Understanding the Construction Code Rules, Part 8

Based on the 2017 NEC® and the 2015 MRC

The State of Michigan is operating under the 2017 edition of the National Electrical Code® as amended by the Construction Code Act, Part 8 of P.A. 230 of 1972. A copy can be obtained from the Bureau of Construction Codes and Fire Safety, P.O. Box 30254, Lansing, MI 48909. The purpose of this document is to explain how the Michigan Electrical Code (MEC) differs from the 2017 National Electrical Code (NEC®), and when the Michigan Residential Code (MRC) is to be used in place of the MEC for wiring installations. To access official information on the internet, go to the website www.michigan.gov/bcc (517.241.9320). The electrical portion of the Construction Code Act, Public Act 230 of 1972, is Part 8 for occupancies not covered by the MRC, and Part 5 for dwellings and structures covered by the MRC. This Tech Note is not an official document.

Rule 801: This rule adopts the 2017 NEC® with some sections omitted and some rewritten. Article 547 dealing with agricultural wiring has been omitted. Other omitted sections include 80.2, 80.5, 80.15, 80.21, 80.27, 80.29, 80.31, 80.33, and 80.35 for, Informational Annex H which contains suggested administrative rules. Finally, section 90.6 which provides for a means for formal interruptions of the Code by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has also been omitted. This amended version of the NEC® is called the Michigan Electrical Code or MEC.

One big change from the 2014 to the 2017 edition of the MEC is what has not been omitted. For the previous edition of the Code, section 110.24 was omitted and this is no longer the case. Section 110.24 is a requirement that all services except dwelling services be marked with the available fault current at the time of installation or modification. A similar rule has been in effect in Michigan for many years and that is 110.9 and 110.10. In addition, the long time rules that did not permit the use of flexible metal conduit (FMC) or liquidtight flexible metal conduit (LFMC) as an equipment grounding conductor have been removed from the Part 8 Electrical Rules. Provided the provisions of the NEC are met, it is now permitted to use flexible metal conduit (FMC) and liquidtight flexible metal conduit (LFMC) as an equipment grounding conductor for certain applications.

Additions and revisions resulting in new administrative rules that apply in Michigan. Rules that remain in effect from the previous enactment of the Construction Code Act are not covered.

80.1: The scope provided this section has been revised. Notably, the exception to the scope has been deleted. The exception exempts certain types of buildings from the Michigan Electrical Code (MEC) and instead requires them to have wiring installed in accordance with the Michigan Residential Code (MRC). One-family dwellings, two-family dwellings and certain townhouses are to have wiring installed according to the MRC. While this exception has been removed, there is no change of intent. The application of the MRC is covered in Rule 501a of Construction Code Act, Part 5 of P.A. 230 of 1972. Rule R101.2 of the Code is amended to read as follows:

R101.2. Scope. The provisions of the Michigan residential code for 1- and 2-family dwellings shall apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, removal and demolition of detached 1- and 2-family dwellings and townhouses not more than 3 stories above grade plane in height with a separate means of egress and their accessory structures.

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1 Developed by the Electrical Technology staff of the Biosystems & Agricultural Engineering Department of Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1323. For a copy of this Tech Note and other educational papers, visit the Electrical Technology web site at http://www.egr.msu.edu/bae/et/.
80.13 Authority. This rule has been revised to clearly state the operating rules of the authority having jurisdiction, the chief electrical inspector or other individuals designated by the governing body that provide inspections.

Subsection (1) applies when the use of any electrical equipment or its installations is found to be dangerous to human life or property. The authority having jurisdiction shall be empowered to have the premises disconnected from its source of electric supply. When such equipment or installation has been so condemned or disconnected, a notice shall be placed thereon listing the causes for the condemnation, the disconnection, or both, and the penalty for the unlawful use thereof. New for the 2017 Part 8 Rules is a written notice stating either the condemnation or disconnection and the causes for such actions shall be given within 24 hours to the owners, the occupant, or both, of such building, structure, or premises. It is unlawful for any person to remove said notice, to reconnect the electrical equipment to its source of electric supply, or to use or permit to be used electric power in any such electrical equipment until such causes for the condemnation or disconnection have been remedied to the satisfaction of the inspection authorities.

Subsection (8) is not a new requirement, in the 2014 Part 8 Rules it was located in 80.22.2. According to this requirement if work required to be inspected is made not accessible, the electrical inspector can require it to be made accessible at permit holder expense.

80.19 Permits and approvals. This rule has been revised. In the past, it was required that a copy of the permit was located at the job site. It now can be posted or otherwise readily accessible at each work site or carried by the permit holder as specified by the authority having jurisdiction.

Because the previous editions of the Part 8 Rules where in conflict with State Law, the 2017 Part 8 Rules no longer list to whom a permit may be issued to. Section 125.1510 of Public Act 230 states that unless otherwise provided in the Code, before construction of a building or structure, the owner, or the owner's builder, architect, engineer, or agent, shall submit an application in writing to the appropriate enforcing agency for a permit.

However, Public Act 407 of 2016, which is known as the Skilled Trades Regulation Act, does list those who can perform electrical work. Section 339.5737 of Public Act 407 of 2016 states when an electrical contracting licence is required. Subsection 3(g) to this section permits a homeowner to perform an electrical installation, alteration, or repair of electrical equipment in a single family home and accompanying outbuildings owned and occupied or to be occupied by the individual who is performing the electrical wiring.

80.19.(b) Insurance of permits. The 2017 Part 8 Rules moved the list when a permit is not required to this new subsection. An electrical permit is not required for the:

1. Installation or replacement of equipment such as lamps and of electric utilization equipment approved for connection to suitable permanently installed receptacles. (NEW for the 2017 Part 8 Rules.)
2. Replacement of flush or snap switches, fuses, lamp sockets, and receptacles, and other minor maintenance and repair work, such as replacing worn cords and tightening connections on a wiring device and minor repair work as defined in Public Act 407 of 2016. In that act, MCL 339.5703, defines “minor repair work” as electrical wiring not in excess of a valuation of $100. (NEW for the 2017 Part 8 Rules.)
3. The process of manufacturing, testing, servicing, or repairing electrical equipment or apparatus.
4. Installations that are referred to in section 737(3), (a), (b), (c), (d), (f), (h), (l), and (m) of Public Act 407 of 2016. These subsections are as follows:
   a. Minor repair work.
   b. The installation, alteration, repairing, rebuilding, or remodeling of elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, or man lifts performed under a permit issued by the elevator inspection agency with jurisdiction.
   c. The installation, alteration, or repair of electrical equipment and its associated wiring installed on the premises of consumers or subscribers for the operation of signals (such as audio/video) or transmission of intelligence (data).
   d. The installation, alteration, or repair of electrical wiring for the generation and primary distribution of electric current, or the secondary distribution system up to and including the meters, of the system owned and operated by an electric light and power utility.
   f. The installation, alteration, or repair of equipment and its associated wiring for the generation or distribution of telephone or telegraph signals for a communication system owned or operated by a telephone or telegraph company.
(h) Any work involved in the use, maintenance, operation, dismantling, or reassembling of motion picture and theatrical equipment used in any building with approved facilities for entertainment or educational use and that has the necessary permanent wiring and floor and wall receptacle outlets designed for the proper and safe use of that theatrical equipment, but not including any permanent wiring.

(i) The installation, maintenance, or servicing of listed residential and commercial lawn irrigation equipment, except any permanent wired connections exceeding 30 volts.

(m) The installation, maintenance, or servicing of listed landscape lighting systems and equipment, except any permanent wired connections exceeding 30 volts.

**80.19.(e) Applications and extensions.** The authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to grant one 180 day extension of the original permit time period of 180 days, upon presentation of a satisfactory reason for failure to start or complete the work or activity authorized by the permit. In the 2014 Part 8 Rules, a permit was not allowed to last longer than 180 days.

**80.21 Plans and specifications:** When the 2011 Part 8 Rules were enacted for those installations requiring plans and specifications to be submitted there was a new requirement under item (g) that available fault current calculations are required. Presumably this fault current calculation requirement is at the service equipment, however, it is not stated as to the extent of this requirement if any beyond the service equipment.

**80.25 Connection to electricity supply:** This issue was clarified with the 2011 Part 8 Rules. It is the enforcing agency that authorizes when an installation is permitted to be connected to an electrical supply. This section has been revised, however no change of intent. The 2011 Part 8 Rules and dealt with the connection to power of a repaired electrical system under emergency circumstances such as may occur as a result of storm damage. A utility is permitted to restore power to a repaired installation prior to approval by the enforcing agency provided the repair is made by a licensed electrical contractor. The electrical contractor is then required to secure a permit for the repair the first business day following the completion of the work. In the 2014 Part 8 Rules, this provision was in 80.26.1.

**Michigan Amendments to the 2017 NEC:** Refer to a copy of the Michigan Electrical Code Rules, Part 8 for the actual text of the following code sections.

**250.104(B):** There have been concerns about possible lightning damage to corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) gas piping in buildings. The 2014 National Electrical Code does not have a rule with respect to bonding of CSST. The Michigan Electrical Code does have a rule that requires bonding CSST to the service grounding electrode system unless the CSST is specifically listed as not requiring such bonding. The Part 8 rules to the MEC revises 250.104(B) and adds this bonding requirement. The bonding conductor is required to be sized not smaller than the equipment grounding conductor of any circuit that potentially could energize the CSST as required by 250.122. In any case the bonding conductor size is not permitted to be smaller than 6 AWG copper. The points of connection to the service grounding electrode system are listed in 250.104(B)(a). Starting at the point where the gas piping enters the building, the bonding connection is to be made to either a metal gas pipe or the first CSST fitting. Figure 1 illustrates an installation where the CSST begins at a gas meter. The bonding connection is required to be made at the first CSST fitting in this case. The CSST may begin at some point inside the building in which case the bonding connection is required to be made at the first CSST fitting or to a metal gas pipe prior to the origination of the CSST. There is an exception in the case where the CSST is listed by the “manufacturer” as not requiring this additional bonding. This rule also applies to CSST installed in one-family and two-family dwellings as stated in E3609.7.1 which of the MRC. There are some differences for the installation of this CSST bonding in the case of a one-family and two-family dwelling as compared to other installations that come under the MEC. The CSST bonding conductor is not permitted to be longer than 75 feet. In the case of a one-family or two-family dwelling the bonding conductor is permitted to terminate at a lightning protection grounding electrode system which according to 250.106 is required to be bonded to the service grounding electrode system.
**Exception:** Corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) tested and listed by the "manufacturer" for installation without additional bonding is permitted to be installed in Michigan without this additional bonding.

![Diagram](image)

**Figure 1** Both the MEC and the MRC require a bonding connection to a section of rigid gas piping or to a CSST terminal connector closest to the gas meter or point of entrance to a building when corrugated stainless steel tubing is installed as a part of the gas piping system in a building unless listed as not requiring bonding.

**334.10(2):** The uses permitted for nonmetallic-sheathed cable has been modified for use in Michigan. The first modification deals with 334.10(2). In the NEC there is a reference to Type III, IV, and V construction of multifamily dwellings which in Michigan has been deleted. The significance of this revision is that in Michigan nonmetallic sheathed cable is permitted to be installed in any multifamily dwelling regardless of the type of construction of the building. This is illustrated in Figure 2.

![Diagram](image)

**Figure 2** Nonmetallic-Sheathed Cable is permitted to be installed in multifamily dwellings of any type of construction in Michigan.

**334.10(3):** The NEC limits the installation of nonmetallic-sheathed cable in non-dwellings. It is required to be run concealed within walls, floors, or ceilings with a 15-minute finish fire rating. The wording of 334.10(3) has been changes for application in Michigan. Nonmetallic-sheathed cable is permitted to be installed as surface wiring or concealed within walls, floors, and ceilings that do not have a 15-minute...
finish fire rating provided the building is not more than one floor in height. This is illustrated in Figure 3. When the building exceeds one floor in height, nonmetallic sheathed cable is required to be concealed in walls, floors, or ceilings that provide a 15-minute finish fire rating.

![Figure 3](image)

*Figure 3* Nonmetallic-Sheathed Cable is permitted to be installed as surface wiring or concealed except for buildings of two or more floors and then it must be installed concealed within walls, floors, or ceilings with a 15-minute finish fire rating.

348.60: With the adoption of the 2017 MEC, under certain circumstances flexible metal conduit (FMC) is now permitted to serve as an equipment grounding conductor in Michigan. An example of this rule is shown in Figure 4. This reverses a long standing Michigan rule. Where installed in applications where flexibility is not required after installation, the metal within the FMC may be used as an equipment grounding conductor when NEC Section 250.118(5) are met. These provisions include:

- the conduction is terminated in listed fittings
- the overcurrent device protecting the circuit conductors is 20 amperes or less
- the trade size of FMC does not exceed 1-1/4 inches
- FMC length does not exceed 6 feet.

In all cases if installed where flexibility is necessary, either an equipment grounding conductor or bonding jumper must be installed.

This is NOT the same rule in the MRC in Section E3908.8.1. According to the MRC, flexible metal conduit (FMC) is not permitted to be used as an equipment grounding or bonding conductor in Michigan.

![Figure 4](image)

*Figure 4* Except for the installations covered by the MRC, flexible metal conduit (FMC) is now permitted to be used as an equipment grounding or bonding conductor in Michigan.

350.60: With the adoption of the 2017 MEC, under certain circumstances liquidtight flexible metal conduit (LFMC) is now permitted to serve as an equipment grounding conductor in Michigan. An example of this rule is shown in Figure 5. This reverses a long standing Michigan rule. Where installed in applications where flexibility is not required after installation, the metal within the LFMC may be used as an equipment grounding conductor.
grounding conductor when the provisions of NEC Section 250.118(6) are met. In all cases if installed where flexibility is necessary, either an equipment grounding conductor or bonding jumper must be installed.

This is NOT the same rule in the MRC in Section E3908.8.2. According to the MRC, liquidtight flexible metal conduit is not permitted to be used as an equipment grounding or bonding conductor in Michigan.

![Figure 5](image)

**Figure 5** Except for the installations covered by the MRC, Liquidtight Flexible Metal Conduit is now permitted to be used as equipment grounding or bonding conductor in Michigan.

**Michigan Residential Code:** One-family dwelling, two-family dwellings, and townhouses consisting of multiple single-family dwellings not more than three floors in height and having means of egress from each dwelling unit are permitted to have wiring installed according to the 2015 Michigan Residential Code. Multi-family dwellings consisting of individual living units are to have wiring installed according to the Michigan Electrical Code which consists of the 2014 National Electrical Code as amended by Part 8 of the Construction Code Act. Those amendments were discussed earlier in this Tech Note. The following discussion compares differences that exist for dwellings between the 2015 Michigan Residential Code and the 2017 Michigan Electrical Code.

**E3401.5 to E3401.8 Dwelling Photovoltaic Installations.** Installation of photovoltaic modules and arrays at a single-family dwelling or a two-family dwelling location are permitted to be roof mounted or ground-level mounted. In either case there are several references in the Michigan Residential Code (MRC) where installation requirements are found. In addition to this reference in the electrical section of the MRC there are other requirements found in R324 dealing with general installation rules, R902 for fire rating requirements, and R907 roof mounted photovoltaic systems. With respect to the installation of electrical wiring and components of the system, those rules are found in Article 690 of the 2014 edition of the National Electrical Code.

Figure 6 shows a roof installation of a photovoltaic array on a dwelling roof. For locations in Southern Michigan, it is recommended the photovoltaic array face South and tilted at an angle of about 50 degrees from horizontal. This should provide maximum power production during winter months and the high angle will help prevent snow build-up on the modules. Roof structure must be capable of supporting the weight and if a supporting structure is used, it is required to be constructed of non-combustible materials or if of wood it is required to be fire-retardant treated wood. Other mounting instructions are found in the listed “R” and “E” sections of the MRC.

![Figure 6](image)

**Figure 6** A dwelling roof mounted photovoltaic array if with a supporting structure shall be constructed of non-combustible or fire-retardant materials on a roof rated for the weight to be supported.
E3406.7 Conductors of the same circuit. The corresponding section in the NEC is 300.3(B) which permits exceptions. This is the requirement that all of the wires of a circuit be run together in the same raceway, trench, cable, or cord including the neutral and equipment grounding conductor. When conductors are run in parallel the NEC permits sets of conductors to be run in separate raceways or separate cables. The rule in the MRC does not permit separate raceways or separate cables. The other difference deals with equipment grounding conductors and bonding jumpers. This rule requires all equipment grounding conductors and bonding jumpers to be run inside raceway or cable. It would then be a violation to run a bonding jumper on the outside of a section of flexible metal conduit or liquidtight flexible metal conduit.

E3601.6.3 Separate outdoor electric space conditioning equipment. This is a service equipment rule that is in the MRC but not in the NEC. This rule permits the service disconnecting means for space conditioning equipment to be separated from the service disconnecting means for the remainder of the dwelling when the space conditioning equipment is separately metered by the utility. Figure 7 shows a dwelling with separately metered space conditioning equipment located outside the dwelling. Since the space conditioning equipment is separately metered, it requires a separate service disconnect. The issue is that the Code requires separate service disconnects to be grouped thus requiring the space conditioning disconnect to be located adjacent to the dwelling service disconnect. Since the space conditioning equipment is located outside the dwelling, it is desirable to also locate the space conditioning service disconnect outside. This arrangement requires a provision in the Code.

The space conditioning service disconnect is required to be located adjacent to the meter. A plaque is required at the disconnect indicating the location of the dwelling service disconnect. At the dwelling service disconnect a plaque is required indicating the location of the space conditioning service disconnect. A main bonding jumper is required at the space conditioning service disconnect. It is also required to provide a grounding electrode system for the space conditioning service disconnect. A grounding electrode conductor can be run to the dwelling service grounding electrode system, or a separate grounding electrode system can be provided. If a separate grounding electrode system is provided, it is required to be bonded to the dwelling service grounding electrode system. See the example in Figure 7.

E3601.6.4 Electric vehicle charging system service disconnect. This is a service equipment rule that is in the MRC but not in the NEC. This rule permits the service disconnecting means for the electric vehicle charging station to be separated from the service disconnecting means for the remainder of the dwelling when the space conditioning equipment is separately metered by the utility. Figure 8 shows a dwelling with a separately metered electric vehicle charging station located outside the dwelling. Since the electric vehicle charging station is separately metered it requires a separate service disconnect. The issue is that the Code requires separate service disconnects to be grouped, thus requiring the electric...
vehicle charging station disconnect to be located adjacent to the dwelling service disconnect. Since the electric vehicle charging station is located outside the dwelling, it is desirable to also locate the electric vehicle charging station service disconnect outside. This arrangement requires a provision in the Code.

**Figure 8** In the case of a one-family or two-family dwelling, it is permitted to provide a separate disconnecting means on the outside of the dwelling for a separately metered electric vehicle charging station service disconnect, but a grounding electrode system is also required.

The electric vehicle charging station service disconnect is required to be located adjacent to the meter. A plaque is required at the disconnect indicating the location of the dwelling service disconnect. At the dwelling service disconnect, a plaque is required indicating the location of the electric vehicle charging station service disconnect. A main bonding jumper is required at the space conditioning service disconnect. It is also required to provide a grounding electrode system for the electric vehicle charging station service disconnect. A grounding electrode conductor can be run to the dwelling service grounding electrode system, or a separate grounding electrode system can be provided. If a separate grounding electrode system is provided, it is required to be bonded to the dwelling service grounding electrode system. See the example in Figure 8.

**E3607.9.1 Corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST).** Whenever corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) gas piping is run inside a one-family or two-family dwelling, unless it is listed by the manufacturer as not requiring grounding, it is required to be grounded to the dwelling service grounding electrode system with a bonding conductor not smaller than 6 AWG copper. Starting at the gas meter or entrance to the building, the grounding connection is to be made to a metal gas pipe or CSST fitting at the closest point to the supply where the run of CSST begins. For more details, refer to the discussion of 250.104(B) of this tech note, or the exact wording of 250.104(B) as printed in the Michigan Part 8 Rules.

**E3902.11** of 2009 MRC Deleted - Bedroom outlets arc-fault protection are **NO LONGER REQUIRED**. In Michigan, arc-fault circuit-interrupter protection of 15- and 20-ampere circuits are no longer required in one-family and two-family dwellings. This also included one-family townhouses that have individual means of egress and are not more than three floors in height. Single-family units of multi-family dwellings come under the Michigan Electrical Code and the arc-fault circuit-interrupter rules of 210.12 do apply.

**E3908.8 Types of equipment grounding conductors.** This section is similar to 250.118 in the NEC except in the MRC flexible metal conduit (FMC) and liquidtight flexible metal conduit (LFMC) are not contained in the list. Therefore, equipment grounding or bonding conductors are required for these installations when the provisions of the MRC apply.
E3908.8.1 Grounding of flexible metal conduit. Flexible metal conduit (FMC) is not permitted to be used as an equipment grounding conductor or as a bonding jumper in Michigan in applications where the provisions of the MRC apply. This is different than for rules listed in the 2017 Part 8 Rules. For more details, refer to the discussion of 348.60 of this tech note.

E3908.8.2 Grounding of liquid-tight flexible metal conduit. Liquidtight flexible metal conduit (LFMC) is not permitted to be used as an equipment grounding conductor or as a bonding jumper in Michigan in applications where the provisions of the MRC apply. This is different than for rules listed in the 2017 Part 8 Rules. For more details, refer to the discussion of 350.60 of this tech note.

E4002.16 Replacements (receptacles). The corresponding section in the NEC is 406.4(D). When an outside receptacle is replaced, a water resistant (WR) listed receptacle is required to be install depends upon interpretation of E4002.8. Does this requirement apply only to new construction and does it also apply the any work on the circuit including receptacle replacement? The same interpretation will also apply in the case of a tamper-resistant receptacle (TR) required by E4002.14. When a receptacle is replaced in the dwelling is it required to install a tamper-resistant (TR) receptacle? What confuses this issue is that in this section it specifically addresses how to proceed in cases where GFCI protection is required for a receptacle.

R302.11 Fireblocking. In combustible construction, fireblocking shall be provided to cut off all concealed draft openings both vertical and horizontal and to form an effective fire barrier between stories, and between a top story and the roof space. This rule applies to electrical installations as well as other trade installations. More information about dwelling fireblocking, smoke alarm and carbon monoxide detection and alarm installations can be found in Tech Note 252. This publication can be accessed at the web site www.egr.msu.edu/bae/et .

R314 Smoke Alarms. Smoke alarms are required to be installed in each bedroom of a dwelling with an additional smoke alarm outside the bedrooms in the bedroom area. At least one smoke alarm is required to be installed on each habitable floor such as a basement used only for recreation and/or storage and utility appliances and equipment. This also includes any floor that does not have sleeping spaces. Helpful information about dwelling smoke alarm placement can be found in Tech Note 252. When alterations to a dwelling are made that require a permit, smoke alarms are to be installed meeting the requirements of new construction. For exceptions, review this reference in the MRC or contact the local building code enforcing agency.

R315 Carbon monoxide. Carbon monoxide alarms are required to be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms within dwellings where fuel-fired appliances are installed and in dwelling units that have attached garages. This information as to the actual location to install a carbon monoxide alarm is not found in the MRC. Instead it is found in the Construction Code Act, Public Act 230 of 1972 in Section 125.1504f(1). Helpful information about dwelling carbon monoxide alarms and their placement can be found in Tech Note 252. When alterations to a dwelling are made that require a permit, carbon monoxide alarms are to be installed meeting the requirements of new construction. For exceptions review this reference in the MRC or contact the local building code enforcing agency.

Public Act 407 of 2016: This act is known as the Skilled Trades Regulation Act. This act replaces Public Act 217 of 1956 which was the Electrical Administrative Act. The Skilled Trades Regulation Act was adopted in April of 2017. Regulations for five skilled trade industries including electricians have been consolidated to create one uniform set of rules. The law creates uniformity in regulations for those working in electrical, plumbing, mechanical, boilers, building officials, and inspectors. In most cases the specific license requirements for individual trades have largely remained unchanged. Language in the law continues to support LARA's commitment to recognizing military service and experience for licensure by eliminating barriers for military servicemen and women to become licensed. Skilled tradespeople returning from active duty in the Armed Forces will be provided a temporary exemption from the renewal license fee and continuing education requirements. For military veterans honorably discharged, LARA will continue to waive an initial skilled trade license or registration.
Increased consumer protection is built into the law by giving LARA greater authority over complaints of unlicensed activity and stipulates new penalties for unlicensed activity:

- 1st violation is misdemeanor – fine of no more than $500 or/and imprisonment for no more than 90 days
- 2nd violation is misdemeanor – fine of no more than $1,000 or/and imprisonment for no more than 1 year
- 3rd violation is felony – fine of no more than $25,000 or/and imprisonment for no more than 5 years

339.5201 License; application; form; fees; requirements for issuance of license; expiration date; proof of licensure and government-issued photo identification; definitions. This section was modified in August of 2018 to correct an over site when the law originally signed. At the request of a building official, inspector, or employee of an enforcing agency can ask a person licenced under the Skilled Trades Regulation Act to present a proof of licensure and a government-issued photo identification. Prior to April of 2017, this provision was found in the Electrical Administrative Act.