

# Twin Falls Electrical Hearing

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1 Wing: Okay, we're gonna go ahead and get started here.  
2 It's 10:00. My name is Warren Wing. I'm the  
3 electrical program manager for the Division of  
4 Occupational and Professional Licenses. It's a lot  
5 of words to say at one time. Formerly known as DBS.  
6 We're here to talk about ZBR, which is zero base  
7 regulations. And first, I'd like to talk about what  
8 ZBR is not, all right? ZBR is not us getting rid of  
9 licensing. It's not us getting rid of all of rules.  
10 It's us being under the governor's mandate to take a  
11 look at our statutes and our rules and see where we  
12 can streamline them, where we can cut things that  
13 don't need to be cut, get rid of the red tape. So,  
14 basically what happens is that our statutes say this  
15 is what we're gonna do, and we're -- we have to look  
16 at our rules and say are we doing this the most  
17 efficient way with the least amount of barriers and  
18 least amount of red tape as possible. So, that's  
19 what we're out here to do, and what we're out here  
20 to do -- what we're asking you to do is we're gonna,  
21 you know, ask some questions and towards the end of  
22 it we're gonna basically make it an open forum, and  
23 we need to hear, you know, your opinions on  
24 different rules and different ideas about what we're  
25 looking at doing, okay? Tim, you just walked in.

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Do you want to kind of cover the history of ZBR and how it came out?

Frost: Sure. Tim Frost. I'm the Divisions Operation and Regulatory Bureau Chief. To give a little bit of context and background. In 2017, at the time, it was lieutenant Governor Brad Little, issued an executive order called Licensing Freedom Act. And it was the first time in state government in Idaho where we did kind of a holistic analysis of what's the state of the state as it relates to professional, occupational, and trade licenses, what boards do we have, what type of IT systems, where is everybody located? And part of it was a review throughout 2017, and it came back as we had hundreds of different permits, registrations, and occupations, but those were issued across over 50 boards and commissions over 11 different IT systems, and 13 different agencies that operated. And one of the initial things in Governor Little's campaign when he started was how can we work towards simplifying that? How can we work towards making it more efficient for the licensees that we serve, how can we make it more efficient for the citizens that we interact with, is there a possibility to create a one stop shop? Is there a possibility to move

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towards on IT system? And so, 2017 kind of started that pathway towards the state taking steps to build in those efficiencies. In 2019, the legislature kind of had a historic session where for the first time in Idaho history, to my knowledge, they did not pass what's called the Going Home bill. And so, the Going Home bill, what that would mean is it's a concurrent resolution on all administrative rules. So, normally, what you would see is right before the legislature goes sine die and finish their sessions, the house passes a resolution to take all pending rule and make them final rules. And the Senate does the exact same things, takes all pending rules and makes them file. Well, there kind of came to a disagreement as who has what authority in relation to rule making. And there was a disagreement, and they didn't pass that Going Home bill. So, what it caused is it caused a scenario where the only for, uh, any agency, including our division, to have administrative rules was for the governor to do a temporary reauthorization of the rules. And so, in 2019, we saw -- in March, there was a five -- in March and April, there was a five-week period by which agencies held 151 different public meetings. The governor asked us to, where we can, reduce



1 redundancies between statute and rules. If there  
2 are scenarios in our rules that are duplicative or  
3 necessarily wordy, remove this. If there were  
4 permits and registrations that were unnecessary and  
5 not connected to life safety, to work towards  
6 removing those. So, there was a lot of different  
7 things that was kind of tasked to the agencies in a  
8 small amount of time period. And the result was, in  
9 April, that administrative bulletin, 75% of all  
10 Idaho rules were simplified. So, that doesn't mean  
11 75% were cut, that just means there was at least 75%  
12 of our rules that were touched and adjusted. And  
13 the governor looked at it as a huge success. He  
14 really appreciated the agencies and stakeholders  
15 coming together for the public hearings. But one of  
16 the things that I think was the learning point was  
17 why is it only happening once. In other words --  
18 and the other piece of it was why is it -- why is it  
19 only happening in a short amount of time over a  
20 five-week period? So, what was instituted started  
21 in 2020, so the governor issues an executive order  
22 called zero based regulation. And what it simply  
23 means is it puts every single agency rule chapters  
24 on a five year review cycle. And so, every five  
25 years, the Board's rule chapter will come up within

1 that cycle and go through a repeal process where the  
2 entire chapter is repealed. And then, it'll be  
3 replaced. And the replacement process, the agency  
4 has to go through a fair -- the agency and the Board  
5 has to go through a fair amount of work to justify  
6 what rules we're reauthorizing. And so, part of the  
7 piece is to take each of those rules. And if we're  
8 adding back in a rule, take a look at the history of  
9 the rule. Is it achieving the objectives that the  
10 Board originally intended for? So, has it worked an  
11 intended to benefit safety the way the Board wanted  
12 it to? At the same time, taking a look at is there  
13 adjustments that we know need to be made to rule  
14 based off of the economy and what's gonna happen?  
15 And are there any tweaks that we need to make for  
16 it? Another part of that is taking the rule and  
17 analyzing how our surrounding states, as well as  
18 South Dakota and Alaska have that rule. And so, is  
19 our version more restrictive? Is it less  
20 restrictive? And why? So, it's having the  
21 conversation around do we have the right touch  
22 regulation here, are we meeting the objectives of  
23 life safety that we intended to do so, and are we  
24 merrily tailoring it in a way that isn't over-  
25 restrictive on the citizens of Idaho, and is the



1 cost to benefit appropriate from a safety  
2 perspective if that cost is gonna be passed down to  
3 the consumer? So, the goal of the five-year ZBR  
4 review is to really have kind of a more formalized  
5 process instead of this ominous the rules are gonna  
6 expire, we need to reauthorize, hurry up and quick  
7 review are the things that we can make adjustments,  
8 kind of putting us on a cadenced timeframe. And so,  
9 the public meetings that we've had around the state  
10 as well as this one and the final one in McCall is  
11 the start of that process. And so, in 2022, the  
12 Board will go through -- the electrical Board, will  
13 go through the ZBR cycle, and so throughout all of  
14 2022, the Board will go through negotiated rule  
15 making and do a repeal and replace of the rule  
16 chapter. And so, the point of this public hearing  
17 is to start that process to engage you all on your  
18 thoughts and the various different topics. What  
19 we've heard from different meetings, we've heard the  
20 continuum of -- depending on the topic that's  
21 discussed completely for something or completely  
22 against it. And what I would ask is you to give  
23 your opinion on why you think different rules should  
24 be in place or shouldn't be in place and just -- and  
25 speak your views on it and why you think there --

1           you know, would be evidence to support the life  
2           safety of keeping that rule and removing that rule.  
3           It's certainly a time that people are gonna agree or  
4           disagree, but at the same time, it's your -- your  
5           time to be heard. And so, we'll have this hearing  
6           now, and we'll certainly have, as the Board goes  
7           through negotiated rule making next year, we'll have  
8           other hearing opportunities. We'll also have  
9           opportunities to submit written comments when we  
10          start working through the actual drafts. But we  
11          want to have these hearings well before 2022 even  
12          starts, so we really know how we should even take  
13          our initial approach on the repellent or place of  
14          rules. So, I'd be happy to take any questions on  
15          the executive order, or on the hearing, or on ZBR,  
16          if there are any. Thank you.

17 Wing:       All right, thank you, Tim. So, as a matter of  
18               introductions, that was Tim Frost. And time is our  
19               -- I always get this mixed up. He's our bureau  
20               chief for administration and regulatory affairs.  
21               Maybe not in the order, but. And then, sitting  
22               right next to me here is John Nielson (ph). He's  
23               our plumbing program manager and Michael Hyde (ph),  
24               he's our HVAC program manager. So, we are recording  
25               this, and we're gonna have -- everything is gonna be





1 transcribed, and it will be available on this -- on  
2 our webpage if anyone is interested in it. So, if  
3 you have topics that you want to discuss, something  
4 you want to say, we're gonna need you to come up  
5 here to the podium. We've got a little microphone  
6 right here you've got to talk into. It doesn't work  
7 if you're too far away. And we're gonna ask you to  
8 keep the cross chatter down, 'cause it just makes a  
9 bunch of noise and we can't hear what's going on.  
10 It's important for us to get your opinions and your  
11 ideas, so we want to make sure we get it recorded,  
12 so when we're going through this, we'll be able to  
13 weight all the different ideas and be able to look  
14 at it as accurately as we can, okay? There's been a  
15 lot of topics that have been discussed that's been  
16 brought up on the -- I think this is our eighth  
17 meeting. So, I'd like to start out with the topic  
18 of continuing education. And we've heard everything  
19 on continuing education from -- a complete waste of  
20 time, let's just get rid of them. And, I mean,  
21 we've even had people say that yeah, we do continue  
22 education, but we -- you know, we get the computer  
23 going, my wife goes by and clicks the button ever  
24 once in a while and that's how I get my continuing  
25 education, all the way to we need to increased



1 continuing education. We've also heard some ideas  
2 about, you know, what else can we used for  
3 continuing education? Right now, it's 24 hours  
4 continuing education, 8 hours of code update, and  
5 the other 16 hours can be anything you want. But  
6 we've heard ideas about being able to use a certain  
7 amount of time actually working in the trade to be  
8 able to be able to be put towards continuing  
9 education. So, I'm gonna go ahead and start the  
10 topic off there with continuing education. I'd like  
11 to hear your thoughts on that. Just come up the  
12 podium if you have any thoughts.

13 Lawrence: Well, I ain't scared. I'm Rob Lawrence (ph) --  
14 well, I'm out of Boise. So, I definitely would be  
15 an opponent to getting -- keeping CEs. I can't  
16 imagine us going around and not having our  
17 continuing education. There's too much stuff that  
18 comes up in the code that's changing every three  
19 years that we need to stay in touch with it. And  
20 doing it on the job, that's how to put stuff  
21 together, but actually knowing how -- why there's --  
22 why it goes together the way it does, I think an  
23 education is important. I think the further we get  
24 away from an education, the more (inaudible -  
25 00:12:04) we have in this field, and we don't need

1                   them.

2 Wing:            Thanks. Any other ideas?

3 Gary:            My name is Gary. I'm a local contractor electrician  
4                   community member here. I'm -- I need to start out  
5                   first that I'm a little bit combative with this  
6                   whole meeting structure. We didn't have any  
7                   information on this meeting. Had we had a list of  
8                   topics, like continuing education and whatever else  
9                   you're going to bring up, we may have had a better  
10                  idea of giving you some valuable input that you  
11                  could actually use. We're a little bit blindsided  
12                  by this whole topic. You know, you're announcement  
13                  about zero based regulations is pretty vague and  
14                  very misleading at best. So, had you printed a list  
15                  of topics, we'd like to -- like your input on  
16                  continuing education and whatever else is next on  
17                  your list. Obviously, you have some topics you  
18                  wanted to have input on, correct?

19 Wing:           We have topics.

20 Gary:            Okay, so we -- I think we all would have liked to  
21                   have had some of that information available to us  
22                   before this meeting started, so we could have some  
23                   time to put some thoughts together and actually give  
24                   you the input that you're looking for instead of  
25                   just generalizations and off the cuff type of

1           comments. So, I think that to begin with puts us at  
2           a disadvantage for being able to give you the  
3           information you're looking for. As an industry of  
4           electricians, there are many of us in the industry  
5           who want the industry to be as best as it can be, as  
6           good as it can be, and we are looking for those  
7           education opportunities that will keep us on the  
8           cutting edge of the trade. Unfortunately, the  
9           majority of our industry has become mechanics who  
10          are seeking to keep their license and keep employed  
11          and at best maintaining the status of having the  
12          title of electrician. So, for those clicking the  
13          mouse as you go by to maintain the hours of an  
14          online program is sufficient, because their job  
15          involves pulling wire, or bending pipe, or whatever  
16          it is that they do during the day, and they don't  
17          need to know what the latest LED options are or how  
18          to work with a combination parallel series circuit.  
19          That stuff doesn't matter to them, because it's not  
20          part of their job. They're mechanics. They're not  
21          electricians. For those of us who look up when we  
22          walk into a building to see how things are put  
23          together, how we notice the direction, the trim  
24          plate screws are when we walk into a room, we want  
25          to know what's available, what's happening next,



1 what can make our jobs better, what can make our  
2 plans more productive, more efficient, and make us  
3 more money out in the field. So, there are those  
4 two extremes in our industry and a continuing  
5 education program is necessary, but there will  
6 always be those who found around it just to make the  
7 minimum qualifications without having to actually  
8 learn something.

9 Wing: Thanks for your feedback.

10 Male: Thank you, sir.

11 Male: I agree with him 100%.

12 Wing: Can you come up here to the podium, please?

13 Male: As a licensed journeyman instructor, I agree with  
14 him 100%. And like I said, I am the second year  
15 instructor for the electrical apprenticeship. He is  
16 exactly correct. And I also feel we need to have  
17 more CEU classes here. The closest one we have is -  
18 - we've got to Jack (inaudible - 00:16:05), you've  
19 got to go up to Boise. As many electricians and  
20 stuff that we have here in the valley, I feel -- and  
21 even CSI -- I work for at the college, we have  
22 plenty of rooms just like this one that we could  
23 have more CEU classes here also.

24 Wing: So, can I -- just a quick follow up question? So,  
25 what -- is there -- I mean, the CEUs is -- you know,

1 our rule said 24 hours of CEUs.

2 Gary: And I'm okay with what it is.

3 Wing: As far as the providers, I mean, if you're a  
4 journeyman electrician you can be a provider.

5 Gary: But there's also companies that do it. I mean, why  
6 --

7 Wing: Right. So, I guess my question is, is that -- you  
8 know, we can't force someone to be a provider and we  
9 can't force, you know, someone to have a venue at a  
10 certain location, so what is it that the industry --  
11 or how can we assist the industry on having more  
12 classes here, or is that something that the industry  
13 needs to take care of itself?

14 Gary: Whoever is -- you guys are the one pushes the CEUs.  
15 Is that correct?

16 Wing: No, we're not --

17 Gary: So, who makes us --

18 Wing: So, that's what we're out here doing, right? We're  
19 not -- you know, to that point, we're not pushing  
20 anything, if you will.

21 Gary: So, who makes us have our CEUs every three years for  
22 our license?

23 Wing: The rules require it, and that's what we're out here  
24 doing. We're trying to figure out if that's what  
25 the industry wants.

1 Gary: That's what I -- that's what I want is an  
2 electrician. And I think we need to have more  
3 people put in more classes. However we need to go  
4 about that, that can be figured out, but personally,  
5 there isn't hardly any around here in the Magic  
6 Valley. And when you've got this many licensed  
7 electricians in the Magic Valley, why can't we have  
8 stuff a little bit closer?

9 Wing: And that's the question I would ask you. (inaudible  
10 - 00:17:49) closer?

11 Gary: Why is it up to me? We're taking them for you.

12 Wing: Okay.

13 Lawrence: I'd like to speak a minute.

14 Wing: Go ahead.

15 Lawrence: Rob Lawrence. So, there is a JATC locally, Correct?

16 Male: Yeah.

17 Lawrence: And they do put on CEs here, so you could contact --  
18 and I know there's like this Union/nonunion butting  
19 of heads sometimes, but the fact is it is open and  
20 available to anybody that wants to go. So. That is  
21 in this area. It is available. And the CEs -- what  
22 else was I gonna say? I apologize. I'm gonna sit  
23 back down and let somebody else talk.

24 Wing: No, it's fine. You're good. Does anyone else want  
25 to discuss anything on this topic before we move on

1 real quick?

2 Greene: I'll get up here. So, I'm Terry Greene, Terry's  
3 Heating and Air Conditioning. And I do carry a  
4 specialty electrical license, so maybe I'm not as --  
5 same qualifications as all of you. But when it does  
6 come to continuing education, I have something to  
7 say about this. And what I want to express to you  
8 is that in our industry, HVAC, many times we get our  
9 training factory direct from Tyler, Texas, or New  
10 Jersey, or wherever that factory is located, via  
11 zoom. And there's really not much reason today that  
12 all of you couldn't also establish that connection  
13 with a provider and do it via Zoom on your own  
14 laptop, wherever you're located. And I would  
15 suggest that the Board explore those opportunities  
16 for continuing education and to use Zoom to its best  
17 advantage. Many times, we have people in our  
18 training facility that -- you know, we'll get 20  
19 guys in there and have a training out of Seattle  
20 training them on how to do something on one of the  
21 new machines we deal with. So, maybe you can apply  
22 that technology to what's going on here.

23 Wing: Thank you.

24 Lawrence: It took that long. Rob Lawrence. So, the CEs that  
25 I was kind of referring to, you guys brought up --



1 I've been hearing safety. One thing that I've  
2 noticed Idaho doesn't compared to Oregon/Washington,  
3 is they don't accept CPR first aid like they do. I  
4 know like my Oregon license that I carry, I can use  
5 first aid CPR as a CE. I do believe also OSHA, like  
6 taking an 8-hour OSHA course, or 10-hour OSHA course  
7 should be something that is accepted. I'm not  
8 positive if it does -- whether it does or not. I  
9 don't believe it does. But safety should be pushed  
10 on these jobs. So, if a guy takes a 10-hour safety  
11 OSHA safety course, it should be something he could  
12 use as a CE, 'cause it is something we need to push  
13 for.

14 Wing:

14 That's good feedback. Thank you. Thank you. The  
15 next topic that's been coming up quite a bit is the  
16 master electrician requirement. Currently, we have  
17 a lot of what we called grandfathered in contractors  
18 who hold journeyman licenses, facility accounts, who  
19 can do every type of insulation that an electrical  
20 contractor can make. They're only required to have  
21 a journeyman license. So, the -- the topic of  
22 whether or not a master electrician license would be  
23 required to be a contractor has come up quite a bit.  
24 And so, we'd like to hear your feedback on that.  
25 You know, is it necessary to require a master or is



1 a journeyman enough?

2 Peterson: My name is Nolan Peterson. I have always had a  
3 problem in this state of why any Tom, Dick, or Harry  
4 can become a contractor. I've never understood why  
5 you didn't have to have -- being an electrician to  
6 become a contractor. But now I'm -- are we -- are  
7 you suggesting too that I, who I'm just a  
8 journeyman, have been a contractor for years and  
9 years, to be forced to become a journeyman instead  
10 of staying grandfathered in.

11 Wing: No.

12 Peterson: Okay. Because I can't see any real reason that our  
13 life experience is as good as being a master  
14 journeyman in any way, shape, or form. Years ago, I  
15 wish I would have got one just my -- I did go  
16 through the class, so I learned stuff. But I have  
17 had real problems with -- I never understood --  
18 other states don't allow that. Why we allowed just  
19 anybody in the world to get a license or a  
20 contractor's license and not -- you know, not why  
21 aren't the trade people the people that hold the  
22 contractor license.

23 Wing: Any other comments?

24 Hyder: I'm Kirk Hyder (ph). I'm a local electrician here.  
25 I think to benefit us and to benefit our industry

1           it's always good to require certain things. So, to  
2           require a master's license, yeah, I think it's a  
3           good thing. I think it helps us become more  
4           professional and helps us be more trained. So, I  
5           think to require an extended licensing and things  
6           like that is an important thing, so.

7 Wing:       Can I ask you a quick question?

8 Hyder:      You can.

9 Wing:      Do you -- because, like I said, we already have a  
10           lot of journeymen who are contractors, and the state  
11           allows right now for facility accounts, do you see  
12           that there's an increase safety with -- you know,  
13           having a master electrician --

14 Hyder:     I think it --

15 Wing:      -- as opposed to a journeyman?

16 Hyder:     Do I think that it made people better by --

17 Wing:      No, does it increase safety?

18 Hyder:     Yeah, it can. Yeah, I think it will, by making us  
19           master electricians, yeah. I think any type of  
20           training that we can do to better our industry is a  
21           good thing, not a bad thing.

22 Wing:      Okay, I appreciate it. Additional comments?

23 Jones:     I'm Ned Jones. I've been a journeyman for 38 years  
24           in this state. And I agree with this gentleman's  
25           comments and the fact that -- and I push it for all

1 the people that I come into contact with whether  
2 it's in this field or any other field, education is  
3 power, and the more educated we are as journeyman  
4 electrician, as master electricians, as contractors,  
5 the better our industry is, the safer it's gonna be,  
6 because we can pass on the safety aspects of our  
7 trade as well as just practical knowledge. But a  
8 lot of the practical knowledge that we pass on as  
9 journeyman to apprentices does help them to be safe  
10 on a job whether it's how we use tools or whatever  
11 it is. Training is key to a safe project, to a safe  
12 -- to keeping people safe on the job, so.

13 Wing: Okay, thank you. We need more microphones.

14 Male: I recently took the master's exam in Boise within  
15 the last three years, and I was disappointed with it  
16 in the fact that it didn't have a whole lot of  
17 questions that were much different than the  
18 journeyman's exam. I actually still hold a  
19 journeyman's license and a master license because of  
20 reciprocity. Some states with reciprocate with the  
21 Idaho Journeyman's license and some will with a  
22 masters license, but they're not the same. Some  
23 that reciprocate it with the masters won't  
24 reciprocate with a journeyman license, so I've  
25 maintained both licenses. So, yeah, the master

1 license, an additional requirement for somebody to  
2 go from being a journeyman to a contractor, I do  
3 believe that is very necessary. I actually see a  
4 lot of apprentices acting as contractors, because  
5 they've got a year of schooling, they have a little  
6 bit of knowledge behind them, they know some people,  
7 and they see a way to make a quick buck. What they  
8 don't see is a liability if and when things go  
9 wrong. So, if our master's test is going to be a  
10 part of the qualifications of being a contractor, it  
11 needs to be changed, so that it deals with some of  
12 the businessing of it or it needs to be a different  
13 exam for a contractor that deals with licensing  
14 liability and the other things that go along with  
15 business and business management. If the only  
16 requirement is -- to be a contractor is a master  
17 license, you're doing a disservice to the business  
18 side of the industry, because being a contractor and  
19 being an electrician are two completely different  
20 things. No offense.

21 Wing: Any additional feedback?

22 Male: (inaudible - 00:27:29).

23 Male: So, I'm Rob Lawrence. I no longer work as an  
24 electrician. I watch you guys work, do inspections.  
25 And so, the question you posed was do you think

1           there's an additional level of safety by requesting  
2           a master's license in order for a contractor to  
3           continue, right? So, you don't have to have a  
4           license to be a contractor, but you're asking does  
5           requiring a master to be signatory or for the holder  
6           of that license to also be a master? Does that add  
7           safety? Is that correct?

8 Wing:           The --

9 Lawrence:       Rephrase your question, if you would.

10 Wing:           The question is, is there an increase in safety by  
11           requiring a master as opposed to just requiring  
12           someone to have four years' experience as a  
13           journeyman electrician to be that signatory.

14 Male:           So, one of the requirements for the master is the  
15           four additional years, so what the question is, is  
16           you would still potentially, if I understand the way  
17           you're phrasing your question, you still require  
18           four years of experience, but somebody is talking  
19           about removing the requirement for actually testing  
20           to the master level?

21 Wing:           Correct.

22 Male:           So, four years of experience, but you don't have to  
23           pass the test, that's really what's being circled  
24           around. Is that correct? So, if they have four  
25           additional years and you're going to -- so, you're

1 really talking about just removing a test result is  
2 what you're doing. So, is the test result valuable,  
3 and I would say, yes, having taken the master test.  
4 It's slightly more difficult than the electrical  
5 test, but not that much of a leap, so I would say  
6 yes, there's an additional safety of four years and  
7 you test again. Yes, the answer is simple. Yeah, I  
8 think there is an additional level of safety that is  
9 achieved.

10 Wing: Appreciate it.

11 Lawrence: Rob Lawrence. So, just so we're clear, that masters  
12 test has been revamped in the last couple years.  
13 It's a lot different than what it was three years  
14 ago, a lot different than 10 years ago. I actually  
15 am friends with the gentleman that redid that test,  
16 and he tells me it's quite the -- it's a difficult  
17 test, how is that? Use different terms. The other  
18 thing is a lot of these gentleman weren't here from  
19 Meridian, but a gentlemen came up, older contractor,  
20 reciprocated in -- which I think is great. Dude has  
21 got way more experience than me, probably by  
22 tenfold. But he came up and said that you could be  
23 an electrician after six months. You should be able  
24 to start and finish your apprenticeship within six  
25 months. He also said that you shouldn't have to

1 have -- remember this? You look skeptical. I'm sure  
2 it's on your notes somewhere. Six months is what he  
3 said. He also is the same guy that said we don't  
4 need a master's license to do it, because he  
5 reciprocated in that's great. So, basically, you  
6 put those two conversations -- because we talked  
7 about master's license, and we also talked about  
8 education as -- or ratios and how long it takes to  
9 get a license. And I actually suggested a two-year  
10 license for residential, which all this came about.  
11 That same gentleman said that it takes -- it should  
12 take six months to become a journeyman, but also  
13 said it should take nothing to get a master's or  
14 have your business. So, his comments basically said  
15 that within six months from flipping burgers to get  
16 into electrical, you can own your own shop and be  
17 wiring houses. You guys need to think about the  
18 safety aspect. You've got now a guy that does not  
19 have those real-world experiences putting houses  
20 together and creating lawsuits. And who is getting  
21 sued? It's not that guy that already claimed  
22 bankruptcy and went away. It's gonna be the state  
23 of Idaho, the city of Boise, the city of Twin Falls,  
24 Ada County, whatever it is, but it's gonna be the  
25 inspectors and the government getting sued when the



1 houses burned down, because there is faulty issues  
2 with whether it be plumbing, electrical, or anything  
3 else, when those houses fail, it ends up coming back  
4 on the inspectors and the people that actually  
5 inspected. If you talk to your inspectors, I don't  
6 think they want to have to babysit those guys.

7 Male: Can I ask you a question?

8 Lawrence: Absolutely.

9 Male: As a plumber, you know, outside looking in -- and  
10 not minded the six months, but back to what you  
11 currently have, journeymen four years, test for  
12 masters. Am I following all that correct?

13 Lawrence: Yep.

14 Male: The safety aspect of it from your point of view,  
15 does that master's card, after four years'  
16 experience make it safer out on the job, because  
17 like I said outside looking in, it's an experience  
18 thing.

19 Lawrence: I would say -- and I would say, yes, absolutely.  
20 And why I would say that is because you've got a  
21 master -- the master's test actually focuses more on  
22 LoadCalc and that type, right? So, here you are,  
23 your -- you go from journeyman level to master,  
24 you're learning that stuff. If you don't know that  
25 stuff, if you haven't read up on it or studied at

1 all, then you're just gonna jump in and believe  
2 everything the engineer put on the paperwork. And  
3 if anybody -- anybody that's worked in the field  
4 knows that you can't trust the engineer, because  
5 they make mistakes. So, I'm telling you that it now  
6 becomes reliant on the inspectors to go through and  
7 read the prints and do all the work that your master  
8 electrician or your superintendent on the job should  
9 be doing. That experience level and that education  
10 is extremely important.

11 Male: All right.

12 Wing: Any additional comments? And another one that's  
13 been coming up quite often is the idea of exempting  
14 certain types of work. We heard someone just the  
15 other day that they wanted to exempt the  
16 installation of floor heat for tile installers and  
17 let tile installers do the floor heat. We're  
18 getting a lot of calls from people who are, you  
19 know, so called handyman, wanting to install  
20 receptacles, change receptacle, install light  
21 fixtures, and ceiling fans, and stuff like that.  
22 So, I'd like to hear your comments on that,  
23 exempting certain portions of work to allow for tile  
24 installers or even possibly handymen.

25 Peterson: Again, Nolan Peterson. The perspective on that as

1           curious, I guess that if something was to happen  
2           like that, I -- still should require some form of  
3           licensing. In other words, if somebody wanted to  
4           get -- if you curated -- I mean, I talked to a  
5           couple years ago or so and you said at that time you  
6           were on the path to create a two-year house wiring  
7           person, okay, in the conversation we had. And I've  
8           never seen anything come of that, a person within  
9           two years could get a special license to only wire  
10          residential, and I'm never seen anything come of  
11          that. But additionally, if somebody wanted to do a  
12          handyman and there's electrical specialty license  
13          for handymen then I could see it, but still there's  
14          gonna need to be a requiring for licensing. I know  
15          that in the state of Nevada -- I don't know if they  
16          still do it, because I went down there one time to  
17          do -- I manufactured a home. They require -- they  
18          have a manufactured home specialty license. In  
19          other words, you can go in -- the person setting the  
20          home can get the specialty license to wire that home  
21          specific in the trade. That's the only electric  
22          they're gonna do, but they can go in and they can do  
23          that work. They can do the plumbing work, and they  
24          just have to get the licensing, so that they can do  
25          anything in regards to a manufactured home. So,

1           some of those things, as long as licensing was  
2           available, still needs training in the licensing,  
3           whatever it requires in an amount of time. And  
4           something like that, again, could be like you  
5           discussed a two-year specialty, but whether they  
6           want -- I mean, the big thing out there -- and the  
7           union guys will jump all over me about it. I used  
8           to be in the union and got kicked out, so -- 'cause  
9           I'm a person that doesn't like some rules. But they  
10          say -- in fact, back in the day, I heard the union  
11          rep, the union -- I can't remember what to call it,  
12          because I've been out of it long enough. The  
13          Chicago went away from having you requiring all  
14          conduit to allow people to put BX in houses, and he  
15          bemoaned that, because it took away the quality of  
16          the trade and all that. And I've never been one to  
17          buy all that stuff that comes from the union. I  
18          think people can be trained in specific things if  
19          they do their job well and inspections that are  
20          required, they're doing properly that things can be  
21          safe in that regards, if they're simple things. So,  
22          anyway, that's my idea.

23 Wing:           Thank you for your comments.

24 Greene:          Me again.

25 Wing:           Don't feel bad.

1 Greene: So, Terry Greene, Terry's Heating again. So, I  
2 think the question was about minor repairs,  
3 replacing a ceiling fan, a light fixture, an outlet,  
4 a wall switch. How many of you have called an  
5 electrician to try and do that? Because you can't  
6 find one of you guys to come do it, okay?

7 Male: You can't afford us if you do.

8 Greene: Thank you. And the average homeowner who doesn't  
9 want to pay 100 bucks to change out a light switch.  
10 The wires are already there. They're already sized,  
11 they're already done, technically, properly, so why  
12 do you really need that license to do that, to make  
13 a minor repair, replace a fixture, replace a fan? I  
14 think that's outside the scope of where licensing  
15 takes us, okay? Since I'm standing up here,  
16 regarding contractors, okay, as a pretty successful  
17 business guy, do I truly need a license to run my  
18 business. I have a business license, but do I need  
19 a tradesman license to run it? I need qualified  
20 people, not whether I need a master or whether I  
21 need a journeyman to work for me. I'm okay, but as  
22 a businessperson, why do I as that businessperson  
23 need a masters or journeyman card personally? If I  
24 have a qualified individual, and I believe that's  
25 how the code reads, then that should be sufficient.

1           What you're doing is -- by requiring these  
2           individuals to require masters or journeyman's is  
3           you're restricting the opportunity for that trade to  
4           continue. And by the way, if I'm gonna spend eight  
5           years, four years to get my journeyman, four years  
6           to be my masters, if I'm a really smart guy, I'm  
7           gonna be a doctor. Can I? So, you have guys that  
8           go out, get MBAs, comes back in. They want to own a  
9           business, they want to be entrepreneur, but they  
10          don't actually have those credentials, and we have  
11          many people with those credentials that are in our  
12          community, and they can hire them, bring them on  
13          board, and have them as the person that has those  
14          proper credentials to carry on that business. It's  
15          two different skill sets to run a successful  
16          business and pull wire, or HVAC, duct work, or  
17          whatever. It's not the same skill set. All right,  
18          thank you.

19   Wing:           Thank you.

20   Patterson:      My name is Craig Patterson. I guess I have to  
21                    respectively disagree with what he said. As a  
22                    business owner, you've got to know what's going on  
23                    out there. Because you talked about safety, if you  
24                    don't understand what's going on out there, and  
25                    we're sending you guys out there, you need to know

1                   what's going on. It shouldn't be just looking at  
2                   dollars and cents. You've got to be able to protect  
3                   them. When it comes to your floor heat, we do a lot  
4                   of floor heat. That is some major safety concerns.  
5                   People put them in showers maybe when it's not rated  
6                   to, under carpet, under wood flooring. I mean,  
7                   there's so much to it that if tile people start  
8                   putting it in, you're gonna have a wreck as far as  
9                   I'm concerned. And I think that licensing is very  
10                  important, that we keep our trade professional, and  
11                  that we are trained, that we learn. That's what I  
12                  try to do with my guys is let's be the  
13                  professionals. And it's interesting because doctors  
14                  and lawyers call us. They bitch about their bill  
15                  too.

16 Wing:           Thank you.

17 Zaleski:        Morning. Mark Zaleski (ph), journeyman wireman. A  
18                  couple of clarifying questions if I may, because we  
19                  just heard a couple different things. Can a  
20                  homeowner right now change out his ceiling fan in  
21                  his house?

22 Wing:           Yes.

23 Zaleski:        Right. So, a homeowner can do that. A lot of  
24                  questions about safety. Currently, everyone in the  
25                  room refers Division of Building and Safety, and now

1 we're looking at Department of Professional  
2 Licensing. So, the term Division of Building Safety  
3 is going away 100%, correct?

4 Wing: Yes.

5 Zaleski: Right. And again, I know we're asking a lot of  
6 safety questions and that's -- we want to keep that  
7 piece in DOPL, right? And the minute you talk about  
8 handing off certain work to handymen, you know,  
9 watering down the electrical work that we do, you  
10 have businesspeople in here that run businesses,  
11 you're gonna deter everything they've built for  
12 their electrical business to take care of this  
13 stuff. And handing any electrical work to the  
14 handyman is just a bad idea. It's a train wreck.  
15 That's -- thank you.

16 Wing: All right, thank you.

17 Lawrence: Rob Lawrence. I'm agree with Mark totally. If you  
18 think about this, what causes fires in homes is  
19 loose connection nine times out of ten, or something  
20 through a wire maybe. So, I can't tell you how many  
21 times I've went to somebody's house and fixed a  
22 loose connection where somebody has left something  
23 loose. I had the handyman come in and screw stuff  
24 up and I've had to come in and fix it. I mean, we -  
25 - as far as the shop goes, my shop makes lots of



1 money off handyman, and it's a great idea if you  
2 want to just boost our profits. But as far as  
3 safety for the customer, safety for our Idaho  
4 residents, it's a horrible idea. We're gonna end up  
5 with house fires guaranteed. And I do believe  
6 that's what this really comes down to is safety. I  
7 mean, you don't want to, again, send that six-month  
8 apprentice over to that person's house to have them  
9 wire stuff up. He thinks he did a great job, but  
10 the fact is his crap is loose and it starts a fire  
11 in wood structure and it goes up. I -- it's just --  
12 and yes, homeowners can do their own outlets,  
13 switches, whatever, but you can't have somebody else  
14 come in, which was another thought I had. Insurance  
15 companies, I pulled a permit through my house. I  
16 had to remodel on my house. I pulled a permit  
17 through my shop, because if there is a problem with  
18 my house -- if I screwed up on my electrical or  
19 something else was in my house, that it was not  
20 permitted. My insurance company is not gonna cover  
21 me, and that includes plumbing. So, that's why I  
22 hired a licensed plumber and had permits pulled on  
23 my house when I remodeled to cover that. So, if  
24 there is a problem, my insurance company is gonna  
25 cover me, 'cause if I do it myself or have the

1 handyman come in and there's a fire or a flood,  
2 they're gonna tell me where to go. I'm gonna lose.  
3 So, you're costing the customer money in the long  
4 run and a safety issue.

5 Wing:

6 Okay, then. For the next 45 minutes, we're gonna  
7 throw a couple topics at you and then just leave it  
8 as a forum, so you can address these topics or any  
9 other topics that you care to bring up. So, the  
10 next one we want to talk about is the apprenticeship  
11 ratio. So, in a legislature a couple years ago,  
12 when the rules are on the floor, the legislature  
13 took out the ratio completely. And what was left  
14 was the words that said it shall be the  
15 responsibility of the employing contractor to ensure  
16 that each apprentice, trainee, and provisional  
17 journeyman perform electrical work, only under the  
18 constant on the job supervision and training of a  
19 journeyman or installer. Okay, that's what was  
20 left. So, basically, the legislature was gonna  
21 leave it on the contract to determine what proper  
22 ratios were based on the job. The electrical board  
23 got together and through an emergency rule put  
24 language back in. And the language that was put  
25 back in. It made the ratio to where it's a one  
journeyman to two apprentices for any installation

1 other than a one and two family dwelling unit. One  
2 of two family dwelling units is a 1 to 4 ratio. So,  
3 if you guys would like to talk about the ratios,  
4 again, we've heard everything from it should be up  
5 the contractor and there shouldn't be any ratio, all  
6 the way to, you know, some places have said that  
7 there is a 3 to 1 ratio, where you've got three  
8 journeyman to one apprentice, okay? So, we've heard  
9 that all over the board, so we'd kind of like to get  
10 your ideas on ratios. The other topic that's been  
11 coming up is the idea of apprentice registration.  
12 You know, the -- in order to become a journeyman and  
13 electrician, you've got to turn into the division  
14 proof that you did 8000 hours of work experience and  
15 your 576 hours of schooling. So, the question that  
16 comes up is the yearly registration in between it is  
17 it really necessary when in the end, they're gonna  
18 have to turn that stuff, the hours and the  
19 schooling, in anyways. So, there's that topic also  
20 that's come up quite often. So, those two topics  
21 and anything in general that you'd like to discuss  
22 for the next 45 minutes.

23 Peterson: I'm old. I'm almost retired. I don't give a crap  
24 what anybody says about me.

25 Male: That's what your wife says.

1 Peterson: She did. That's what she told me right before I  
2 left, "Give them hell." Nolan Peterson again. What  
3 is the very last thing? Now, I forgot. Okay -- oh,  
4 for the registering every year, the reason I'll say  
5 that they should register every year is because  
6 things get forgot, people die, okay? I had some  
7 hours from a gentleman when I was going to college  
8 up in Rexburg, Idaho, and he died while I was out of  
9 the country. I came back. Luckily, I was able to  
10 still procure through signed statements, the hours I  
11 had gotten from him. So, I think yearly it's a good  
12 thing to do, because, you know, it just helps to  
13 keep things on the line, and it's just smart  
14 practice for the people. They should realize that -  
15 - at the end of four years, if -- it just makes a  
16 constant reminder. It's like getting your license  
17 every year. I sometimes almost forget, but all of  
18 the sudden, no, there it is coming up. So, you  
19 know, if they had something that'd say you could pay  
20 for 10 years. I've always had a little heartache  
21 with apprenticeships, okay? From when I went  
22 through as an apprentice myself to where I stand now  
23 - of course, way back when we were using rocks,  
24 because I'm from the cave man era. But anyways,  
25 I've never understood, like other states do, and

1           this state, the need for people to get into the  
2           trade. Why we have not allowed fourth year  
3           journeyman to work unsupervised constantly.  
4           Supervised, yes. But supervised constantly, to  
5           stand in his pocket all day long on the same job  
6           he's on, that's ridiculous. Most fourth-year  
7           journeyman -- and I know the union is not gonna  
8           agree with me again on this, but most fourth year  
9           journeyman are very competent in what they do, and  
10          if I'm a decent contractor, I'm gonna look at what  
11          he's doing. I'm not gonna let him do it wrong,  
12          because it'll come back on me, but that would allow  
13          for you to have an additional apprentice into the  
14          program, because I'm also gonna be able to now  
15          supervise him constantly where my fourth-year  
16          journeyman can go out and do work and I can do the  
17          supply. Why are we so busy? All of the sudden, we  
18          can go to people's houses. I happen to be older and  
19          retired, so I am, yes, the person they can call now.  
20          They can call me, because I'll come do the little  
21          piddly job for lower money, because I don't charge  
22          as much. But we don't have that, because we have  
23          such a glut to have to stand in the pocket of our  
24          apprentices day in and day out, that we can't get to  
25          everybody. So, if we want to be able to get to

1           everyday and increase our -- and not have questions  
2           about allowing people to do these other things as  
3           some kind of specialty person, why don't we allow a  
4           fourth-year journeyman to be able to work without  
5           constant supervision and be able to then just be  
6           checked. I'm not gonna allow him to make mistakes,  
7           because that still comes back on my head. And then,  
8           we can have other apprentices enter the program,  
9           'cause we can be doing our supervision with them.  
10          Fourth years can't supervise someone else, but they  
11          don't have to be -- they can go out and be not  
12          supervised. I mean, to me, a guy that's six months  
13          from getting his license, it's just a waste of my  
14          time to be standing in his pocket all day long on  
15          the same job. And the other thing, if you want the  
16          law to quit getting violated in this state, that's  
17          what would happen. Because I can tell you plenty of  
18          contactors that are sending out fourth year  
19          apprentices and they're doing work all by  
20          themselves, and so they're violating the rules, but  
21          the problem is they're trying -- they are very  
22          confident in their ability, so. I said my piece.

23   Wing:           All right, thank you.

24   Jones:          Ned Jones. I'll address some of the same issues,  
25                    and we don't have a problem with having not enough

1 apprentices, especially advanced apprentices because  
2 of rules that say they have to be with a journeyman.  
3 We have far too many, in my experience, first and  
4 second year apprentices that are either not licensed  
5 or get a license for -- you know, to make a few  
6 bucks for a couple of years with no intention of  
7 every turning out to be a journeyman. They do it,  
8 you know, part-time work in the summer. If you look  
9 at the licenses that actually carry through an  
10 estate from when they start to turning out  
11 journeyman, you're gonna see a big difference  
12 between the number of licenses that you've issued  
13 and the number of people turning out as journeyman.  
14 We track it. We've seen groups of apprentices  
15 wiring by themselves houses and probably, you know,  
16 other things too that, you know, we just don't see  
17 it. I know of people working in Blackfoot where I  
18 live, sending -- contractors sending out first and  
19 second year apprentices to do service calls. You  
20 know, there's not enough enforcement of what we do  
21 have. There aren't enough apprentices out there to  
22 hit a ratio of 1 to 4 in this state. We don't have  
23 that many apprentices in this state. We can get  
24 more apprentices if you can find them, if you can  
25 get them to work with -- you know, get them started

1 with it journeyman, but a lot of it is you know --  
2 again, you can't -- you're not gonna run into some  
3 of the problems that have been described, because  
4 you don't have that many apprentices around. We  
5 would like to get more apprentices working, but it's  
6 getting harder to get people that actually know how  
7 to use tools or want to use tools work, you know, do  
8 physical labor. So, ratios I think are valuable in  
9 keeping apprentices safe on a job. As an  
10 experienced journeyman, I've worked with first year  
11 apprentices just starting out. I worked with fourth  
12 year apprentices, and a fourth-year apprentice  
13 doesn't need the same supervision, but he's still  
14 gonna have questions. You don't have to stand in  
15 his pocket as one gentleman said. But if he's got a  
16 question on the job, you should be available on the  
17 job for him to come talk to you and help him lay out  
18 something that maybe he hasn't run into before. No,  
19 he doesn't need the same supervision as a first  
20 year, but supervision is -- should be available, you  
21 know, not just sent out. I mean, you are  
22 responsible for his work whether you send him across  
23 town or whether he's working on the same job as you,  
24 you know? And I know both things are happening in  
25 our trade, so.



1 Wing: Can I ask you just a quick question?

2 Jones: Mm-hmm.

3 Wing: We've heard a lot of people talk about -- I don't  
4 know if a rated ratio is the right term, but  
5 allowing more apprentices when you have more  
6 experienced apprentices, because of the idea you  
7 don't have to supervise them too much.

8 Jones: Right.

9 Wing: What's your thoughts on that?

10 Jones: Well, again, we don't have that many apprentices in  
11 this state, so -- and I think probably most of the  
12 people that you have an issue with ratios or want  
13 more apprentices on a job -- want to stack  
14 apprentices on the job or just have them do all the  
15 work and not have to supervise them are the ones  
16 that, you know, just want to make a buck. They  
17 don't want to teach the trade. You know, they don't  
18 want to grow journeyman. They just want to make a  
19 buck as fast as they can and move onto the next job,  
20 and that's the same people you have that are  
21 multiple and continual violators of the rules we do  
22 have that, you know, get fined. If you're -- if  
23 you're just in the trade to make a buck, you know,  
24 you're in for the wrong reasons. I -- you know, I  
25 have a lot of pride in what we do. I have a lot of

1 pride in teaching the craft to the next generation.  
2 And the people that are really interested in that  
3 don't want to just stack a bunch of apprentices on a  
4 job. Now, you can -- I agree that more experienced  
5 apprentice, depending on what they're doing, maybe  
6 they have experience on the job you're putting them  
7 on, maybe they don't. So, they may need more  
8 experience on one job and not the next or, you know,  
9 more supervision. Not all jobs are the same and if  
10 they've done that job several times, then they're  
11 gonna be -- you know, they're gonna have their own  
12 experience to draw on. They won't need as much  
13 supervision. But jobs changed from one job to the  
14 next. I don't know what you're gonna run into all  
15 the time. If you're going out to troubleshoot a  
16 problem, you don't want somebody that hasn't done it  
17 going out there on their own. But it's happening.  
18 We don't have enough inspectors or supervision over  
19 what's happening in our trade also. I think that is  
20 a big safety aspect that needs to be addressed in  
21 this state. How do, you know -- how to get ahold of  
22 what's happening. I mean, it scares me for business  
23 owners too. If they're having -- they don't even  
24 know that contractors are sending out apprentices to  
25 troubleshoot their systems. But it's happening, so.

1 I mean, everybody needs to take responsibility of  
2 getting the proper training for the apprentices and  
3 protecting public safety.

4 Wing: All right, thank you for your time. Quick follow up  
5 question. I appreciate your comments on this. One  
6 of the things you kind of brought up is the  
7 dichotomy, and I'm curious of your thoughts on this.  
8 So, how do we balance -- as the Board goes through  
9 this discussion on supervision and ratio, how do we  
10 balance the fact that you can have fraudulent  
11 practices and somebody can take advantage of a  
12 situation just to make a buck versus the dichotomy  
13 of, you know, if you're a good journeyman or master  
14 you know which apprentice can do what job and what  
15 month supervision that they need. And so, what's  
16 the balance between allowing for you to make that  
17 call yourself and then still having the appropriate  
18 amount of regulation preventing fraudulent practice?

19 Jones: Well, it would be helpful to have -- you know, you  
20 have the inspectors that are city inspectors, state  
21 inspectors. You never know, you know -- I would  
22 like to see something more uniform, you know? And  
23 the inspectors that I know of that are state  
24 inspectors, they're slammed all the time it seems  
25 like. They're working their butts off, and they're

1 not making that good of wage either. I think you're  
2 having trouble, the last I checked, filling  
3 positions for inspector. I mean, these guys know  
4 what they're getting into. You need to get  
5 qualified people to do inspection and they should be  
6 worth the money to get more inspectors out there if  
7 that's what it takes to supervise the industry. You  
8 don't want a guy running ragged. He's not gonna do  
9 as good as job as, you know, the guys that has time  
10 to actually go through the job. You know, talk to  
11 the guy that's running the job. You know, get his  
12 input on, you know, what the apprentices are doing  
13 on the job. That type of thing. Should be a  
14 situation where we're all working together to make  
15 it better. Shouldn't be -- you know, I show up on  
16 your job and I'm the bad guy, because I'm inspecting  
17 the job, or I just have to hurry through, and I'm  
18 gone. I don't have a chance to talk to you. I  
19 think there should be, you know, more of that. And  
20 as far as the ratios, you know, I think it all goes  
21 together. You -- your -- if you don't control the  
22 ration, you're just gonna have a bunch of people out  
23 there working that really aren't gonna be  
24 journeyman. They're not gonna turn out. You know,  
25 they're never gonna get their journeyman license.

1 They're just out there to work for a year or two and  
2 move on to something else. That's one important  
3 aspect of ratios and keeping out industry safe is  
4 actually having people out there that are wanting to  
5 learn the trade and turning in their hours every  
6 year, you know, that's gonna be part of that. If  
7 they want to advance, then they have to turn in the  
8 hours, the schooling and the work. You know, if  
9 they're not doing that, then they're probably not  
10 interested in getting a journeyman's license, so.

11 Wing: All right, thank you.

12 Morris: I'm Wes Morris. Ratios, I don't care, 2 to 1, 4 to  
13 1 seems fine to me. I don't think eliminating is  
14 the right answer, but I think a 2 to 1, 4 to 1 is a  
15 good ratio. One thing I want to talk about is the  
16 fees that are getting charged and how they're being  
17 assessed. It seems like they've gotten a little  
18 absorbent, out of line. I don't know the right  
19 word. When an inspector comes for 30 minutes for a  
20 \$3000 or \$4000 fee on something doesn't seem like  
21 it's in line. I think that needs to be addressed  
22 with the state and get more in line of what we're  
23 doing, what they time cost it. I understand there's  
24 got to be a cost to it, because there's an expense  
25 to send an inspector out, but we need to have that

1 more in line of what we've got going on there. And  
2 the other thing is you've just added a bunch more  
3 work on the inspectors. You've added some different  
4 rough-in inspections. I do solar, and so they added  
5 some more on that. Right now, your inspectors have  
6 gotten more to do than they can get done and need to  
7 figure out the solution on that, so we're not two,  
8 three, four, five days -- however long it takes for  
9 them to finally get there to get our inspections  
10 done. I don't know if it's eliminating inspections,  
11 adding more inspectors. I don't know what the  
12 answer is but I think there's a shortage there on  
13 that, so.

14 Wing: Do you mind if I -- on the fees --

15 Morris: Uh-huh.

16 Wing: There's been some ideas being thrown around about --  
17 right now, if you look at our fee schedule it's like  
18 three pages and there's just lists upon lists of  
19 different types of inspections. And so, the idea  
20 being thrown out is what if we could come up with a  
21 way to make every permit, doesn't matter what it  
22 costs, it's this much money, and then each  
23 inspection is an additional charge?

24 Morris: That seems fair to me than if I screw up on my  
25 inspection, I get charged again, so I better do a

1 good job the first time through.

2 Wing: That's --

3 Morris: But that puts it on me instead of I'm paying for  
4 someone else's job, because they're inspection take  
5 8 hours and mine took 30 minutes. So, my fee goes  
6 to pay for theirs. It's more -- to me, it's more  
7 associated directly with the cost of what's going  
8 on, not some abstract number you pull out of a hat  
9 it seems like, because you're asking for the total  
10 job cost. Well, a lot of that, I've got to go to  
11 the county to get a structural permit on it too, but  
12 you're wanting the full fee for everything and then  
13 they're taking their structural and the permits have  
14 just gotten out of line for what we're doing in my  
15 opinion.

16 Wing: That's good feedback.

17 Morris: So. And I talked to you about the fence thing for  
18 the solar. Is that something in this meeting or is  
19 that something on another?

20 Wing: We can talk (inaudible - 01:03:18).

21 Morris: Okay, I didn't know if that was part of the rules or  
22 what that one is. Okay.

23 Male: I'm (inaudible - 01:03:29). I'm a local contractor.  
24 And I want to talk on the ratio myself. This  
25 gentleman here said they have a hard time finding

1 apprentices. This area, we're just the opposite.  
2 Journeymen are very hard to come by. I get two or  
3 three calls a day for apprentices. With the ratio  
4 and the way it's going, I've got four apprentices  
5 right now, because we do residential, and all four  
6 of them have been with me at least two years, okay?  
7 I have a fourth year, two third years, and a second  
8 year. There's not one of my guys that I would not  
9 put up against another journeyman on a residential  
10 job as far as safety, quality, and workmanship. Do  
11 we have issues? Yes, we do, but so does everybody  
12 else. But I'm very confident in my guys being able  
13 to go out and troubleshoot these issues, and I  
14 trained them to do that, because I mean you can ask  
15 Kirk Hyder over here. We have to train our people,  
16 because we can't find journeymen. So, we raise our  
17 journeymen from the ground up. So, the better we  
18 take care of them, the better we train them, the  
19 more safety we provide them, the better journeymen  
20 they're gonna be. I do have an issue where I've  
21 gotten the third and the fourth year, if I was to  
22 get a service call to go across town and change out  
23 a breaker and hot panel and I got my guys on a  
24 house, before I was to leave that job, my guys would  
25 be lined up, okay? I might be gone 30 minutes, I



1           might be gone an hour, but my guys I feel, being  
2           under the direction of me for that 30 minutes to an  
3           hour, know their job, know what they're doing, and  
4           at the end of the day, I'm still the one  
5           responsible. I'm still the one that has to go back  
6           and walk through that job to make sure before my  
7           inspector walks through there that everything is  
8           stapled, everything is terminated, everything is in  
9           a box. I mean, so I have an issue with the ratio,  
10          where I feel in my -- in my industry, the second-  
11          year apprentice, you know, being able to or third  
12          year apprentice being able to, you know, have that  
13          specialty license for residential. I don't feel the  
14          same way about commercial or industrial at all.  
15          I've worked both. I started out -- my history, I  
16          went through a union apprenticeship. I ran some  
17          jobs for the union before I started my own business.  
18          I feel there is specifics in different areas. And  
19          like I said, the residential part, I feel it's our  
20          responsibility as contractors to make sure those  
21          guys are doing their job correctly before you turn  
22          them loose. I'm not gonna turn the six-month  
23          apprentice loose on a house. I mean, that guy has  
24          got to prove to me within the first couple of years,  
25          and as a contractor, you're going to see that. If

1           you don't see any of that knowledge in those guys in  
2           the first two years in that area, they don't belong  
3           there anyways. They're just gonna be that, you  
4           know, hand that shows up every day to earn a buck.  
5           Like I said, when I worked in the union, I was an  
6           apprentice. Fourth year, I was turned out. I had  
7           to wait 'til my fifth year to get journeyman scale.  
8           I was on a job with what they call fourth year -- or  
9           book four hand, making journeyman scale. As the  
10          apprentice with a journeyman's license was in charge  
11          of that guy making more money than me. You know,  
12          it's up to us I think as contractors to have some  
13          say and some leeway when it comes to certain things.  
14          I mean, I'm not gonna put my guys in a position  
15          where I know they're gonna hurt themselves, hurt the  
16          structure, or hurt the equipment. I mean, if I did  
17          that, I don't belong there as a contractor, you know?  
18          So, I just give you my two cents on what I think the  
19          ratio -- I think it should be, you know,  
20          residential. We have a tough time around here. And  
21          as you can see driving through town things are  
22          growing leaps and bounds, you know? And I've got  
23          apprentices, like I said, everyday calling me  
24          wanting a job and I can't put them to work. And I  
25          mean, I could use 10 guys that I could put to work,

1 but finding the journeymen, until we go through the  
2 whole process, we're four or five years up.

3 Wing: Can I ask you two questions?

4 Male: Sure.

5 Wing: You had two things there. So, a ratio for  
6 residential, would you put a number ratio or not?

7 Male: If you have one journeyman, I think more than five  
8 apprentices for that one journeyman would be touch  
9 anyways. If they're younger journeymen. If they're  
10 first or second year, that's tough. As you get more  
11 experienced apprentices -- I mean, I agree with him.  
12 Fourth years, when I was coming through, we were  
13 able to work as a fourth year by yourself. You  
14 weren't supposed to run guys until you had your  
15 journeyman's license, but you could work by  
16 yourself. They could send you out to do a service  
17 call or they could send you over here to trim a  
18 house, or they could -- you know, but that's all  
19 changed. Now, it's -- I mean, like he said, I'm in  
20 his pocket all day long, because, you know, that's  
21 what the law states.

22 Wing: Thank you. I appreciate that. And the second thing  
23 that you -- I heard other people say in different  
24 meetings is you made the comment about if you had  
25 half an hour -- gone for an hour (inaudible -

1 01:09:11). We've heard that a few times today.

2 Male: Yeah, and see that's the problem. We're on a job  
3 and you'll have the HVAC contractor there, and  
4 there's six apprentices on the job, and their  
5 journeyman could be in Mexico, 'cause all he's got  
6 to do is be able to answer the phone. I mean,  
7 technically. Do I agree with that? No. Because as  
8 far as I'm concerned, gas is just as dangerous as  
9 electricity.

10 Male: More.

11 Male: Sometimes more. It's a silent killer. So, if  
12 you've got an apprentice out there running gas pipe  
13 and doesn't install it properly, I know -- you know,  
14 the inspectors are doing their job, but things get  
15 missed. I mean, you could have something where, you  
16 know, down the line the plumbing contractor goes in  
17 there and cuts something out they don't know about.  
18 You know, nicks a pipe, I mean, that's the kind of  
19 thing where, you know, I agree with the licensing.  
20 I just think there's certain areas that we could  
21 look at. Like the specialty for maybe a second or  
22 third year apprentice as far as residential. Even  
23 if you make them take a test. I mean, if they have  
24 to take a test to prove, you know, their confidence  
25 or like the plumbing -- where they have to come out

1 and do a practical. Okay, so I put that second or  
2 third year on a 1200 square foot house, okay? I  
3 mean, the inspector comes out and checks it, you  
4 know, something like that, where these guys have to  
5 prove themselves. You know, I mean, it's like I  
6 said, he's saying they're having a hard time get  
7 apprentices, this area we're having a real hard time  
8 getting a journeyman. I mean --

9 Wing: Thanks for your feedback.

10 Lawrence: A quick something. Rob Lawrence. I wanted to give  
11 you hard number, and unfortunately, I don't have the  
12 hard numbers with me, but I encourage you guys to  
13 look it up. So, there was a short window where you  
14 guys were talking about the ratios were out the  
15 door, right? Pretty well wide open there for a  
16 short period, correct?

17 Wing: The timeframe -- there really was not a scenario  
18 where we didn't have a ratio. What happened was in  
19 the 2019 legislative session, there was a  
20 disagreement, so it was removed.

21 Lawrence: Okay.

22 Wing: But that doesn't take effect until sine die, and so  
23 the Board met immediately after the legislature went  
24 sine die. So, if there was a gap, we're talking  
25 about a week, maybe two weeks of a gap.

1 Lawrence: Yeah. So, that week --

2 Wing: That we instituted the 4 to 1.

3 Lawrence: Gotcha. So, for that week or two, I actually  
4 encourage you -- there was a gentleman that stood up  
5 in Meridian talking about how he didn't want a  
6 ration at all. That company had way more correction  
7 notices during that short window than they typically  
8 have. And that's coming from the inspector that was  
9 watching over what was going on. And he's like,  
10 "Obviously, the lack of ratio is not working for you  
11 guys." That was the exact comment to that. I'm  
12 friends with that inspector. I don't really want to  
13 drop his name or that company name, but I'm sure you  
14 guys can figure it out by looking at that window to  
15 see how many more corrections notices were there.  
16 And I really think a 4 to 1 on -- I'm not a  
17 residential guy, more of a commercial industrial  
18 guy, but I don't want to chase four kids. If the  
19 residential guys want to chase four kids on a house,  
20 I think that's great, but there is no way that I can  
21 supervise four new guys. And if you guys want to do  
22 some kind of ratio as far as a fourth year goes,  
23 that's fine. Again, I've already made statements to  
24 a two-year license for residential journeyman might  
25 not be a horrible idea. But I would not mess with

1 commercial industrial, there's just too much to it.

2 Wing: Appreciate that.

3 Lamp: First of all, my name is Kelly Lamp. I'm the Idaho  
4 Contractors Association -- Electrical Contractor  
5 Association rep for the state of Idaho. And just  
6 wanted to thank everybody for providing this type of  
7 a forum for us to voice our grievances, if you  
8 would. Warren asked about apprentice registration,  
9 and some of you may not know that recently we've  
10 gone from a five-year apprentice registration to  
11 know it's annually required for apprentices to  
12 renew. And so, there's two pathways to become a  
13 journeyman. Number one, you go through four years  
14 of apprenticeship, 8000 hours. The other option  
15 that now exists is you can work 16,000 hours in the  
16 trade with no education and training, officially,  
17 and qualify to take a journeyman's exam. So, right  
18 now, with annual registration, that if an apprentice  
19 gets 2000 hours and one year of school, they will  
20 send that to DOPL, and they will get an apprentice  
21 one card. If they take the next year, second year  
22 apprenticeship, another 2000 hours submitted to the  
23 state. They'll get an apprentice two card. But if  
24 you get a guy that isn't taking any related  
25 training, his card is always just gonna say

1           apprentice electrician. It's never gonna graduate.  
2           So, with that annual renewal process, when a guy  
3           comes to you and says, hey, I'm a third-year  
4           apprentice. Okay, great, third me your third-year  
5           card. If you can't produce that, then all he's done  
6           is basically 6000 hours in the trade. He's calling  
7           himself a third-year apprentice, but he has no  
8           formal education or training. So, I think that with  
9           annual apprentice registration, it really helps a  
10          contractor, not necessarily completely rely on that  
11          for knowledge, skill, and ability, but at least the  
12          contractor knows he's done three years of school,  
13          he's got 6000 hours, he's doing that properly.  
14          Because we all know apprentices can talk a good  
15          game. Yeah, I've been in the industry for 12 years.  
16          I know all this stuff and then he can't wire a  
17          three-way switch, or he puts the motor overloads in  
18          facing out instead of in, you know, and it's like,  
19          really, you know, you've got all that experience,  
20          but you can't do some basic wiring. So, in that  
21          regard, I think it's very imperative that the state  
22          of Idaho stills require annual apprentice  
23          registration, so it shows the contractor I've done  
24          the schooling, or I haven't done the schooling. If  
25          the guy says he's been in the industry for three



1 years and only has electrical apprentice card with  
2 no number attached to that, he hasn't taken any  
3 formal training, or at least he hasn't submitted  
4 any of that to DBS to show that he's taking that  
5 training. So, I think the becomes a very imperative  
6 part of that. I want to make one more comment about  
7 apprentice ratios. And I've attended multiple of  
8 these meetings, and I just want to implore DOPL to  
9 look -- when they revamp the rules, to take the fee  
10 rules out of this group of rules, because  
11 conversations have been had and a couple meetings  
12 ago there was an Idaho state legislator that was in  
13 the audience, and there was people that spoke for  
14 and against modified apprentice ratios, enhance  
15 ratios, and again, a lot of people said, hey, in  
16 residential, this is what we feel. We don't  
17 necessarily think that's applicable to commercial  
18 industrial. It's just like what's being said here.  
19 And at that end of that meeting, basically that  
20 representative said after the next legislative  
21 session the ratio is gonna be 1 to 4 across the  
22 board. If you want to operate 1 to 1, you can do  
23 that. If you want to operate 1 to 2, you can do  
24 that. If you want to operate 1 to 4, you can do  
25 that. It's your prerogative as a contactor to

1           however many apprentices you want to run. And so,  
2           basically, DOPL is going around saying we want your  
3           input, we want the industry's input, and because  
4           there's fee rules associated with this legislation -  
5           - there's permit fees, there's contractor fees, that  
6           now it basically puts in the hands of the  
7           legislature the ability of the House Business  
8           Committee or the Senate Human Resources Committee to  
9           make whatever changes they want to based on their  
10          constituents, not what the industry is telling them.  
11          And so, again, we've had these meetings all over  
12          that state. Thank you, guys, for traveling around  
13          the state, but I want to say if we get those fee  
14          rules out, now it's the industry driving the rules  
15          and it's not the legislature picking and choosing  
16          what they want the rules to say. So, that's gonna  
17          be imperative, and I think in the next legislative  
18          session when you see the rules come in, I think it's  
19          gonna be imperative to watch those legislators and  
20          see what they do, see if they make the changes based  
21          on our feedback to DOPL or if they make changes to  
22          that based on what their constituents and their  
23          jurisdiction want versus all of you. So, I would  
24          definitely ask that you get involved and look for  
25          that coming up. Thank you.



1 Male: There's a lot to unpack in today's meeting. I think  
2 one of the big things I'm seeing here is you all may  
3 be a little bit too close to the situation to see  
4 what's going on. I am also an instructor for CSI.  
5 I teach the state apprenticeship program. I teach  
6 third and fourth year. I am of the belief that I  
7 can take my 14-year-old daughter and in six months I  
8 can make her able to pass the journeyman exam. Its'  
9 not that big of an accomplishment in my mind. Let  
10 me give you my view of what I see the apprenticeship  
11 program being right now for the state of Idaho.  
12 First year, we take the students in, we teach them a  
13 little bit about safety, little bit about tools, a  
14 smattering of electrical theory, and we introduce  
15 them to the code book. Second year, we drive the  
16 code book into them. Third year, we drive the code  
17 book into them. Fourth year, we review the code  
18 book, and do calculations, and give them basically a  
19 yearlong exam prep class. They turn out -- what is  
20 their success ratio, first attempt, we've got 50%  
21 pass? Is that --

22 Wing: I think from our last Board meeting that's about  
23 right.

24 Male: So, even at that, even as a program that teaches  
25 students for four years to take a test, we still

1 have a terrible ratio of being able to take that  
2 test. I started as an electrician in 1989, worked  
3 for a union shop, a one-man shop. My journeyman  
4 died of cancer. They left me in the service truck  
5 alone for six months. I had two journeymen over  
6 those six months who were both on two-week calls.  
7 We did a lot of agricultural service, and I learned  
8 a lot by having to fix my own mistakes before the  
9 boss came out to drink my coffee at 10:00 or 2:30.  
10 That's not the way to do it. It's really not. I  
11 taught union apprenticeship program a little bit.  
12 I've -- like I said, this is my fourth-year teaching  
13 for the state program. The state program isn't  
14 really something you can look back and say I'm proud  
15 I did that, and I got it done, that was an  
16 accomplishment. It's a hurdle. It's not really an  
17 accomplishment. And I don't know what the fix to  
18 that is other than, you know, teaching people to be  
19 electricians. You know, Rob was talking about his  
20 shop. He's growing his own electricians. He's  
21 about to have another journeyman give him some more  
22 opportunities. And in a small shop, that's happens.  
23 You can do that. You care about your work. You  
24 care about your people. You care about your  
25 customers. You get into the situation the gentleman



1 is talking about where you don't need a license to  
2 run your business, and that's absolutely true. You  
3 can be a businessperson and not know anything about  
4 the business that you're doing. You're in the  
5 business of running a business. But for our  
6 industry, there are a lot of intricacies. There's a  
7 lot of little things that happen, a lot of things  
8 that get missed in the business world that a  
9 contractor who knows the business knows to look for.  
10 In our shop, we've spent many days pulling out our  
11 hair, because the architect and the engineers want  
12 things that don't work, they don't need. For  
13 instance, we had an architect want to put an HDMI  
14 cable from a screen to a projector and nothing to  
15 any source to run that --excuse me, it wasn't a  
16 screen, it was a TV, and HDMI cable from a TV to a  
17 projector. It doesn't make any sense. There's  
18 nothing at the screen -- you know, it wasn't there.  
19 It wasn't working. And we spent a lot of time  
20 reengineering the projects to make them work for the  
21 customer. And eventually, we get frustrated and  
22 say, all right, we'll just give you a price for what  
23 you want that's not going to work and put it out  
24 that day. And it's becoming more and more common.  
25 Our journeyman exam -- my fourth-year students spend

1 a lot of time on code calculations, single family  
2 dwellings, two family dwellings, commercial  
3 calculations, motor calculations. And I've told --  
4 you know, in 30 years that I've been doing this, the  
5 only time I've had to do calculations is to take a  
6 test. For a journeyman to focus so much on their  
7 time on calculations, it isn't what they do in the  
8 field. Our guys really need to know -- they ask me  
9 all the time, "How come I need to know about serious  
10 parallel circuits? How come I need to know about  
11 theory?" And it's not so much that you use it every  
12 day on the job. You don't sit down and calculate  
13 how does current flow in this split circuit, but by  
14 knowing how electricity works, you know how to do  
15 your job. It's almost a religion, believe or not,  
16 of being an electrician. And some priests of the  
17 electrician know it and some of them are just  
18 warming the pews on 9 to 5, on Monday through  
19 Friday. All right, everything that we've talked  
20 about, you've set out in different topics, but they  
21 are all interrelated. Your safety, your licensing,  
22 your ratios, your education, they all -- they all  
23 worked together like a bowl of spaghetti. You can't  
24 mess with one without affecting the others. Like us  
25 that run and work in smaller shops, we care about

1 the people that we're with. It's not just about  
2 making a buck and throwing things at the wall and  
3 hope an inspector doesn't catch it. I've got a  
4 camera roll on my phone of things that I wish the  
5 inspector had caught. I use them for training in  
6 school. Some of them are stuff I've got. You know,  
7 I've done some things that probably shouldn't have  
8 been done. But, you know, a guy talking fourth year  
9 apprentice can call if he needs help, well, after 30  
10 years, I still have to call sometimes, because I run  
11 into stuff that I don't understand, I don't know. I  
12 encourage my students all the time to cheat. This  
13 is an industry of networking and collusion together.  
14 What I don't know Greg has seen, if Greg hasn't  
15 seen, Rob can help us with. None of us know  
16 everything about the industry. Rob has great people  
17 working for him, but it would take two years in my  
18 shop for them to even come up to speed after they  
19 become a journeyman. We do different work than he  
20 does. And my guys would take three years to be able  
21 to do his job. We don't wear tennis shoes; we don't  
22 wire houses. It's a different mindset, it's a  
23 different work, it's completely different. There  
24 are so many facets of our industry that we can't as  
25 an individual claim to be proficient in everything



1 that we do. You know, my company has wired houses.  
2 It takes us six weeks to do the rough-in. Rob does  
3 it in six hours. You know, it's just what we do.  
4 The job is great when we're done, it passes code,  
5 the customer is happy. It's very expensive, but  
6 it's a very well-done project when we're done. Rob  
7 would have the same issue trying to wire a  
8 (inaudible - 01:25:14). You know, it would take him  
9 a while, but it would be a good job when it was  
10 done. As to ratios, I get what you're saying about,  
11 you know, even though the ratio is 4 to 1, you don't  
12 have to run 4 to 1, but if you sit at a wholesale  
13 house in Twin Falls and count the people that come  
14 in, you will find first year apprentice training  
15 first year apprentices on service trucks almost  
16 hourly coming in the door. There is not a  
17 journeyman in sight. And yes, there's a cellphone,  
18 but there is a whole lot more involved to what we do  
19 than just, hey, do I hook the black wire to the red  
20 wire or does the white wire to the black wire here.  
21 It's -- in order to grow journeyman, they need a  
22 combination of supervision and instruction as well  
23 as some time to make some mistakes by themselves,  
24 some non-supervised time where they are checked up  
25 on and followed up on. So, in order to make our



1 industry safe, it doesn't happen with pieces of  
2 paper through desks. It happens with people who  
3 care about the industry teaching other people to  
4 care about the industry and to care about what's  
5 going on. And some of it has to be done  
6 legislatively, but Rob doesn't have time to do any  
7 enforcement. The only time I've been asked to show  
8 my license was by a state inspector who was my  
9 instructor during my union apprenticeship time. And  
10 he knew I had a license. It wasn't like he was  
11 trying to get a violation. It was more like he was  
12 trying to check off a quota. Yep, I checked for  
13 licenses today. So, your desire -- we're talking  
14 about adding a license for handymen to do electrical  
15 work. That seems to me like it's in direct  
16 opposition to zero regulations. Now, you're adding  
17 a level of licensing when you're trying to get rid  
18 of regulations. Which one are we looking for? Are  
19 we trying to let more people do more work or are we  
20 trying to get rid of license, registrations, and  
21 complexities, and levels of bureaucracy? The truth  
22 is now probably 90% of the electrical work done in  
23 homes is not licensed. It's not inspected, and it  
24 just happens. I know cabinet makers who are running  
25 circuits, because they're there. They've got the



1 walls tore open. It's not a big deal to put a piece  
2 of wire in the wall. You know, it's -- without the  
3 enforcement arm, the licensing and the regulations  
4 are just paper that people either don't know about,  
5 don't care about, or if they do know and care, they  
6 know they're not going to get called on it or caught  
7 on it. So, for safety, if you're trying to get  
8 safety in our industry, you need to do it by  
9 training people who care about the industry and care  
10 about making things safe.

11 Wing: Appreciate your comments, sir. We'll take one more.

12 Dan: Dan Greene, journeyman. Earlier you asked about the  
13 -- what the tie in was with safety and the masters  
14 license, right, if you had additional education if  
15 that was equal safety, right? And I think something  
16 -- and not to give you a hard time, but with our  
17 school, you know, we adhere to a strict ratio  
18 policy, right, so our guys are always working with  
19 journeyman through our JATC. Our success rate, pass  
20 rate, is 99% plus at our school. So, if you look at  
21 that as far as if they're getting on the job  
22 training, 2 to 1, right, that that translates into a  
23 higher success rate than guys that are out there  
24 running around doing work on their own or being cut  
25 loose to go do a service call. I think that in and

1 of itself sort of speaks for itself. That's it.

2 Thank you.

3 Wing: We do have time for one more quick one.

4 Male: Can you explain the name change of the inspectors.

5 I hear they're calling them advisors now or

6 something. Can you kind of (inaudible - 01:29:33)

7 that a little bit?

8 Wing: No, there's been no name change for inspectors. No,

9 there's been no name change. They've always been

10 categorized inspector/advisors, so. Yeah, that's

11 the first I've heard that one though. Thanks,

12 Appreciate it. Gentleman, just to close here, we

13 really appreciate everybody coming out. We didn't -

14 - you know, when we started this process probably

15 three weeks ago, we didn't know what kind of

16 comments we were gonna get, or what topics were

17 gonna be, or what was gonna happen. A lot of these

18 topics just have built, you know, over the last

19 three weeks of coming out here and listening to

20 people. If you have any other concerns, or topics,

21 or ideas that may have been mulling over in your

22 head or, you know, like the gentleman said at the

23 beginning, you know, we didn't know what was gonna

24 be asked when we came out here. We didn't either.

25 You know, if you guys think of something that you

1 want to discuss, send it to me in an email. You can  
2 find my email at DVS.Idaho.gov. We're collecting  
3 not only the topics that you brought up here, but  
4 I've been collecting emails for, you know -- I mean,  
5 to be honest with you, I got emails from the last  
6 year that have come through with different concerns  
7 and everything. All those emails, phone calls, you  
8 know, if you leave me a message on my phone, it gets  
9 put in the same category. And we're gonna compile  
10 all that information that we're getting, not just  
11 this, but the emails, and phone calls, and all the  
12 discussions, and all the concerns, that's what we're  
13 looking for before we do compilation, and any  
14 decisions are made. So, with that, again, thank  
15 you. I know it's hard to get out here. Everyone  
16 wants to be at work right now, and we'll let you go.  
17 Thank you.

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