Chapter 296-46B WAC

Electrical safety standards, administration, and installation

Note: Only sections containing proposed revisions are shown

Part A – NEC installation amendments, standards, inspections, and definitions

WAC 296-46B-100 General definitions.

A "training school" is a Washington public community or technical college or not-for-profit nationally accredited technical or trade school licensed by the work force training and education coordinating board under chapter 28C.10 RCW.

WAC 296-46B-210 Wiring and protection — Branch circuits.

008(B) Other than dwelling units – GFCI requirements.

(3) GFCI requirements. GFCI protection for personnel will not be required for:
   (a) Three-phase receptacles unless specifically required elsewhere in the NEC; or
   (b) Receptacles other than 125-volt, single phase, 15- or 20 ampere used for recreational vehicle supply equipment or for attachment of a mobile home supply cord other than 125-volt, single phase, 15- or 20 ampere receptacles.

For the purposes of NEC 210.8(B), kitchen means any area where utensils, dishes, etc., are cleaned or where food or beverages are prepared or cooked.

WAC 296-46B-220 Wiring and protection — Branch circuit, feeder, and service calculations.

012 Lighting load calculations.

In determining feeder and service entrance conductor sizes and equipment ratings, a building that is designed and constructed to comply with the currently adopted Washington state energy code unit lighting power allowance table and footnotes may be used in lieu of NEC 220.12. The requirements of NEC 220.12 Exception No. 1, items 1, 2, and 3 do not apply.
030 Number of supplies.

(2) For the purposes of NEC 225.30(A) and this section, a building/structure that is supplied from a remote service, may be supplied by no more than six feeders originating from the service equipment and with each feeder terminating in a singledisconnecting means at the building/structure. The service equipment must contain overcurrent protection appropriate to each feeder. The building disconnecting means required by NEC 225.22 must be grouped, within sight and all be within 10’ of each other.

184 Solidly grounded neutral systems over 1000 volts.

(10) In addition to the requirements of NEC 250.184(A), the following applies for:

(a) Existing installations.

(i) The use of a concentric shield will be allowed for use as a neutral conductor for extension, replacement, or repair, if all of the following are complied with:

(A) The existing system uses the concentric shield as a neutral conductor;
(B) Each individual conductor contains a separate concentric shield sized to no less than thirty-three and one-half percent of the ampacity of the phase conductor for three-phase systems or one hundred percent of the ampacity of the phase conductor for single-phase systems;
(C) The new or replacement cable's concentric shield is enclosed inside an outerinsulating jacket; and
(D) Existing cable (i.e., existing cable installed directly in the circuit between the work and the circuit's overcurrent device) successfully passes the following tests:

• A cable maintenance high potential dielectric test. The test must be performed in accordance with the cable manufacturer's instruction or the most recently published ANSI/NETA maintenance test specifications; and
• A resistance test of the cable shield. Resistance must be based on the type, size, and length of the conductor used as the cable shield using the conductor properties described in NEC Table 8 Conductor Properties.

An electrical engineer must provide a specific certification to the electrical plan review supervisor in writing that the test results of the maintenance high potential dielectric test and the resistance test have been reviewed by the electrical engineer and that the cable shield is appropriate for the installation. The electrical engineer must stamp the certification document with the engineer's stamp and signature. The document may be in the form of a letter or electrical plans.

Testing results are valid for a period of seven years from the date of testing. Cable will not be required to be tested at a shorter interval.

(ii) A concentric shield used as a neutral conductor in a multigrounded system fulfills the requirements of an equipment grounding conductor.

(b) New installations.

(i) New installations do not include extensions of existing circuits.

(ii) The use of the concentric shield will not be allowed for use as a neutral conductor for new installations. A listed separate neutral conductor meeting the requirements of NEC 250.184(A) must be installed.

Commented [MR(4)]: No longer needed as this allowance is now in the 2020 NEC 225.30(B)

Commented [MR(5)]: Clarifies the most recently published edition of the maintenance testing standard is to be used.
WAC 296-46B-553 Special occupancies — Floating buildings

004 Floating buildings and similar facilities — Services and feeders.

(1) Where electrical power is provided, floating buildings and similar facilities in addition to complying with the appropriate sections of Article 553 NEC must have a readily accessible disconnecting Means located on the shoreline within sight of the shoreline connection of the dock, wharf or similar structure to which the floating building or similar facility is moored.

(2) Where shore power is provided, each floating building or similar facility must have a disconnecting Means located within sight of each floating building or similar facility. The disconnecting Means must be installed adjacent to but not in or on the floating building or similar facility.

(3) The second sentence of NEC 553.4 is amended to read: The overcurrent protective devices that supply the floating building shall have ground-fault protection not exceeding 30 mA. Until July 1, 2018, the ground-fault protection level specified in this subsection is amended to allow a maximum of 100 mA for overcurrent devices supplying feeder conductors, and 30 mA for overcurrent devices supplying branch circuit conductors and outlets.

The third sentence of NEC 553.4 is not adopted.

007 Floating buildings and similar installations — Wiring methods.

(4) Extra-hard usage portable power cables rated not less than 75°C, 600 volts, listed for wet locations and sunlight resistance and having an outer jacket rated for the environment may be used as a permanent wiring method when joining the structures indicated above and for any concealed or protected wiring on a sectionalized floating dock leading to a floating building or similar facility. The cable needs to be resistant only to environments it is normally exposed to on an ongoing basis.

(5) Conductors operating in excess of 600 volts nominal may not be installed on floating portions of a floating building or similar facility.

WAC 296-46B-555 Special occupancies — Marinas, boatyards, floating buildings, and commercial and noncommercial docking facilities.

(1) Until September 1, 2019, the ground-fault protection level specified in 2017 NEC 555-3 is amended to allow a maximum of 100 mA for overcurrent devices supplying primary windings of transformers, and 30 mA for overcurrent devices supplying branch circuit conductors, outlets, and feeder conductors supplying primary windings of transformers. On September 1, 2019, ground-fault protection for marinas, boatyards, and commercial and noncommercial docking facilities will be as published in the 2020 NEC.

(21) For the purposes of NEC 555-355.3, transformer terminations must be located a minimum of 12 inches above the deck of a dock (datum plane requirements do not apply for this section).

(22) For the purposes of NEC 555-355.4, adjacent means within sight.

(23) For the purposes of NEC 555-1055.31, all enclosures must be corrosion resistant. All gasketed enclosures must be arranged with a weep hole to discharge condensation.

(24) For the purposes of NEC 555-1155.32, gasketed enclosures are only required for wet locations.

(25) For the purposes of NEC 555-1355.34, the following wiring methods are allowed:
   (a) All wiring installed in a damp or wet location must be suitable for wet locations.
   (b) Extra-hard usage portable power cables rated not less than 75°C, 600 volts, listed for wet locations and sunlight resistance and having an outer jacket rated for the environment are permitted. Portable power cables are permitted as a permanent wiring method under or within docks and piers or where provided with physical protection. The requirements of NEC 555-2(b)(3) do not apply.
   (c) Overhead wiring must be installed at the perimeter of areas where boats are moored, stored, moved, or serviced to avoid possible contact with masts and other parts of boats. NEC Article 398 on insulators is not an approved wiring method in or above any portion of a marina or docking facility.
   (d) For the purposes of NEC 555-13(6)(B)(555-34(B)(4)), the wiring methods of Chapter 3 NEC will be permitted.
(8) For the purposes of NEC 555.16655.33, receptacles must be mounted not less than 12 inches above the deck surface of the piers or dock (datum plane requirements do not apply for this section). Shore power receptacles that provide shore power for boats must be rated not less than 20 amperes and must be single outlet type and must be of the locking and grounding type or pin and sleeve type.

Floating Buildings

(7) Where shore power is provided, a disconnecting means must be located within sight of each floating building or similar facility. The disconnecting means must be installed adjacent to but not in or on the floating building or similar facility.

(8) NEC 555.53 is amended to read: The overcurrent protective device(s) that supply the floating building shall have ground-fault protection not exceeding 30 mA.

(9) Conductors operating in excess of 600 volts, nominal may not be installed on floating portions of a floating building or similar facility.

WAC 296-46B-705 Interconnected electric power production sources.

(1) For utility interactive systems, any person making interconnections between a power production source and the utility distribution network must consult the serving utility and is required to meet all additional utility standards.

031-011 Location of overcurrent protection

Supply side source connections.

(2) In addition to the requirements of NEC 705.31705.11, electric power production source conductors connected to the supply side of the service disconnecting means must be installed using wiring methods specified for service conductors in WAC 296-46B-230(7). The disconnecting means providing overcurrent protection for the electric power production source conductors must comply with NEC 230.82(6). This disconnect is not required to be grouped with the service disconnecting means for the building or structure. Grounding and bonding must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for an additional service disconnect NEC 250.25.

Part C – Permits and fees.

WAC 296-46B-901 General — Electrical work permits and fees.

Permit - Requirements for.

(7) As required by chapter 19.28 RCW or this chapter, an electrical work permit is required for the installation, alteration, or maintenance of all electrical systems or equipment except for:

(a) Travel trailers;
(b) Class A basic electrical work which includes:

(i) The like-in-kind replacement of lamps; a single set of fuses; a single battery smaller than 150 amp hour; contactors, relays, timers, starters, circuit boards, or similar control components; one household appliance; circuit breakers; single-family residential luminaires and line voltage smoke or carbon monoxide detectors; a maximum of five snap switches, dimmers, receptacle outlets, bulkhead cables consisting of a length of flexible EV cable and an electric vehicle connector when connected to fixed in place electric vehicle supply equipment, thermostats, heating elements, luminaire ballasts or drivers/power supplies for single LED luminaires with an exact same ballast or driver/power supply; component(s) of electric signs, outline lighting, or skeleton neon tubing when replaced on-site by an appropriate electrical contractor and when the sign, outline lighting or skeleton neon tubing electrical system is not modified; one ten horsepower or smaller motor.

For the purposes of this section, “circuit breaker” means a circuit breaker that is used to provide overcurrent protection only for a branch circuit, as defined in NEC 100.
(ii) Induction detection loops described in WAC 296-46B-300(2) and used to control gate access devices;
(iii) Heat cable repair; and
(iv) Embedding premanufactured heat mats in tile grout where the mat is listed by an approved testing laboratory and comes from the manufacturer with preconnected lead-in conductors. All listing marks and lead-in conductor labels must be left intact and visible for evaluation and inspection by the installing electrician and the electrical inspector.
(v) The disconnection of electrical circuits from their overcurrent protection device for the specific purpose of removing the electrical wiring or equipment for disposal.

Unless specifically noted, the exemptions listed do not include: The replacement of an equipment unit, assembly, or enclosure that contains an exempted component or combination of components (e.g., an electrical furnace/heat pump, industrial milling machine, etc.) or any appliance/equipment described in this section for Class B permits.

In the department’s jurisdiction, a provisional electrical work permit label may be posted in lieu of an electrical work permit. If a provisional electrical work permit label is used, an electrical work permit must be obtained within two working days after posting the provisional electrical work permit label. See WAC 296-46B-907(2) for provisional label requirements.

(c) The following types of systems and circuits are considered exempt from the requirements for licensing and permitting described in chapter 19.28 RCW. The electrical failure of these systems does not inherently or functionally compromise safety to life or property.

(i) Low-voltage thermocouple derived circuits
(ii) Low-voltage circuits for residential: garage doors, doorbells, and built-in vacuum systems;
(iii) Low-voltage circuits for underground: landscape sprinkler systems, landscape lighting, and antennas for wireless animal containment fences;

WAC 296-46B-906 Inspection fees.

To calculate inspection fees, the amperage is based on the conductor ampacity or the overcurrent device rating. The total fee must not be less than the number of progress inspection (one-half hour) units times the progress inspection fee rate from subsection (8) of this section, PROGRESS INSPECTIONS.

The amount of the fee due is calculated based on the fee effective at the date of a department assessed fee (e.g., plan review or fee due) or when the electrical permit is purchased.

(h) Electrical - annual permit fee.

Note:
See WAC 296-46B-901(13).

For commercial/industrial location employing full-time electrical maintenance staff or having a yearly maintenance contract with a licensed electrical contractor. Note, all yearly maintenance contracts must detail the number of contractor electricians necessary to complete the work required under the contract. This number will be used as a basis for calculating the appropriate fee. Each inspection is based on a 2-hour maximum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inspections</th>
<th>Fee</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 to 3 plant electricians</td>
<td>12 $2,284.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 to 6 plant electricians</td>
<td>24 $4,571.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 to 12 plant electricians</td>
<td>36 $6,856.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 to 25 plant electricians</td>
<td>[248] $9,143.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>More than 25 plant electricians</td>
<td>52 $11,429.80</td>
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Commented [MR(19] Clarification only. Added a colon to clarify that the low voltage wiring exemption for built-in vacuum systems only applies to residential installations. Same change in WAC 296-46B-925. Change in last rulemaking created confusion. This keeps requirement same as in previous versions. Also adds residential doorbells to the list of exempt items.

Commented [MR(20] Corrects an error – probably typographic. In accordance with second sentence of WAC 296-46B-906 above, number of inspections are calculated by dividing the fee by the rate for a two hour progress inspection. ($46.80 per half hour times 4 = $187.20). $9143.00 ÷ $187.20 = 48 inspections.
WAC 296-46B-915 Civil penalty schedule.

Notes:

- Each day that a violation occurs on a job site may be a separate offense.
- Once a violation of chapter 19.28 RCW or chapter 296-46B WAC becomes a final judgment, any additional violation within three years becomes a "second" or "additional" offense subject to an increased penalty as set forth in the following tables.
- In case of serious noncompliance or a serious violation of the provisions of chapter 19.28 RCW or as described in WAC 296-46B-990, the department may double the penalty amount, up to ten thousand dollars shown in subsections (1) through (13) of this section.
- A person, firm, partnership, corporation or other entity who violates a provision of chapter 19.28 RCW or chapter 296-46B WAC is liable for a civil penalty based upon the following schedule.

WAC 296-46B-920 Electrical/telecommunications license/certificate types and scope of work.

Specialties.

(a) Residential (02): Limited to the telecommunications, low voltage, and line voltage wiring of one- and two-family dwellings, or multifamily dwellings of types III, IV, or V construction when there are not more than six stories of multifamily dwellings of types III, IV, or V construction above grade or above types I or II construction. All wiring is limited to nonmetallic sheathed cable, except for services and/or feeders, exposed installations where physical protection is required, and for wiring buried below grade.

(i) This specialty also includes the wiring for ancillary structures located on the same property and under the same ownership as the dwelling structure(s) such as, but not limited to: Appliances, equipment, swimming pools, septic pumping systems, domestic water systems, limited energy systems (e.g., doorbells, intercoms, fire alarm, burglar alarm, energy control, HVAC/refrigeration, etc.), multifamily complex offices/garages, site lighting when supplied from the residence or ancillary structure, and other structures directly associated with the functionality of the residential units.

(ii) This specialty does not include wiring of:

(A) Any portion of any occupancy of types I or II construction; or
(B) Occupancies defined in WAC 296-46B-900(1), or commercial occupancies such as: Motels, hotels, offices, assisted living facilities, or stores; or
(C) Services, generators, HVAC/refrigeration equipment, fire pumps or other equipment that serve other than one- and two-family dwellings, or multifamily dwellings of types III, IV, or V construction or ancillary structures; or
(D) Interconnected electric power production sources not connected to equipment that supplies one- and two-family dwellings, or multifamily dwellings of types III, IV, or V construction or ancillary structures; or
(E) Any portion of wiring for conveyances regulated under chapter 70.87 RCW serving more than one residential dwelling unit.

(iii) For the purposes of this section, classification of types of construction are as determined by the local building official.

(iv) See RCW 18.106.150 for plumbing exceptions for the residential (02) specialty.

(h) Nonresidential lighting maintenance and lighting retrofit (07A): Limited to working within the housing of existing nonresidential luminaires for work related to repair, service, maintenance of luminaires and installation of energy efficiency lighting retrofit upgrades. This specialty includes replacement of lamps, ballasts, sockets and the installation of listed lighting retrofit reflectors and kits. All work is limited to the luminaire body, except remote located ballasts may be replaced or retrofitted with approved products. This specialty does not include installing new luminaires or branch circuits; moving or relocating existing luminaires; or altering existing branch circuits.
WAC 296-46B-925 Electrical/telecommunications contractor's license.

General.

Electrical/telecommunications contractor exemptions.

(8) The following types of systems and circuits are considered exempt from the requirements for licensing and permitting described in chapter 19.28 RCW. The electrical failure of these systems does not inherently or functionally compromise safety to life or property.

Low-voltage thermocouple derived circuits and low-voltage circuits for:
- Residential: garage doors and built-in vacuum systems and garage doors;
- Underground: landscape sprinkler systems, landscape lighting, and antennas for wireless animal containment fences;

For these types of systems and circuits to be considered exempt, the following conditions must be met:
- The power supplying the installation must be derived from a listed Class 2 power supply;
- The installation and termination of line voltage equipment and conductors supplying these systems is performed by appropriately licensed and certified electrical contractors and electricians;
- The conductors of these systems do not pass through fire-rated walls, fire-rated ceilings or fire-rated floors in other than residential units; and
- Conductors or luminaires are not installed in installations covered by the scope of Article 680 NEC (swimming pools, fountains, and similar installations).

Submersible well pump installers

(28) Firms that install submersible pumps and associated wiring in well casings, (excluding connection of pump wiring at the top of the wellhead) are not included in the requirements for licensing in chapter 19.28 RCW.

Exception: For testing purposes of a new submersible pump, well drillers and submersible pump installers registered under chapter 18.27 RCW may temporarily connect a submersible well pump to a portable generator with cord and plug output.

Home inspectors

(29) Firms employing home inspectors licensed under chapter 18.280 RCW for the purposes of removing and replacing panelboard covers during the course of noninvasive inspections within electrical panelboards in single-family dwellings are exempt from the licensing requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW.

WAC 296-46B-935 Administrator certificate.

General.

(12) An individual may renew a suspended administrator's certificate by submitting a complete renewal application including obtaining and submitting the continuing education required for renewal. However, the certificate will remain in a suspended status for the duration of the suspension period. Before the suspended administrator's certificate can be activated, the holder must pass the appropriate administrator examination in accordance with RCW 19.28.211(2)(a) and 19.28.361(2)(a).
WAC 296-46B-940 Electrician/certificate of competency required.

General.

Exemptions – Well Drillers

(17) When performing the work described and allowed in WAC 296-46B-925(28), regular employees of well drillers or pump installers registered under chapter 18.27 RCW are exempt from the electrician certification requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW.

Exemptions – Home inspectors

(18) Home inspectors licensed under chapter 18.280 RCW are exempt from the certification requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW for the purposes of removing and replacing panelboard covers during the course of noninvasive inspections within electrical panelboards in single-family dwellings.

Reciprocal agreements between Washington and other states.

(1219) The department may negotiate reciprocal agreements with states that have equivalent requirements for certification of journey level or specialty electricians. These agreements allow electricians from those reciprocal states to become certified in the state of Washington without examination and allow Washington certified electricians to become certified in the other states without taking competency examinations. An individual may only apply for reciprocity from another state(s) one time in Washington.

(1220) An individual will be issued a reciprocal electrician certificate of competency if all the following conditions are met:

(a) The department has a valid reciprocal agreement with the other state in the journey level or specialty category requested;

(b) The individual makes a complete application for a reciprocal certificate on the form provided by the department. A complete application includes:

(i) Application for reciprocal certificate of competency;

(ii) Evidence that the individual meets the eligibility requirements listed in RCW 19.28.191, by presenting a current, valid journeyperson or specialty electrician certificate or certified letter from the issuing state attesting to possession of such certificate by the applicant; and

(A) Evidence from an apprenticeship training director that any journey level category applicant has successfully completed an apprenticeship program that is equivalent to an apprenticeship program approved under chapter 49.04 RCW approved by the department for the electrical construction trade in which the applicant worked in the electrical construction trade for a minimum of eight thousand hours; or

(B) Evidence that any journey level category applicant has worked in the electrical construction trade for a minimum of sixteen thousand hours; and

(iii) All appropriate fees as listed in WAC 296-46B-909;

(c) The individual obtained the reciprocal state’s certificate of competency as a journey level or specialty electrician by examination and the individual held the reciprocal state’s certificate for a period of at least one year.

(1291) An individual is not eligible for a reciprocal electrician certificate of competency if the individual:

(a) Has failed to renew a similar Washington electrician certificate of competency as required in RCW 19.28.211; or

(b) Has a similar Washington electrician certificate of competency in suspended, revoked, or inactive status under this chapter; or

(c) Owes money as a result of an outstanding final judgment(s) to the department; or

(d) Has ever taken and failed a Washington exam for the certificate being applied for; or

(e) Was a resident of the state of Washington at the time the examination was taken in the other state.
WAC 296-46B-970 Continuing education and classroom education requirements.

(1) Definitions - for purposes of this section.

"Applicant" means the entity submitting an application for review.
"Application" means a submittal made by an applicant seeking instructor or class approval.
"Calendar day" means each day of the week, including weekends and holidays.
"Class" means continuing education or basic trainee class.
"Currently adopted code," for this section, means the code adopted in WAC 296-46B-010(1) or any more recently published National Electric Code.
"Date of notification" means the date of a request for additional information from the department or the approval/denial letter sent to the applicant by the department.
"Electrical theory" means the basic principles of electricity including, magnetism, ohm's law, and circuit properties such as voltage, current, power, resistance, inductance, capacitance, reactance, impedance, etc., in series and parallel AC and DC circuits.
"Examination" is any examination required by this section. Each examination must be unique and must provide randomized questions, except for classroom training. Each examination question bank must be at least two times larger than the number of questions in any individual examination. Examinations must not direct or point the individual to a correct answer or reference. Individuals must be responsible to determine the correct answer without the assistance of the sponsor. No more that 20% of an examination’s questions may have a true/false answer. Competency is demonstrated by scoring at least 75% on the examination.
"Individual" means a master electrician, administrator or electrician seeking credit for continuing education or a trainee seeking credit for basic trainee class for renewal or certification.
"Instructor" means an individual who is authorized to instruct an approved continuing education or basic trainee class.
"Working day" means Monday through Friday, excluding state of Washington holidays.

(4) Class approval process.

(c) Minimum requirements:

(i) Class length:

(A) The minimum allowed length of a class is two hours; however, the minimum length for a basic trainee class is four hours that may be delivered in multiple classroom components of not less than two hours each.

(B) Class length must be based on two-hour increments (e.g., 2, 4, 6, 8, etc.).

(C) Class length must be based on the following:

• Classroom instruction will be based on the total hours the individual is in the classroom. A continuing education class may be divided into multiple components so long as each component is not less than two hours in length and all components are completed within a one-month period. A basic trainee class may be divided into multiple components so long as each component is not less than two hours in length and all components are completed within a two-six month period.

• Distance learning continuing education classes (i.e., correspondence and internet continuing education classes) will be based on clock hours necessary to complete the class if it was presented in a classroom setting.

(ii) Class content:

(A) Industry-related classes must be based on:

• Codes or rules included in the currently adopted National Electrical Code (see definition of currently adopted), the electrical law/rule;

• Electrical theory based on currently published documents/original copyrighted material that was readily available for retail purchase; and/or

• Materials and methods that pertain to electrical construction, building management systems, electrical maintenance, or workplace electrical safety such as NFPA 70E – Handbook for Electrical Safety in the Workplace. First aid type classes must be approved and will be limited to four hours of credit towards the individual’s total continuing education requirement.

(B) Code update classes must be based on the currently adopted (see definition) National Electrical Code and must specify the code articles to be addressed in the class presentation.

Commented [MR(30)]: Clarifies content of electrical theory classes for basic trainee classes and industry related continuing education classes.

Commented [MR(31)]: Restricting completion to two months disqualifies in-state and out-of-state curriculum when it is delivered over more than two months (quarters/semesters) to qualify for credit.

Commented [MR(32)]: The term “currently published documents” is ambiguous. Replacing this term with the less ambiguous term “original copyrighted material” aligns basic trainee and industry related class offerings with the allowance for “original copyrighted material” allowed during open book electrician examinations by WAC 296-46B-960(2)(a).

By having exposure to electrical theory based on original copyrighted material, trainees will be more prepared to pass an open book electrical examination.
(C) RCW/WAC update classes must be based on the latest adopted versions of chapter 19.28 RCW and/or chapter 296-46B WAC.

(D) All basic trainee classes must be classroom instruction only and based upon basic electrical theory based on original copyrighted material that is readily available for retail purchase, currently adopted (see definition for currently adopted) National Electrical Code, and/or use of the electrical laws or rules. Correspondence and internet classes are not allowed. All basic trainee classes must include an appropriate written competency examination(s) to ensure the participant has mastered the basic concepts of the class. The examination must consist of at least five questions per two hours of class credit.

WAC 296-46B-971 Training schools.

(5) Within thirty days after beginning a program, the program sponsor must supply the department with a roster of individuals enrolled in the program. The roster must show each student’s name, date of enrollment, Washington training or electrician certificate number, and the training program number. Within thirty days after each graduation cycle, approved training school programs must provide the department with a roster of individuals that have successfully completed the program. The roster must show each student’s name, date of completion, Washington training or electrician certificate number, and the training program title. Within thirty days after one or more students successfully completes an accredited training school program, the program must provide the department with a completion roster in an electronic table format.

Each roster must include all of the following:

(a) The name of the accredited training school
(b) The name of the accredited training school program as referred to in the department’s letter of accreditation
(c) Submitter information
   (i) Name
   (ii) Title
   (iii) Email address
   (iv) Telephone number
(d) Student information
   (i) Full name
   (ii) Date of first instruction
   (iii) Date of completion
   (iv) Washington electrical training certificate number

WAC 296-46B-990 Failure to comply with the electrical contractor licensing, administrator certification, or electrician certification laws

Suspension or revocation - Of an electrical contractor’s license, administrator’s certificate, master electrician’s certificate of competency, electrician’s certificate of competency, or training certificate.

(2) The department may revoke or suspend, for such time as it determines appropriate, an electrical contractor’s license, administrator’s certificate, master electrician’s certificate of competency, electrician’s certificate of competency, or training certificate if:

(a) The license, certificate, or permit was obtained through error or fraud;
(b) The license, certificate, or permit holder is judged to be incompetent to work in the electrical construction trade as an electrical contractor, administrator, master electrician, journey level electrician, specialty electrician, electrical technician, or electrical trainee;
(c) For serious noncompliance as described below. See RCW 19.28.241 and 19.28.341 for other grounds and procedures.
(d) The license or certificate holder incompletely or inaccurately reported continuing or basic trainee class education units on an application for renewal; or
(e) The certificate holder falsely, incompletely, or inaccurately reported previous work experience.

The department will deny an application for any license/certificate during the period of revocation or suspension of the same or another license/certificate under chapter 19.28 RCW.

(3) For the purposes of this section, serious noncompliance includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

(a) Causing or failing to correct a serious violation. A serious violation is a violation of chapter 19.28 RCW or chapter 296-46B WAC that creates a hazard of fire or a danger to life safety. A serious violation is also a violation that presents imminent danger to the public. Imminent danger to the public is present when installations of wire and equipment that convey or utilize electric current have been installed in such a condition that a fire-hazard or a life-safety hazard is present. Imminent danger to the public is also present when unqualified, uncertified, or fraudulently certified electricians or administrators; or unlicensed or fraudulently licensed contractors are continuously or repeatedly performing or supervising the performance of electrical work covered under chapter 19.28 RCW. For the purposes of this section, a certified electrician is considered qualified, provided the electrician is working within his or her certification;

(b) The license or certificate was obtained, used, or allowed to be used through error or fraud;
(c) Submitting a fraudulent document to the department;
(d) Willful, intentional, or continuous noncompliance with the provisions of chapter 19.28 RCW or this chapter. For the purposes of this section, continuous noncompliance will be defined as three or more citations demonstrating a disregard of the electrical law, rules, or regulations within a period of three years, or where it can be otherwise demonstrated that the contractor, master electrician, electrician, or administrator has continuously failed to comply with the applicable electrical standards;
(e) Failure to make any books or records, or certified copies thereof, available to the department for an audit to verify the hours of experience submitted by an electrical trainee;
(f) Making a false statement or material misrepresentation on an application, statement of hours, or signed statement required by the department;
(g) The certificate holder falsely or inaccurately reported continuing or basic trainee class education units on an application for renewal;
(h) Installing a shortened rod/pipe grounding electrode, improper splicing of conductors in conduits/raceways or concealed within walls, or installing a fake equipment grounding conductor.
(i) Refusing to present a government issued photo identification when requested by an electrical inspector while working as an electrician or trainee as required by WAC 296-46B-940(3).
(j) Cheating on an electrical certification examination.

For any act of serious noncompliance, the person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other entity may be referred to the county prosecutor for criminal prosecution under chapter 9A.72 RCW. The department may also file a civil action under chapter 19.28 RCW.