



## Residential Electric Vehicle Charging Station Permitting

To support the roll-out of electric vehicles, the City of Columbus Department of Building & Zoning Services has prepared this document to inform residents about the permitting process and critical factors involved when planning for installation of a Level II charging station in the home.

For Level II (240 Volt AC) chargers in residential settings, the following permit scenarios would apply:

### Limited Scope Permit

D. **Minor Limited Scope Permits					
	<b>Examination Fees (base fee includes examination fee, permit, and 1 inspection trip)</b>	\$75	\$125	For each additional inspection above the first inspection	A +(B*C, if applicable)

This permit and the single associated inspection allows for the addition of a single outlet and the connection of a charging station into that outlet. This permit could be obtained by an occupying owner (not a tenant) of a single-unit dwelling to perform the work themselves, but in other scenarios and in most cases, it is obtained by the state licensed and locally registered electrical contractor. Additional inspections, for any reason including failing the included inspection, would result in additional fees.

### Full Electrical Permit:

C. Mechanical, Electrical or Plumbing Permits for 1 to 3 Family Dwellings Residential New Construction, Additions, Alterations, and Accessory Structures.					
<b>Inspection and Permit Fees (base fee includes permit and the first 2 inspection trips)</b>	\$200	\$125	For each additional inspection above the first two	A +(B*C, if applicable)	

This is the full electrical permit and is required for full and partial upgrades to an electrical service and to cover any of the scenarios mentioned below that would be beyond the scope of the Limited Scope permit. Additional inspections, for any reason including failing the included inspections, would result in additional fees.

Some common scenarios that would result in the need for a full electrical permit include:

1. The need to upgrade the entire dwelling's electrical system in order to accommodate the extra amperage used by the charger. It is quite common for older dwelling's to still have fuses, circuit breakers boxes that are 100 amps or less, and/or to have inadequate wiring. These situations would require an upgrade, and thus a full electrical permit, prior to being able to handle a new charging system.

2. The charger is to be located in a detached garage that either never had power or has too little power (amperage) to accommodate the new charger and its electrical load. The need to add power or upgrade the amount of amperage running to a detached garage often results in the need for extensive upgrades for the entire house.
3. The charger installation is required to be on a separate meter at the request of the public utility.

**Zoning:**

It should be noted that in some cases, the easiest place to locate a charger may run into conflict with other codes. While logistically it might be easier to place a charger on the outside wall of a garage in order to charge the PEV while in close proximity to the outside of that structure (this could be due to space and storage issues in the existing garage or simply for the ease of wiring the new charging station) that new 'parking space' may, in fact, not be allowed under the zoning code. This would apply even if the charger's wiring otherwise would meet the requirements of the building code.

For questions or clarification on the information provided in this document, please contact 614-645-6090.