



CEDIA Grassroots Legislative Network

The CEDIA Grassroots Legislative Network is an essential component of CEDIA's government affairs efforts. Participants are the "eyes and ears" for proposed changes impacting CEDIA members and the residential electronic systems industry. To sign up for the CEDIA Grassroots Legislative Network, visit

www.cedia.org/public_policy/grassroots.php

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2011 Electronic Systems Contractors
**Licensing & Regulatory
Reference Directory**

United States & Canada
www.cedia.org/public_policy



2011 Electronic Systems Contractors

LICENSING & REGULATORY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

The Custom Electronic Design & Installation Association (CEDIA) is the professional trade association of companies that specialize in the planning and installing of electronic systems for the home. These systems include home networking, home automation and communication systems, media rooms, single or multi-room entertainment systems, and integrated whole-house subsystems providing control of lighting, security and HVAC systems. Visit www.cedia.org to learn more about the association.

The purpose of this publication is to serve as general reference of laws and regulations that govern the installation of electronic systems for electronic systems contractors. This publication provides a snapshot overview of state codes for each state in the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Canadian provinces. Visit www.cedia.org/public_policy for more detailed information.

The foregoing materials are presented for informational purposes only and are not intended to be – nor are they construed as – legal advice. Other laws, rules and legal principles may apply to your company. This publication is a review of licensing at the state and provincial level. County and/or local laws may require additional or supplementary registration or licensure for installation and servicing of low-voltage systems. Please consult an attorney to determine the status of the laws applicable to your electronic systems business.

The research conducted for this directory reflects annual updates in state and provincial administrative statutes up to June 2011.

For additional information visit www.cedia.org or email Darren Reaman at publicpolicy@cedia.org.

U.S. EPA Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule

In an effort to reduce lead paint exposure, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has issued a rule for work that disturbs potentially contaminated painted surfaces. The rule went into effect on April 22, 2010.

Your business is affected by this rule if your company performs any of the following types of work in residences built before 1978:

- Your company renovates, repairs, or paints in areas more than six sq.ft. in an interior room or twenty sq.ft. on an exterior wall
- Your company replaces doors and/or windows

For more information and updates to the rule visit www.cedia.org/lead.

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Alabama

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License: An electrical contractor's license or electrician's license is required to engage in the electrical contracting business. **(Code of Ala. @ 34-36-13, Enacted 1985).**

Low-Voltage License: Alabama law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption: Persons engaged in the installation, construction or maintenance of systems that operate on 25 volts or less are exempted from the electrical contractor and electrician licensing requirements. **(Code of Ala. @ 34-36-13, Enacted 1985).**

Alarm Installer License: Alabama law provides for certified fire alarm contractors defined as an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or joint venture engaged in the business of installation, repair, alteration, addition, maintenance, or inspection of fire alarm systems. However, Alabama law also stipulates that a licensed electrical contractor is an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or joint venture which is licensed as an electrical contractor engaged in the business of installation of conduit, wire, and fire alarm associated equipment, but does not design, program, certify, inspect, or test fire alarm systems. **(Code of Ala. @ 34-33A-1, Enacted 2009).**

Home Improvement License: Alabama requires residential home builders to be licensed by the Home Builders Licensure Board annually. **(Code of Ala. @ 34-14A-5, Enacted 1992).**

Alaska

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License: Under Alaska law, an electrical administrator is defined as a person responsible for installing or repairing electrical wiring, conduits, devices, fixtures, equipment, or other electrical materials for transmitting, using or consuming electrical energy or certifying that an installation or repair complies with applicable electrical codes. A person may not act as an electrical administrator without a license. **(Alaska Stat. @ 08.40.090, Enacted 1994).**

Low-Voltage License: An "inside communications" license is a category of electrical administrator license which allows the installation, operation, maintenance, and repair of telephone, telegraph, cable television, and intercommunication facilities, beginning at the first point of distribution or the first terminal inside of buildings or property lines. **(12 Alaska Admin. Code 32.175, Enacted 1994).**

A "controls and control wiring" license is a category of electrical administrator license which allows the installation of low-voltage controls and control wiring of 48 volts or less for heating, plumbing, process piping, cooling, ventilating, humidifying, and refrigerating equipment. **(12 Alaska Admin. Code 32.275, Enacted 1994).**

An "outside communications" license is a category of electrical administrator license which allows the installation, operation, maintenance, and repair of telephone, telegraph, cable television, and intercommunication facilities, up to the first point of distribution or the first terminal inside of building or property lines. **(12 Alaska Admin. Code 32.125, Enacted 1994).**

Low-Voltage Exemption: Installation, maintenance, and repair of fire alarm, intrusion alarm, or other

low-voltage signaling systems of 48 volts to ground or less does not require an electrical administrator license. **(Alaska Stat. @ 08.40.190, Enacted 1994).**

Alarm Installer License: A low-voltage alarm or signaling device contractor's license allows the installation of (1) fire sensing and signaling devices; (2) intrusion or proximity detection and signaling devices; or (3) automatic fire protection systems, except sprinkler systems. (b) A low-voltage alarm or signaling device contractor does not perform any work covered by the National Electrical Code® cited in AS 18.60.580, unless the work is specifically exempted under AS 08.40.190. **(12 Alaska Admin. Code 21.390, Enacted 1990).**

A security systems contractor's license allows security systems that become a permanent part of a structure, including (1) vaults and related hardware; or (2) mechanical and electronic locking devices and related hardware and controls. (b) Installation of some security and vault equipment might also require a steel erection specialty contractor registration or an electrical contractor registration. (c) A locksmith who sells or installs locks and related door hardware that do not become a permanent part of the structure, is exempt from registration as a security systems contractor under AS 08.18.161. **(12 Alaska Admin. Code 21.470, Enacted 1990).**

Outside communications includes outside linework as defined in 12 AAC 32.075(b), but limited to the installation, operation, maintenance, and repair of telephone, telegraph, cable television, and intercommunication facilities, up to the first point of distribution or the first terminal inside of building or property lines.

Home Improvement License: Alaska law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Arizona

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License: Arizona law defines a contractor as any person, firm or corporation that undertakes for compensation to construct, alter, repair, add to, subtract from, or improve any building, highway, road, railroad, excavation or other structure, project or improvement. It is unlawful to engage in the business of a contractor without having a contractor's license. **(A.R.S. @ 32-1151, Enacted 2000).**

Low-Voltage License: Specialty residential contracting licenses are issued for various sub-classifications. A C-11 electrical license permits installation and repair of electrical systems, while a C-12 low-voltage communications systems license allows the residential installation and repair of low-voltage alarm, intercom, telephone, call, clock and television systems, including towers and antennas. **(A.A.C. @ R4-9-103, Enacted 1998).**

A K-67 allows the scope of work permitted by the commercial L-67 low-voltage communications systems and the residential C-12 low-voltage communication systems licenses. **(A.A.C. @ R4-9-104, Enacted 1998).**

Low-Voltage Exemption: Arizona law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License: Installation of alarms is covered by a C-12 specialty residential contractor license.

Home Improvement License: A C-61 limited remodeling and repair license is required for remodeling or repairs to existing structures or appurtenances, excluding swimming pools or spas, not to exceed \$25,000 per project per dwelling. Work on electrical, plumbing, air conditioning systems, or

boilers that require a building permit must be subcontracted to an appropriately licensed contractor. The scope of work allowed under the C-7 carpentry classification is included.

(A.A.C. @ R4-9-103, Enacted 1998).

A C-62 license is required for minor home improvements up to \$2,500 per project. This does not include electrical work. Arizona law does provide a handyman exemption for jobs up to \$750, including all labor and materials. This exemption does not apply if a local building permit is required, if the work is part of a larger or major operation that exceeds \$750 or the person advertises.

(A.R.S. @ 13-1121, Enacted 2000).

Arkansas

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Arkansas law defines electrical work as: (1) the installation of electrical conductors and equipment within or on public and private buildings or other structures; (2) the installation of conductors that connect the supply of electricity; and (3) the installations of other outside conductors on the premises. State law stipulates that a person may not perform electrical work unless the person has first obtained a license or the person is exempt from licensure requirements.

(A.C.A. § 17-28-304, Enacted 1979).

Low-Voltage License:

Arkansas law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

The construction, installation, maintenance, repair, or renovation of telephone equipment, computer systems, or satellite systems by a person, firm, or corporation engaged in the telecommunications or information systems industry when such activities involve low-voltage work exclusively

for communication of data, voice, or other signaling purposes, including fire alarm systems, security systems, and environmental control systems that are not an integral part of a telecommunications system does not require licensure.

(A.C.A. § 17-28-102, Enacted 1979).

Alarm Installer License:

Arkansas law contains separate provisions requiring licensure of alarm system installers.

(A.C.A § 17-40-101 et seq., Enacted 1977).

Home Improvement License:

Arkansas law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

California

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

California law defines a contractor as: (1) any person (other than a regularly paid employee of a contractor) who maintains or services air-conditioning, heating, or refrigeration equipment; (2) any person, association or corporation (other than a regularly paid employee of a contractor) who undertakes to construct any building or home improvement project, or part thereof; (3) any subcontractor or specialty contractor. Any person who engages in the business of or capacity of a contractor must be licensed unless specifically exempted from licensure.

(Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code @ 7028, Enacted 1982).

Low-Voltage License:

A Class C-7 low-voltage systems contractor is licensed to install, service and maintain all types of communication and low-voltage systems which are energy limited and do not exceed 91 volts.

(16 CCR 832.07, Enacted 1995).

A Class C-10 Electrical Contractor license is required for electrical work. A Class C-10 licensee is also able to do the work designated by a Class C-7 low-voltage systems contractor.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

California law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license. However, a person whose activities consists only of installing satellite antenna systems on residential property is exempt from having a low-voltage license, but must register with the California Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair.

(16 CCR 832.07, Enacted 1988 and Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code @ 9805, Enacted 1987).

Alarm Installer License:

A person who installs, maintains, monitors, sells, or services alarm systems, must be licensed by the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services and does not need to hold a California Contractors License. **(Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code @ 7054, Enacted 1982).**

However, fire alarm company operators must be licensed by the California State Licensing Board.

(Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code @ 7026.12, Enacted 1998).

Home Improvement License:

California law defines home improvement as the repairing, remodeling, altering, or adding to residential property and includes the installation of home improvement goods or the furnishing of home improvement services. A person, association or company may be certified as a home improvement contractor provided the person holds a current contractor's license.

(Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code @ 7150.1, Enacted 1969).

Colorado

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

No person may engage in or work at the business, trade, or calling of a journeyman electrician, master electrician, or residential wireman in this state until he has received a license.

(C.R.S. 12-23-105, Enacted 1988).

No person, firm, co-partnership, association, or combination thereof shall engage in the business of an electrical contractor without having first registered with the board. If either the owner or part owner of any person, firm, co-partnership, association, or combination thereof has been issued a master electrician's license, the board shall register such licensee as an electrical contractor, otherwise the person, firm, etc., shall employ at least one licensed master electrician as a full-time responsible party.

(C.R.S. 12-23-106, Enacted 2004).

Low-Voltage License:

Colorado law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Colorado electrician licensing provisions do not cover the installation, maintenance, repair, or alteration of security systems, lawn sprinkler systems, environmental controls or remote radio-controlled systems beyond the terminals of the controllers. The licensing provisions do not cover the installation, maintenance, repair, or alteration of electronic computer data processing equipment and systems beyond the terminals of the controllers. The licensing provisions do not cover the installation, maintenance, repair, or alteration of communications systems, radio and television receiving and transmitting equipment and stations, and antenna systems other than community antenna television systems beyond the terminals of the controllers.

(C.R.S. 12-23-111, Enacted 1997).

Alarm Installer License:

Colorado law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers.

Home Improvement License:

Colorado law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors. Contractors may not perform electrical work unless licensed and

registered pursuant to 12-23-106(5).
(Enacted 2004).

Connecticut

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Connecticut law defines electrical work as the installation, erection, maintenance, alteration or repair of any wire, cable, conduit, busway, raceway, support, insulator, conductor, appliance, apparatus, fixture or equipment that generates, transforms, transmits or uses electrical energy for light, heat, power or other purposes. A person may not engage in, practice, or offer to perform electrical work unless the person has obtained an appropriate license or has registered as an apprentice.

(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 20-334, Enacted 1965).

Low-Voltage License:

Connecticut law provides for several low-voltage licenses. An L-5 limited electrical contractor's license permits the holder to perform work limited to low-voltage, alarm or signal work, audio and sound systems. The installation or repair of any telecommunication work is not authorized with the exception of the interface wiring from an alarm system to an existing telephone connection for monitoring purposes. The voltage of the system is not to exceed 25 volts or five amperes where such work commences at an outlet receptacle or connection previously installed by a person holding the proper electrical license. An L-6 limited electrical journeyman's license permits the holder to perform work limited to low-voltage, alarm or signal work, audio and sound systems, and only while in the employ of a contractor licensed for such work. The installation or repair of any telecommunication work is not authorized with the exception of the interface wiring from an alarm system to an existing telephone connection for monitoring purposes. The voltage of the system is not to exceed 25 volts or five amperes where such work commences at an outlet receptacle or connection

previously installed by a person holding the proper electrical license.
(Regs., Conn. State Agencies § 20-332-2, Enacted 2007).

A C-5 limited electrical contractor's license permits the holder to perform only work limited to low-voltage systems, and telephone interconnect. The voltage of any system is not to exceed 48 volts or eight amperes where such work commences at an outlet receptacle or connection previously installed by a person holding the proper electrical license.

(Regs., Conn. State Agencies § 20-332-2, Enacted 2007).

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Connecticut law does not provide a low-voltage exemption.

Alarm Installer License:

Connecticut law authorizes a person to install, service, and repair residential security systems limited to 25 volts and five amperes in one to three-family residential dwellings, provided the person is in the employ of an electrical contractor holding an E-1 unlimited contractor license or an L-5 contractor license issued pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section and person has successfully completed an apprenticeship and training program established and approved by the Labor Department with the advice of the Connecticut State Apprenticeship Council. Any person authorized to work under this subsection shall not perform telecommunications electrical work with the exception of work involving interface wiring from a residential security system to an existing telephone connection for monitoring purposes. Any person who is authorized to work under this subsection shall, no later than 15 months after being issued said authorization, secure an L-6 limited electrical journeyman's license.
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 20-334a, Enacted 2003).

Home Improvement License:

Connecticut law defines home improvement as the repair, replacement, modernization, remodeling, alteration, conversion, improvement, rehabilitation or sandblasting of, or addition to, any land or building that is a private residence. The term does not include new home construction or the sale of appliances that are designed for and are easily removable from the premises without material alteration. A contractor or salesperson for a home improvement contract must obtain a certificate of registration.
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 20-420, Enacted 1999).

A person holding an electrical license issued pursuant to Connecticut law is not required to obtain a certificate of registration as a home improvement contractor, provided such person engages only in that work for which he is licensed.
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 20-428, Enacted 1991).

Delaware

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

A person may not engage in the practice of providing electrical services or hold himself/ herself out to the public in this state as being qualified to act as a licensed electrician unless such person has been duly licensed as an electrician.
(24 Del. C. § 1407, Enacted 1999).

Low-Voltage License:

Delaware law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Delaware law does not exempt low-voltage electricians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Delaware law requires vendors who sell and install security systems to be licensed.
(24 Del. C. @ 1201 et seq, Enacted 2007).

Home Improvement License:

Delaware law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

District of Columbia

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

A person may not practice, attempt to practice, or offer to practice an occupation or profession for which a license, certification, or registration is required under District of Columbia (D.C.) law. A license is required to be an electrician or an electrical contractor.
(D.C. Code § 47-2853.02, Enacted 1999).

Low-Voltage License:

D.C. law provides for licensure as a master electrician limited (low-voltage). An individual must have worked as an apprentice electrician for at least 8,000 hours over at least four years, and also an individual must be able to meet educational or experience requirements as determined by the Board.
(D.C. Code @47-2853.92, Enacted 1999).

Low-Voltage Exemption:

D.C. law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

D.C. law requires persons engaged in the business of selling, servicing, installing, repairing or maintaining alarm systems to be licensed.
(D.C. Code @ 7-2801 et seq, Enacted 1988).

Home Improvement License:

D.C. law defines a home improvement contractor as any person who enters, or offers to enter, into a home improvement contract with a homeowner, and a home improvement contract is an agreement for the performance of home improvement work in the District for a contract price of \$300 or more. This term shall also include

the second or any subsequent agreements entered into between the same contractor and the same homeowner within any twelve month period, if the total of the contract prices of all the agreements aggregate \$300 or more.
(CDCR 16-899, Enacted 2009).

D.C. law defines home improvement work as the addition to or alteration, conversion, improvement, modernization, remodeling, repair, or replacement of a residential property, or a structure adjacent to the residential property, including a driveway, fence, garage, porch, deck, or swimming pool. Work performed by licensed electricians, plumbers and gasfitters, or refrigeration and air conditioning mechanics are not considered home improvement work, so long as the work performed by them is limited to that of their licensed occupation.
(CDCR 16-899, Enacted 2009).

Florida

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Florida law defines an electrical contractor as a person, firm or corporation who conducts business in the electrical trade field and who has the experience, knowledge and skill to install, repair, alter, add to, or design, in compliance with law, electrical wiring, fixtures, appliances, apparatus, raceways, conduit, or any part thereof, which generates, transmits, transforms, or utilizes electrical energy in any form.
(Fla. Stat. § 489.505, Enacted 2006).

A person must be certified or registered prior to engaging in the business of contracting in the state. Registration is required at the local level and authorizes contracting only within the area the contractor is registered. Certification authorizes state-wide contracting.
(Fla. Stat. § 489.511 – certified contractor, Enacted 2008, 489.513 – registered contractor, Enacted 1991).

Low-Voltage License:

Florida law provides for a limited energy systems specialty certification at the state level that includes the installation, repair, fabrication, erection, alteration, addition to, or design of electrical wiring, fixtures, appliances, thermostats, apparatus, raceways, conduit, and fiber optics (transmission of light over stranded glass) or any part thereof not to exceed 77 volts, when those items are for the purpose of transmitting data, proprietary video (satellite systems which are not part of a community antenna television, cable television, or radio distribution system), radio frequency, central vacuum, or electric locks, data distribution networks, home theater systems, surround sound systems, public address systems or telephone systems.
(F.A.C. 61 G6-7.001).

Low-Voltage Exemption:

A person does not need a contractor's license to perform any work of a casual, minor, or inconsequential nature in which the aggregate contract price for labor, materials, and all other items is less than \$1,000, but this exemption does not apply if the work is part of a larger operation or is performed under a contract for less than \$1,000 that was designed for the purpose of evading licensing requirements.
(Fla. Stat. § 489.103, Enacted 2006).

A person does not need a license for the installation of, repair of, alteration of, addition to, or design of electrical wiring, fixtures, appliances, thermostats, apparatus, raceways and conduits when those items are for the purpose of transmitting data, voice communications, or commands as part of: (1) a cable television, community antenna television, or radio distribution system, or (2) a system of telecommunications, including computers, telephone customer premises equipment, or premises wiring. The scope of this exemption is limited to electrical circuits and equipment governed by the applicable provisions of

the National Electrical Code® (Articles 725 (Class 2 and 3 circuits only), 770, 800, 810, and 820).
(Fla. Stat. § 489.503, Enacted 1999).

Alarm Installer License:

Certification as an alarm system contractor authorizes the installation, repair, fabrication, erection, alteration, addition, or design of electrical wiring, fixtures, appliances, thermostats, apparatus, raceways, and conduit, or any part thereof not to exceed 98 volts (RMS), when those items are for the purpose of transmitting data or proprietary video (satellite systems that are not part of a community antenna television or radio distribution system) or providing central vacuum capability or electric locks.
(Fla. Stat. § 489.505, Enacted 2006).

Home Improvement License:

Florida law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Georgia

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

A person may not engage in the electrical contracting business as an electrical contractor unless the person has a valid license and a certificate of competency from the state.
(O.C.G.A. § 43-14-8, Enacted 2003).

In addition, no person, whether an individual or a business organization, shall have the right to engage in the business of residential contracting or general contracting without a current, valid residential contractor license, or general contractor license.
(O.C.G.A. § 43-41-17, Enacted 2007).

Low-Voltage License:

A person may not engage in alarm system, general system, or telecommunication system low-voltage contracting unless the person has

obtained a valid license from the state.
(O.C.G.A. § 43-14-8.1, Enacted 1981).

Under Georgia law, low-voltage contracting means: (1) wiring systems of 50 volts or less and control circuits directly associated with the system; (2) wiring systems having a voltage in excess of 50 volts, provided the system consists solely of power limited circuits meeting the definition of Class 2 and Class 3 wiring systems as defined in the National Electrical Code®; and (3) line voltage wiring having a voltage not in excess of 300 volts to ground and installed from the load-side terminals of a suitable disconnecting means that has been installed for the specific purpose of supplying the low-voltage wiring system involved or installed from a suitable junction box.
(O.C.G.A. § 43-14-2, Enacted 2005).

A Class LV-A license authorizes work restricted to alarm and general system low-voltage contracting. A Class LV-T license authorizes work restricted to telecommunication and general system low-voltage contracting. A Class LV-G license authorizes work restricted to general system low-voltage contracting. A Class LV-U license authorizes unrestricted low-voltage contracting.
(Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 121-2-.04, Enacted 1996).

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Georgia law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Installation, maintenance, and servicing of alarm systems requires a Class LV-A or LV-U license as described above.

Home Improvement License:

No person, whether an individual or a business organization, shall have the right to engage in the business of residential contracting or general contracting without

a current, valid residential contractor license or general contractor license. **(O.C.G.A. § 43-41-17, Enacted 2004).**

Any person who holds a license issued under this chapter may engage in the business of residential or general contracting, but only as prescribed by the license, throughout the state and no municipality or county may require any such person licensed under this chapter to comply with any additional licensing requirements imposed by such municipality or county relative to the performance of construction work subject to the licensing requirements under this chapter. However, nothing in this chapter shall preclude the implementation and enforcement by any municipality or county of a local rule, regulation, ordinance, order, or other requirement in effect and operation as of July 1, 2004, that requires a person to obtain a locally issued license, registration, or certification in order to: (1) Engage in the construction of improvements to real property to the extent such activities are not encompassed by this chapter or by Chapter 14 of this title; or (2) Engage in residential or general contracting within such jurisdiction; provided, however, that: (A) The requirements and criteria for issuance of such local license, registration, or certification shall have been at least as strict and stringent, in the sole judgment of the board, as those for the issuance of a corresponding state-wide license issued under this chapter; (B) Such local license, registration, or certification shall only apply to activities performed within the geographical limits of such municipality or county; and (C) Such requirement shall not prevent or foreclose any contractor not holding such local license, registration, or certification but holding a valid and current state-wide license issued under this chapter or Chapter 14 of this title from the transaction of contracting business in such local jurisdiction within the scope of his or her state-wide license. **(O.C.G.A. § 43-41-17, Enacted 2004).**

Hawaii

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

A person may not act as a journey worker electrician, journey worker specialty electrician, supervising electrician, supervising specialty electrician, or maintenance electrician without a state license. **(HRS § 448E-9, Enacted 2006).**

Low-Voltage License:

Hawaii law delineates numerous specialty contractor licenses including a C-13 electrical contractor license, a C-15 electronic systems contractor license, and a C-15a fire and burglar alarm contractor license.

A C-13 electrical contractor license allows the licensee to install, erect, or connect any electrical wires, fixtures, appliances, apparatus, and raceways in connection with the installation of conduits and lines which transmit, transform, or utilize electrical energy less than 600 volts phase to phase. This classification also includes the work of the C-15 and C-15a licenses. **(H.A.R. @ 16-77).**

A C-15 electronic systems contractor license allows the licensee to install electronic equipment and electronic controls, including but not limited to, public address, intercommunication, master antenna, and music distribution systems, CATV systems, master and program clock systems, electronic teaching devices, and other systems including electric door opening devices and fire and burglar alarm systems, provided that this shall not include the installation of any conduits. **(H.A.R. @ 16-77).**

A C-15b telecommunications contractor license allows the licensee to install, maintain, and repair telephone, computer, and data systems; including the associated cabling, wiring, or fiber optics; provided that this shall not include the installation of any conduits, thereto. **(H.A.R. @ 16-77).**

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Hawaii law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

An alarm installer may be licensed as a C-13 electrical contractor, a C-15 electronic systems contractor, or a C-15a fire and burglar alarm contractor. A C-15a fire and burglar alarm contractor license allows the licensee to install, maintain, and repair central fire and burglar alarm systems, provided that this shall not include the installation of any conduits. **(H.A.R. @ 16-77).**

Home Improvement License:

Hawaii law defines home improvement contracting as undertaking or holding oneself out as being able to undertake directly or indirectly renovation, remodeling, repairing, or otherwise improving a residential property for compensation. A license is required to engage in such activity. **(H.A.R. @ 16-77).**

Idaho

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Idaho law stipulates that it is unlawful for any person, partnership, company, firm, association or corporation, to act, or attempt to act, as an electrical contractor, specialty electrical contractor, journeyman electrician, master electrician or specialty electrician until such person, partnership, company, firm, association or corporation, shall have received an applicable license. **(Idaho Code § 54-1002, Enacted 1986).**

Low-Voltage License:

Any person who installs, maintains, replaces, or repairs electrical wiring and equipment for limited energy systems in facilities other than one or two-family residential dwellings shall be required to have a valid limited energy electrical license and must be employed by a licensed limited energy specialty electrical

contractor or electrical contractor. **(IDAPA 07.01.04.014, Enacted 1999).**

Limited energy systems are defined as fire and security alarm systems, Class 2 and Class 3 signaling circuits, key card operators, nurse call systems, motor and electrical apparatus controls, and other limited energy applications covered by the National Electrical Code®. **(IDAPA 07.01.04.014, Enacted 1999).**

Low-Voltage Exemption:

No license of any type is required for, the installation of landscape sprinkler controls or communication circuits, wires and apparatus that include telephone systems, telegraph facilities, outside wiring for fire and security alarm systems which are used for communication purposes, and central station systems of a similar nature, PBX systems, audio-visual and sound systems, public address and intercom systems, data communication systems, radio and television systems, antenna systems and other similar systems. **(IDAPA 07.01.04.014, Enacted 1999).**

Alarm Installer License:

Idaho law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers. However, alarm systems installers are required to have a low-voltage license. **(IDAPA 07.01.04.014, Enacted 1999).**

Home Improvement License:

Idaho law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Illinois

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Illinois law stipulates that the corporate authorities of each municipality may require the registration of electrical contractors.

As an example, Chicago municipal law states that it is unlawful for any person in any way to cut, disturb, alter or change any electrical wiring or to permit such electrical wiring to be cut, disturbed, altered or changed, unless done in conformity with the electrical regulations of the Chicago Municipal Code. **(Chicago Municipal Code @ 13-12-050).**

Low-Voltage License:

Illinois law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

As an example, Chicago Municipal Code requires the licensing of low-voltage electronic systems technicians engaged in electrical work associated with the installation or maintenance of VDV (voice, data, video) systems and equipment.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Illinois law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Illinois law contains separate provisions requiring licensure of alarm system installers. **(225 ILCS 447/25-5, Enacted 2003).**

As an example, Chicago recognizes state licensed security contractors or agency license when obtaining permits related to security work only. Security work includes alarms, CCTV and access control systems.

Home Improvement License:

Illinois law contains several provisions regulating the business of home repair and remodeling. **(815 ILCS 513 et seq., Enacted 2000)**

Indiana

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

The provisions of Indiana state law concerning county regulation and

licensing of electrical contractors in counties having populations of 300,000 or more, was repealed in 1981. Currently, electricians and electrical contractors are not regulated at the state level.

Low-Voltage License:

Indiana law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Indiana law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Indiana law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers.

Home Improvement License:

Indiana law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Iowa

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Iowa law stipulates that no person shall, for another, plan, lay out, or supervise the installation of wiring, apparatus, or equipment for electrical light, heat, power, and other purposes unless the person is licensed as an electrical contractor, a Class A master electrician, or a Class B master electrician. **(Iowa Code § 103.8, Enacted 2007).**

An electrical contractor is a person affiliated with an electrical contracting firm or business who is, or who employs a person who is, licensed by the board as either a Class A or Class B master electrician and who is also registered with the state of Iowa as a contractor. **(Iowa Code § 103.1, Enacted 2007).**

A Class A master electrician is a person having the necessary qualifications, training, experience, and technical knowledge to properly plan, lay out, and

supervise the installations of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment for light, heat, power, and other purposes; A Class B master electrician is authorized to perform the same functions as a Class A master electrician, but is restricted from planning, laying out, or supervising the installation of electrical wiring apparatus or equipment in a political subdivision which establishes licensing standards which preclude such work by Class B master electricians in the political subdivision. **(Iowa Code § 103.1, Enacted 2007 and 103.10, Enacted 2007).**

A Class A journeyman electrician must have the necessary qualifications, training, experience, and technical knowledge to wire for or install electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment to supervise apprentice electricians; a Class B journeyman electricians is authorized to perform the same functions as a Class A journeyman electrician, but is restricted from wiring for or installing electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment in a political subdivision which establishes licensing standards which preclude such work by Class B journeyman electricians in the political subdivision. **(Iowa Code § 103.1, Enacted 2007 and 103.12, Enacted 2007).**

Iowa law stipulates that a special electrician is a person licensed by the board to wire or install special classes of electrical wiring, apparatus equipment, or installations which shall include irrigation system wiring, disconnecting and reconnecting of existing air conditioning and refrigeration, and sign installation. Iowa law requires special electrician licenses to engage in a limited class or classes of electrical work. **(Iowa Code § 103.1 and 103.13, Enacted 2007).**

Iowa law authorizes residential electricians and residential master electricians to engage in the wiring for or installation of electrical wiring, apparatus, and

equipment in a residence consisting of no more than four living units within the same building. A person who holds a special electrician license authorizing residential electrical installation is eligible for conversion of that license to either a residential electrician license or residential master electrician license. A person licensed by the board as a Class A journeyman electrician or a Class B journeyman electrician, or as a Class A master electrician or a Class B master electrician, shall not be required to hold a residential electrician or residential master electrician license to perform any type of residential installation. **(Iowa Code § 103.1 and 102.12A, Enacted 2009).**

Low-Voltage License:

Iowa law does not provide for specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Iowa law exempts from obtaining an electrician's license a person performing alarm system installations pursuant to section 103.14 or a person who is engaged in the design, installation, erection, repair, maintenance, or alteration of Class 2 or Class 3 remote control, signaling, or power-limited circuits, optical fiber cables or other cabling, or communications circuits, including raceways, as defined in the National Electrical Code® for voice, video, audio, and data signals in commercial or residential premises. **(Iowa Code § 103.22, Enacted 2008).**

Alarm Installer License:

Iowa requires alarm system installers to be certified. **(Iowa Code Chapter 100C).** Iowa law authorizes an alarm system installer to plan, lay out or install electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment for components of alarm systems that operate at 70 volt/amps or less. **(Iowa Code § 100C.2 and 103.14, Enacted 2007).**

Home Improvement License:

Iowa law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Kansas

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Kansas law stipulates that a city or county may require the licensure of electricians practicing within their jurisdiction. **(K.S.A. § 12-1526, Enacted 1986).**

Low-Voltage License:

Kansas law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Kansas law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Kansas law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers.

Home Improvement License:

Kansas law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Kentucky

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Prior to July 15, 2004, the regulation of electrical contractors and electricians took place at the local level. Kentucky law now requires an electrical contractor, electrician, or master electrician to be licensed by the state. **(KRS § 227.490, Repealed 2004).**

Low-Voltage License:

Kentucky law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Kentucky law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Kentucky law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers.

Home Improvement License:

Kentucky law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Louisiana

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Electrical work in residential homes is under the jurisdiction of local municipalities. Electricians must comply with all applicable requirements imposed by local licensing authorities prior to commencing work.

Licensure for non-residential contractor work is required and licenses are issued under numerous classifications, including Class V electrical work and its sub-classifications. **(La. R.S. § 37:2156.2, Enacted 1992).**

Low-Voltage License:

Louisiana law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Louisiana law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Louisiana law states that no person or firm shall engage in life safety and property protection contracting without holding a current and valid license issued by the fire marshal. Life safety and property protection contracting is divided into three main categories of fire sprinkler, fire protection, and security. **(La. R.S. § 40:1664.4).**

Louisiana law requires licenses for closed circuit television alarm specialists and authorizes the individual licensed to certify, inspect, install, integrate, sell, and service closed circuit television alarm systems. However, a firm or person licensed to perform electrical work by the State Licensing Board for Contractors pursuant to R.S. 37:2156.1 and 2156.2 which installs wire, conduit, or other wire raceways, its associated boxes or fittings, or installs fire alarm initiating and notification devices or intrusion alarm systems or closed circuit television systems or special locking systems in either commercial or residential property. This exception from licensure shall also apply to the employees of a firm or person exempted by this subpart, but only as to work performed by them on behalf of the exempted employer.

(La. R.S. 40:1664.3, Enacted 2006 and La. R.S. 40:1664.5, Enacted 2006).

Home Improvement License:

Louisiana law provides for the registration and regulation of home improvement contractors. The law specifically exempts electricians from the home improvement contractor licensing requirement. **(La. R.S. § 37:2175.5, Enacted 2003).**

Maine

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Maine law stipulates that no electrical installations may be made unless by an electrician or other person licensed by the Electrician's Examining Board. **(32 M.R.S.A. § 1201).**

Low-Voltage License:

Maine law provides for numerous limited electrician licenses including a limited electrician, low-energy license. A limited electrician in low-energy, including fire alarms, must have 270 hours of electrical education as approved by the Electricians' Examining Board or from an accredited institution and 4,000 hours of experience.

Any person having a limited license in fire alarms or experience in the installation of low-energy electronics prior to the effective date of this section, qualifies to be licensed as a limited electrician in low-energy. **(32 M.R.S.A. § 1202, Enacted 2007).**

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Low-energy installers, classified as someone who installs telephone, telegraph, cable and closed-circuit television, data communication and sound equipment, are not required to have a license. **(32 M.R.S.A. § 1102-A).**

Alarm Installer License:

The installation of fire alarms is covered under a limited electrician, low-energy license.

Home Improvement License:

Maine law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Maryland

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

An electrician must be licensed by a municipality, county, or by the state. A municipality may impose its own regulations, may adopt the regulations promulgated by the county in which the municipality lies, or may require a state license. A county may impose its own regulations or require a state license. If a local jurisdiction does not require a local license, a state license authorizes the licensee to provide electrical services as a master electrician or be the representative of another person who engages in the business of providing electrical services. **(Md. Bus. Occ. & Prof. Code § 6-301, Enacted 1989).**

Additionally, a person must have a construction license whenever the person does construction business in the state. Construction business is defined as agreeing to: (3) do work on or in a building or other

structure that requires the use of a building material, including: (xiv) electric wiring. **(Md. Bus. Reg. Code § 17-603, Enacted 1992).**

Low-Voltage License:

Maryland law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians. However, low-voltage licenses may be required by a municipality or a county. Reciprocity may be granted by a county if the individual is already licensed in another county.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Maryland law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

A person may not engage, or solicit to engage, in the business of providing security systems services in the state unless the person obtains a license. **(Md. Bus. Occ. & Prof. Code § 18-301, Enacted 2001).**

The licensing requirements for security systems technicians do not apply to a master electrician who currently is licensed in that occupation under state or local law, and is acting only within the scope of that occupation. However, a master electrician may not personally provide security systems services unless the master electrician is registered as a security systems technician. **(Md. Bus. Occ. & Prof. Code § 18-102, Enacted 1997).**

Home Improvement License:

A master electrician who is currently licensed under state or local law and is acting only within the scope of that occupation is exempt from the licensure requirements applicable to home improvement contractors. **(Md. Bus. Occ. & Prof. Code § 8-301).**

Massachusetts

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

No person, firm or corporation may engage in the business of installing wires, conduits, apparatus, devices, fixtures, or other appliances for carrying or using electricity for light, heat, power, fire warning or security system purposes, unless such person, firm or corporation is licensed by the State Examiners of Electricians. **(MGL ch. 141, s. 1A, Enacted 1987).**

Low-Voltage License:

Massachusetts law defines a system as a fire warning, security or other inherently power limited system, wire, conduit or device which conducts or consumes electricity and is electrically or electronically activated. **(MGL ch. 141, s. 1, Enacted 1987).**

A person may be licensed as a systems contractor or systems technician. A systems contractor is a person, firm or corporation having a regular place of business who, by the employment of systems technicians or apprentices, performs the work of installing, repairing or maintaining wires, conduits, apparatus, devices, fixtures or other appliances used for systems.

A systems technician is a person qualified to do the work of installing, repairing or maintaining wires, conduits, apparatus, devices, fixtures or other appliances used for systems. **(MGL ch. 141, s. 1, Enacted 1987).**

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Massachusetts law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

No person, firm or corporation may engage in the business of installing, repairing or maintaining security systems unless licensed for such purpose. An

applicant for licensure must provide proof of qualification for electrical licensure. **(MGL ch. 147, s. 57, Enacted 1987).**

Home Improvement License:

Electricians acting exclusively within the scope of the profession for which they are licensed do not need to be registered as a home improvement contractor. **(MGL ch. 142A, s. 14, Enacted 1991).**

Michigan

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

A person, firm, or corporation shall not install any electric wiring, devices, appliances, fire alarm systems or wiring, or appurtenances for the generation, distribution, and utilization of electrical energy, within or on any building, structures, or properties, without being licensed. **(MCL § 338.885, Enacted 1992).**

Low-Voltage License:

Michigan law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

A license is not required for the installation, maintenance or servicing of listed residential and commercial lawn irrigation equipment or landscape lighting systems and equipment, except any permanent wired connections exceeding 30 volts. **(MCL § 338.887, Enacted 1992).**

Alarm Installer License:

A person or corporation may not engage in business as a security alarm system contractor unless licensed. **(MCL § 338.1053, Enacted 2002).**

A security alarm system may not be installed or operated in the state of Michigan unless it is either installed by a licensed security alarm system contractor or is installed by the owner or occupant of

a residence in his or her residence. **(MCL § 338.1083, Enacted 2001).**

Home Improvement License:

Michigan law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Minnesota

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

In order to install, alter, repair, plan, lay out or supervise the installation, alteration or repair electrical wiring, apparatus, or equipment for light, heat, power, or other purposes, a person must be licensed. A person may be licensed as a master electrician, journeyman electrician, installer, power limited technician, or a special electrician. **(Minn. Stat. § 326B.33, 1986).**

Unlicensed individuals performing electrical work for a contractor or employer shall register with the department in the manner prescribed by the commissioner. An unlicensed individual is an individual who has not been licensed by the department to perform specific electrical work. An unlicensed individual shall not perform electrical work required to be performed by a licensed individual unless the individual has first registered with the department as an unlicensed individual. Thereafter, an unlicensed individual shall not perform electrical work required to be performed by a licensed individual unless the work is performed under the direct supervision of an individual actually licensed to perform such work. The licensed individual and unlicensed individual must be employed by the same employer. Licensed individuals shall not permit unlicensed individuals to perform electrical work except under the direct supervision of an individual actually licensed to perform such work. Unlicensed individuals shall not supervise the performance of electrical work or make assignments of electrical

work to unlicensed individuals. Except for technology circuit or system work, licensed individuals shall supervise no more than two unlicensed individuals. For technology circuit or system work, licensed individuals shall supervise no more than three unlicensed individuals. **(Minn. Stat. § 326B.33, Enacted 1991).**

Low-Voltage License:

Minnesota law defines a power limited technician as a person having the necessary qualifications, training, experience, and technical knowledge to install, alter, repair, plan, lay out, and supervise the installing, altering, and repairing of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment for technology circuits or systems. Minnesota law stipulates that a person may not engage in such work unless the person is licensed as a power limited technician and working for a licensed contractor, or the person is licensed as a power limited technician and is also a licensed contractor.

(Minn. Stat. § 326.242, Enacted 2001).

Technology systems contractors must either be licensed as a power limited technician or employ a person licensed as a power limited technician.

Minnesota law defines technology circuits and systems as Class 2 or Class 3 circuits or systems for, but not limited to, remote control, signaling, control, alarm, and audio signal, including associated components as covered by the National Electrical Code®, Articles 640, 645, 725, 760, 770, and 780. **(Minn. Stat. § 326.242, Enacted 2001).**

A person may also be licensed as a special electrician, entitling the licensee to perform special classes of electrical work as designated by the Board of Electricity. **(Minn. Stat. § 326.242, Enacted 2001).**

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Employees of a licensed contractor, when under the supervision of a master electrician or power limited technician, are not required to hold a license for the planning, laying out, installing, altering,

and repairing of technology circuits or systems. This exemption does not apply to employees that are: (1) installing, in other than a residential dwelling, Class 2 or Class 3 remote control circuits that control circuits or systems other than Class 2 or Class 3, except circuits that interconnect these systems through communication, alarm, and security systems; (2) installing Class 2 or Class 3 circuits in electrical cabinets, enclosures, or devices containing physically unprotected circuits other than Class 2 or Class 3; or (3) installing technology circuits and systems in hazardous classified locations as covered by Chapter 5 of the National Electrical Code®. Individuals must still be registered as an unlicensed individual or hold an applicable license for the licensed work being performed. **(Minn. Stat. § 326.242, Enacted 2001).**

Alarm Installer License:

Licensed Class A Electrical Contractors and Technology System Contractors are authorized to install, repair and maintain technology circuits and systems, including alarm systems.

Home Improvement License:

The provisions of Minnesota law relating to residential re-modelers do not require or exempt the licensure of electricians.

(Minn. Stat. @ 326B.802 et seq, Enacted 1991).

The provisions of Minnesota law relating to residential contractors requires that all electrical work be performed per the licensing requirements of the Minnesota Electrical Act. **(Minn. Stat. 326B.33).**

Mississippi

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Licensure of electricians and electrical contractors occurs at the local level only.

(Miss. Code Ann. @ 27-17-457, Enacted 2001).

Low-Voltage License:

Mississippi law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Mississippi law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Mississippi law provides that the State Fire Marshal is authorized to issue alarm system technician (Class B license), alarm system installer (Class C license), and alarm apprentice (Class T) licenses. An alarm system technician and alarm system installers are authorized to design, plan, specify, lay out, sell, pre-wire, install, maintain, repair, test, inspect or service an electronic protective system while in the employ of an alarm contracting company.

An alarm apprentice is authorized to perform the same duties as an alarm system technician or installer as long as the alarm apprentice is under the supervision of an alarm system technician or installer in the same employ of an alarm contracting company. Class T alarm apprentice licenses are only valid for 12 months and cannot be renewed.

(Miss. Code Ann § 73-69-11, Enacted 2006).

Home Improvement License:

Any person who performs residential construction or residential improvements must be licensed by the state on an annual basis.

(Miss. Code Ann. § 73-59-1 et seq., Enacted 1993).

Missouri

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Licensure of electricians and electrical contractors occurs at the local level only.

(§ 64.170 R.S.Mo.; § 77.505 R.S.Mo., Enacted 1963).

Low-Voltage License:

Missouri law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Missouri law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Missouri law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers.

Home Improvement License:

Missouri law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Montana

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Montana law states that a person may not engage in or work at the business, trade, or calling of electrical contractor, residential electrician, journeyman electrician or master electrician in this state until the person has received from the Department of Labor and Industry a license or permit to work as an electrical contractor, residential electrician, journeyman electrician, or master electrician.

(Mont. Code Anno., §37-68-301, Enacted 1979).

Low-Voltage License:

Montana law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Montana law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

A licensed electrician may install new security alarm systems under the direction of a licensed security alarm installer, work

performed by an electrician is subject to inspection and approval by a licensed security alarm installer. **(Mont. Code Anno., §37-60-409, Enacted 2007).**

Home Improvement License:
Montana law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Nebraska

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:
Nebraska law stipulates that no person shall plan, lay out or supervise the installation of wiring, apparatus, or equipment for electrical light, heat, power, and other purposes unless he or she is licensed by the State Electrical Board as a Class B electrical contractor, an electrical contractor, a Class A master electrician, or a Class B master electrician. **(R.R.S. Neb. § 81-2106, Enacted 1993).**

Low-Voltage License:
Under Nebraska law, a Class B electrical contractor license and a Class B master electrician license are valid only in regard to systems of not over 400 amperes in capacity in structures used and maintained as residential dwellings, but not larger than four-family dwellings located in any municipality which has a population of less than 100,000 inhabitants. **(R.R.S. Neb. § 81-2107, Enacted 1993).**

Under Nebraska law, a Class B journeyman electrician license is valid only for electrical systems of not over 400 amperes in capacity in structures used and maintained as residential dwellings, but not larger than four-family dwellings located in any municipality which has a population of less than 100,000 inhabitants. **(R.R.S. Neb. § 81-2109, Enacted 1993).**

The Nebraska State Electrical Board provides for issuance of special electrician licenses that empower the holder to engage in the named class of work, such

as fire alarms, or security systems. **(Code of Nebraska Rules Title 100 Chapter 9).**

Low-Voltage Exemption:
Nebraska law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:
The installation and maintenance of security alarms is covered under the special electrician license issued for such work. Special Electrician licenses issued by the Board prior to September 9, 1993, authorize the license holder to perform the following limited classes of electrical work: Fire Alarm Systems, Security Systems, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Systems, Irrigation Systems, and to extending the electrical circuit from a junction point located outside of buildings, to on-premises type electrical signs outside of buildings only. The special electrician licenses limited to fire alarm or security systems do not qualify the license holder to install the branch circuit supply conductors to the system. **(Title 100 NAC Chapters 008, 018, Adopted 12/22/2010).**

Home Improvement License:
Nebraska law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Nevada

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:
Under Nevada law, a specialty contractor's license is designated as Classification C and a specialty electrical contractor's license is designated as sub-classification C-2. **(NAC 624.200, Enacted 2004).**

A person with a C-2a license may perform the installation, alteration and repair of electrical wires, fixtures, appliances and apparatuses, and the performance of any related wiring on existing structures. **(NAC 624.200, Enacted 2004).**

Low-Voltage License:
Under Nevada law, a low-voltage systems contractor's license is designated as a sub-classification C-2d license and permits the holder to perform the installation, alteration and repair of systems that use fiber optics or do not exceed 91 volts, including telephone systems, sound systems, cable television systems, closed circuit video systems, satellite dish antennas, instrumentation and temperature controls, computer networking systems and landscape lighting.

Nevada law also provides for a residential wiring license, classified as a C-2f, which permits the holder to perform the installation, alteration and repair of electrical wires, fixtures, appliances and apparatuses whose electrical current does not exceed 600 volts on new or existing structures which do not exceed more than three stories above the ground.

Low-Voltage Exemption:
Nevada law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:
Under Nevada law, a person who performs the installation, alteration, and repair of electrical sensors and alarms used to detect heat and smoke, including all appurtenances and related wiring is required to have a C-2c license. **(NAC 624.200, Enacted 2004).**

Home Improvement License:
Nevada law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

New Hampshire

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:
New Hampshire law stipulates that no electrical installation may be made for compensation, unless made by an

electrician or other person licensed by the Electricians' Board. **(RSA 319-C:1, Enacted 1975).**

Low-Voltage License:
New Hampshire law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:
New Hampshire law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:
New Hampshire law requires all persons licensed by the board to be qualified and may elect to be certified as electrical fire alarm installers. **(RSA 153:5-a, Enacted 2009).**

Home Improvement License:
New Hampshire law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

New Jersey

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:
New Jersey law stipulates that no person shall advertise, enter into, engage in or work in business as an electrical contractor unless such person has secured a business permit and has obtained a license from the Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors. **(N.J. Stat. § 45:5A-9, Enacted 1962).**

Low-Voltage License:
New Jersey law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:
Under New Jersey law, a business permit is not required for any work with a potential of less than 10 volts. **(N.J. Stat. § 45:5A-18, Enacted 1985).**

New Jersey law defines telecommunications wiring as wiring for voice and/or data transmission at voltage(s) compatible with the system being installed and connected to an FCC recognized communication network at the point of connection provided by the public utility providing communication services to the customer. Telecommunications wiring includes the interconnection of data wiring between computers and/or terminals. The State Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors may grant an exemption from the license and business permit requirements to a business engaged in telecommunications wiring. **(N.J.A.C. @ 13:31-4.1, Enacted 1993).**

Alarm Installer License:

Under New Jersey law, electrical contractors regulated by the Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors and persons in their employ while performing the duties of their employment are exempt from the requirement of obtaining a license to engage in the alarm business. **(N.J. Stat. § 45:5A-29, Enacted 1997).**

Home Improvement License:

New Jersey law states that a person may not engage in business as a home repair contractor without first obtaining a license. New Jersey law defines home improvement as the remodeling, altering, renovating, repairing, restoring, modernizing, moving, demolishing, or otherwise improving or modifying the whole or part of a residential property, and stipulates that no person may engage in the business of making or selling home improvements unless registered as a home improvement contractor. **(N.J.A.C. @ 3:19-1.2, Enacted 1997; N.J. Stat. § 56:8-137, 138, Enacted 2004).**

New Jersey law stipulates that a person licensed as an electrical contractor need not also be registered as a home improvement contractor when performing work within the scope of the person's license. **(N.J. Stat. § 56:8-140, Enacted 2004).**

New Mexico

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

New Mexico law stipulates that contracting includes altering, repairing or installing any electrical work or transmission line. A person may not act as a contractor or submit a bid on contracting work without a license issued by the construction industries division classified to cover the type of work to be undertaken. **(N.M. Stat. Ann. § 60-13-12, Enacted 1989).**

Various types of licenses are issued including an EE-98 residential and commercial electrical contractor's license. An EE-98 contractor is authorized to bid and contract for all electrical work, including premises, wiring underground distribution trenching, duct work, cables and terminations 600 volts and under. **(14.5.6.12 NMAC).**

Low-Voltage License:

New Mexico law provides for an ES-3 low-voltage special systems license (under 50 volts). A contractor under this classification is authorized to bid and contract for public address or other sound, voice communication systems normally involving low energy signal circuits. Also, electrical burglar and fire alarm systems, computer data systems, and cable TV systems normally involving coaxial cable for the purpose of transmitting R.F. signals and other intelligence by wire and cable. This classification also includes other low-voltage specialty systems such as, but not limited to, door and gate operated control circuits, and temperature control circuits. **(14.6.6.10 NMAC).**

Low-Voltage Exemption:

New Mexico law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

New Mexico law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm

installers. However, as stated above, an ES-3 license is required to work on alarm systems. **(14.6.6.10 NMAC).**

Home Improvement License:

Under New Mexico law, a GB-2 residential building contractor requirement authorizes the holder to perform residential repairs and remodeling. However, a GB-2 license does not authorize the licensee to perform electrical work. **(14.6.6.9 NMAC).**

New York

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

New York law stipulates that every city in the state is empowered to enact ordinances to examine, license, and regulate master and special electricians and to establish a local board for administering examinations and conducting hearings. **(NY CLS Gen. City § 20).**

Low-Voltage License:

New York law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

New York law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

New York law requires the licensure of persons engaged in the business of installing, servicing or maintaining fire or security alarms. **(NY CLS Gen. Bus § 69-m, Enacted 1991).**

A person who is licensed by any municipality as a master electrician and who engages in the business of installing, servicing or maintaining security or fire alarm systems within such municipality is waived from the alarm installer licensure requirement. **(NY CLS Gen. Bus § 69-pp, Enacted 1993).**

Home Improvement License:

New York law contains several provisions regulating home improvement contractors. **(NY CLS Gen. Bus § 770 et seq., Enacted 1987).**

New York law does not stipulate whether a home repair contractor must also be licensed as an electrical contractor, or whether such license is not required.

North Carolina

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

North Carolina law states that no person, partnership, firm, or corporation shall engage, or offer to engage, in the business of electrical contracting within the State of North Carolina without having received a license in the applicable classification from the State Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors. **(N.C. Gen. Stat. § 87-43, Enacted 1969).**

License classifications include a limited license and a specialty restricted low-voltage (SP-LV) license.

Low-Voltage License:

A limited license permits a licensee to engage in a single electrical contracting project of a value not in excess of \$100,000 and on which the equipment or installation in the contract is rated at not more than 600 volts. **(N.C. Gen. Stat. § 87-43.3, Enacted 2007).**

An SP-LV license permits a licensee to install, maintain, or repair only low-voltage wiring and directly related wiring. Wiring is directly related if it: (1) originates at the load-side terminals of a disconnecting means or junction box that has been installed, complete with line-side connections, by others for the specific purpose of supplying the low-voltage wiring system involved and is permanently and legibly marked to identify the low-voltage wiring system supplied; and (2) is not installed in a location considered as hazardous under the National Electrical Code®. **(21 N.C.A.C. 18B.0804, Enacted 1988).**

Low-Voltage Exemption:

The installation, maintenance, or repair of certain low-voltage wiring systems may be performed by those not licensed by the board if all of the following conditions are met: (1) the system is not required by the North Carolina State Building Code; (2) the low-voltage control circuit and power supply is a Class 2 or Class 3 system as defined in the National Electrical Code®; (3) the system operates at a voltage not in excess of 50 volts or meets the provisions for sound-recording and similar equipment in the National Electrical Code®; (4) no part of the system is installed in an area considered as hazardous under the National Electrical Code®; (5) the system is current limited or protected by a circuit breaker, fuse, or other current limiting device; and (6) a failure in the system would not, in the opinion of the electrical inspector having jurisdiction, create a shock or fire hazard to persons or property. **(21 N.C.A.C. 18B.0805, Enacted 1988).**

Alarm Installer License:

North Carolina law requires licensure of entities engaged in the alarm system business. **(N.C. Gen. Stat. @ 74D et seq., Enacted 1983).**

North Carolina law further stipulates that entities engaged in the alarm system business must at all times maintain a licensee or registered employee who is licensed as an SP-LV, limited, intermediate, or unlimited electrical contractor. **(12 N.C.A.C. 11.0210, Enacted 1995).**

Home Improvement License:

North Carolina law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

North Dakota

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

North Dakota law mandates that any person that undertakes to install, alter or repair wiring or apparatus for light, heat

or power must be licensed by the State Electrical Board.

(N.D. Cent. Code, @ 43-09-09, Enacted 1957).

Low-Voltage License:

North Dakota law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

North Dakota law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

North Dakota law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers.

Home Improvement License:

North Dakota law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Ohio

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Ohio law states that no person shall act as or claim to be an electrical contractor unless that person holds or has been assigned a license. **(ORC Ann. 4740.13, Enacted 2000).**

Low-Voltage License:

Ohio law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians. However, Ohio law stipulates that any municipal corporation may provide for the licensing of specialty contractors who are not required to hold a valid license under chapter 4740. **(ORC Ann. 715.27, Enacted 2000).**

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Ohio law provides for separate licensure for plumbing and hydronics contractors, heating, ventilating, and air conditioning contractors, refrigeration contractors and electrical contractors. Ohio law states that

a contractor licensed under any of the above categories may install, service or maintain control wiring for equipment and devices related to each specific license on the condition that the control wiring is less than 25 volts.

(ORC Ann. 4740.13, Enacted 2000).

Ohio law states that a person is not an electrical contractor subject to licensure for work that is limited to the construction, improvement, renovation, repair, testing, or maintenance of fire alarm, burglar alarm, cabling, tele-data sound, communication, and landscape lighting and irrigation systems, provided that any such system uses less than 50 volts. **(ORC Ann. 4740.13, Enacted 2000).**

Alarm Installer License:

Ohio law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers. However, Ohio law does state that a person is not an electrical contractor subject to licensure for work that is limited to the construction, improvement, renovation, repair, testing, or maintenance of fire alarm, or burglar alarm systems provided that any such system uses less than 50 volts. **(ORC Ann. 4740.13, Enacted 2000).**

Home Improvement License:

Ohio law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Oklahoma

Oklahoma law stipulates that it is a misdemeanor for any person to act as or engage in the business of an electrical contractor or journeyman electrician without first being licensed as such. **(59 Okl. St. § 1690, Enacted 1982).**

Low-Voltage License:

Oklahoma law does not require the licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Oklahoma law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Oklahoma law provides for specific licensure of persons who sell, install, alter or repair alarm systems. **(59 Okl. St. @ 1800.1, Enacted 2006).**

Persons holding an electrician or electrical contractor's license are exempted from the provisions of Oklahoma law relating to the alarm industry.

(59 Okl. St. @ 1800.3, Enacted 2006).

Home Improvement License:

Oklahoma law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Oregon

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Oregon law stipulates that a person may not make electrical installations or engage in the business of making electrical installations without an electrician's license or electrical contractor's license. **(ORS § 479.620).**

Low-Voltage License:

Oregon law provides for licensure as a Class A limited energy technician or a Class B limited energy technician. The former permits a person to install, alter and repair all limited energy systems. The latter permits a person to install, alter and repair all limited energy systems that do not include protective signaling. Furthermore, Oregon law defines "limited energy electrical activity" as the installation, alteration, maintenance, replacement or repair of electrical wiring and electrical products that do not exceed 100 volt-amperes in Class 2 and Class 3 installations, or that do not exceed 300 volt-amperes for landscape low-voltage lighting systems. **(ORS § 479.905, Enacted 1991).**

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Oregon law states that a license is not required to install limited-energy systems not exceeding 100 volt-amperes in Class 2 and Class 3 systems installed in one-and two-family dwellings, limited to single station smoke or ionization detectors installed in buildings three stories or less in height; closed circuit television systems installed in buildings three stories or less in height; master antenna television (“MATV”) systems installed in buildings three stories or less in height; or intercom and audio systems.

(Or. Admin. R. 918-282-0110, Enacted 2006).

Oregon law further states that electrical licensing requirements do not apply to garage door openers, vacuum systems, audio and stereo systems, landscape sprinkler controls, landscape lighting, doorbells, and HVAC activity on Class 2 and 3 systems in one- and two-family dwellings. **(ORS § 479.940, Enacted 2001).**

Alarm Installer License:

Oregon law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers. However, a Class A Limited Energy Technician is permitted to install protective signaling devices which include fire alarms, nurse call alarms, burglar alarms, security and voice evacuation systems and other systems that are part of a fire or life safety system.

(ORS §479.905, Enacted 2001).

Oregon law provides an exemption allowing general supervising electrician, general journeyman electrician, and class “A” limited energy technician licensees to design, plan, and lay out the electrical portions of a fire protection system if employed by a licensed electrical contractor and acting as the contractor’s signing supervisor. The rule allows the employing contractor to provide another contractor with system.

(Or. Admin. R. 918-261-0015, Enacted 2008).

Home Improvement License:

Oregon law requires a person or joint venture that undertakes, offers to undertake or submits a bid to do work as a contractor to have a current license issued by the Construction Contractors Board and possess an appropriate endorsement as provided in this section, except as provided in ORS 701.010.

(ORS §701.021, Enacted 2007).

Pennsylvania

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

All licensing of electrical contractors and electricians is handled at the municipal level.

Low-Voltage License:

Pennsylvania law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Pennsylvania law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Pennsylvania law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers.

Home Improvement License:

Pennsylvania law states that no person shall perform any home improvement without first registering with the Bureau of Consumer Protection in the Office of Attorney General.

(73 P.S. § 517.2, Enacted 1998).

Rhode Island

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Rhode Island law states that a person, firm or corporation may not enter into, engage in, solicit, advertise, bid for, or work at the business of installing wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures, electrical

signs, and other appliances for carrying or using electricity for light, heat, fire alarms or power unless licensed by the state.

(R.I. Gen. Laws § 5-6-2, Enacted 1989).

Low-Voltage License:

Rhode Island law provides separate licensing provisions for installation, alteration and maintenance of telecommunication systems. An individual may obtain a telecommunication systems contractor (TSC) license, a telecommunication systems technician (TST) license, or a telecommunication systems limited installer (TSLI) license. A TSC license authorizes the holder to engage in, the business of designing, installing, altering, servicing, and/or testing telecommunications systems. A TST license permits the holder to perform the actual work of installing, altering, servicing, and/or testing the type(s) of telecommunications systems for which they were granted certification. A TSLI license permits the holder to perform the actual work of the installation of wiring, low-voltage surface raceway, enclosures, and wiring devices directly associated with a telecommunications system, only under the direct supervision of a holder of a TST or TSC license.

(R.I. Gen. Laws § 5-70-5, Enacted 1994).

The two higher licenses, TST and TSC, carry certification for one or more of the four category(s), as follows: 1. The category “data communications” means use or operation of apparatus for transmission of digitized information between distant points with or without connecting wires; 2. The category “sound” means use or operation of apparatus for transmission of sounds and especially music and/or speech between distant points with or without connecting wires for broadcast or disbursement over a defined area; 3. The category “telephony” means use or operation of apparatus for transmission of sounds and especially speech between distant points with or without connecting wires; 4. The category “video communications” means use or

operation of apparatus for transmission of image(s) between distant points reproduced through electrical or other means with or without connecting wires.

(R.I. Gen. Laws § 5-70-3, Enacted 1994).

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Rhode Island law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Rhode Island law stipulates that it is unlawful for any person to engage in the alarm system business without first obtaining an alarm business license. However, a licensed electrician is specifically exempted from the licensure requirement and may install an alarm system without being separately licensed to engage in the alarm business.

(R.I. Gen. Laws § 5-57-14, Enacted 1985).

Home Improvement License:

Rhode Island law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

South Carolina

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

South Carolina law divides contracting work between general contracting and mechanical contracting, which is defined as the installation, replacement, or repair of plumbing, heating, air conditioning, process piping, refrigeration, lightning protection equipment, or electrical components, fixtures, or devices of any kind, excluding burglar alarm work.

(S.C. Code Ann. § 40-11-20, Enacted 1998).

South Carolina law further stipulates that no entity or individual may practice as a contractor by performing or offering to perform contracting work without a license if the total cost of construction is greater than \$5,000 for general contracting or mechanical contracting.

(S.C. Code Ann. § 40-11-30, Enacted 1998).

Low-Voltage License:

South Carolina law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

South Carolina law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

South Carolina law requires separate licensure for entities engaged in the alarm system business.
(S.C. Code Ann. @ 40-79-10 et seq., Enacted 2000).

Home Improvement License:

South Carolina law requires a person to have a license prior to engaging in the business of residential building or residential specialty contracting.
(S.C. Code Ann. § 40-59-30, Enacted 2002).

A residential specialty contractor license may be issued under numerous sub-classifications, including electrician. A specialty contractor is defined as a person who contracts with a licensed residential builder, general contractor, or individual property owner to do construction work, repairs, improvement, or re-improvement which requires special skills and involves the use of specialized construction trades or craft, when the undertakings exceed \$200.
(S.C. Code Ann. § 40-59-20, Enacted 2002).

A licensed mechanical contractor is exempt from the provisions pertaining to residential builders and residential specialty contractors.
(S.C. Code Ann. § 40-59-270, Enacted 2002).

South Dakota

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

South Dakota law stipulates that any entity wishing to engage in business as an

electrical contractor must obtain a license from the State Electrical Commission before such entity may undertake and perform such work.
(S.D. Codified Laws @ 36-16-1, Enacted 1963).

Low-Voltage License:

South Dakota law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

South Dakota law does not specifically exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license. However, South Dakota law does stipulate that employees of alarm and communications companies do not require licensure when wiring an alarm or communications system and the system is classified as power limited Class 2 or Class 3 signaling circuits, power limited fire protective signaling circuits, Class 2 or Class 3 alarm circuits, or communications circuits or systems.
(S.D. Codified Laws @ 36-16-16, Enacted 1989).

Alarm Installer License:

South Dakota law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers.

Home Improvement License:

South Dakota law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Tennessee

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Tennessee law states that it is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to engage in or offer to engage in contracting in the state, unless such person, firm or corporation has been duly licensed.
(Tenn. Code Ann. § 62-6-103, Enacted 1994).

Contractors may be licensed under numerous classifications, including: (1) MC – Mechanical Contracting which includes HVAC and refrigeration and pneumatic temperature controls; or (2) E – Electrical Contracting which includes electrical transmission lines, sound and intercom systems, fire detection systems, burglar alarm systems, and electrical temperature controls.
(Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. R. 0680-1-.16, Enacted 2003).

Tennessee law also provides for licensure of limited licensed electricians. A limited licensed electrician is defined as any person or entity who performs any electrical work that has a total cost of less than \$25,000. A limited licensed electrician is not a contractor, but must obtain a license prior to engaging in electrical contracting work.
(Tenn. Code Ann. § 62-6-130, Enacted 1999).

Low-Voltage License:

Tennessee law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Tennessee law stipulates that installation of fire detection systems, signal and burglar alarm systems and security systems up to 70 volts does not require examination.
(Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. R. 0680-1-.16, Enacted 2003).

Alarm Installer License:

Tennessee law mandates separate licensure for persons in the alarm system business.
(Tenn. Code Ann. @ 62-32-301 et seq., Enacted 1991). A CE-D license is required for a person who works on sound and intercom systems, fire detection systems, signal and burglar alarm systems and security systems up to 70 volts.
(Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. R. 06801-01-.16).

Tennessee law states that a licensed electrical or mechanical contractor

who provides direct sales, monitoring, installation and/or maintenance service of alarm systems, but who derives less than 50% of the gross annual revenues from such business is not required to be licensed as an alarm systems contractor.
(Tenn. Code Ann. § 62-32-305, Enacted 1991).

Home Improvement License:

Tennessee law provides for separate licensure for home improvement contractors.
(Tenn. Code Ann. § 62-6-502, Enacted 2007).

Tennessee law also states that a license is not required of: (1) an individual who performs labor or services for a contractor or subcontractor, for wages or salary; (2) a licensed electrician who is acting exclusively within the scope of his license; or (3) a residential contractor.
(Tenn. Code Ann. § 62-6-505, Enacted 2007).

Texas

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Texas law states that a person may not perform electrical work unless the person holds an appropriate license.
(Texas Code Anno., §1305.151, Enacted 2003).

Low-Voltage License:

Texas law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Texas law states that a license is not required for the design, installation, erection, repair, or alteration of Class 1, Class 2, or Class 3 remote control, signaling, or power-limited circuits, fire alarm circuits, optical fiber cables, or communications circuits, including raceways, as defined by the National

Electrical Code®.

(Texas Code Anno., §1305.003, Enacted 2003).

Alarm Installer License:

Texas law specifically requires licensure of alarm system installers. Electricians and electrical contractors are not exempt from compliance with these provisions.

(Tex. Occ. Code § 1702.001 et seq., Enacted 1999).

Texas law stipulates that an individual or organization may not plan, certify, lease, sell, service, monitor, or maintain a fire alarm or fire detection device or system without a license or registration certificate.

(Tex. Ins. Code § 6002.301). However, a person is exempt if they hold a license or other form of permission issued by an incorporated city or town to practice as an electrician and who installs fire or smoke detection and alarm devices in no building other than a single family or multifamily residence if the devices installed are single station detectors or multiple station detectors capable of being connected in such a manner that actuation of one detector causes all integral or separate alarms to operate, if the detectors are not connected to a control panel or to an outside alarm, do not transmit a signal off the premises, and do not use more than 120 volts. All installations must comply with provisions of the adopted edition of National Fire Protection Association Standard No. 72 for this exemption to apply.

(Tex. Ins. Code § 6002.155, Enacted 2008).

Also, an individual licensed to install or service burglar alarms under Chapter 1702, Occupations Code, that provides and installs in a single-family or two-family residence a combination keypad that includes a panic button to initiate a fire alarm signal if the fire alarm signal is monitored by a fire alarm firm registered under this chapter; and is not initiated by a fire or smoke detection device.

(Tex. Ins. Code § 6002.155, Enacted 2008).

Home Improvement License:

Texas law stipulates that a builder or remodeler may not construct new homes or engage in remodeling projects that change the living area of the home or that cost more than \$10,000 for interior renovations in Texas without first registering with the Texas Residential Construction Commission.

(10 TAC Code § 300.10, Enacted 2008 and 10 TAC § 303.1, Enacted 2004).

Utah

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Utah law stipulates that any person engaged in the construction trades as a contractor must become licensed before engaging in that trade or contracting activity. **(Utah Code Ann. § 58-55-301, Enacted 1989).**

A contractor is defined as any person who for compensation other than wages as an employee undertakes any work in the construction, plumbing, or electrical trade.

(Utah Code Ann. § 58-55-102, Enacted 1989).

Low-Voltage License:

Utah law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Utah law states that electrical work does not include installation of factory-assembled appliances or machinery that are not part of the premises wiring unless wiring interconnections external to the equipment are required in the field, and does not include cable-type wiring that does not pose a hazard from a shock or fire initiation standpoint as defined in the National Electrical Code®. Wiring covered by the National Electrical Code® that does not pose a hazard as described above includes Class 2 wiring as defined in Article 725, Power-Limited circuits as

defined in Article 760 and wiring methods covered by Chapter 8. All other wiring is subject to licensing requirements.

(U.A.C. R156-55b-102).

Additionally, Utah law stipulates that a person engaged in the alteration, repair, remodeling, or addition to or improvement of a building with a contracted or agreed value of less than \$3,000, need not be licensed. Utah law also stipulates that a person involved in minor electrical work incidental to a mechanical or service installation need not be licensed.

(Utah Code Ann. § 58-55-305, Enacted 1989).

Alarm Installer License:

Utah law provides for separate licensure for entities engaged in the alarm business. **(Utah Code Ann. § 58-55-301 et seq., Enacted 2000).**

Home Improvement License:

Utah law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Vermont

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

With limited exceptions, anyone performing electrical work in Vermont is required to be licensed as an electrician. **(CVR 28-070-002, Enacted 1988).**

A person may be licensed as a master electrician, journeyman electrician, or Type-S journeyman electrician.

(CVR 28-070-002, Enacted 1988).

Low-Voltage License:

Under Vermont law, a Type-S journeyman electrician is authorized to install, alter, repair and maintain electrical components within a specified area of specialized competence, including: (1) G7-c commercial fire alarm systems, (2) G7-h one- and two-family dwellings household fire detection and alarm systems, and (3)

G7-k electrical lock installation including delayed egress and access control.

(CVR 28-070-002, Enacted 1988).

Low-Voltage Exemption:

A license is not required for any electrical work in a building used for dwelling or residential purposes which contains no more than two dwelling units.

(26 V.S.A. § 910, Enacted 1987).

Alarm Installer License:

Vermont law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers. However, installment of alarm systems is covered under a G7-h license.

Home Improvement License:

Vermont law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Virginia

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Virginia law states that no individual shall engage in work as a tradesman unless the individual has the appropriate license.

(Va. Code Ann. § 54.1-1129, Enacted 1997).

A tradesman is defined as any individual who engages in, or offers to engage in, work for the general public for compensation in the trades of electrical, plumbing and heating, ventilation and air conditioning.

(Va. Code Ann. § 54.1-1128, Enacted 1994).

Virginia law also provides for several classes of contractor license including electrical contractors (ELE), alarm/security system contractors (ALS), and electronic/communication service contractors (ESC). Virginia law stipulates that a firm holding an electrical license is responsible for meeting all applicable tradesman licensing standards. **(18 VAC 50-22-20, 30, Enacted 1995).**

ELE work includes the construction, repair, maintenance, alteration, or removal of electrical systems under the National

Electrical Code®.
(18 VAC 50-22-20, Enacted 1995).

Low-Voltage License:

Virginia law provides for an ESC license which authorizes the licensee to do work that includes the installation, repair, improvement, or removal of electronic or communications systems annexed to real property including telephone wiring, computer cabling, sound systems, data links, data and network installation, television and cable TV wiring, antenna wiring, and fiber optics installation, all of which operate at 50 volts or less.
(18 VAC 50-22-30, Enacted 1995).

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Virginia law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Virginia law defines private security services business as providing electronic security sales representatives or electronic security technicians and their assistants to another person under contract.
(Va. Code Ann. @ 9.1-138, Enacted 1994).

Virginia law also stipulates that no person shall engage in the business of private security services without first having obtained a license from the Department of Criminal Justice Services.
(Va. Code Ann. @ 9.1-139, Enacted 1994).

The Virginia Administrative Code also delineates ALS and FAS contracting as a specialty service and defines ALS contracting as including the installation, repair, improvement, or removal of alarm systems or security systems annexed to real property. ALS contracting covers only burglar and security alarm installations.

FAS is defined as a service which provides for the installation, repair, or improvement of fire alarm systems which operate at 50 volts or less. The ELE classification also provides for this function. A firm with an

FAS license is responsible for meeting all applicable tradesman licensure standards.
(18 VAC 50-22-30, Enacted 1995).

Home Improvement License:

Virginia law specifically relegates the regulation of entities engaged in the business of home improvement to the local level.
(Va. Code Ann. § 54.1-1117, Enacted 1950).

Washington

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Washington law stipulates that it is unlawful for any contractor to advertise, offer to do work, submit a bid, or perform any work as a contractor without being registered with the Department of Labor and Industries.
(Rev. Code Wash. § 18.27.020, Enacted, 1963).

Washington law also states that it is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to advertise, offer to do work, submit a bid, engage in, conduct, or carry on the business of installing or maintaining wires or equipment to convey electric current, or installing or maintaining equipment to be operated by electric current as it pertains to the electrical industry, without having an un-revoked, unsuspended, and un-expired electrical contractor license.
(Rev. Code Wash. § 19.28.041).

Low-Voltage License:

Washington law provides for various electrical contractor specialty licenses. While all specialty electricians are able to work on low-voltage systems within their scope, there are four specialties that work almost exclusively on low-voltage systems. They include: limited energy systems (06), HVAC/refrigeration systems (06A), HVAC/refrigeration restricted systems (06B), and telecommunications (09).
(WAC @ 296-46B-920).

Washington law does not exempt

low-voltage electricians from the need to obtain a license. However, telecommunications (09) technicians, performing only work that is defined as “telecommunications” in Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and Washington Administrative Code (WAC), are exempted from licensing requirements.
(Rev. Code Wash. § 19.28.420, Enacted 2000).

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Washington law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

The installation, alteration and maintenance of alarm systems are covered under residential (02) or limited energy systems (06) licenses.

Home Improvement License:

Washington law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

West Virginia

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

West Virginia law stipulates that no electrical work may be performed, offered, or engaged in for compensation or hire within the state by any person, firm, or corporation unless the person, firm, or corporation possesses a license.
(W. Va. Code § 29-3B-2, Enacted 2001).

Low-Voltage License:

West Virginia law provides for various types of electrical contractor licenses, including specialty licenses.
(W. Va. Code § 29-3B-2, Enacted 2001).

A low-voltage systems (specialty) contractor is defined as a contractor engaged in the installation, repair or maintenance of communication, monitoring, security, sound, and other systems utilizing low-voltage (50 volts or

less) electric currents, the system’s directly related wiring (line voltage wiring not in excess of 300 volts), and work incidental to the installation or repair.
(W. Va. Adm. Code § 28-2-3).

Low-Voltage Exemption:

West Virginia law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Under West Virginia law, an entity may be licensed as a specialty low-voltage electrician license (SP-LV) (fire and burglar alarm systems) which authorizes the licensee to install, maintain, or repair only low-voltage wiring, 80 volts or less, and directly related wiring.
(W. Va. Adm. Code § 87-2-2).

Home Improvement License:

West Virginia law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Wisconsin

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

No person may engage in the business of installing, repairing or maintaining electrical wiring unless the person is licensed as an electrical contractor.
(Wis. Stat. § 101.862, Enacted 2007).

Low-Voltage License:

Wisconsin law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining equipment or systems that operate at 100 volts or less is not required to be licensed as an electrical contractor.
(Wis. Stat. § 101.862, Enacted 2007).

Alarm Installer License:

A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining an electronic system designed

to monitor a premises for the presence of an emergency, to issue an alarm for an emergency, or to detect an alarm for an emergency is not required to be licensed as an electrical contractor. **(Wis. Stat. § 101.862, Enacted 2007).**

Home Improvement License: Wisconsin law contains provisions regulating the home improvement industry. None of these provisions specifically require or exclude electricians or electrical contractors from the home improvement licensing regulations. **(Wis. Adm. Code ATCP 110.01, Enacted 1974).**

Wyoming

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License: Wyoming law states that only licensed electrical contractors employing master or journeymen electricians, or apprentice electricians, may install electrical equipment. **(Wyo. Stat. § 35-9-123, Enacted 1973).**

Low-Voltage License: Wyoming law authorizes the licensure of low-voltage electrical contractors to perform installation, repair and remodeling of: (1) all electrical systems under 90 volts, (2) alarm systems under 90 volts, (3) communication systems under 90 volts or current limited communication systems of higher voltage, (4) sound systems under 90 volts, (5) television systems under 90 volts, or (6) control systems under 90 volts. **(Wyo. Stat. § 35-9-123, Enacted 1993).**

Low-Voltage Exemption: Wyoming law stipulates that the requirement of having only a master or journeyman or apprentice electrician install electrical equipment is waived for low-voltage electrical contractors who employ licensed low-voltage technicians. **(Wyo. Stat. § 35-9-123, Enacted 1993).**

Alarm Installer License:

The installation of alarm systems is covered under a low-voltage electrical contractor's license (provided the alarm system is under 90 volts). **(Wyo. Stat. § 35-9-123, Enacted 1993).**

Home Improvement License: Wyoming law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

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CANADA



Alberta

Electrical Contractor/Electrician License: Alberta law states that no person shall control, operate, supervise or undertake any process or activity relating to electrical systems unless that person holds a certificate of competency to do so. **(Safety Codes Act, Section 41).**

Alberta law defines an electrical system as an assembly or any part of an assembly of electrical equipment or components used or intended to be used for the generation, transmission, distribution, control or utilization of electric energy, including any type of residential, commercial, institutional or industrial building or structural electrical system and without limiting the generality of the foregoing includes: fire alarm systems; signal systems; control systems; lighting systems; heating and cooling systems; systems providing power; data systems; communication systems; fibre optic systems; lightning protection systems; cathodic protection systems; and

grounding and bonding systems. **(Safety Codes Act, Section 1 and Electrician Trade Regulation 274/2000).**

A contractor is a person or organization that does or undertakes to do, either for the person's or organization's own use or benefit or for that of another, whether or not for the purposes of gain, any process or activity relating to electrical systems. **(Safety Codes Act, Section 1).**

An electrician is a person who holds a trade certificate as an electrician under the Apprenticeship and Industry Training Act. **(Alberta Certification and Permit Regulation 295/2009).**

Alberta law authorizes a person who holds a restricted master electrician certificate may engage in electrical work with respect to installations of not more than 300 volts between conductors with an ampacity of not more than 200 amperes. **(Safety Codes Act, Alberta Regulation 295/2009).**

Low-Voltage License:

Alberta law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

A permit is not required for the following: communication systems; extra low-voltage, Class 2 electrical circuits unless they are for (i) safety control, (ii) locations described as hazardous in the Electrical Code, (iii) electro-medical purposes or (iv) lighting; the replacement of electrical equipment with units of a similar type if the replacement is made for the purpose of maintaining the system and does not modify the ratings or characteristics of the electrical installation.

(Safety Codes Act, Permit Regulation, 204/2007).

Alarm Installer License:

Alberta law includes fire alarm systems in the definition of electrical systems which require an electrician to work on.

(Safety Codes Act, Section 1 and Electrician Trade Regulation 274/2000).

Home Improvement License:

Alberta law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

may not perform work that is beyond the scope of that certification.

(S.B.C. 2003, c. 39, s. 23-26).

There are three classes of certificates of qualification as a field safety representative: Class A, Class B, and Class C. The holder of a Class A certificate of qualification may make declarations for any type of electrical work. The holder of a Class B, certificate of qualification may make declarations only with respect to electrical installations in which the voltage of the completed installation does not exceed 750 volts. The holder of a Class C, certificate of qualification may make declarations only with respect to electrical installations in which the current and voltage in the installation do not exceed current of 200 amps and voltage of 150 volts to ground, single phase power.

(B.C. Reg. 100/2004, s. 7).

Low-Voltage License:

The holder of a Class C, certificate of qualification may make declarations only with respect to electrical installations in which the current and voltage in the installation do not exceed current of 200 amps and voltage of 150 volts to ground, single phase power.

(B.C. Reg. 100/2004, s. 7).

Low-Voltage Exemption:

An individual may replace the following regulated products without a permit, up to a maximum rating of 150 V to ground, with electrical equipment of a similar type or rating: receptacles; cord attachment plugs; snap switches; ballasts; dimmer switches; fan speed controllers; thermostats; overcurrent devices. An individual may replace, without a permit, a lamp of up to 347 V to ground with a lamp of a similar type or rating or a fuse of up to 750 V with a fuse of a similar type or rating. If a licensed electrical contractor or a manufacturer's technical representative performs repairs involving the components of existing installed and certified regulated electrical equipment, no permit is required if (a) there are no modifications or additions

to the electrical installation, (b) neither the electrical rating nor the characteristics of the equipment is altered, and (c) the replacement components are of a type which do not invalidate the original certification mark.

(B.C. Reg. 100/2004, s. 18).

Alarm Installer License:

British Columbia law defines a security alarm service as a person who sells, supplies, provides advice on, services or installs a security alarm or offers to do any of these things, unless the person does so without attending at the premises where the security alarm has been or will be installed, or repairs, maintains, monitors or responds to security alarms installed on the property of another person. An individual must not engage in any kind of security work, or hold himself or herself out to be so employed or employable, unless the individual holds a valid security worker license for that kind of security work, the individual is exempt by regulation from the requirement to hold a security worker license, or the registrar determines that the security work in which the individual is engaged is incidental to the individual's primary work.

(S.B.C. 2007, c. 30, s. 1 & 2).

Home Improvement License

British Columbia law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Low-Voltage License:

Manitoba law defines "restricted electrical work" as electrical work on electrical equipment that is not connected to an energy source, fuse, breaker or disconnect and authorizes the following persons to perform restricted electrical work: (a) a licensee or permittee; (b) subject to section 4.1, (i) an apprentice in a designated electrician trade, (ii) a person in training to obtain a limited specialized trade electrician's license, (iii) a person who is a regular employee at a commercial or industrial premises where the work is performed, and (iv) a person who is employed as a miner at an underground mine where the work is performed.

(C.C.S.M. c. E50, 1 and 4 (3)).

Limited specialized trade electrician's licenses include: Alarm Installers, Appliance, Electric Sign, Radio and Television Electronic Equipment, Refrigeration, Technician and Technologist and Voice Data Video.

(Man. Reg. 186/87 R, 2(2)).

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Manitoba exempts persons who do not hold themselves out to the public as being electricians or engaged in the trade of an electrician; are primarily engaged in other occupations; and who do electrical work only in servicing or repairing radio and television equipment and electrical appliances of a rating not exceeding 1,500 watts or such other wattage as may be prescribed in the regulations as a service for residents of communities outside a city, or any municipality, the council of which has not passed a by-law under subsection (4). **(C.C.S.M. c. E50, 2 (3)).**

Alarm Installer License:

Alarm installers are required to be licensed as limited specialized trade electricians. **(Man. Reg. 186/87 R, 2(2)).**

Home Improvement License:

Manitoba law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

British Columbia

Electrical Contractor/Electrician License:

A person who performs work as an electrical contractor in British Columbia must hold a valid provincial contractor's license. A licensed electrical contractor is allowed to obtain permits and perform regulated electrical work as required by the Safety Standards Act and regulations. **(S.B.C. 2003, c. 39, s. 23-26).**

Contractor permits are issued on the basis of the license. Also, the scope of regulated work is determined by the certification class of the Field Safety Representative that is named on the license. A contractor

Manitoba

Electrical Contractor/Electrician License:

Manitoba law stipulates that no person may do electrical work or restricted electrical work unless they hold a valid license and may only do electrical work of the type, and within the limitations, specified in the license.

(C.C.S.M. c. E50, 4 (1)).

Manitoba law provides for licensure as a master electrician, a journey person electrician or a specialized trade electrician. **(C.C.S.M. c. E50, 5).**

New Brunswick

Electrical Contractor/Electrician License:

New Brunswick law provides that no person shall undertake to carry out a type III installation unless he is the holder of a valid Electrical Contractors License Group 3. No person shall undertake to carry out a type II installation or a type I installation unless he is the holder of a valid Electrical Contractors License Group 3 or a valid Electrical Contractors License Group 2. **(Electrical Installation and Inspection Act, New Brunswick Regulation 84-165, 10(1)).**

No person shall make, repair or maintain an electrical installation unless he is authorized by a valid Electricians License Class 3, a valid Electricians License Class 2, or a valid Industrial Electricians License. **(Electrical Installation and Inspection Act, New Brunswick Regulation 84-165, 11(1)).**

New Brunswick law defines a type III installation as any electrical installation having one or more of the following features: (a)requiring a three phase supply of power; (b)requiring a supply voltage exceeding 300 volts between any two wires; (c)having a service entrance installation exceeding 200 amperes in current capacity; or (d)being an electrical installation of such specialized nature as to be subject to the rules of section 18, 20, 24, 34, 40, 44, 46, 48, 52 or 68 of the Code. **(Electrical Installation and Inspection Act, New Brunswick Regulation 84-165, 2).**

Low-Voltage License:

New Brunswick law authorizes a person to carry out a type II installation or a type I installation if he is the holder of a valid Electrical Contractors License Group 2. A type II installation is any electrical installation not exceeding 200 amperes having a single phase supply of power less than 300 volts between any two wires. A type I installation is the installation and repair of branch circuits, devices,

motors and appliances on existing type II installations that do not exceed ten outlets or a total of five kilowatts. **(Electrical Installation and Inspection Act, New Brunswick Regulation 84-165, 10(1)).**

New Brunswick law defines a type I installation as the installation and repair of branch circuits, devices, motors and appliances on existing type II installations, including domestic ranges, water heaters and clothes dryers, but no alteration or addition, except for the installation of a domestic range, water heater or clothes dryer, shall exceed ten outlets or a total of five kilowatts. A type II installation is any electrical installation not exceeding 200 amperes having a single phase supply of power less than 300 volts between any two wires, but possessing no features attributable to a type III installation. **(Electrical Installation and Inspection Act, New Brunswick Regulation 84-165, 2).**

Low-Voltage Exemption:

New Brunswick law does not contain specific provisions concerning low-voltage exemptions.

Alarm Installer License:

New Brunswick law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers.

Home Improvement License:

New Brunswick law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Newfoundland and Labrador law provides that electrical work may only be done by a person who is the holder of an Electrical Contractor's Registration Certificate. This certificate may only be issued to a person or company who applies in writing and is the holder, or employs the holder, of a

journeyman's certificate of qualification in electrical construction. There are three classes of Electrical Contractors - Unrestricted, Restricted and Residential. **(Public Safety Act, Newfoundland and Labrador Regulation 120/96, (4)).**

Low-Voltage License:

Newfoundland and Labrador law authorizes the holder of a residential contractor's certificate to work on restricted residential installations where the current does not exceed 240 volts and only single phase power is supplied. **(Public Safety Act, Newfoundland and Labrador Regulation 120/96, (2)).**

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Newfoundland and Labrador law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Newfoundland and Labrador law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers.

Home Improvement License:

Newfoundland and Labrador law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Alarm Installer License:

Northwest Territories law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers.

Home Improvement License:

Northwest Territories law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Nova Scotia

Electrical Contractor/ Electrician License:

Nova Scotia law defines a contractor as a person, corporation, company, firm, organization or partnership performing or engaging to perform, either for his or its own use or benefit, or for that of another and with or without remuneration or gain, any work with respect to an electrical installation or any other applicable work that is not a public utility. **(Nova Scotia Electrical Installation And Inspection Act, Section 2).**

Nova Scotia law provides that a construction electrician is someone who performs the installation, repair, or alteration, whether temporary or permanent, in all types of construction, including dwellings, commercial and industrial establishments and public buildings of wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures, or other appliances for the carrying or using of electricity for light, heat or power purposes and must hold a valid Certificate or Restricted Certificate of Qualification in the Electrical Construction Trade. **(Nova Scotia Apprenticeship and Trades Qualification Act, Section 1 and Apprenticeship and Trades Regulations, Section 1).**

Low-Voltage License:

Nova Scotia law stipulates that no person shall perform electrical or communications cabling work without first obtaining a permit. A communications cabling permit is a permit for the installation of cabling for communications systems, including CATV cabling requirements.

Northwest Territories

Electrical Contractor/Electrician License:

Northwest Territories law prohibits qualified electrical workers from performing electrical work unless they are registered. **(R.R.N.W.T. 1990, cE-21, 2).**

Low-Voltage License:

Northwest Territories law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Northwest Territories law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

An inspection department shall not issue a communications permit except to a communications cabling specialist.
(Nova Scotia Electrical Code Regulations, Sections 2 & 7).

A communications permit is not required for the following categories of communications systems installations, provided that the work is performed by a communications cabling specialist who maintains a record of the work completed for inspection by an inspection department or the Chief Inspector: (1) an installation that does not exceed six cabling drops and is not in a location referred to in Sections 18 and 20 of the Code; or (2) a relocation of 20 communication outlets where the installation does not involve any new cable runs or penetrate any existing fire wall and the relocation meets all current Code requirements.

(Nova Scotia Electrical Code Regulations, Section 13).

Low-Voltage Exemption:

An electrical permit is not required for the following categories of installations, provided that the work is performed by a construction electrician who maintains a record of the work completed for inspection by an inspection department or the Chief Inspector: (1) the replacement or repair of wiring devices or electrical equipment with an electrical rating no greater than 30 A, 120 V to ground or 50 A, 240 V and that are not in a location referred to in Sections 18 and 20 of the Code; (2) the installation of one 15 A to 30 A, 120 V branch circuit or one 15 A to 50 A, 240 V branch circuit that is not in a location referred to in Section 18 and 20 of the Code; (3) the replacement of light fixtures in a dwelling unit; (4) the replacement of motors; and (5) wiring supplied from an approved class 2 transformer in a single dwelling, provided it is not part of a lighting installation.

(Nova Scotia Electrical Code Regulations, Section 12).

The following types of installations are exempt from the permit requirements: (1)

communications and cable TV installations in a single dwelling; (2) security and intrusion alarm systems; and (3) installation of signs and outline lighting where the work is completed by a certified electrical sign manufacturer acceptable to the Chief Inspector.
(Nova Scotia Electrical Code Regulations, Section 14).

Alarm Installer License:

Nova Scotia law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers.

Home Improvement License:

Nova Scotia law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Nunavut

Electrical Contractor/Electrician License:

Nunavut law requires all qualified electrical workers performing electrical work to be registered. No qualified electrical worker is eligible to be issued an installation permit unless he or she is registered.
(Electrical Protection Act Regulations, 2).

A qualified electrical worker is defined by Nunavut law as a person who holds an electrician's certificate issued in the Territories, a province or the Yukon Territory or is approved by the Chief Inspector. **(Electrical Protection Act, 1).**

Low-Voltage License:

Nunavut law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Nunavut law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Nunavut law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers.

Home Improvement License:

Nunavut law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Ontario

Electrical Contractor/Electrician License:

Ontario law requires electrical contractors to be licensed in order to operate an electrical contracting business.

(“Licensing Of Electrical Contractors and Master Electricians”; Ontario Regulation 570/05, Under The Electricity Act of 1998).

Ontario law defines an “electrician” as a person who: (a) lays out, assembles, installs, repairs, maintains, connects or tests electrical fixtures, apparatus, control equipment and wiring for systems of alarm, communication, light, heat or power in buildings or other structures, (b) plans proposed installations from blueprints, sketches or specifications and installs panel boards, switch boxes, pull boxes and other related electrical devices, (c) measures, cuts, threads, bends, assembles and installs conduits and other types of electrical conductor enclosures that connect panels, boxes, outlets and other related electrical devices, (d) installs brackets, hangers or equipment for supporting electrical equipment, (e) installs in or draws electrical conductors through conductor enclosures, (f) prepares conductors for splicing of electrical connections, secures conductor connections by soldering or other mechanical means and reinsulates and protects conductor connections, or (g) tests electrical equipment for proper function, but does not include a person who is permanently employed in an industrial plant at a limited purpose occupation in the electrical trade.
(Ontario Regulation 1051, Under The Trades Qualification and Apprenticeship Act of 1990).

Ontario law prohibits a master electrician from carrying out electrical work, which includes (1) the personal planning and direct supervision of electrical work carried out on behalf of the electrical contractor; (2) the ensuring that the electrical work is carried out in accordance with applicable law, including the Electrical Safety Code and the laws relating to health and safety and consumer protection, on behalf of the electrical contractor; and (3) other matters of a similar nature, unless he or she holds a valid certificate of qualification authorizing the carrying out of the electrical work.

(“Licensing Of Electrical Contractors and Master Electricians”; Ontario Regulation 570/05, Under The Electricity Act Of 1998).

Low-Voltage License:

Ontario law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption:

A license is not needed for work done on electrical equipment that plugs into an electrical source if the work being done constitutes maintenance, service or repair of the equipment that does not include extending or altering the equipment or installing, extending, altering or repairing any electrical wiring connected to that equipment.

(“Licensing Of Electrical Contractors and Master Electricians”; Ontario Regulation 570/05, Under The Electricity Act Of 1998).

Alarm Installer License:

Ontario law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers.

Home Improvement License:

Ontario law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Prince Edward Island

Electrical Contractor/Electrician License:

Prince Edward Island prohibits a person contracting for the work of installing, extending or repairing electrical installations in the province until he or she holds a contractor's license or a contractor's restricted license. A contractor is defined as any person, corporation, company, firm, organization or partnership performing or engaging to perform, with or without remuneration or gain, any electrical work or installation within the scope of these regulations. **(Prince Edward Island, Chapter E-3, Electrical Inspection Act, Regulations, Enacted 1988).**

No person shall work at any electrical installation or perform electrical work in the province unless the person is a certified electrician or an apprentice employed by a licensed contractor. Prince Edward Island requires a certified electrician to hold a valid Trades Qualification Certificate and work for a contractor in order to install, renew, extend or change an electrical installation. **(Prince Edward Island, Chapter E-3, Electrical Inspection Act, Regulations, Enacted 1988).**

Low-Voltage License:

Prince Edward Island law authorizes a registered technician to perform or supervise electrical work within the restricted area of electrical work indicated on the permit only while the registered technician is employed by a contractor who is responsible for the work site at which the electrical work is performed or supervised and holds a license authorizes the contractor to contract for, or to engage to perform, such electrical work. **(Prince Edward Island, Chapter E-3, Electrical Inspection Act, Regulations, Enacted 1988).**

Restricted electrical work is defined in Prince Edward Island law as the following: (a) the installation, maintenance and repair

of electrical signs; (b) the installation, maintenance, testing and repair of alarm systems, nurses call systems and similar systems; (c) the maintenance and repair of the electrical components of gas or oil burning equipment; (d) the maintenance, repair and replacement of the electrical components of refrigeration equipment; (e) the installation, maintenance, testing, and repair of communication systems, and the electrical components thereof, that have a capacity of 50 volts or less; (f) the installation, maintenance and testing of the electrical components and wiring that are required for HVAC systems, or similar systems, and that have a capacity of 50 volts or less; (g) the installation of a swimming pool grounding system; (h) the installation of the set-up wiring and grounding systems for travelling shows and fairs, including such wiring and systems for any amusement rides and concessions operated at such shows and fairs; (i) the maintenance and repair of the electrical components of deep well pumps that have a capacity of 240 volts or less and the installation of electrical conduits for such pumps; (j) the installation, maintenance, testing and repair of the electrical components of elevators, escalators and lifts; (k) the testing for energy efficiency and for the carrying-out of planned maintenance, quality control and trouble shooting of electrical systems and components.

(Prince Edward Island, Chapter E-3, Electrical Inspection Act, Regulations, Enacted 1988, Schedule 5).

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Prince Edward Island law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Prince Edward Island law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers.

Home Improvement License:

Prince Edward Island law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Quebec

Electrical Contractor/Electrician License:

Quebec law requires every person or association who or which carries on electrical installation work as a chief journeyman to first obtain a license. A chief journeyman is defined as a journeyman electrician in charge of electrical installation work for purposes of electric lighting, heating or power on account of the owner of a public building or of a manufacturer of prefabricated constructions. **(Q.R.S.Q. chapter I-13.01, 2(11) and 4).**

Quebec law authorizes a journeyman electrician to perform work for the installation, renewal, altering or repairing of electrical installations for the purpose of electric lighting, heating or power once they have completed their apprenticeship, hold a certificate of qualification respecting manpower vocational training and qualification or a journeyman competency certificate with respect to labor relations, vocational training and manpower management in the construction industry. **(Q.R.S.Q. chapter I-13.01, 2(6)).**

Quebec law provides for two types of licenses for electrical work – A-2 and A-3 licenses. The “A-2” license is valid only for electrical installation work done on public buildings on account of a single owner and under the responsibility of the chief journeyman. It is also valid for electrical installation work done, under the responsibility of the chief journeyman, on the electrical installations of that owner. The “A-3” license is valid only for electrical installation work done under the responsibility of the chief journeyman, on fixed prefabricated constructions on account of their manufacturer. It is also valid for electrical installation work done under the responsibility of the chief journeyman, on the electrical installations owned by that manufacturer. **(Q.R.S.Q. chapter I-13.01, 20).**

Low-Voltage License:

Quebec law provides the following subclasses for specialized licenses: 17.1 Contractor - Instrumentation and

control systems and 17.2 Contractor - Intercommunications, telephone and surveillance. The 17.1 Instrumentation and control systems specialized contractor subclass authorizes construction work that is not reserved exclusively for electricals relating to instrumentation and control systems. It also authorizes construction work in subclass 17.2., and it, also, authorizes similar or related construction work. The 17.2 Contractor - Intercommunications, telephone and surveillance specialized contractor subclass authorizes construction work that is not reserved for electrical contractors relating to intercommunications, telephone and surveillance systems, and similar or related construction work. **(R.S.Q., c. B-1.1, s. 185).**

Low-Voltage Exemption:

Quebec law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License:

Quebec law provides a subclassification for specialized contractors called 13.2 fire alarm systems which authorizes construction work that is not exclusively reserved for electricals relating to fire alarm systems, and similar or related construction work. **(R.S.Q., c. B-1.1, s. 185).**

Home Improvement License:

Quebec law provides for the licensure of general contractors and the following subclassifications: 1.1.1 New Residential Buildings covered by a Guaranty plan, Class I; 1.1.2 New residential buildings covered by a guaranty plan, Class II; 1.2 Small buildings and 1.3 All buildings. **(R.S.Q., c. B-1.1, s. 185).**

The general contractor subclass, 1.1.1 New residential buildings covered by a guaranty plan, Class I, authorizes construction work relating to a single family detached, duplex or town house

dwelling, whether or not it is held in divided co-ownership; a multifamily building, from a duplex to a quintuplex, that is not held in divided co-ownership; a multifamily building of more than 5 units, held by a non-profit organization or a cooperative and not held in divided co-ownership. **(R.S.Q., c. B-1.1, s. 185).**

The general contractor subclass, 1.1.2 New residential buildings covered by a guaranty plan. Class II, authorizes construction work relating to a multifamily building held in divided co-ownership, of combustible construction or non-combustible construction, the latter comprising no more than 4 private portions stacked one above the other. **(R.S.Q., c. B-1.1, s. 185).**

The general contractor subclass, 1.2 Small buildings, authorizes construction work relating to buildings not referred to in subclass 1.1.1 or 1.1.2 that are referred to in Part 9 of the National Building Code – Canada 1995 (NRCC 38726E) as adopted by Chapter I of the Building Code approved by Order in Council 953- 2000 dated 26 July 2000, without regard to the exemptions in Division II of the Regulation respecting the application of the Building Act, made by Order in Council 954-2000 dated 26 July 2000; buildings referred to in subclasses 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and in Part 9 of the National Building Code, to the extent that the work is subcontracted on behalf of the holder of a licence in subclass 1.1.1 or 1.1.2; tents referred to in paragraph 2 of section 3.4 of the Regulation respecting the application of the Building Act. Lastly, it authorizes similar or related construction work. **(R.S.Q., c. B-1.1, s. 185).**

The general contractor subclass, 1.3 All buildings, authorizes construction work on any building, including those of subclass 1.2, and construction work on inflatable structures referred to in paragraph 2 of section 3.4 of the Regulation respecting the application of the Building Act. It also

authorizes construction work relating to a new residential building in this subclass to the extent that the work is subcontracted on behalf of the holder of a licence in subclass 1.1.1 or 1.1.2. **(R.S.Q., c. B-1.1, s. 185).**

Saskatchewan

Electrical Contractor/Electrician License: Saskatchewan law prohibits a person from performing the work of electrical installation without a license. Electrical contractors may not advertise as, or engage in the business of, a contractor unless he holds a contractor's license, restricted contractor's license or limited contractor's license, and a journeyman is prohibited from working as a journeyman without a journeyman's license. **(Electrical Licensing Act, 8 (1), 13 and 20).**

There are two types of journeyman's license: Journeyman and Restricted Journeyman (may be temporary). A journeyman may perform any type of electrical work. A restricted journeyman or temporary restricted journeyman may perform only the work specified in his license by the director. **(Electrical Licensing Act, 21 and 22).**

Low-Voltage License: Saskatchewan law does not provide specific licensure of low-voltage electronic systems technicians.

Low-Voltage Exemption: Saskatchewan law does not exempt low-voltage electronic systems technicians from the need to obtain a license.

Alarm Installer License: Saskatchewan law does not contain specific provisions requiring licensure of alarm installers.

Home Improvement License: Saskatchewan law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.

Yukon

Electrical Contractor/Electrician License: Yukon law prohibits a person from installing, altering, or extending any electrical equipment or wiring unless they hold a permit. An inspector shall not issue a permit except to an owner or to an electrical contractor who holds a valid and subsisting license. **(Electrical Protection Act, 7(2)).**

An electrical contractor's license may be issued to a qualified electrician or person who employs a qualified electrician. The scope of work that a contractor may perform is determined by the class of the license. A contractor may not perform work that is outside the scope of that class. **(Electrical Protection Act, 13(4)).**

There are five classes of contractor license: Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D, and Class E. A Class A license holder may do nonpowerline electrical work up to the lesser of 250 kv or the level endorsed on the license. A Class B holder may do electrical work up to 750 volts. A Class C holder may do electrical work up to 200 amp, 300 volts, single phase. A Class D holder may do electrical work on low energy systems, other than fire alarm systems, that are prescribed by the regulations. A Class E holder may do powerline work up to the lesser of 250 kv or the level endorsed on the license. **(Electrical Protection Act, 13(2)).**

Low-Voltage License: Yukon law authorizes a holder of a Class D electrical contractor's license to do electrical work on low energy systems, such as: intrusion alarm systems; radio or television broadcasting equipment or recording equipment; telecommunications, data; C.C.T.V. (closed circuit television); optic fibre cable; cablevision and community antenna distribution systems; intercommunications and paging systems; elevator installations; theatre and entertainment lighting; and public address and wired music systems. However, this does not include the installation or maintenance of a system used for life safety

of occupant of a premises which would include: fire alarm systems; emergency lighting systems; hospital/nurses call systems; traffic and street lighting control systems; any installation where, in the opinion of an inspector, public safety is a factor. **(Electrical Protection Act, 13(2) and Electrical Protection Act, Regulation 1992/17, 16 (1-2)).**

Low-Voltage Exemption: Yukon law provides that an inspector may issue an annual permit to the owner or operator of a building or electrical installation to authorize minor alterations, repairs, or additions if the applicant for a permit satisfies the chief inspector that there is no contractor or qualified electrician available to do the work or that because of distance of the premises from a place where there is a contractor or qualified electrician the expense of doing the work would be unreasonable, the chief inspector may issue a permit. The only electrical work that can be done under an annual permit is the work described in it. That work must be done by the person named in the permit. **(Electrical Protection Act, 8 (1-2)).**

Alarm Installer License: Yukon law allows a Class D Contractor to be licensed for work on intrusion alarm systems, but not fire alarm systems. **(Electrical Protection Act, 13(2) and Electrical Protection Act, Regulation 1992/17, 16 (1-2)).**

Home Improvement License: Yukon law does not specifically require licensure of home improvement contractors.