities.~~

~~The DAPIA, acting on behalf of HUD, for any manufacturer proceeding under this section is responsible for:~~

~~(a)Verifying that all information required by §3282.603 has been submitted by the manufacturer;~~

~~(b)Reviewing and approving the manufacturer's designs, quality control checklist, site inspection checklist, site completion instructions, and quality assurance manuals for site work to be performed;~~

~~(c)Maintaining all records and approvals for at least 5 years;~~

~~(d)Revoking or amending its approvals in accordance with §3282.609; and~~

~~(e) Reviewing its approvals under this section a tleast every 3 years or more frequently if there are changes made to the Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards, 24 CFR part 3280, to verify continued compliance with the Standards.~~

~~AUTHORITY~~

~~28 U.S.C.2461 note; 42 U.S.C. 3535(d); 42 U.S.C. 5424.~~

~~HISTORY~~

~~80 FR 53727,Sept. 8, 2015~~

~~§3282.605. Requirements applicable to completion of construction.~~

~~(a) Serial numbers of homes completed on-site. The serial number of each home completed in conformance with this section must include the prefix or suffix "SC".~~

~~(b) Labeling. A manufacturer that has received a DAPIA approval under §3282.604 may certify and label a manufactured home that is substantially completed in the manufacturer's plant at the proper completion of the in-plant production phase, even though some aspects of construction will be completed on-site in accordance with the DAPIA's approval. Any such homes or sections of such homes must have a label affixed in accordance with §3282.362(c)(2) and be shipped with a Consumer Information Notice that meets the requirements of §3282.606.~~

~~(c) Site inspection. Prior to occupancy, the manufacturer must ensure that each home is inspected on-site. The manufacturer is responsible for inspecting all aspects of construction that are completed on-site as provided in its approved designs and quality assurance manual for on-site completion.~~

~~(d) Site inspection report. (1) In preparing the site inspection report, the manufacturer must use the inspection checklist approved by the DAPIA in accordance with §3282.603(d)(9), and must prepare a final site inspection report and provide a copy to the IPIA within 5 business days of completing the report. Within 5 business days after the date that the IPIA notifies the manufacturer of the IPIA's approval of the final site inspection report, the manufacturer must provide a copy of the approved report to the lessor or purchaser prior to occupancy and, as applicable, the appropriate retailer and any person or entity other than the manufacturer that performed the on-site construction work.~~

~~(2) Each approved final site inspection report must include:~~

~~(i) The name and address of the manufacturer;~~

~~(ii) The serial number of the manufactured home;~~

~~(iii) The address of the home site;~~

~~(iv) The name of the person and/or agency responsible for the manufacturer's final site inspection;~~

~~(v) The name of each person and/or agency who performs on-site inspections on behalf of the IPIA, the name of the person responsible for acceptance of the manufacturer's final on-site inspection report on behalf of the IPIA, and the IPIA's name, mailing address, and telephone number;~~

~~(vi) A description of the work performed on-site and the inspections made;~~

~~(vii) When applicable, verification that any problems noted during inspections have been corrected prior to certification of compliance; and~~

~~(viii)Certification by the manufacturer of completion in accordance with the DAPIA-approved instructions and that the home conforms with the approved design or, as appropriate under §3282.362(a)(1)(iii), the construction and safety standards.~~

~~(3) The IPIA must review each manufacturer's final on-site inspection report and determine whether to accept that inspection report.~~

~~(i)Concurrent with the manufacturer's final site inspection, the IPIA or the IPIA's agent must inspect all of the on-site work for homes completed using an approval under this section. The IPIA must use the inspection checklist approved by the DAPIA in accordance with §3282.603(d)(9).~~

~~(ii) If the IPIA determines that the manufacturer is not performing adequately in conformance with the approval, the IPIA must red tag and reinspect until it is satisfied that the manufacturer is conforming to the conditions included in theapproval. The home may not be occupied until the manufacturer and the IPIA have provided reports, required by this section, confirming compliance with the Construction and Safety Standards.~~

~~(iii) The IPIA must notify the manufacturer of the IPIA's acceptance of the manufacturer's final site inspection report. The IPIA may indicate acceptance by issuing its own final site inspection report or by indicating, in writing, its acceptance of the manufacturer's site inspection report showing that the work completed on-site is in compliance with the DAPIA approval and the Construction and Safety Standards.~~

~~(4) Within5 business days of the date of IPIA's notification to the manufacturer of the acceptance of its final site inspection report, the manufacturer must provide to the purchaser or lessor, as applicable, the manufacturer's final site inspection report. For purposes of establishing the manufacturer's and retailer's responsibilities under the Act and subparts F and I of this part, the sale or lease of the manufactured home will not be considered complete until the purchaser or lessor, as applicable, has been provided with the report.~~

~~(e) Report to HUD. (1) The manufacturer must report to HUD through its IPIA, on the manufacturer's monthly production report required in accordance with §3282.552,the serial number and site completion numeric identification (see§3282.603(d)(1)) of each home produced under an approval issued pursuant to this section.~~

~~(2) The report must be consistent with the DAPIA approval issued pursuant to this section.~~

~~(3) The manufacturer must submit a copy of the report, or a separate listing of all information provided on each report for homes that are completed under an approval issued pursuant to this section, to the SAAs of the States where the home is substantially completed in the factory and where the home is sited, as applicable.~~

~~AUTHORITY~~

~~28 U.S.C.2461 note; 42 U.S.C. 3535(d); 42 U.S.C. 5424.~~

~~HISTORY~~

~~80 FR 53727,Sept. 8, 2015~~

§3282.606. Consumer information.

(a) Notice. Any home completed under the procedures established in this section must be shipped with a temporary notice that explains that the home will comply with the requirements of the construction and safety standards only after all of the site work has been completed and inspected. The notice must be legible and typed, using letters at least 1/4 inch high in the text of the notice and 3/4inch high for the title. The notice must read as follows:

IMPORTANTCONSUMER INFORMATION NOTICE

WARNING: DONOT LIVE IN THIS HOME UNTIL THE ON-SITE WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND THEMANUFACTURER HAS PROVIDED A COPY OF THE INSPECTION REPORT THAT CERTIFIES THATTHE HOME HAS BEEN INSPECTED AND IS CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVEDINSTRUCTIONS FOR MEETING THE CONSTRUCTION AND SAFETY STANDARDS.

This home has been substantially completed at the factory and certified as having been constructed in conformance with the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards when specified work is performed and inspected at the homesite. This on-site work must be performed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions that have been approved for this purpose. The work to be performed on-site is [insert description of all work to be performed in accordance with the construction and safety standards].

This notice may be removed by the purchaser or lessor when the manufacturer provides the first purchaser or lessor with a copy of the manufacturer's final site inspection report, as required by regulation. This final report must include the manufacturer's certification of completion. All manufactured homes may also be subject to separate regulations requiring approval of items not covered by the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards, such as installation and utility connections.

(b)Placement of notice in home. The notice required by paragraph (a) of this section must be displayed in a conspicuous and prominent location within the manufactured home and in a manner likely to assure that it is not removed until, or under the authorization of, the purchaser or lessor. The notice is to be removed only by the first purchaser or lessor. No retailer, installation or construction contractor, or other person may interfere with the required display of the notice.

(c)Providing notice before sale. The manufacturer or retailer must also provide a copy of the Consumer Information Notice to prospective purchasers of any home to which the approval applies before the purchasers enter into an agreement to purchase the home.

(d) When sale or lease of home is complete. For purposes of establishing the manufacturer's and retailer's responsibilities for on-site completion under the Act and subparts F and I of this part, the sale or lease of the manufactured home will not be considered complete until the purchaser or lessor, as applicable, has been provided with a copy of the final site inspection report required under §3282.605(d) and a copy of the manufacturer's certification of completion required under §3282.609(k) and (l). For 5 years from the date of the sale or lease of each home, the manufacturer must maintain in its records an indication that the final on-site inspection report and certification of completion has been provided to the lessor or purchaser and, as applicable, the appropriate retailer.

AUTHORITY

28 U.S.C.2461 note; 42 U.S.C. 3535(d); 42 U.S.C. 5424.

~~HISTORY~~

~~80 FR 53727,Sept. 8, 2015~~

~~§3282.607. IPIA responsibilities.~~

~~The IPIA ,acting on behalf of HUD, for any manufacturer proceeding under this section is responsible for:~~

~~(a) Working with the manufacturer and the manufacturer's DAPIA to incorporate into the DAPIA-approved quality assurance manual for on-site completion any changes that are necessary to ensure that homes completed on-site conform to the requirements of this section;~~

~~(b) Providing the manufacturer with a supply of the labels described in this section, in accordance with the requirements of §3282.362(c)(2)(i)(A);~~

~~(c)Overseeing the effectiveness of the manufacturer's quality control system for assuring that on-site work is completed to the DAPIA-approved designs, which must include:~~

~~(1)Verifying that the manufacturer's quality control manual at the installation site is functioning and being followed;~~

~~(2) Monitoring the manufacturer's system for tracking the status of each home built under the approval until the on-site work and necessary inspections have been completed;~~

~~(3)Reviewing all of the manufacturer's final on-site inspection reports; and~~

~~(4)Inspecting all of the on-site construction work for each home utilizing an IPIA inspector or an independent qualified third-party inspector acceptable to the IPIA and acting as the designee or representative:~~

~~(i) Prior to close-up, unless access panels are provided to allow the work to be inspected after all work is completed on-site; and~~

~~(ii) After all work is completed on-site, except for close-up;~~

~~(d)Designating an IPIA inspector or an independent qualified third-party inspector acceptable to the IPIA, as set forth under §3282.358(d), who is not associated with the manufacturer and is not involved with the site construction or completion of the home and is free of any conflict of interest in accordance with §3282.359, to inspect the work done on-site for the purpose of determining compliance with:~~

~~(1) The approved design or, as appropriate under §3282.362(a)(1)(iii), the Construction and Safety Standards; and~~

~~(2) The DAPIA-approved quality assurance manual for on-site completion applicable to the labeling and completion of the affected manufactured homes;~~

~~(e)Notifying the manufacturer of the IPIA's acceptance of the manufacturer's final site inspection report (see §3282.605(d)(3)(iii));~~

~~(f)Preparing final site inspection reports and providing notification to the manufacturer of its acceptance of the manufacturer's final site inspection report within 5 business days of preparing its report. The IPIA is to maintain its final site inspection reports and~~

	those of the manufacturer for a period of at least 5 years. All reports must be available for HUD and SAA review in the IPIA's central record office as part of the labeling records; and (g)Reporting to HUD, the DAPIA, and the manufacturer if one or more homes has not been site inspected prior to occupancy or when arrangements for one or more manufactured homes to be site inspected have not been made. AUTHORITY 28 U.S.C.2461 note; 42 U.S.C. 3535(d); 42 U.S.C. 5424. HISTORY 80 FR 53727,Sept. 8, 2015 §3282.608. Manufacturer responsibilities. A manufacturer proceeding under this section is responsible for: (a)Obtaining DAPIA approval for completion of construction on-site, in accordance with §3282.603; (b)Obtaining the IPIA's agreement to perform on-site inspections as necessary under this section and the terms of the DAPIA's approval; (c)Notifying the IPIA that the home is ready for inspection; (d) Paying the IPIA's costs for performing on-site inspections of work completed under this section; (e) Either before or at the time on-site work commences, providing the IPIA with a copy of any applicable DAPIA-approved quality assurance manual for on-site completion, the approved instructions for completing the construction work on-site, and an approved inspection checklist, and maintaining this information on the job site until all on-site work is completed and accepted by the IPIA; (f)Satisfactorily completing all on-site construction and required repairs or authorizing a licensed contractor or similarly qualified person to complete all site construction and any needed repairs; (g)Providing a written certification to the lessor or purchaser, when all site construction work is completed, that each home, to the best of the manufacturer's knowledge and belief, is constructed in conformance with the Construction and Safety Standards; (h)Ensuring that the consumer notification requirements of §3282.606 are met for any home completed under this subpart; (i)Maintaining a system for tracking the status of homes built under the approval until the on-site work and necessary inspections have been completed, such that the system will assure that the work is performed in accordance with the quality control manual and other conditions of the approval; (j)Ensuring performance of all work as necessary to assure compliance with the Construction and Safety Standards upon completion of the site work, including§3280.303(b) of this chapter, regardless of who does the work or where the work is completed;

~~(k)Preparing a site inspection report upon completion of the work on-site, certifying completion in accordance with DAPIA-approved instruction and that the home conforms with the approved design or, as appropriate under§3282.362(a)(1)(iii), the construction and safety standards;~~

~~(l)Arranging for an on-site inspection of each home upon completion of the on-sitework by the IPIA or its authorized designee prior to occupancy to verify compliance of the work with the DAPIA-approved designs and the Construction and Safety Standards;~~

~~(m)Providing its final on-site inspection report and certification of completion to the IPIA and, after approval, to the lessor or purchaser and, as applicable, the appropriate retailer, and to the SAA upon request;~~

~~(n) Maintaining in its records the approval notification from the DAPIA, the manufacturer's final on-site inspection report and certification of completion, and the IPIA's acceptance of the final site inspection report and certification, and making all such records available for review by HUD in the factory of origin;~~

~~(o)Reporting to HUD or its agent the serial numbers assigned to each home completed in conformance with this section and as required by §3282.552; and~~

~~(p)Providing cumulative quarterly production reports to HUD or its agent that include the site completion numeric identification number(s) for each home (see§3282.603(d)(1)); the serial number(s) for each home; the HUD label number(s)assigned to each home; the retailer's name and address for each home; the name ,address, and phone number for each home purchaser; the dates of the final site completion inspection for each home; and whether each home was inspected prior to occupancy.~~

~~(q)Maintaining copies of all records for on-site completion for each home, as required by this section, in the unit file to be maintained by the manufacturer.~~

~~AUTHORITY~~

~~28 U.S.C.2461 note; 42 U.S.C. 3535(d); 42 U.S.C. 5424.~~

~~HISTORY~~

~~80 FR 53727,Sept. 8, 2015~~

~~§3282.609. Revocation or amendment of DAPIA approval.~~

~~(a) The DAPIA that issued an approval or the Secretary may revoke or amend, prospectively, an approval notification issued under §3282.603. The approval may be revoked or amended whenever the DAPIA or HUD determines that:~~

~~(1) The manufacturer is not complying with the terms of the approval or the requirements of this section;~~

~~(2) The approval was not issued in conformance with the requirements of §3282.603;~~

~~(3) A home produced under the approval fails to comply with the Federal construction and safety standards or contains an imminent safety hazard; or~~

~~(4) The manufacturer fails to make arrangements for one or more manufactured homes to be inspected by the IPIA prior to occupancy.~~

	~~(b) The DAPIA must immediately notify the manufacturer, the IPIA, and HUD of any revocation or amendment of DAPIA approval.~~ ~~AUTHORITY~~ ~~28 U.S.C.2461 note; 42 U.S.C. 3535(d); 42 U.S.C. 5424.~~ ~~HISTORY~~ ~~80 FR 53727,Sept. 8, 2015~~ ~~§3282.610. Failure to comply with the procedures of this subpart.~~ ~~In addition to other sanctions available under the Act and this part, HUD may prohibit any manufacturer or PIA found to be in violation of the requirements of this section from carrying out their functions of this Subpart in the future, after providing an opportunity for an informal presentation of views in accordance with §3282.152(f). Repeated infractions of the requirements of this section maybe grounds for the suspension or disqualification of a PIA under §§3282.355 and3282.356.~~ ~~AUTHORITY~~ ~~28 U.S.C.2461 note; 42 U.S.C. 3535(d); 42 U.S.C. 5424.~~ ~~HISTORY~~ ~~80 FR 53727,Sept. 8, 2015~~ ~~§3282.611. Compliance with this subpart.~~ ~~If the manufacturer and IPIA, as applicable, complies with the requirements of this section and the home complies with the construction and safety standards for those aspects of construction covered by the DAPIA approval, then HUD will consider a manufacturer or retailer that has permitted a manufactured home approved for on-site completion under this section to be sold, leased, offered for sale or lease, introduced, delivered, or imported to be in compliance with the certification requirements of the Act and the applicable implementing regulations in this part 3282 for those aspects of construction covered by the approval.~~ ~~AUTHORITY~~ ~~28 U.S.C.2461 note; 42 U.S.C. 3535(d); 42 U.S.C. 5424.~~ ~~HISTORY~~ ~~80 FR 53727, Sept. 8, 2015~~
Reason:	The California Department of Housing and Community Development (Department) recommends repeal of Code of Federal Regulation, Title 24, Subtitle B, Chapter XX, Part 3282, Subpart M “On-Site Completion of Construction of Manufactured Homes” in its entirety. Subpart M is unnecessary, creates serious inconsistencies with the U.S.C., imposes costs that exceed benefits, and duplicates state inspections in states that provide installation inspections of new manufactured homes.
Substantiating Documents:	No
Additional Cost:	Unknown

Cost Benefit Explanation:	Unknown Multiple inspectors will be required from IPIA for manufacturing completion and from California for installation approval. Costs for (final) inspections double or more due to this redundancy in site tasking. Increased costs also result from duplicative travel for out-of-state inspectors.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Approve as Modified *(See January 14, 2020 Regulatory Enforcement Subcommittee minutes for Approved as Modified language)*
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	1-14-2020 – Regulatory Enforcement Subcommittee Recommendation: Approve as Modified. 10-31-2019 – Tabled – Pending Regulatory Language. 8-6-2019 – Tabled – Pending Regulatory Language. 5-2-2019 – MHCC Motion: Refer to Subcommittee.

Proposed Changes 2020-2021 Cycle

Log 207 - § 3280.305(c)(4) Map	Date: 4/11/2018
Submitter:	Rick Abbott, Abbott Consulting Forensics & Design
Requested Action:	Revised Text
Proposed Change:	The snow load map should be changed to 42 psf and 35 psf to match the Minnesota state code requirement. 20 and 30 is way too small.
Reason:	As a forensic structural engineer, I have witnessed failures in Manufactured homes in Minnesota. People hire me to inspect buildings. I report cause of damage. Sometimes it is a design error, a construction error, material failures, or deterioration, etc. It should not be snow loads anymore!! We are too smart for that. If the engineers design it for 30 psf, and it is built and erected to 30 psf, and a snow comes and the roof see 42 and it fails it is HUD's fault. That is a simple example showing a 140% overstress. This is a clear mistake in the HUD regulations. It is not safeguarding the general public. Resale is bad. If they need to do a repair in the future, the building departments require the structure to be brought up to code which it was never designed to. It is my understanding that Minnesota code officials cannot enforce more than HUD 30 psf, so unsuspecting lower income people are putting life savings into buildings that may be damaged before the building service life is up, because of why? I don't understand. It does not cost much more to design a small little roof for the correct anticipated snows that we do get in Minnesota. I have witnessed near code level snow loads over my 28 years of professional engineering career of living and working in Minnesota. 20 psf in northern Minnesota? what? Where did that come from? It make no sense. That is ridicules!! I am ashamed to be associated with a group professional engineers in a developed country in 2018 that allows such a terrible thing to take place. When will we take care of our poor? Anyone rejecting this proposal should spend their winter in a manufactured home in MN or send their aging parent there. I really can't believe it. I have been under failing roof structures of these buildings and the owners are not the wealthiest. Am I to look them in the eye and say, “well you should have put down your walker and used a snow rake” The Minnesota snow of 42/35 snow loads zones seems to have been working pretty well. The IBC maps which are way higher have 60 even 70 psf. That is supposed to be better information. I am not suggesting to use these values, but I can find no explanation for HUD 20psf in the far corner or 30 psf in the north.
Substantiating Documents:	No
Additional Cost:	Yes
Cost Benefit Explanation:	There is not much of a cost difference to do it right. It is the right thing to do ethically, professionally, and morally. Put a price on that. The trusses are already there. They just need to be a little stronger or a few more added. They are already required to be designed by an engineer, so there is no increase in engineering. The roofs are very small to start with, so there is little to no increase in manufacturing. Here is a cost analysis statement: A person buying a home might have a better chance at getting their money back when it comes time to sell it, because it is not sagging, leaking, or collapsing.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Disapprove Reason: The lack of substantiating evidence. The HUD code processes for individual counties to increase their snow load requirements if the current regulations are insufficient. This could be a potentially large cost increase, and this is not provided or discussed by the submitter.
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action

Log History:	11-12-20 – Structure and Design Subcommittee Recommendation: Disapprove 7-6-20 – Assigned to Structure and Design Subcommittee

Log 208 - § 3280.904(b)(3) Chassis	**Date: 8/16/2018**
Submitter:	Michael Moglia, PA Dept. of Community and Economic Development
Requested Action:	Revised Text
Proposed Change:	To include in the standards, additional methods to protect against deformation of the finish, when a recessed porch area is constructed with the home
Reason:	Chassis' on manufactured homes are exposed to the elements (rain and snow) under recessed porches which will rust significantly, therefore not perform during the intended life of the home.
Substantiating Documents:	Yes
Additional Cost:	Unknown
Cost Benefit Explanation:	Unknown
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Disapprove Reason: Not enough information was provided by the submitter. The SC suggests that the submitter resubmit the item with modified code language included. Submitter was in agreement.
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	11-12-20 – Structure and Design Subcommittee Recommendation: Disapprove 7-6-20 – Assigned to Structure and Design Subcommittee

Log 209 - § 3282.16(b)(1) Incorporation by reference	**Date: 2/5/2019**
Submitter:	Samantha Rocci, RV Industry Association
Requested Action:	Revised Text
Proposed Change:	(1) NFPA 1192, Standard on Recreational Vehicles, ~~2015~~ 2018 Edition, issued ~~August 14, 2014,~~ September 23, 2017, IBR approved for § 3282.15(b).
Reason:	Section 3282.16(b)(10 of the final rule incorporates by reference the NFPA 1192 Standard on Recreational Vehicles, 2015 Edition. The 2015 edition, however, is now outdated as the 2018 edition has been released. We, therefore, ask that HUD update the final rule to incorporate the 2018 NFPA 1192 edition, to ensure that the rule reflects the most current industry standard. Additional supporting documents will be emailed to MHCC@HomeInnovation.com.
Substantiating Documents:	Yes
Additional Cost:	No
Cost Benefit Explanation:	The Proposal merely updates the incorporation by reference to the 2018 NFPA 1192 Standard from the outdated 2015 NFPA 1192 Standard.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Approve
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	

Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	11-19-20 – Regulatory Enforcement Subcommittee Recommendation: Approve 7-6-20 – Assigned to Regulatory Enforcement Subcommittee

Log 210 - 24 CFR 3280 Subpart C Fire Safety	**Date: 4/24/2019**
Submitter:	Michael Moglia, PA Dept. of Community and Economic Development
Requested Action:	New Text
Proposed Change:	Add the requirement for the addition of a carbon monoxide alarm(s) for homes that include fuel burning appliances and / or an approved site attached garage Suggested language to be added to the MHCCS: 3280.211 Carbon monoxide alarm requirements. (a) Labeling. Single action carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 2034. Combination carbon monoxide and smoke alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 2034 and UL 217 and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturers installation instructions. When fuel-burning appliances (a device that burns solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel or a combinations thereof) exist a carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping room(s). Combination carbon monoxide and smoke alarms shall be permitted to be used in lieu of carbon monoxide alarms. (b) When the manufactured home is constructed with an approved site constructed garage, through a Letter of Alternative Construction, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed. (c) Power source and interconnection, the electrical system of the home as the primary source and a battery as a secondary power source. Should multiple carbon monoxide alarms be required, interconnection is not required.
Reason:	Carbon monoxide deaths are increasing. According to the Centers for Disease Control, "During 1999–2010, a total of 5,149 deaths from unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning occurred in the United States, an average of 430 deaths per year. This will provide additional safety to consumers and improve the confidence with local code officials.
Substantiating Documents:	No
Additional Cost:	Yes
Cost Benefit Explanation:	Several manufacturers were contacted and provided the average costs: An extra interior receptacle located in the hallway in the vicinity of the sleeping area is $15. A combination Carbon Monoxide/smoke detector (alarm) is $65 in place of a standard smoke detector and an additional combo (not replacing anything) is $90.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Disapprove Reason: In favor of previous MHCC action on Carbon Monoxide alarms. We approve of the inclusion of CO alarm in principle, but don't want to conflict with previously approved language.
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	11-12-20 – Structure and Design Subcommittee Recommendation: Disapprove

	7-6-20 – Assigned to Structure and Design Subcommittee

Log 211 - § 3280.715 (a)(4) Airtightness of supply duct systems.	**Date: 5/24/2019**
Submitter:	Robert Parks, Healthy Homes of Louisiana, LLC
Requested Action:	Revised Text
Proposed Change:	3280.715 Circulating air systems. (a)Supply system. (4) Airtightness of supply duct systems. ~~A supply duct system shall be considered substantially airtight when the static pressure in the duct system, with all registers sealed and with the furnace air circulator at high speed, is at least 80 percent of the static pressure measured in the furnace casing, with its outlets sealed and the furnace air circulator operating at high speed. For the purpose of this paragraph and §?3280.715(b) pressures shall be measured with a water manometer or equivalent device calibrated to read in increments not greater than1/10 inch water column.~~ Supply ducts shall demonstrate air leakage to the outside or total air leakage of less than or equal to 8 cfm per 100 ft2 of conditioned floor area when tested at a difference pressure of 0.1 in, water (25pa) .Supply duct testing shall occur at a frequency determined by the manufacturer's quality assurance plan.
Reason:	The current language is antiquated and not relevant to today's industry test methodology. This needs to be updated to the current and universally accepted testing methods. The limits suggested here provide performance limits similar to the 2009 IECC while providing multiple options for testing to the manufacturer.
Substantiating Documents:	No
Additional Cost:	Unknown
Cost Benefit Explanation:	As many manufactures are already utilizing this method and achieving much tighter duct systems than specified here, there should be minimum setup cost if any at all. For a factory not currently testing via this method, there will be a one-time cost of approximately $2,500 to purchase the test equipment. However, there will potentially be major savings to offset this expense in a lowering of related service cost. Duct leakage and negative pressure conditions within home can cause numerous other costly failures within our homes, not to mention diminished comfort and increased utility cost for the end user
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Approve as Modified 4) Airtightness of supply duct systems. ~~A supply duct system shall be considered substantially airtight when the static pressure in the duct system, with all registers sealed and with the furnace air circulator at high speed, is at least 80 percent of the~~ ~~static pressure measured in the furnace casing, with its outlets sealed and the furnace~~ ~~air circulator operating at high speed. For the purpose of this paragraph and§?3280.715(b) pressures shall be measured with a water manometer or equivalent~~ ~~device calibrated to read in increments not greater than1/10 inch water column.~~ Factory installed supply ducts located partially or completely outside the building thermal envelope, with or without air handlers installed in the factory, shall demonstrate air leakage to the outside or total air leakage of less than or equal to 8 cfm per 100 ft2 of conditioned floor area when tested at a difference pressure of 0.1 inch w.g.~~, water~~ (25pa) .Supply duct testing shall occur at a frequency determined by the manufacturer's quality assurance ~~plan~~manual. Reason: Additional language added for clarity.
MHCC Action:	

MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	12-8-20 – Technical Systems Subcommittee Recommendation: Approve as Modified 7-6-20 – Assigned to Technical Systems Subcommittee

Log 212 - § 3280.709(h) Installation of appliances.	**Date: 7/12/2019**
Submitter:	Michael Moglia, PA Dept. of Community and Economic Development
Requested Action:	Revised Text
Proposed Change:	The MHCSS references water heater drip pans in Sec 709(h), Installation of Appliances The requirement for the water heater drip pan should be moved to the proper location within the MHCSS at 3280 609(c)(iv), where water heater safety devices are located
Reason:	At its current placement within the MHCSS it is difficult to locate. No language change is necessary.
Substantiating Documents:	No
Additional Cost:	No
Cost Benefit Explanation:	No additional cost necessary as it is simply moving the requirement to another section within the MHCSS.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Approve as Modified The MHCSS references water heater drip pans in Sec 709(h), Installation of Appliances The requirement for the water heater drip pan should be moved to the proper location within the MHCSS at 3280 609(c)(1)(iv), where water heater safety devices are located Reason: Corrected section.
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	12-8-20 – Technical Systems Subcommittee Recommendation: Approve as Modified 7-6-20 – Assigned to Technical Systems Subcommittee

Log 213 - § 3280.6 Serial Number	**Date: 8/22/2019**
Submitter:	Michael Moglia, PA Dept. of Community and Economic Development
Requested Action:	Revised Text
Proposed Change:	(a) A manufactured home serial number which will identify the manufacturer and the state in which the manufactured home is manufactured, must be stamped into the inside of the foremost crossmember Letters and number must be 3/8 inch minimum height Numbers must not be stamped into the hitch assembly or drawbar
Reason:	Many manufactured homes are installed on full foundations. When this occurs, the serial number that is stamped into the foremost crossmember is permanently covered and cannot be seen. In the event the certification label(s) and the data plate have been removed and the consumer is in need to re-issue or replace the title the serial number will be needed. If stamped on the inside, it is better protected from dirt during transportation.

Substantiating Documents:	No
Additional Cost:	No
Cost Benefit Explanation:	Cost is not affected.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Approve
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	11-12-20 – Structure and Design Subcommittee Recommendation: Approve 7-6-20 – Assigned to Structure and Design Subcommittee

Log 214 - 24 CFR Part 3286 Inspection Requirements	**Date: 9/26/2019**
Submitter:	Michael Moglia, PA Dept. of Community and Economic Development
Requested Action:	Deleted Text
Proposed Change:	Repeal the following sections in 24 CFR Part 3286: §3286.109, §3286.111(a)(2), §3286.113(b)(3), §3286.113(b)(4), §3286.409,§3286.411(2), §3286.413(a)(3), §3286.413(a)(4), §3286.501, §3286.503, §3286.505,§3286.507, §3286.509, §3286.511
Reason:	24 CFR Part 3286 requires an additional inspection on the installation in HUD Administered States. This requires additional costs ($395 to $1,000) to the purchaser. With the "trained and licensed" installer certifying the installation, this additional inspection should not be required. In many states and jurisdictions, local authorities already inspect the installation in order to issue occupancy permits, all without additional costs to the consumer.
Substantiating Documents:	No
Additional Cost:	No
Cost Benefit Explanation:	Will reduce the cost of installation in HUD Administered States.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Disapprove Reason: It's a statutory requirement to have inspections, however the SC was in general agreement that the inspection system/process potentially needs to be addressed. The homeowners represented on the call were okay with the cost of additional inspections, because of the additional layer of security/safety provided.
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	11-19-20 – Regulatory Enforcement Subcommittee Recommendation: Disapprove 7-6-20 – Assigned to Regulatory Enforcement Subcommittee

Log 215 - § 3280.305(g)(6) Floors	**Date: 1/31/2020**
Submitter:	Robert Parks, Healthy Homes of Louisiana, LLC
Requested Action:	Revised Text

Proposed Change:	3280.305(g)(6) Bottom board material (with or without patches) shall meet or exceed the level of 48 inch-pounds of puncture resistance as tested by the Beach Puncture Test in accordance with Standard Test Methods for Puncture and Stiffness of Paperboard, and Corrugated and Solid Fiberboard, ASTM D-781-1968 (73). The material shall be suitable for patches and the patch life shall be equivalent to the material life. Patches shall include an adhesive seal and be mechanically fastened every 4"-6"around the entire perimeter. Patch installation instruction shall be included in the manufactured home manufacturer's instructions.
Reason:	The bottom board is the primary vapor protection for the floor system. Unrepaired and/or improperly repaired openings have resulted in numerous moisture related floor failures in Climate zone 1 and a large portion of Climate Zone 2. In addition to floor failures, these openings can also diminish the effectiveness of the insulation by allowing excessive air infiltration which decrease occupants comfort while increasing consumer utility cost. If patches are not properly secured with mechanical fasteners, such as outward clinching staples, the stress of the insulation can cause patch failure. Maybe not year one or year two, but a couple years after the warranty has expired, the patch fails and the homeowner is left suffering the consequences of a poorly installed patch. This is already a much too common occurrence.
Substantiating Documents:	No
Additional Cost:	No
Cost Benefit Explanation:	The cost of an outward clinching stapler and 5000 staples is approximately $60. However, this requirement will potentially save 100's of thousands of dollars yearly in manufactures service cost and even more in utility savings for the end users of our homes.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Disapprove Reason: This code language could possible prohibit use of certain patch products that will perform adequately.
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	11-12-20 – Structure and Design Subcommittee Recommendation: Disapprove 7-6-20 – Assigned to Structure and Design Subcommittee

Log 216 - § 3280.715 (a)(7) Supply system	**Date: 1/31/2020**
Submitter:	Robert Parks, Healthy Homes of Louisiana, LLC
Requested Action:	Revised Text
Proposed Change:	3280.715 (a)(7) Unless installed in a basement, supply and return ducts, fittings, and crossover duct plenums exposed directly to outside air, such as those ducts located in an unvented or vented attic, under-chassis crossover ducts or ducts connecting external heating, cooling, or combination heating/cooling appliances, must be insulated with material having a minimum thermal resistance of R-8 in all Thermal Zones. All such insulating materials must have a continuous vapor barrier retarder having a perm rating of not more than 1 perm. Where ducts are exposed underneath the manufactured home, they must comply with paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, and shall be listed for exterior use.
Reason:	The manufactured housing industry is basically the only industry that still allows the cheapest insulated duct (R-4) to be placed in the hottest cavity of the building. When doing the Manual J heating and cooling calculations, a duct system that is located in the attic is most often the single largest heat gain/loss component of the home. Even greater than the windows. The second law of thermodynamics basically states that heat moves from more-to-less, and the greater the difference between the two

	temperatures, the greater the movement. During the summer, we circulate the coldest air in the building through the hottest cavity of the building and even more detrimental, during the winter we are circulating the hottest air in the building through the coldest cavity so better insulation of the duct system becomes critical to building performance.
Substantiating Documents:	Yes
Additional Cost:	No
Cost Benefit Explanation:	Many manufactures have already learned, the hard way, that placing R-4.2 ducts in the attic can increase the heating and cooling capacities to a level great enough that one unit can no longer heat/cool the home. Thus many manufactures have already made R-8 a required upgrade when placing the duct system in the attic, versus the floor system (which is considered inside the thermal barrier of the home and also the most efficient location to place the duct system). The average cost for a single section home to upgrade from R-4.2 to R-8 is approximately $100, however if the proper Manual J load calculation is done, this cost is offset by the cost savings of being able to use a small heating and/or cooling system. There is also the additional benefits of guarantied utility savings for the end user of the home.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Approve as Modified 3280.715 (a)(7) Unless installed in a basement, supply and return ducts, fittings, and crossover duct plenums outside the thermal envelope~~exposed directly to outside air~~, such as those ducts located in an unvented or vented attic, under-chassis crossover ducts or ducts connecting external heating, cooling, or combination heating/cooling appliances, must be insulated with material having a minimum thermal resistance of R-8 in all Thermal Zones. All such insulating materials must have a continuous vapor barrier retarder having a perm rating of not more than 1 perm. Where ducts are exposed underneath the manufactured home, they must comply with paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, and shall be listed for exterior use. Reason: Additional language for clarity.
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	12-8-20 – Technical Systems Subcommittee Recommendation: Approve as Modified 7-6-20 – Assigned to Technical Systems Subcommittee

Log 217 - § 3280.6	**Date: 3/11/2020**
Submitter:	Joseph Sadler
Requested Action:	New Text
Proposed Change:	(b) The wind zone, thermal zone and roof load zone must be stamped after the serial number into the foremost cross member in 3/8" minimum height as described in section 3280.6 (a) in the following designations: Wind Zone 1,2 and 3 as W1, W2 and W3. Thermal Zones as T1, T2 and T3. Roof Load Zones as RN for North, RM for Middle and RS for South.
Reason:	Homes are moved well after the initial set and many times the home has been renovated with new siding, new interior cabinets or painted and date HUD Label is lost and the data plate has been removed or painted over. This caused a great deal of uncertainty with local officials when a home is installed in a different State or in a different part of the original State. As an example, a wind zone 1 home is moved to a higher wind zone. This could be the case for the thermal and roof load zones as well. This would benefit the purchaser of the home and aid the local jurisdiction in assurance

	that the home was designed for that area. There should be little if not additional cost for this process.
Substantiating Documents:	N/A
Additional Cost:	No additional cost
Cost Benefit Explanation:	No additional cost required.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Disapprove Reason: In favor of action on DRC 64.
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	11-12-20 – Structure and Design Subcommittee Recommendation: Disapprove 7-6-20 – Assigned to Structure and Design Subcommittee

Log 218 - § 3285 NFPA 501A Chp 6 2003 Edition	**Date: 4/15/2020**
Submitter:	Katherine Murphy
Requested Action:	New Text
Proposed Change:	I understand HUD adopts the 2003 edition of the NFPA 501A Chapter 6 even though there have been 4 editions since 2003. The current edition is 2017. Please update so that HUD adopts the current edition of NFPA 501A Chapter 6 which is currently 2017.
Reason:	The problem that will be resolved by my recommendation is in relation to separation. The outdated 2003 edition of the NFPA 501A Chapter 6 that HUD currently adopts sets separation at 10' while the current 2017 edition of the NFPA 501A Chapter 6 is 5' separation.
Substantiating Documents:	N/A
Additional Cost:	Unknown
Cost Benefit Explanation:	Unknown. I bought a 1963 10x65' mobile home in June, 2019. I requested to the Association at the Boston Trailer Park a request to replace the old 1963 with a brand new 14x60' mobile home and was denied. Reason was HUD adopts the 2003 edition not the current edition (2017) of the NFPA 501A Chapter 6. Other mobile homes have been replaced with new ones, and they are less than 10' separation but I was denied. I am disabled, and want a safe mobile home that has been built to construction standards and codes. Old ones are not. I have learned mobile homes built before 1976 were not built to any construction standards or codes. I just want to live a safe mobile home that is ADA compliant and built to current construction standards and codes. Thank you for your consideration.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Disapprove Reason: Insufficient information was provided. More details with the standard update would need to be addressed. More to the standard than just the fire separation.
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	11-19-20 – Regulatory Enforcement Subcommittee Recommendation: Disapprove 7-6-20 – Assigned to Regulatory Enforcement Subcommittee

Log 219- § 3280.703 Minimum standards	Date: 5/19/2020
Submitter:	Bob Wolfer, Bradford White Corporation
Requested Action:	Revised Text
Proposed Change:	APPLIANCES Heating and Cooling Equipment, SecondEdition, with 1999 revisions—UL 1995, 1995. Liquid Fuel-Burning Heating Appliances forManufactured Homes and Recreational Vehicles, Seventh Edition, with 1997revisions—UL 307A-1995. Fixed and Location-Dedicated Electric RoomHeaters, Second Edition, with 1998 revisions—UL 2021-1997. Electric Baseboard Heating Equipment,Fourth Edition, with 1998 revisions—UL 1042-1994. Electric Central Air Heating Equipment—UL1096-Fourth Edition-1986 with revisions July 16, 1986, and January 30, 1988. Gas Burning Heating Appliances forManufactured Homes and Recreational Vehicles, Fourth Edition, with 1998revisions—UL 307B-1995. Gas Clothes Dryers Volume 1, Type 1Clothes Dryers—ANSI Z21.5.1-/CSA 7.1-M99—1999 with Addendum Z21.5.1a-1999. Gas Fired Absorption Summer AirConditioning Appliances—ANSI Z21.40.1/CGA 2.91-M961996. Gas-Fired Central Furnaces (Except DirectVent System Central Furnaces)—ANSI Z21.47-1990 with Addendum Z21.47a-1990 andZ21.47b-1992. Decorative Gas Appliances for Installation in Solid Fuel BurningFireplaces—RADCO DS-010-91 (incorporated by reference, see §3280.4). Household Cooking Gas Appliances—ANSIZ21.1-2000. Refrigerators Using Gas Fuel—ANSIZ21.19-1990, with Addendum ANSI Z21.19a-1992 and Z21.19b-1995. Gas Water Heaters—Volume 1, Storage WaterHeaters with Input Ratings of 75,000 BTU per hour or Less—ANSI Z21.10.1-1998with Addendum Z21.10.1a-2000. Household Electric Storage Tank WaterHeaters, Tenth Edition—UL 174-1996, with 1997 revisions, UL 1995, or UL60335-2-40.
Reason:	The purpose for this revision is for HUD to clarify in their Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards that heat pump water heaters are permitted to be installed in new manufactured homes. These products are hybrid water heater utilizing a residential electric water heater in combination with heat pump technology for added efficiency. Heat pump water heaters are ENERGY STAR rated for maximum efficiency over standard electric water heaters. The applicable UL safety standard for heat pump water heaters is UL 1995, and eventually, UL 60335-2-40 (once this standard becomes effective). By adopting this proposed to change to HUD's Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards for Energy Efficiency, the Department would be clarifying that heat pump water heaters are permitted to be installed in newly constructed manufactured homes.
Substantiating Documents:	N/A
Additional Cost:	No additional cost

Cost Benefit Explanation:	This proposal should not represent any cost impacts to the Department.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Disapprove Reason: Submitter did not identify the edition of the standard that they wish to have adopted. Not enough information provided.
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	12-8-20 – Technical Systems Subcommittee Recommendation: Disapprove 7-6-20 – Assigned to Technical Systems Subcommittee

Log 220- § 3280.107—Interior Privacy	**Date: 6/22/2020**
Submitter:	Lesli Gooch, Manufactured Housing Institute
Requested Action:	Deleted Text
Proposed Change:	Strike in itsentirety the following HUD Code requirement (see 24 C.F.R. § 3280.107): ~~*Bathroom and toilet compartment doors shall be equippedwith a privacy lock.*~~
Reason:	Homebuyers always want popular, innovative design features and sliding barn doors are in high demand in today's housing market. However, this HUD Code requirement presents manufactured home builders with a unique challenge that is not shared by the entire home building community. The HUD Code requires that all bathroom and toilet compartment doors be equipped with a privacy lock (see 24 C.F.R. § 3280.107). While this requirement is not a problem by itself, it becomes an issue when read in concert with the following: "Each manufactured home interior door, when provided with a privacy lock, shall have a privacy lock that has an emergency release on the outside to permit entry when the lock has been locked by a locking knob, lever, button, or other locking device on the inside" (see 24 C.F.R. § 3280.108). When read together, the HUD Code mandates that all manufactured home bathroom doors include locking hardware that, in the event of emergency, can be opened from outside the bathroom compartment. MHI recommends repealing 24 C.F.R. § 3280.107 because it is an unnecessary burden that only hurts homebuyers. While a privacy lock requirement is not a problem for swinging doors (which are hung in a doorway secured to the jamb) and pocket doors (which travel on a rail system inside the wall cavity), barn doors are unique because they are not mounted in the door frame. Instead, they are mounted on a top-hung rail system and slide in front of the doorway parallel to the wall. While installing a locking mechanism on a barn door is not a problem—a hook-and-eye lock is a simple solution—finding a mechanism that can be easily opened from outside the bathroom compartment is challenging. Repealing 24 C.F.R. § 3280.107 would address this discrepancy. Instead of requiring privacy locks on bathroom doors, HUD should leave this decision to the consumer, homebuilder, and retailer. The National Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act even recognizes the importance of consumer choice by encouraging innovative and cost-effective construction techniques (see 42 U.S.C. § 5401(b)(4)). Further, contemporary building codes, such as the International Building Code and International Residential Code, do not require privacy locks on all bathroom doors, and several Primary Inspection Agencies have said 24 C.F.R. § 3280.107 is unnecessary regulatory overreach. Earlier this year, even IBTS encouraged submitting this proposed change to the MHCC for review.
Substantiating Documents:	N/A
Additional Cost:	No additional cost

Cost Benefit Explanation:	No material cost increase or decrease is anticipated. Instead, this proposal provides the industry with options. Any change in cost would be negligible.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Approve as Modified 24 C.F.R. § 3280.107): ~~*Bathroom and*~~ *Doors that access a toilet compartment* ~~*doors*~~ *shall be equipped with a privacy lock.* Reason: This language provides flexibility for consumer options of decorative doors other than toilet compartments while maintaining privacy and security.
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	11-12-20 – Structure and Design Subcommittee Recommendation: Approve as Modified 7-6-20 – Assigned to Structure and Design Subcommittee

Log 221- § 3280.209—Smoke Alarm Requirements	**Date: 6/22/2020**
Submitter:	Lesli Gooch, Manufactured Housing Institute
Requested Action:	Revised Text
Proposed Change:	1. Under Subsection (a), insert the following at the end of the subsection, so it reads as follows: **(a) Labeling.** Each smoke alarm required under paragraph (b) of this section must conform with the requirements of UL 217, Single and Multiple Station Smoke Alarms, dated January 4, 1999 (incorporated by reference, see § 3280.4), or UL 268, Smoke Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems, dated January 4, 1999(incorporated by reference, see § 3280.4), and must bear a label to evidence conformance. Combination smoke and carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 217 and UL 2034. 2. Insert a new Subsection (b) as follows: **(b)Combination alarms.** Combination smoke and carbon monoxide alarms shall be permitted to be used in lieu of smoke alarms. 3. Re-number 24 C.F.R. § 3280.209, Subsections (b)thru (f) as Subsections (c) thru (g), respectively.
Reason:	MHI suggests HUD clarify that combination carbon monoxide and smoke alarms are acceptable and permitted under the HUD Code. On January 31, 2020, HUD published its Federal Register Notice regarding proposed rulemaking that amends the HUD Code. One of HUD's proposed amendments suggests adding a new section to Part 3280, Section 3280.211, which would require the installation of carbon monoxide alarms. While MHI applauds HUD for adding carbon monoxide requirements to the HUD Code, these new requirements must be developed in concert with the HUD Code's existing smoke alarm requirements (see 24 C.F.R. § 3280.209). MHI recommends that the HUD Code's new carbon monoxide provisions cross-reference the HUD Code's smoke alarm provisions, and vice versa. MHI also recommends that HUD clarify its intent to permit the installation of combination alarms. MHI's suggested updates to 24 C.F.R. § 3280.209 revise the HUD Code's current smoke alarm requirements to ensure that they incorporate and cross-reference HUD's recently proposed carbon monoxide alarm requirements. These revisions also mirror suggestions in MHI's comment letter that was

	submitted in response to HUD's January 31, 2020, Federal Register Notice of proposed rulemaking. If HUD accepts and incorporates MHI's recommendations into the HUD Code as part of its final rulemaking, then MHI will request that this Log Item be withdrawn.
Substantiating Documents:	N/A
Additional Cost:	No additional cost
Cost Benefit Explanation:	No material cost increase or decrease is anticipated. Instead, this proposal provides the industry with options and clarifies regulatory intent with regards to combination smoke and carbon monoxide alarms. Any change in cost would be negligible.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Disapprove Reason: In favor of previous MHCC action on Carbon Monoxide alarms. We approve of the inclusion of CO alarm in principle, but don't want to conflict with previously approved language.
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	11-12-20 – Structure and Design Subcommittee Recommendation: Disapprove 7-6-20 – Assigned to Structure and Design Subcommittee

Log 222- § 3280.710—Venting, Ventilation, and Combustion Air	**Date: 6/22/2020**
Submitter:	Lesli Gooch, Manufactured Housing Institute
Requested Action:	New Text
Proposed Change:	Under Subsection (e), insert a new Paragraph (1) after the subsection, which reads as follows: (1) When installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and when mechanical or natural ventilation is otherwise provided, listed and labeled ductless rangehoods shall not be required to discharge to the outdoors.
Reason:	Properly ducted and vented range hoods must be installed in an area within the home that permits for routing the ductwork to the home's exterior. This limits the placement of appliances, which affects floor plan design and frustrates homebuyers. On the other hand, ductless range hoods need not be connected to the home's ventilation system. While ductless range hoods are easier to install and more affordable than ducted models, the HUD Code prohibits them. Amending the HUD Code's ventilation requirements would provide manufactured home manufacturers with the same flexibility to install ductless range hoods that site-built homebuilders have enjoyed for over a decade. In fact, this proposed exception is identical to the exception in the International Residential Code (see IRC Chapter 15, M1503.3, "Exhaust Discharge"). Permitting the use of ductless hoods will also eliminate a regulatory burden that is exclusive to manufactured housing and lower construction costs, which could be passed along to homebuyers.
Substantiating Documents:	N/A
Additional Cost:	No additional cost
Cost Benefit Explanation:	No material cost increase or decrease is anticipated. Instead, this proposal provides the industry with options and clarifies regulatory intent. Any change in cost would be negligible.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Approve

MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	12-8-20 – Technical Systems Subcommittee Recommendation: Approve 7-6-20 – Assigned to Technical Systems Subcommittee

Log 223- § 3280.715—Circulating Air Systems	**Date: 6/22/2020**
Submitter:	Lesli Gooch, Manufactured Housing Institute
Requested Action:	Revised Text
Proposed Change:	Under Subsection (b), "Return Air Systems," revise and amend Paragraph(1) as follows: **(1) Return air openings.** Provisions shall be made to permit the return of circulating air from all rooms and living spaces, except toilet room~~(s)~~, bathrooms, and closets, to the circulating air supply inlet of the furnace.
Reason:	Installation of the master bath between the master bedroom and master closet is a popular floor plan with today's homebuyers. Currently, the HUD Code requires: (1) that closet air returns pull through the bath, which introduces unpleasant odors to the system; or (2) the installation of jump ducts between the closet and bedroom to circumvent the bath, which increases manufacturing costs. In comparison, the International Residential Code states that return air shall not be taken from a closet, bathroom, or toilet room (see IRC Chapter 16, M1602.2, "Return Air Openings"). Updating the HUD Code's requirements for circulating air systems would clarify that return air need not be pulled from bathrooms and closets and ensure consistency with other building code requirements.
Substantiating Documents:	N/A
Additional Cost:	No additional cost
Cost Benefit Explanation:	No material cost increase or decrease is anticipated. Instead, this proposal provides the industry with options and clarifies regulatory intent. Any change in cost would be negligible.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Approve
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	Pending MHCC Action
Current Status:	Received by Secretariat.
Log History:	12-8-20 – Technical Systems Subcommittee Recommendation: Approve 7-6-20 – Assigned to Technical Systems Subcommittee

Log 224- § 3285.402(d) Ground anchor installations	**Date: 6/23/2020**
Submitter:	Spano Dawson, Profile Home Inspection
Requested Action:	New Text
Proposed Change:	To provide a known anchor preload (1000 lbs) for each MH anchor installation and have it included in the CFR I can only make a recommendation that 1) it may need to be a suggested new paragraph within 24 CFR 3285.402(d), such as (d)(4), or 2) an amendment to current standard language within 24 CFR 3285.402(d)(2)(ii) or (iii).

Reason:	There is currently no anchor strap tension level specified in the CFR but it is specified the HUD Installations Training Manual. These changes will bring HUD into compliance with its own research findings. Requiring an installed preload tension on the anchor straps will move the installation of each anchor to a HUD mandated performance vs prescription based code. HUD report, "Research and Analysis for Manufactured Housing Foundations: Ground Anchor Verification Testing", specifically highlights and calls attention to the inconsistencies of using soil classification or hand penitrometer methods to determine anchor type. HUD report, Research and Analysis for Manufactured Housing Foundations: Ground Anchor Verification Testing, June 2008, Section 5.1 pg 33, "it is reasonable to conclude that current anchor usage on the basis of USC soil class alone easily results in uncertainty in anchor performance." Thus requiring some level of preloading to each anchor installation will ensure consistency and increase safety.
Substantiating Documents:	N/A
Additional Cost:	No additional cost
Cost Benefit Explanation:	The addition of strap installation preload only requires the use of common hand tools such as a torque wrench. The benefits are increased installation consistency; enhanced occupant/collateral safety and reduced impact of site debris cleanup for State, City and County services. An additional benefit would also be the potential for covered insurance loss premiums to be reduced. This WILL substantially save the Insurance companies losses and liability challenges, and reduce the State and local expenditures for debris clean up, emergency rescue and other costs related to any disaster in the State.
Subcommittee Recommendation:	Disapprove Reason: Not enough data on newer homes to indicate an issue that would be resolved with pre-tensioning of straps.
MHCC Action:	
MHCC Modification of Proposed Change:	
MHCC Reason:	
Current Status:	Pending MHCC Action
Log History:	11-12-20 – Structure and Design Subcommittee Recommendation: Disapprove 7-6-20 – Assigned to Structure and Design Subcommittee