

who desire to stay in the trade the opportunity to do so without fear of being “kicked out” because they choose a non-traditional route.

11. This recognizes that the traditional “apprentice to journeyman” is not for everyone. There are paralegals and there are lawyers, there are physician assistants and there are doctors, why are there not electrical installers and journeyman electricians.
12. This new direction or paradigm shift was a direct result of Governor Little executive order to remove barriers of licensing. DBS identified these barriers, considered the desires of the industry and working with industry through negotiated rulemaking was able to get this new direction approved by the electrical board.
13. By allowing Idaho electrical tradesman to take the exam after 16000 hours (as we allow those from out of state) we can immediately increase the number of persons who are eligible to test for the journeyman license.

Yes, there was some opposition (mostly from the union) to this new direction, but frankly, they were outvoted by others in the industry during the negotiated rulemaking process. In order to implement this new direction it was recognized that we had to create the “electrical installer” license and to return to the “yearly” registration. The industry is asking for these RS’s to become a bill so DBS can present the already negotiated rules to the legislature next year. We are trying to make sure the cart is not in front of the horse.

- lawyers, there are physician assistants and there are doctors, why are there not electrical installers and journeyman electricians. (not everyone wanted to recognize this)
12. A desire to remove barriers allowing persons to work in the trade (Governor Little and Legislators)(adamantly opposed by union)
  13. The need for more journeyman electricians in the industry.

RS26473 and RS26474 are a direct result of negotiated rulemaking results that answers all of the concerns, desires and barriers listed above in the following way.

1. The majority of persons were in the collaborative were in favor of allowing an increase in ratio for journeyman and apprentice for persons who have over 4000 hours of experience and two years or more of trade specific education. Those involved in the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting agreed this would be for specific types of residential installations only. When it went to the board for approval the union opposed it and the board would not make a motion to approve it so it died.
2. This solves the need for a “helper” category by allowing persons to stay in the trade and progress at their own rate. The suggestion for a “helper” category comes from the small “one man shops” that may have signed up family members as apprentice to help them every once in a while. The issue is that if they do not have a certain amount of hours and education at the end of the registration, they cannot register again with DBS.
3. I do not know of any other profession that requires a person to go back to school if they have not received a trade license in a set amount of time. This would be tantamount to requiring a graduate of law school to go back to school because he did not take the BAR in two years from the time he graduated. Is it the states responsibility to require a person obtain a specific license in a specified time and if they don't require them to repeat their education. This is also an inconsistency, because persons who have met the requirement to test for licensing with 16000 hours are not required to go back to school. If we get these RS approved we will bring the results from negotiated rulemaking that has taken place to the legislature next year to repeal this rule.
4. With going back to the yearly registration, the industry is proposing a paradigm shift in the way apprentice would be allowed to progress through the program. An individual would register as an apprentice and each year they would register, submit hours and education and be moved into the apprentice level appropriate to their experience and education. Those who have not completed school and education would take an 8 hour class on electrical safety and be registered as an apprentice, but remain at the level appropriate with their experience and education. 54-1007 which we are doing away with, but still recognizes the importance of obtaining at least some training in electrical safety. No one would be “kicked out” or “penalized for not moving through the program in a specific period of time.