

CONTACT STATE ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR DON EDEL AT (507) 210-8233 WITH QUESTIONS  
OR VISIT [Electrical permits - homeowners | Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry](#)



## Electrical Inspection Checklist for One-Family Dwellings

Based on the  
*2023 National Electrical Code® (NEC®)*

- 001** An owner (i.e., homeowner) who files a Request for Electrical Inspection form (i.e., permit) with the Department of Labor and Industry or other electrical inspection authority is signing an affidavit and declaring they own and occupy the residence and they will personally perform all the electrical work, including the planning and laying out of the electrical work.
- 002** The term "owner" is defined in law as a natural person who physically performs electrical work on premises the person owns and occupies as a residence or owns and will occupy as a residence upon completion of construction. Owner and homeowner are essentially synonymous for the purpose of this explanation.
- 003** A separate permit with the required fees must be submitted to the Department at or before the start of any electrical work that is required by law to be inspected.
- 004** A homeowner is exempt from having to possess a personal electrical license. However, it is illegal for unlicensed homeowners to install wiring in two-family dwellings, apartment buildings, condo buildings or other common interest community settings, certain townhouse buildings, manufactured homes in parks, recreational vehicles in parks, floating buildings on public waterways, or in or on any property that is rented, leased, or occupied by others.
- 005** All wiring including underground cable and conduit must be inspected at the rough-in stage before it is concealed by insulation, sheetrock, backfill or other materials. Except for the final connection to switches, receptacles and lighting fixtures, all equipment grounding wires in boxes must be spliced and pigtailed for the rough-in inspection.
- 006** The installer must notify the inspector for final inspection when the wiring is complete and before the wiring is utilized and the space is occupied.
- 007** If wiring is concealed before inspection, the person responsible for concealing the wiring is responsible for all costs associated with uncovering and replacing the covering material.

### **GENERAL CIRCUIT REQUIREMENTS**

- 008** **NEC 406.4 and 406.12** All 125- and 250-volt, 15- and 20- amp receptacles, installed or replaced in all dwelling units, boathouses, mobile homes, and manufactured homes, including their attached and detached garages, accessory buildings, and their common areas, must be listed as tamper-resistant (TR). Three exceptions include receptacles located 5½ feet or more above the floor, a receptacle in space dedicated for an appliance that is not readily moved and receptacles that are part of a luminaire.
- 009** **NEC 210.12** All branch circuits supplying 125-volt, 10-, 15- and 20- amp outlets or devices in dwelling unit kitchens, family rooms, dining rooms, living rooms, parlors, libraries, dens, bedrooms, sunrooms, recreation rooms, laundry areas, closets, hallways or similar areas must be protected by a listed combination-type AFCI device. AFCI protection is also required where branch circuit wiring or device in the above locations is modified, replaced, or extended.
- 010** **NEC 210.11 and 422.12** In addition to the branch circuits installed to supply general illumination and receptacle outlets in dwelling units, the following minimum requirements apply:
- Two 20-amp circuits for the kitchen receptacles
  - One 20-amp circuit for the laundry receptacles
  - One 20-amp circuit for the bathroom receptacles
  - One 20- amp circuit for garage receptacles
  - One individual branch circuit for central heating equipment. (i.e., furnace)