

Agency	Recommendation
Board of Accountancy	In the area of reciprocal licensing, the board recommended to staff to utilize the Accountancy License Database (ALD) which is operated by NASBA and made available only to state boards. Board staff would be able to obtain information which normally needs to be sent through regular mail via an electronic format which would increase the efficiency in obtaining the information while reducing delays
Board of Accountancy	Board staff will continue to promote the idea of allowing year around testing of the CPA exam without any blackout periods during the year. Board staff will work with the AICPA and NASBA in this process. Year around testing, as mentioned, will give candidates potentially more opportunities to pass the exam within the required timeframe. The board will also be open to national discussion on expanding the timeframe for passage from 18 to 24 months
Board of Accountancy	The board will consider a rule for the 2019 legislative session which would allow for CPE reciprocity. CPE reciprocity would allow a licensee who has an Idaho license but resides and is licensed in another jurisdiction to simply make a statement stating they are in compliance with the CPE requirements of the state they reside. This would remove the need for them to file a CPE report with the Idaho board. These licensees, however, would not be excluded from providing a CPE report to the Idaho board should their CPE be selected for audit purposes
Board of Accountancy	The board is proposing a rule change which will allow individuals with either an Inactive or Retired CPA license to now be able to perform volunteer, uncompensated services: tax preparation services, participate in a government sponsored business mentoring program, serve on the board of directors for a nonprofit or governmental organization, or serve on a government-appointed advisory board and will not have to complete or submit CPE. If the CPA provides the foregoing volunteer, uncompensated services, the CPA has a duty to ensure that they hold the professional competencies necessary to offer these services. Currently, Inactive or Retired licensees are prohibited from providing these services unless they completed CPE.
Division of Building Safety (Electrical Board)	Modification of the requirement for an apprentice to take continuation training if the apprentice has not passed the journeyman exam within 2 years of completion of schooling.
Division of Building Safety (Electrical Board)	Modification of the requirement for an apprentice to retake fourth year apprentice training if the apprentice has not passed the journeyman exam within 2 years of completion of schooling.
Division of Building Safety (Electrical Board)	For out of state applicants – modify the prohibition on registering as an apprentice for those applicants who have been previously licensed as a journeyman or master electrician in another recognized jurisdiction.
Division of Building Safety (Electrical Board)	Modify the provision regarding the renewal an electrical contractor and specialty contractor license from an annual one to a three-year license cycle (§54-1008).
Division of Building Safety (Electrical Board)	Extend from (1) year to (2) years the time in which an expired contractor license may be revived without the applicant having to successfully complete another contractor examination (§54-1013).
Division of Building Safety (Electrical Board)	The creation of a residential journeyman license category to facilitate the significant need for journeyman electricians who perform electrical installations exclusively in a residential application, and for which the work experience and schooling requirements may be less than a full journeyman electrician.

Division of Building Safety (Electrical Board)	Modification of the master electrician category of licensure, and the requirement that a contractor employ a master electrician
Division of Building Safety (Electrical Board)	Modification of the requirement for an apprentice to take continuation training if the apprentice has not passed the journeyman exam within 2 years of completion of schooling.
Division of Building Safety (Electrical Board)	Institute a practical element into the journeyman (specialty electrician and master) examination. Many applicants are not very good written exam takers, but excellent electricians/practitioners. A portion of the exams could be a practical competency element to be performed in a lab setting.
Division of Building Safety (HVAC Board)	Eliminate the on-going requirement for initial apprentice applicants and renewal applicants to provide proof of employment with a licensed contractor; and proof of enrollment in a board-approved training. (IDAPA 07.07.01 §025)
Division of Building Safety (HVAC Board)	Clarify in statute that the revival of a lapsed apprentice registration would not result in any adverse effect to the apprentice applicant in terms of the DBS/Board recognizing hours worked while registered, or schooling completed (i.e. the apprentice need not start over from the beginning; but rather, those work/school hours already achieved would be credited no matter how long the registration has lapsed.
Division of Building Safety (HVAC Board)	Recognize as acceptable apprentice schooling in rule those programs that provide complete courses of instruction in less than four years of schooling. (IDAPA 07.07.01 §025)
Division of Building Safety (HVAC Board)	Extend from (1) year to (2) years the time in which an expired contractor license may be revived without the applicant having to successfully complete another contractor examination (§54-5013); or alternatively eliminate the requirement altogether regardless of the amount of time that has passed.
Division of Building Safety (HVAC Board)	Establish the ability for HVAC contractors and specialty contractors to renew their license in an inactive status if they are not actively engaged in the HVAC business.
Division of Building Safety (HVAC Board)	Extend from (1) year to (2) years the time in which an expired journeyman license may be revived without the applicant having to successfully complete another journeyman examination (§54-5013); or alternatively eliminate the requirement altogether regardless of the amount of time that has passed.
Division of Building Safety (HVAC Board)	Work with Idaho education providers to allow journeyman applicants who have practiced the HVAC trade for a specified period of time to “test out” of the schooling requirement, by successfully completing an equivalency examination that adequately tests the applicant’s knowledge of all four years of schooling.
Division of Building Safety (Factory Built Structures Board)	Establish provisions regarding the renewal of all manufactured home licenses from an annual one to a three-year license cycle (§§44-2101 & IDAPA 07.03.11 § 012).
Division of Building Safety (Factory Built Structures Board)	Consider elimination of the retailer and resale broker license category, or transfer the license to a different regulatory agency. While the retailer and resale broker license may provide protections to consumers with regard to the sale of manufactured homes, there is no nexus to building safety or construction standards – for which the DBS and Factory Built Structures Board is primarily tasked with establishing and enforcing.

Division of Building Safety (Factory Built Structures Board)	Elimination of the resale broker, salesperson, and RME license (for all categories – manufacturer, retailer and installer) in favor of the following: resale broker be required to obtain a retailer license and equivalent bond, and make retailers and installers responsible for their own employees without the need for designating one or more of them as RMEs – by amending the statutes to require retailers and installers to take on the responsibilities of the RME. (This recommendation was submitted by the Idaho Housing Alliance dated March 7, 2018)
Division of Building Safety (Plumbing Board)	Elimination of the authority of cities to impose additional occupational licensing fees above and beyond that required of the Division of Building Safety to perform plumbing within a particular city jurisdiction (I.C. §54-2619).
Division of Building Safety (Plumbing Board)	Elimination of the prohibition on issuing apprentice registrations to those who have been previously licensed as a journeyman plumbing in another recognized jurisdiction. (IDAPA 07.02.05 §010)
Division of Building Safety (Plumbing Board)	Eliminate the on-going requirement for initial apprentice applicants and renewal applicants to provide proof of employment with a licensed contractor; and proof of enrollment in a board-approved training.
Division of Building Safety (Plumbing Board)	Allow legal entities such as corporations, companies, partnerships, etc. to obtain a plumbing contractor license.
Division of Building Safety (Plumbing Board)	Elimination of the requirement for those previously licensed as contractors or specialty contractors in Idaho to take another exam if they let their license expire for more than (2) years.
Division of Building Safety (Plumbing Board)	Elimination of the authority of cities to impose additional occupational licensing fees above and beyond that required of the Division of Building Safety to perform plumbing within a particular city jurisdiction (I.C. §54-2619).
Division of Building Safety (Plumbing Board)	Elimination of the requirement for those previously licensed as journeyman or specialty journeyman in Idaho to take another exam if they let their license expire for more than (2) years. (§54-2617)
Division of Building Safety (Plumbing Board)	Allow plumbing journeyman and specialty journeyman to place their license in an inactive status (similar to contractors) if they are not actively engaged in performing plumbing installations. (§54-2617)
Division of Building Safety (Plumbing Board)	Work with Idaho education providers to allow journeyman applicants who have practiced the plumbing trade for a specified period of time to “test out” of the schooling requirement, by successfully completing an equivalency examination that adequately tests the applicant’s knowledge of all four years of schooling.
Division of Building Safety (Plumbing Board)	Allow Idaho apprentices who have not completed the schooling requirements (4 years) to demonstrate that they have performed double the amount of the work experience requirements (16,000) similar to that of an out of state journeyman applicant. (IDAPA 07.02.05 §011)
Division of Building Safety (Public Works Contractor License Board)	Establish the ability for public works contractors (PWCL) and construction managers (CM) to renew their license in an inactive status if they are not actively engaged in their respective professions.
Division of Building Safety (Public Works Contractor License Board)	Allow for renewals of PWCL which better coincide with individual contractors’ annual financial or tax documentation cycles on a prorated basis, or lengthen the amount of time that applicants can seek an extension in which to renew

Division of Building Safety (Public Works Contractor License Board)	Considering emphasizing an applicant's financial ability and bonding capacity rather than history performing public works projects of a certain value, size or scope when determining eligibility for a particular class of public works contractor license
Board of Dentistry	Current licensure requirements are appropriate to ensure public protection. Improving the process for applying for an initial license by implementing an online application process would make it more efficient for applicants to submit forms and third-party verifications. The Board will explore the feasibility of adding an online application option during FY 2019.
Board of Medicine	The Board has begun to review its Respiratory Therapy Practice Act and Rules with plans to propose updates to streamline both sections in the 2020 Legislative Session. This will accomplish increased efficiency in licensing while maximizing public protection. The Board also plans to review and update its Athletic Trainer Practice Act and Rules over the next few years to maximize efficiency of licensing and preserve safety of the public.
Board of Medicine	The Board will continue to explore additional areas that it can benefit applicants, such as military veterans, in obtaining licensure with fewer barriers and in an expedited manner.
Board of Medicine	The Board is a member of the Telehealth Council and is very involved in all statewide efforts to increase telehealth, which increases access to medical care to rural and frontier patients in the state. Moving forward, the Board will continue to work to improve telehealth processes, access, and safety across the state. In addition, the Board will work to increase its educational outreach to the public and its licensees about this valuable method or providing medical care.
Board of Nursing	The Board of Nursing believes that the general health and welfare of the Idaho public benefits from the appropriate regulation of nurses, while unregulated practice would endanger the public. Ninety-nine percent of nurses and non-nurses responding to the online Board of Nursing Licensing Freedom Act Survey felt that requirements for a nursing license in Idaho are pertinent to public protection.
Board of Nursing	Maintaining membership in the Nurse Licensure Compact is perhaps the most significant action allowing nurses increased license portability and career mobility, thereby eliminating the need for multiple licenses.
Outfitters and Guide	Increasing the number of times that an outfitter or designated agent can fail the open book examination and/or shorten the amount of time that an applicant must wait until attempting the test for the third time.
Outfitters and Guide	Implementation of the planned new database will allow a licensee to reprint a copy of their own license rather than having to pay for and request a reprinted license from the Board. This improvement reduces the burden on the licensees to comply with requirements to be in possession of their license while engaging in licensed activities and produce it on request to Fish and Game, Board, or federal officials.
Outfitters and Guide	Implementation of the planned new database will also enable a licensee to obtain and print a verification of licensure rather than having to pay for and request a verification of licensure from the Board.
Outfitters and Guide	Create online applications that can be completed entirely online so that an applicant will not have to submit physical copies of paperwork to the Board.

Board of Pharmacy	Formally eliminate the Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination as a precondition to pharmacist licensure, as it is obsolete given recent Idaho law changes. The Board has already waived this requirement through resolution, and permanent action is needed.
Board of Pharmacy	Eliminate the Pharmacist-in-Charge requirement for Idaho licensed pharmacies, which serves as a paperwork and administrative burden on Idaho business.
Board of Pharmacy	Explore the creation of Licensure by Mutual Recognition, whereby Idaho would grant automatic reciprocity to pharmacists in states that grant automatic reciprocity to Idaho pharmacists. This would increase portability and mobility in a manner similar to the Nurse Licensure Compact.
Board of Pharmacy	Enable pharmacists to use alternatives to continuing education as a means to renew their license.
Board of Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors	<p>(1) The board proposed and the legislature adopted the repeal or change for provisions of law in 2018 to improve initial and comity licensure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Repeal the provisions of 54-1214, Idaho Code, that results in applications being denied or not acted upon due to multiple professional examination failures. b. Decoupling of the examinations from experience – meaning applicants may take examinations without first meeting the 4-year minimum experience requirement. c. Implement a rule change in 2019 that aligns the rule with the intent of the law changes above.
Board of Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors	<p>(2) The current renewal process is now online and easy unless disciplinary actions are involved due to complaints or misconduct or the licensee or certificate holders renew late. Those who renew late are required to demonstrate compliance with the continuing professional development rule. Changes considered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A rule change is proposed to allow business entities to “discontinue” a certificate when no longer conducting business in Idaho – which will prevent the accumulation of late fees and payment of renewal fees. Instead of continuously renewing, requesting to discontinue will be permanently available by rule. The permanent rule change to accomplish this is proposed for adoption by the 2019 legislature. b. A new rule change is being considered that allows continuing professional development credit to those licensees who mentor students or interns. c. The legislature may want to consider adding military spouses to the provisions of 67-2602A, Idaho Code, to exempt them from the payment of renewal fees while their spouse is in active duty and deployed.
Real Estate Commission	Suggestions on requirements for initial licensure that can be eliminated a. I.C. 54-2036 requires that each prelicense course must contain at least twenty (20) classroom hours. We are considering proposing legislation to reduce or remove the minimum number of hours each course must contain to increase flexibility which will make it more convenient for individuals to get licensed, while maintaining the total number of required hours to ensure competency for the public.

Real Estate Commission	<p>Suggestions on requirements for renewal that can be eliminated a. I.C. 54-2036 currently requires that each continuing education course must contain at least two (2) classroom hours. We are considering legislation to reduce the number of hours each course must contain to one (1) hour to make it more convenient for individuals to complete the requirements for renewal, while maintaining the total number of required hours to ensure competency for the public.</p>
Real Estate Commission	<p>Other Changes considered</p> <p>a. Remove requirement for the designated broker to physically appear at the brokerage. (I.C. 54-2039(1) (2)) These laws were written at a time prior to electronic communication, banking, document storage, email and cellular access. The requirement for the broker to physically be in the office may be unnecessary and an obstruction today. b. Remove requirement for the designated broker to clearly mark and date any rejected or withdrawn offer. (I.C. 54-2048(1) (2)) These laws do not protect the general public or the industry.</p> <p>c. Remove requirement for the brokerage to have a written agency policy. (I.C. 54-2090) This law does not protect the general public or industry and should be a business decision of the brokerage.</p> <p>d. Requirement for all sales associates to provide copies of signed real estate transaction documents to their broker by end of next business day. This would add protection to real estate consumers by increasing broker supervision of licensees. (2018 proposed legislation H456-withdrawn)</p> <p>e. The legislature may want to consider adding military spouses to the provisions of 67-2602A, Idaho Code, to exempt them from the payment of renewal fees while their spouse is in active duty.</p>
Real Estate Commission	<p>Two other areas of concern that are currently not regulated but might be considered to protect the public:</p> <p>Unregulated Property Management The Commission regularly receives many phone calls and complaints relating to property management, which is presently unregulated in the State of Idaho. Many property owners report difficulty in obtaining the rent monies to which they are entitled. The Commission has no jurisdiction or authority to pursue these complaints, even if the property manager is also a real estate licensee. Nearly three years ago, the Commission assembled a task force comprised of licensees and property manager stakeholders to discuss whether or how a licensing requirement should be implemented. The task force has come to consensus on some issues, but more work remains, and the task force has been on hiatus due to Commission staff workloads. We would suggest regulation simply to oversee the trust accounts of these property managers.</p> <p>Unregulated Teams Teams within brokerages are becoming common in the industry nationwide. In Idaho, teams are unregistered. Registration with the Commission could potentially be beneficial to consumers as they would be able to attain information regarding the teams to complete their own due diligence.</p>

Board of Scaling Practices	Upon review of the log scaler licensing requirements as directed by Executive Order 2017-06, the Scaling Board voted unanimously to continue with the licensing requirements as currently written with no recommendation for changes.
Board of Veterinary	Eliminate moral character affidavits
Board of Veterinary	Switch to electronic applications
Board of Veterinary	Acceptance and/or request electronic original documents
Board of Veterinary	Accept electronic notarization
Board of Veterinary	Redundant signature elimination
Board of Veterinary	Switch completely to electronic renewals
Board of Veterinary Medicine	Initial and renewed licenses would both benefit from either reciprocity or a carefully crafted interstate compact. In theory, these would open the market for those veterinarians wishing to practice in multiple states. This has been discussed at our national conferences and both scenarios have advantages and disadvantages.
Athlete Agents	Contact Athletic Directors at Idaho's universities/colleges to discuss the 2016 RUAAA in order to exchange information that would be helpful to the schools and to the Uniform Law Commission.
Athlete Agents	Review I.C. § 67-2614 to see if a reinstatement fee is applicable to this act. Since some agents may only need to register when they are interested in athletes in Idaho, it may be appropriate to eliminate the reinstatement fee.
Athlete Agents	Monitor the cash balance for Athlete Agents and reduce fees if appropriate.
Board of Acupuncture	Recommend updating the act using the model law to reflect today's practices, e.g. the current act uses "waiver" terminology, but current practices refer to "endorsement" language.
Board of Acupuncture	Review IDAPA 24.17.01.200.02.e to see if this requirement is still necessary
Board of Architectural Examiners	Investigate possibility of accepting non-accredited architectural education as partially meeting the experience requirement for the Experience in Lieu of Degree applicants.
Board of Architectural Examiners	The Board does not have authority over unlicensed practice. When the Board gets the public's complaints about unlicensed practice, it refers the complainant to the county prosecutor who has jurisdiction. It is the opinion of the Board that the public may be better served if the Board did have some jurisdiction over unlicensed practice.
Board of Architectural Examiners	Review the process for those applications that are already not part of an expedited process. For example, applications for exam and endorsement that do not have any issues could be approved by staff or a single Board member instead of waiting for the next Board meeting.

Board of Architectural Examiners	<p>The 2018 Legislature approved the Board's legislation which updated the Act. This year the Board will be submitting temporary/proposed rules to implement the new law. Changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarifying that the application fee of \$25 also includes the initial license fee. There is no additional fee for an initial license. • Clarifying rules IDAPA 24.01.01.250 and IDAPA 24.01.01.300 to make it easier for applicants to understand and apply. • Removing a barrier by allowing the Board to consider all applications received prior to the Board meeting. (The current rule requires an application to be in 30 days in advance.) • Removing IDAPA 24.01.01.351 that allowed the Board to require an applicant submit to a personal interview. The Board does not interview applicants; there is no need for this rule. • Deleting IDAPA 24.01.01.400.01 and IDAPA 24.01.01.400.02. They are not necessary. • Updating the military exemption rule in IDAPA 24.01.01.450.06.a to reflect I.C. § 67-2602A. • Deleting IDAPA 24.01.01.500. It is not necessary. • Deleting IDAPA 24.01.01.550. It is not necessary. • Deleting IDAPA 24.01.01.700. It is not necessary as it is in the law that the Board follows the Administrative Procedures Act. • Updating IDAPA 24.01.01.750 to conform to the 2018 law change. • Deleting IDAPA 24.01.01.751. It is not necessary. • Creating an exemption review to allow the Board to assess criminal convictions to determine suitability for licensure.
Board of Architectural Examiners	<p>The Legislature approved the Board's fee decreases in 2017. The Board will continue to monitor its cash balance to see if an additional decrease is appropriate.</p>
Athletic Commission	<p>Once the Commission is in the black:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce licensure fees for combatants, eliminate licensure fees for ring officials, and lower the event tax for promoters. Much like the ringside physician, ring officials provide an important service for the State, and recruitment and retention is difficult with a \$150 fee. • Review and rewrite the Act.
Athletic Commission	<p>Consider eliminating licensure renewal requirements and/or issue licenses per event. Licenses issued by the Idaho Athletic Commission are not typical; they may be used once or several times a year.</p>
Athletic Commission	<p>After review, the Commission does not have additional recommendations for elimination of requirements. The only requirements are a clean drug test; blood work that is absent HIV, Hepatitis B and C; a physical by a medical doctor; and a review of criminal and substance abuse history.</p>
Barber and Cosmetology Services	<p>Review and research whether there are public health concerns related to the use or application of lotions, creams, and essential oils upon the public. If there are no public health concerns, consider exempting them from the act.</p>
Barber and Cosmetology Services	<p>Recommend rules to the new Board in response to Senate Bill 1324, which combines the Board of Barber Examiners and the Board of Cosmetology. Such rules shall be based upon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public protection • Eliminating barriers to employment • Portability of licenses

Barber and Cosmetology Services	Re-evaluate the structure of license fees and fines.
Barber and Cosmetology Services	Review the retail thermal styling equipment dealer registration after one year of implementation. If there are no public health concerns or public complaints, consider exempting them from the act.
Barber and Cosmetology Services	Offer additional pathways to individuals who only want to practice a limited scope without having to obtain a full cosmetology license. For example: • Some border states offer a hair design license. Since Idaho does not have a similar license status, there is a barrier and portability issue for those out-of-state licensees wishing to work in Idaho. • Some individuals only want to practice eyelash/eyebrow extensions.
Barber and Cosmetology Services	Recommend rules to the new Board in response to Senate Bill 1324, which combines the Board of Barber Examiners and the Board of Cosmetology. Such rules shall be based upon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public protection • Eliminating barriers to employment • Portability of licenses
Barber and Cosmetology Services	Re-evaluate the structure of license fees and fines.
Board of Chiropractic Physicians	Propose rule changes to improve continuing education options for licensees: implement a hardship waiver; add a carryover option; and expand distance learning opportunities.
Board of Chiropractic Physicians	Consider allowing credit for post-graduate education, as long as it is related to chiropractic practice; look at allowing credit for licensee who participate in training about the Board's laws and rules; and consider offering credit when licensees attend Board meetings, and allow credit for Board members for service on the Board.
Board of Chiropractic Physicians	With regard to endorsement (portability), review IDAPA 24.03.01.100.b.iv to see if the requirement for the National Board Special Purposes Examination for Chiropractors (SPEC) is necessary for all applicants.
Board of Chiropractic Physicians	Review Telehealth Access Act to see if rules need to be promulgated by the Board.
Board of Chiropractic Physicians	Review temporary permits/internships
Board of Chiropractic Physicians	Eliminate unnecessary regulation (peer review IDAPA 24.03.01: Sections 600 and 601, I.C. § 54-715).
Board of Chiropractic Physicians	Review Idaho Code I.C. § 54-708 (criminal history) to see if it needs to be modified
Contractors Board	Review the Idaho Contractor Registration Act for non-standard, outdated language, and consider updating the act using the model law and rules templates.
Contractors Board	Based on public comment, the Board continues to evaluate the Act and may visit with legislators about concerns the public has brought forward regarding the Act.
Board of Professional Counselors and Marriage & Family Therapists	In response to public comment, allow continuing education (CE) to be documented over two (2) years rather than annually.

Board of Professional Counselors and Marriage & Family Therapists	Remove the limit on the number of online, interactive courses that qualify for CE – current rules limit online training to 10 hours. This would reduce the barriers and costs of obtaining continuing education units, and allow licensees in rural and remote Idaho to reduce their training and travel costs. This would also allow all Idahoans to take advantage of expert-level training that is offered via online formats.
Board of Professional Counselors and Marriage & Family Therapists	Online videos to assist with application completion. Applicants commonly have questions that do not appear to be sufficiently answered by the FAQs. A number of short videos would allow for applicants to see an individual complete an application and would make the process easier.
Board of Professional Counselors and Marriage & Family Therapists	The recent work on LMFT/LAMFT statutes has removed archaic language that prevented people from getting licensed. The Board will now be going through the same effort for the LCPC and LPC laws and rules.
Board of Professional Counselors and Marriage & Family Therapists	Review counselor licensure rules with regard to portability and still maintain public protection.
Board of Professional Counselors and Marriage & Family Therapists	Review the laws and rules related to military members and spouses (portability and residents).
Board of Professional Counselors and Marriage & Family Therapists	Develop rule related to Telehealth.
Board of Professional Counselors and Marriage & Family Therapists	The 2018 Legislature passed House Bill 350, which will allow the Board to be more responsive when accredited graduate schools change their curricula and will facilitate portability. The Board is proposing the following rules to the 2019 Legislature. The rules accomplish the following: a) Applicants from graduate programs accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Marriage and Family Therapy Education (COAMFTE) will have met all education and graduate experience requirements. Currently, most applicants have to take additional coursework to meet requirements that are based on outdated standards from 2001, which delays licensure for years and incurs tuition and supervision costs. This is consistent with the majority of states and will eliminate a significant barrier to licensure for those coming to Idaho. b) Reduce the number of core course requirements for non-COAMFTE graduates to get the entry-level license (LAMFT) so they can begin practicing under licensure. This enables them to obtain work while they are completing coursework required for the independent practice license (LMFT) and obtaining supervised hours for that license. c) Expand accepted qualifications to include post-graduate supervised practice when there is a deficit of hours in the graduate practicum or internship. Often an applicant does not have the required practicum or internship direct client hours. Currently, they have to find a graduate practicum which is extremely difficult because most institutions will not allow a person who is not matriculated in their program to enroll in a course. Expansion of this rule would allow individuals to complete the required hours expeditiously and without additional tuition costs. d) Allow excess graduate school practicum or internship hours to be counted towards supervised experience hours. This shortens the amount of time spent accumulating hours post graduate degree (thereby also reducing supervision costs). e) Accept doctoral students' client contact hours towards supervised experience hours as long as they have a master's degree. This shortens the amount of time spent accumulating hours postdoctoral degree (thereby also reducing supervision costs).

Board of Professional Counselors and Marriage & Family Therapists	Allow for experience to be post-graduate not post-licensure.
Board of Professional Counselors and Marriage & Family Therapists	Review the laws and rules to consider allowing work experience in lieu of classes.
Board of Professional Counselors and Marriage & Family Therapists	Review the intern registration process to see if improvements can be made.
Board of Professional Counselors and Marriage & Family Therapists	Delete Rule 550, which is no longer required
Board of Dentistry	The Board recommends adding a continuing education waiver for extenuating circumstances. It also recommends exploring options to add continuing education provisions to allow for carryover and online courses.
Board of Dentistry	The Board recommends updating IDAPA 24.16.02.450, which deals with sanitation, recordkeeping and false advertising.
Board of Dentistry	The Idaho Legislature enacted the Freedom of Choice of Dentures Act in 1982, establishing denturists as licensed members of the dental health profession and allowing them to practice independently. This is only an option for denturists in five states, including Oregon, where an online dentist education program was established in 2011 is working toward accreditation. If accredited, this program may allow additional options to Idaho applicants: • Online testing. • Distance learning. • Endorsement. The Board recommends monitoring the program closely, and will evaluate its laws and rules regarding implementing additional options as they become available.
Board of Dentistry	The Board recommends modernizing Idaho Code § 54-3310, § 54-3311 and § 54-3314, which deal with application for license, examinations, and suspension or revocation of a license
Board of Dentistry	The Board will review the internship rule as it relates to temporary/provisional permits.
Board of Dentistry	The Board will continue to monitor its cash balance. When the financial reserve is sufficient to cover annual operating expenses, the Board will consider a fee decrease.
Driving Businesses Licensure Board	Review laws and rules to remove outdated language, for example, continuing education dates
Driving Businesses Licensure Board	Rewrite the Act to use the updated template
Driving Businesses Licensure Board	In I.C. § 54-5406, reduce the apprenticeship training hour requirement from sixty (60) to thirty (30) hours of classroom instruction, and reduce the number of behind-the-wheel training hours from one hundred eight (108) to sixteen (16).
Driving Businesses Licensure Board	In the rules, add more online opportunities to complete the classroom hours of the apprenticeship program

Driving Businesses Licensure Board	In Rule 250.08, add an additional waiver for the Instructor Apprenticeship Training Program for those who complete the State Department of Education's instructor training program. Also in this rule, eliminate the requirement that a public driver education instructor be licensed for two years to qualify for a waiver.
Driving Businesses Licensure Board	In Rule 275.05, delete the language that requires instructors to have "continuous" experience
Driving Businesses Licensure Board	Review the law and rule regarding evaluating criminal convictions.
Driving Businesses Licensure Board	In 2019 start monitoring the Board's balance for another fee decrease.
Genetic Counselors Licensing Board	Grandfather licensure expired July 1, 2016. Update I.C. § 54-5611 and IDAPA 24.24.01.310 to eliminate this provision, as it is no longer valid.
Board of Professional Geologists	Review the Board's laws, rules and processes with regard to mutual recognition and endorsement.
Board of Professional Geologists	Continue to encourage the public comment generated by the Licensing Freedom Act through the renewal process or otherwise as needed.
Board of Landscape Architects	Continue Board philosophy that continuing education is the responsibility of the licensee.
Board of Landscape Architects	Update the Board's act using the Bureau's model law template to streamline the language and make it easier to find relevant sections. (It is currently written with almost all of the law in one section. Reorganization of the Act would modernize its structure and simplify its use.)
Board of Landscape Architects	Review the law and rules to ensure the references to "registered" have been updated to "licensed."
Board of Landscape Architects	Review the requirements for licensure involving letters of reference. This review would include CLARB's requirements regarding references and references vs. experience.
Idaho Liquefied Petroleum Gas Safety Board	The Board received public comment regarding the need for the Legislature to pass a container law to address public safety concerns related to specific situations that have been observed, such as a propane truck filling up a bobtail in a restaurant parking lot.
Idaho Liquefied Petroleum Gas Safety Board	Clarify Idaho Code § 54-5308(d) in rule to ensure that facilities know when it is required to have a licensed dealer on site or employed by the facility.
Board of Massage Therapy	Review continuing education (CE): a. Possibly change requirements to every two years and educate licensees about the use of carryover of CE credit. b. Clarify what is germane to massage therapy; for example, whether further clarification is needed on exempted modalities.
Board of Massage Therapy	As part of the Board's review of portability, it recognizes that because Idaho requires 500 hours of education, which is below the national average of 670 hours, it does not align with other states. While this may make it easy for licensees who wish to come to Idaho, this may affect Idaho licensees who wish to become licensed in other states.

Board of Massage Therapy	The Board received many comments from the public on background checks. More than thirty (30) states have a background or fingerprint requirement which may reduce human trafficking and address other issues regarding public safety. The Board recommends continued participation at the national level with the Federation of State Massage Therapy Boards (FSMTB) regarding state-to-state alignment, education, fraudulent documents (such as transcript mills), and human trafficking. The Board will continue to work with policymakers on these issues.
Board of Midwifery	Update I.C. § 54-5503 to delete initial Board appointment language.
Board of Midwifery	Update Rule 004 incorporation by reference, to ensure publication dates reflect the most current publications.
Board of Midwifery	Update Rule 325.01(c) to reflect the most recent Job Analysis Survey published by the North American Registry of Midwives (NARM).
Board of Midwifery	Propose a change to Rule 100 deleting obsolete provisions and consider moving subsection 100.03(c) to qualifications
Board of Midwifery	Propose law changes to I.C. § 54-5511 followed by a change to Rule 200.04 to “calendar year” instead of “12 months immediately preceding.” The proposed law change and potential rule change would allow consistent and uniform collection of required statistics, and allow ease of compliance for licensees.
Board of Midwifery	Once the budget is in the black, consider lowering the reinstatement fee to \$35 in accordance with I.C. § 67-2614 and look at a fee decrease.
Board of Morticians	Review continuing education requirements for license renewal.
Board of Morticians	Review the language in I.C. § 54-1111 (4) to consider extending the timeframe (as opposed to immediately) to find and hire a resident Mortician in the case of resignation or termination before cancelling the establishment license. Additionally, consider revising the timeframe to decrease the amount of time, from two years to a time certain, that the Board deems reasonable in which to replace a resident Mortician in the case of death.
Board of Morticians	Review I.C. § 54-1109(1) and (2) to assess educational requirements for licensure.
Board of Morticians	Review endorsement pathways to licensure in I.C. § 54-1109(4).
Board of Morticians	The Board has been approached about the need to license individuals who remove human remains. The Board believes that removal should be left to the licensed resident Mortician to monitor.
Board of Morticians	Delete IDAPA rule 550. It is unnecessary.
Board of Nursing Home Administrators	Add a Rule for hardship for continuing education requirements.
Board of Nursing Home Administrators	Consider including an option to carry over a certain number of continuing education units to the following requirement cycle.
Board of Nursing Home Administrators	Propose a rule to implement House Bill 409, passed during the 2018 Legislative Session. The rule reduces from one year to 1,000 hours (approximately 6 months) the training requirement to become a nursing home administrator.
Board of Nursing Home Administrators	Delete IDAPA 24.0901.700, which is outdated.
Board of Nursing Home Administrators	Review pre-litigation outlined in Idaho Code § 54-1604(4) and Idaho Code § 6-23.
Occupational Therapy Licensure Board	Examine continuing education requirements to make it easier for licensees, such as allowing one-year carryover of continuing education hours if a licensee has obtained more hours than necessary in one year, and expanding the online courses/self-assessments to which licensees have access.

Occupational Therapy Licensure Board	Simplify and clean up supervision statutes and rules to provide clarification regarding type of supervision to use, how supervision fits in with telehealth specific to occupational therapy, how recordkeeping should be utilized, timelines for when an OT is allowed to supervise, and recommendations for out-of-state supervisors within the state.
Occupational Therapy Licensure Board	Review limited permits and what happens when a person fails the national competency exam.
Occupational Therapy Licensure Board	The Board is currently participating in discussions at a national level, as well as reviewing the Idaho Telehealth Access Act, to see if profession-specific rules may be needed.
Occupational Therapy Licensure Board	Add language to allow the Board to deal with persons needing felony reviews, either prior to or after licensing.
Occupational Therapy Licensure Board	Add language providing direction to the Board regarding how to deal with unlicensed out-of-state applicants with no recent employment history, education, or continuing education related to occupational therapy
Board of Optometry	Review its rules regarding non-classroom and therapeutic continuing education hours
Board of Optometry	Add language to IDAPA 24.10.01.300.04 to read, "or as otherwise approved by the Board."
Board of Optometry	Review the law and rule to determine if there are additional options available to qualify for diagnostic and therapeutic privileges.
Board of Optometry	Review I.C. § 54-1525 regarding applicability.
Board of Optometry	Update the Act using the standard template.
Board of Optometry	Expand the options for meeting the diploma requirement for the application. For example, is there other proof that would satisfy the proof of graduation requirement such as a letter from the registrar? IDAPA 24.10.01.175.d
Board of Optometry	Review I.C. § 54-1501(5) to ensure it does not include reading glasses and magnifiers.
Board of Optometry	Review the need for including an inactive status in the Act.
Board of Optometry	Delete language in the law regarding promotion of the interests of the profession of optometry. The Board's charge is public protection and the Association's role is to promote the profession. I.C. § 54-1509 states: (17) the state board of optometry shall have the power to hire attorneys, investigators, hearing officers or other employees for carrying out the purpose of this chapter or to promote the interests of the profession of optometry.
Board of Optometry	Update IDAPA 24.10.01.300.01.a and .b, and IDAPA 24.10.01.300.02.a and .b, to reflect the January 1, 2017 date has passed.
Board of Optometry	Delete IDAPA 24.10.01.125 and 24.10.01.625 as they are no longer necessary.
Board of Optometry	Review IDAPA 24.10.01.425.10 to ensure language is current.
Board of Optometry	Review felony section for adding rules regarding exemptions.
Physical Therapy Licensing Board	The Board will evaluate the current endorsement provisions to determine if there are additional substantially equivalent measures that can be used to get someone licensed and to work.
Physical Therapy Licensing Board	The Board will promulgate rules for the safe practice of dry needling by a physical therapist.
Board of Podiatry	The Board worked with the Association to survey licensees regarding continuing education. Based on that survey, the Board would like to review Rule 700.01 to consider allowing all continuing education requirements to be met through home study/online courses.
Board of Podiatry	Review the Act in comparison to the standard act and rules to determine if additional updates are needed.

Board of Podiatry	Review I.C. § 54-606 and Rule 152. The Board's rules reference completion of a residency of at least 24 months; current programs are based on a 36-month residency. Additionally, applicants who are completing their residency cannot obtain an insurance billing number until they receive a license. This causes a delay between when an individual becomes licensed and when they may begin billing for services. The Board would like to review this entire issue to see if there is a way to assist applicants in getting licensed and to work sooner
Board of Podiatry	Eliminate Rule 800 which is no longer required.
Board of Podiatry	Propose a fee decrease when the Board's cash balance allows.
Board of Psychology Examiners	Review continuing education requirements and categories.
Board of Psychology Examiners	Discuss Doctoral versus Masters level education.
Board of Psychology Examiners	Review laws and rules regarding online education related to degree requirements.
Board of Psychology Examiners	Review necessary education level and credentialing for service extenders.
Board of Psychology Examiners	Review the National Examination for Professional Practice In Psychology (EPPP).
Board of Psychology Examiners	Review the following rules for potential updates: ≡ Rule 100.06 – consider adding 30-day notice provisions. ≡ Rule 100.07 – consider updated language that adds flexibility to when the Board may review applications. ≡ Rule 200.04 – review the requirements regarding how long an applicant must wait to retake a licensure exam. ≡ Rule 250.02 – review endorsement requirements with regard to online education and alternative pathways. ≡ Rule 450.03(j) – evaluate how the model law applies to Section 600 with regard to the number of service extenders and students a psychologist may supervise at one time.
Board of Psychology Examiners	Streamline the applicant review process to address timeliness.
Board of Psychology Examiners	The Board currently follows the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB) work on telehealth and a compact for telehealth.
Board of Psychology Examiners	Review supervision time.
Board of Psychology Examiners	Review requirements for supervised practice.
Board of Psychology Examiners	The Board follows national trends and attends meetings of state regulators. The Board must stay current to ensure it is updating laws and rules to balance public protection with opportunity.
Board of Psychology Examiners	Review IDAPA 24.12.01: Section 300 regarding temporary licenses and interjurisdictional practice certificate (IPC) limitations; review alternative routes to temporary licensure.
Board of Examiners of Residential Care Facility Administrators	Modernize and update the application, or create an additional application for the provisional permit.
Board of Examiners of Residential Care Facility Administrators	Reformat applications for clarity
Board of Examiners of Residential Care Facility Administrators	Update the Idaho Residential Care Administrators Act using the standard licensing act template to simplify requirements

Board of Examiners of Residential Care Facility Administrators	Create a rule for endorsement
Board of Examiners of Residential Care Facility Administrators	Send out the jurisprudence exam with the application to speed up turnaround time.
Board of Examiners of Residential Care Facility Administrators	Create a rule for felony/misdemeanor.
Board of Examiners of Residential Care Facility Administrators	Review IDAPA 24.19.01.160 regarding Nursing Home Administrators.
Board of Examiners of Residential Care Facility Administrators	Look at creating a separate designee status.
Real Estate Appraiser Board	Update the law to require licensees to provide a digital address, and to allow a digital address to be used for official notifications
Real Estate Appraiser Board	Recent changes made by the Appraisal Qualifications Board (AQB) to the minimum qualifications allow the Idaho Real Estate Appraiser Board to reduce barriers to obtaining an Idaho license. The Board is proposing a rule to the 2019 legislature which reduces the qualifications for appraisers as follows: • Removes the requirement for an Associate’s Degree and lowers the experience requirement for licensed residential real estate appraisers. • Adds alternative pathways to complete the education requirement and lowers the experience requirement for a certified residential real estate appraiser. • Shortens the time period to complete the requisite experience hours for a certified general real estate appraiser.
Real Estate Appraiser Board	Propose a fee reduction to the 2019 legislature.
Speech, Hearing, and Communication Services	Add a definition of “Direct Client Contact.”
Speech, Hearing, and Communication Services	Add a rule for the termination of permits. (IDAPA 24.23.01.460.02.5, 24.23.01.450.03.i, 24.23.01.470.02.d)
Speech, Hearing, and Communication Services	Review the qualifications for Hearing Aid Fitters and Dealers. Idaho only requires a high school education and passage of an exam, making portability from Idaho to other states difficult. Idahoans have a high exam failure rate; and in the last four (4) years, this group of licensees represented 53 percent of the total complaints received by the Board, but only represents 10 percent of the Board’s total license count.
Speech, Hearing, and Communication Services	Better define audiology support personnel (IDAPA 24.23.01.211.01) and eliminate outdated language such as “temperate habits” in I.C. § 54-2916.
Speech, Hearing, and Communication Services	Eliminate the age requirement and allow it to coincide with other laws. (For example, a person must be 18 to sign contracts.)

Speech, Hearing, and Communication Services	Bring continuing education requirements for sign language interpreters and deaf interpreters into conformity with the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID), a widely enlisted national certification organization for sign language interpreters and deaf interpreters. This would remove the requirement for licensees to comply with two separate requirements for continuing education units.
Speech, Hearing, and Communication Services	Continue to monitor telehealth issues being raised by licensees and whether the current Act is sufficient.
Certified Shorthand Reporters Board	The Idaho Court Reporters Association is supportive of adding continuing education as a renewal requirement. The Board is researching the issue and discussing it with the Association with regard to public protection and enhancing portability among states.
Certified Shorthand Reporters Board	The Board is reviewing the examination requirements and a pathway that eliminates the time frame in which a former certification has been obtained and includes a provision for reciprocity based upon a showing of being continuously employed and satisfactorily performing
Certified Shorthand Reporters Board	Research the possibility and economic feasibility of online testing, and review the opportunity to provide testing around the state if online is not an option.
Certified Shorthand Reporters Board	The Board received comments through the Executive Order public comment process, and public comment in Board meetings, regarding endorsement. The Board is reviewing the exam requirements and a pathway that eliminates the time frame in which the exam must be taken, including an option for a provision for those continuously and actively employed and satisfactorily performing. Additionally, the Board would like to add the Certified Real-time Captioner (CRC) exam to the list of Board approved exams.
Certified Shorthand Reporters Board	Research the issue of remote reporting (telework).
Certified Shorthand Reporters Board	Update IDAPA 49.01.01.101 to delete the secretary language.
Certified Shorthand Reporters Board	Review I.C. § 54-3112 to see if rules may be helpful to applicants and the Board in assessing past criminal convictions of applicants for certification
Social Workers	Explore creating online tools to assist with the application process.
Social Workers	Continue the evaluation of laws, rules and processes begun by this Executive Order that maintain public protection but do not impose unnecessary barriers to licensure.
Social Workers	Examine law and rule changes regarding endorsement, and propose changes such as the following: • Allow applicants the opportunity to use the Association of Social Work Board's registry as a primary source for required documents (license from another state, transcripts) to enhance mobility. • Provide a pathway for applicants who have been actively practicing in another state (jurisdiction) but were not required to take the national exam at the time of initial licensure. • Change the licensee designation that Idaho uses (LSW) to a uniform national designation (LBSW) to assist with portability.
Social Workers	Assess the need for a provisional license to facilitate mobility
Water & Wastewater Professionals	Review Continuing Education Units (CEU) recommendations according to public comments: a. Look at expanding continuing education course options to ensure they are not repetitive. b. Give instructor flexibility to expand material if repetitive.

Water & Wastewater Professionals	Propose a rule change to allow renewal of a course rather than requiring submission of a new application every two years for the same course, or create a longer period for course approval.
Water & Wastewater Professionals	The Board is working on a review process for applications between meetings.
Water & Wastewater Professionals	Apprenticeship Program Background: A few years ago, the Board identified an alarming number of potential retirees. At that time, it reached out to the Idaho Rural Water Association regarding the issue. The Idaho Rural Water Association has been working with the Workforce Development Council, Career Technical Education, the Department of Environmental Quality, and the Board to look at an apprenticeship training program. Some of the issues the committee worked on include: a. Identify ways to recruit and facilitate individuals to become licensed. b. Ensuring expertise while allowing another avenue to entry. c. Studying and developing a program to bring in Class I and Class II operators. d. Modifying education requirements to get to a Class III license without a college degree (through the apprenticeship program). e. Development of an apprenticeship program that allows the Workforce Development Council to promote the program to high school students interested in the field.
Water & Wastewater Professionals	Based on the work of the committee, the Board will be proposing the following rules for the 2019 Legislative Session: a. Allow for an apprenticeship program which provides an opportunity for individuals to obtain experience and education to qualify for a license. b. Provide the opportunity to obtain a Class II or Class III license in less time through the apprenticeship program. c. Lowering from 35 to 30 the number of semester credit hours that are equivalent to a year. (Rule 375.04.b)
Department of Finance (Consumer Finance Bureau)	A revision of the Department's Financial Responsibility Policy is currently being reviewed and assessed by the Department and the Idaho Mortgage Advisory Board. Portions of the existing policy have been adjusted to reflect revised Fannie Mae borrower eligibility guidelines. It is anticipated that the proposed policy revision will expedite license application reviews and greatly reduce the number of individuals whose credit histories are currently subject to review under the existing policy
Department of Finance (Consumer Finance Bureau)	On May 22, 2018, the U.S. House passed the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief and Consumer Protection Act, rolling back some of the regulations of the DoddFrank law. The Act, anticipated to go into effect in January 2020, amends provisions of the federal SAFE Act governing state licensing of mortgage loan originators. These changes will provide mortgage loan originators 120 days of temporary transitional authority to continue in business while completing new license application requirements in instances, (i) involving a change of employment from a chartered bank/credit union to a non-bank mortgage broker/lender company, or (ii) where a licensed mortgage loan originator moves from one state to another. With these SAFE Act amendments, eliminating barriers to entry for transitioning mortgage loan originators, the Department will undertake all necessary changes to mortgage policies, rules, or laws to timely incorporate these regulatory reduction measures in Idaho.

Department of Labor	The Idaho Department of Labor recommends requirements for becoming a licensed farm labor contractor remain the same and does not have any recommendations at this time. The agency would prefer to meet with and get input from all interested parties and stakeholders - farmers, farm labor contractors and farm workers – prior to offering any further suggestions or changes.
Department of Water Resources	The Department will work with the IGWA and licensed Drillers and Operators in Idaho to evaluate the two-tiered verses three-tiered licesning system described above. If the regulated community supports changing the licensing system to a two-tiered system, the Department will need to initiate the "negotiated rulemaking" process to formalize the rule change.
Department of Water Resources	The Department will discuss with IGWA potential opportunities to offer an "on-line" training option to obtain required continuing education credits for Idaho well construction and driller licensing rules.
Department of Water Resources	The Department will work with IGWA to develop a specific driller report form for monitoring wells.
Department of Insurance	Complaints for surplus lines business revolve around the requirement to provide a "0" report at reporting time when no business has been conducted.
Department of Insurance	The Department would like to streamline the [Title Agent] application and renewal processes electronically.
Department of Insurance	[Reinsurance Intermediary] We recommend considering the repeal of this license type.
Department of Insurance	[Administrator] Expanding our list of approved states considered as having substantially similar laws to Idaho would allow the approval of more non-resident TPAs.
Department of Insurance	[Hospital Liability Trust] As noted above, this hospital liability trust entity registration requirement appears antiquated, and the chapter could be eliminated in its entirety. Idaho's only hospital liability trust ever dissolved in 1999.
Department of Insurance	[Fire Protection Sprinkler Contractor] We recommend modifying the required applicant qualifications by eliminating the affidavit requirement to permit qualification merely by passage of an examination or NICET III certification.
Department of Insurance	[Fire Protection Sprinkler Contractor] Related, we have started negotiated rulemaking on IDAPA 18.01.49 to eliminate language regarding the sprinkler plan review fees and an advisory board that has never been established.
Department of Insurance	[Fire Protection Sprinkler Fitter License] We recommend considering whether sprinkler fitters licenses should be required rather than voluntary per state law to ensure basic competency and qualifications in installing life safety systems. Cities generally require fitters to be licensed.
Department of Agriculture	Small Herd Raw Milk: Improve the permitting process by allowing online, electronic submission of application documents and animal testing documents. This is a voluntary program with no fees.
Department of Agriculture	Poultry CAFO. Improve the permitting process by allowing online, electronic submission of application documents and online payment options for annual fee assessments

Department of Agriculture	Milk and Cream Procurement and Testing. Improve the permitting process by clarifying rule requirements for testing standards and license re-application procedure. The rule language is confusing and needs revision. Negotiated rulemaking for this rule has been scheduled for the summer of 2018 to be considered by the 2019 Idaho Legislature.
Department of Agriculture	Seed Buyer License: Improvement - Require Seed Buyer licensees renewing their licenses to submit to the department an annual audited or reviewed financial statement prepared by an independent certified public accountant or licensed public accountant showing that the licensee has and does maintain current assets equal to or greater than current liabilities, a statement of current assets and current liabilities, and a statement of net worth, all of which shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
Department of Agriculture	Weights and Measures device license: Improve the licensing process by providing an option to license devices for multiple years. There are no exclusions or requirements to prohibit a commercial device from being licensed.
Department of Agriculture	Weighmaster License: Improve the licensing process by providing an option to license individuals for multiple years.
Department of Agriculture	<p>There are four provisions that would prevent an individual from being licensed under the weighmaster license;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 18 years of age • Inability to weigh accurately and make correct weight tickets • Having a previous weighmaster license revoked • Failure to furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character <p>Opinion: Remove the provision; to furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character as defined in Title 71-402, Idaho Code. This requirement is subjective, undefined, and may be open to bias</p>