

PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS
STATE PLUMBING BOARD

IDAPA 24.39.20

RULE 100.02

Proposed Rule: Journeyman Certificate of Competency. An applicant must pass an examination designated by the Board and either (a) submit evidence of a minimum of eight thousand (8,000) hours of work experience as an apprentice making plumbing installations in accordance with the requirements of the jurisdiction in which the applicant obtained the experience and satisfactory completion of 576 hours of a board-approved course of instruction, or (b) submit proof of sixteen thousand (16,000) hours of plumbing experience in accordance with the requirements of the jurisdiction in which the applicant obtained the experience. Pipe fitting and appliance plumbing specialty work will not count towards the experience qualifications for a journeyman’s certificate of competency.

Current Rule: Same key elements as proposed Rule.

Legal Authority: Idaho Code § 54-2606(3)(c) – discretionary.
<https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title54/T54CH26/SECT54-2606/>

Define the specific problem the proposed rule is attempting to solve. Can it be solved through non-regulatory means?

The rule further details the statutory requirement for licensure of plumbing journeymen. The statute and rule promote safe plumbing installations by setting forth training of plumbing journeyman. This cannot be solved through non-regulatory means.

What evidence is there that the rule, as proposed, will solve the problem?

The statute and rule requirements ensure individuals qualified through education, training, and experience are performing plumbing installations, which promotes the health and safety of the public.

Federal Law Comparison (where applicable)

Summary of Law (include direct link)	How is the proposed Idaho rule more stringent? (if applicable)
N/A	

State Law Comparison

State	Summary of Law (include direct link)	How is the proposed Idaho rule more stringent? (if applicable)
Alaska	Pass examination, 8,000 hours of work experience in the installation of commercial or residential plumbing. Classroom hours earned can substitute up to 1,000 hours of required work experience. https://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#8.90.130	Idaho's rule requires completion of both the course of study and 8,000 hours of work experience. If not course of study, completion of 16,000 hours is required.
Montana	Pass examination and 5 years of experience which can be either work experience or completing an apprentice program approved by U.S. Department of Labor. Journeyman must be supervised by a master plumber. https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0370/chapter_0690/part_0030/section_0040/0370-0690-0030-0040.html	Idaho's rule is less stringent for those who complete schooling.
Nevada	Pass examination and completed four years in a state-registered, accredited apprenticeship program or 8,000 hours of experience in plumbing. Must also be qualified by Clark County Administrative Code and the City of Reno, Nevada http://www.nbope.org/testqual.htm	Idaho's rule requires completion of both the course of study and 8,000 hours of work experience. If no course of study, completion of 16,000 hours is required.
Oregon	Pass exam, education (four-year registered apprenticeship program or 576 hours of classroom training,) and 3,850 hours of commercial and 3,850 hours of residential experience. https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/viewSingleRule.action?ruleVrsnRsn=226354	Idaho's rule is less stringent.
South Dakota	Pass exam and 4 years (1,900 per year) of experience as an apprentice. https://sdlegislature.gov/Rules/Administrative/10558_20.53.03.02	Idaho requires 400 additional hours and schooling.
Utah	Pass exam and either (1) 576 educational hours and 8,000 experience hours or (2) 16,000 experience hours https://adminrules.utah.gov/public/search/R156-55c-101/Current%20Rules/R156-55c-302a https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title58/Chapter55/58-55-S302.html?v=C58-55-	same

	<u>S302_2022050420220504</u>	
Washington	Pass examination and complete four years (8,000 hours) working as a plumber trainee under the supervision of a certified journey level plumber. Two years (4,000 hours) must be spent working in commercial or industrial installations. https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=18.106.040 https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=18.106.050 https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=296-400A-020	Idaho's rule requires either (1) completion of both the course of study and 8,000 hours of work experience; or (2) completion of 16,000 hours if no course of study was completed.
Wyoming	Not licensed on the state level. Some local jurisdictions license.	N/A

If the Idaho proposed rule has a more stringent requirement than the federal government or the reviewed states, describe the evidence base or unique circumstances that justifies the enhanced requirement:

Plumbing installations are more proficient in Idaho based upon the plumbing inspection pass-fail rate; thus creating more expedient construction timelines for consumers while complying to the adopted safety code installation standards.

Anticipated impact of the proposed rule on various stakeholders:

Category	Potential Impact
Fiscal impact to the state General Fund, any dedicated fund, or federal fund	Licensure fees collected are deposited in the occupational licenses fund.
Impact to Idaho businesses, with special consideration for small businesses	The rule does not negatively impact Idaho businesses.
Impact to any local government in Idaho	The rule does not negatively impact local governments in Idaho.

Cumulative regulatory volume this proposed rule adds:

Category	Potential Impact
Net change in word count	
Net change in restrictive word count	

PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS
STATE PLUMBING BOARD

IDAPA 24.39.20

RULE 100.03

Proposed Rule: Contractor and Specialty Contractor Certificate of Competency. An applicant must hold a journeyman certificate of competency for a contractor certificate or relevant specialty journeyman certificate for a specialty contractor certificate, successfully pass an examination designated by the Board, and provide a compliance bond in the amount of two thousand dollars (\$2,000). Any such bond is required to be effective for the duration of the certificate period and proof of renewal of the compliance bond is required to renew or revive a certificate. The specialty contractor’s scope of work is limited as set forth in Rule 100.04.c or Rule 100.04.e.

Current Rule: Required applicant to hold a journeyman or relevant specialty journeyman certificate for a period of 2.5 years prior to applying to become a contractor.

Legal Authority: Idaho Code § 54-2606(3)(c) – discretionary.
<https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title54/T54CH26/SECT54-2606/>

Define the specific problem the proposed rule is attempting to solve. Can it be solved through non-regulatory means?

The rule requires contractors and specialty contractors to be proficient in the plumbing trade. Such proficiency cannot be guaranteed through non-regulatory means.

What evidence is there that the rule, as proposed, will solve the problem?

The rule ensures the contractor and specialty contractors obtain certificates of competency in the trade, which means they have training and experience in the trade.

Federal Law Comparison (where applicable)

Summary of Law (include direct link)	How is the proposed Idaho rule more stringent? (if applicable)
N/A	

State Law Comparison

State	Summary of Law (include direct link)	How is the proposed Idaho rule more stringent? (if applicable)
Alaska	Must employ a mechanical administrator. http://ak.elaws.us/as/08.18.028 https://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#12.39.202	Idaho is less stringent.
Montana	Appears master plumber license is similar to Idaho's plumbing contractor certificate. Pass examination and 4 years' experience as journeyman, with 3 of those years working with a license master plumber or in a supervisory capacity. https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0370/chapter_0690/part_0030/section_0050/0370-0690-0030-0050.html https://rules.mt.gov/gateway/RuleNo.asp?RN=24%2E180%2E507	Idaho is less stringent.
Nevada	Pass Business and Law and trade examinations and have employee or member who has 4 years journeyman experience in same type of work. https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-624.html#NRS624Sec260	Idaho is less stringent.
Oregon	Plumbing Business; Plumbing and Limited Maintenance Specialty Contractor; and Plumbing and Limited Pump Installation require journeyman. https://www.oregon.gov/bcd/licensing/Pages/contractor-licenses.aspx	
South Dakota	Contractor: Pass exam and 6 years (1,900 hours per year) of experience in the plumbing trade, with at least two of the years working as a plumbing contractor or plumber. https://sdlegislature.gov/Rules/Administrative/10558_20.53.03.02 Appliance Contractor: Pass exam and 1 year of experience as installer. https://sdlegislature.gov/Rules/Administrative/10580_20:53:05:03 Water Conditioning Contractor: Pass exam and 1 year of experience as installer. https://dlr.sd.gov/plumbing/licensing.aspx	Idaho is less stringent.
Utah	Be a master plumber, take 25-hour course re business, 5-hour business and law course https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title58/Chapter55/58-55-S302.html?v=C58-55-	Idaho is less stringent.

	<p><u>S302 2022050420220504</u> To become a master, must either (1) pass exams and have 4,000 hours of supervisory experience as a journeyman or (2) pass exams, have a Associate of Science degree, 2,000 hours of supervisory experience as a journeyman https://adminrules.utah.gov/public/search/R156-55a/Current%20Rules R156-55c-302a</p>	
Washington	<p>Plumbing contractors must designate a certified journeyman or specialty journeyman as the “dedicated plumber” for their company. This could be an owner/partner or a full-time employee. https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=18.106.400 https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=296-400A-011</p>	Idaho requires the contractor or specialty contractor to be a journeyman or specialty journeyman.
Wyoming	Not licensed at the state level. Localities may license	N/A

If the Idaho proposed rule has a more stringent requirement than the federal government or the reviewed states, describe the evidence base or unique circumstances that justifies the enhanced requirement:

Idaho is only more stringent than Washington.

Anticipated impact of the proposed rule on various stakeholders:

Category	Potential Impact
Fiscal impact to the state General Fund, any dedicated fund, or federal fund	Licensure fees collected are deposited in the occupational licenses fund.
Impact to Idaho businesses, with special consideration for small businesses	The rule does not negatively impact Idaho businesses.
Impact to any local government in Idaho	The rule does not negatively impact local governments in Idaho.

Cumulative regulatory volume this proposed rule adds:

Category	Potential Impact
Net change in word count	
Net change in restrictive word count	

PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS
STATE PLUMBING BOARD

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RULE 100.04

Proposed Rule: Specialty Apprentice Registration and Specialty Journeyman Certificates of Competency.

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b. Appliance Specialty Journeyman. An applicant must pass an examination designated by the Board and either (a) submit evidence of a minimum of three thousand (3,000) hours apprentice on-the-job specialty-related experience and satisfactory completion of 72 hours of board-approved specialty-related training classes or (b) submit evidence of a minimum of six thousand (6,000) hours of specialty-related work experience in accordance with the requirements of the jurisdiction in which the applicant obtained the experience.

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d. Water Pump Specialty Journeyman. An applicant must pass an examination designated by the Board and submit evidence of a minimum of three thousand (3,000) hours of specialty-related work experience in accordance with the requirements of the jurisdiction in which the applicant obtained the experience.

Current Rule: Same key elements as proposed Rule; however, the current rule also requires a 12-hour training class for water pump specialty journeyman.

Legal Authority: Idaho Code § 54-2606(3)(c) – discretionary.

<https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title54/T54CH26/SECT54-2606/>

Define the specific problem the proposed rule is attempting to solve. Can it be solved through non-regulatory means?

The rule further details the statutory requirement for licensure of limited specialty journeymen. The statute and rule promote safe installations by setting forth training for specialty journeymen. This cannot be solved through non-regulatory means.

What evidence is there that the rule, as proposed, will solve the problem?

The statute and rule requirements ensure individuals qualified through training and experience are performing the specialty plumbing services, which promotes the health and safety of the public.
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Federal Law Comparison (where applicable)

Summary of Law (include direct link)	How is the proposed Idaho rule more stringent? (if applicable)
N/A	

State Law Comparison

State	Summary of Law (include direct link)	How is the proposed Idaho rule more stringent? (if applicable)
Alaska	No similar license types	N/A
Montana	No similar license types	N/A
Nevada	No similar license types	N/A
Oregon	<p>Water-Treatment Installer: Pass exam; and either (1) complete 18-month apprentice program; or complete 210 hours of training with 3,000 hours of work experience. https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/viewSingleRule.action?ruleVrsnRsn=229551</p> <p>Residential Water-Heater Installer: Pass exam and either (1) have Electrical Limited Specialty and plumbing contractor license; or (2) employee of plumbing contractor and complete 8-hour training course. https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/viewSingleRule.action?ruleVrsnRsn=273290</p>	Idaho is less stringent.
South Dakota	<p>Appliance Installer: Pass exam and 2 years of experience as an apprentice. https://sdlegislature.gov/Rules/Administrative/10580_20:53:05:03</p> <p>Water Conditioning: Pass exam and 2 years of experience as an apprentice. https://dlr.sd.gov/plumbing/licensing.aspx</p>	Idaho is less stringent.
Utah	Unable to find any similar license types	N/A
Washington	Residential Service: Pass examination and complete two years (4,000 hours) working as a plumber trainee under the supervision of a journey level, residential specialty, or residential service certified plumber. First year (2,000 hours) must be spent working under the direct supervision of a journey level or	N/A as different specialty types and scope.

	<p>residential specialty plumber.</p> <p>Pump & Irrigation: Pass examination and complete two years (at least 4,000 hours) experience in the specialty under the supervision of an appropriate certified plumber. Must also have an electrical certification.</p> <p>Domestic Well: Pass examination and complete 1 year or more (at least 2,000 hours) working in the specialty under supervision of a certified plumber. https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=18.106.040 https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=18.106.050 https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=296-400A-020</p>	
Wyoming	No state license.	N/A

If the Idaho proposed rule has a more stringent requirement than the federal government or the reviewed states, describe the evidence base or unique circumstances that justifies the enhanced requirement:

N/A

Anticipated impact of the proposed rule on various stakeholders:

Category	Potential Impact
Fiscal impact to the state General Fund, any dedicated fund, or federal fund	Licensure fees collected are deposited in the occupational licenses fund.
Impact to Idaho businesses, with special consideration for small businesses	The rule does not negatively impact Idaho businesses.
Impact to any local government in Idaho	The rule does not negatively impact local governments in Idaho.

Cumulative regulatory volume this proposed rule adds:

Category	Potential Impact
Net change in word count	
Net change in restrictive word count	

PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS
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RULE 300

Proposed Rule: Civil Penalties. The acts described in this section subject the violator to a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each separate count or offense.

- 01. Statute or Rule.** Failure to comply with any provision of Chapter 26, Title 54, Idaho Code or Board Rule.
- 02. Certification or Registration.** Except as provided by Section 54-2602, Idaho Code, performance of plumbing without an active certificate of competency or registration as required by Idaho Code 54-2611.
- 03. Performance Outside Scope.** Performance of any plumbing installation, alteration, or maintenance by a specialty contractor or specialty journeyman outside the scope of the specialty certificate of competency.
- 04. Employees.** Knowing employment of a person who does not hold an active certificate of competency or registration as required by Idaho Code 54-2611 to perform plumbing.
- 05. Supervision.** Working as an apprentice or specialty apprentice without the required journeyman supervision or employing an apprentice without providing the required journeyman supervision.
- 06. Fees, Permits, and Inspections.** Failure to obtain a required permit, pay applicable fees, properly post a permit, or request an inspection of all pipes, fittings, valves, vents, fixtures, appliances, appurtenances, and water treatment installations or repairs.
- 07. Corrections.** Failure to make corrections in the time allotted in the notice on any plumbing installation.
- 08. Misrepresentation of Fees.** Misrepresentation of the permit or inspection fees to the customer.
- 09. Advertising.** Advertising to engage in the business, trade, practice, or work of a plumbing contractor as defined in Section 54-2611, Idaho Code, without holding a current and valid plumbing contractor certificate of competency issued by the

Division or advertising without including the contractor certificate of competency number in the advertisement. Advertising includes, but is not limited to: newspaper, telephone directory, community flier ads or notices; telephone, television, radio, internet, or door-to-door solicitations.

10. Order. Failure to comply with any lawful order of the Board or Division administrator.

Current Rule: Similar to proposed rule, but only allows the board to impose a \$200 civil penalty for a first violation, even if the violation is egregious.

Legal Authority: IC 54-2606(3)(f) - discretionary
<https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/title54/t54ch26/sect54-2606/>

Define the specific problem the proposed rule is attempting to solve. Can it be solved through non-regulatory means?

This rule is geared toward ensuring compliance with the law. It cannot be solved through non-regulatory means.

What evidence is there that the rule, as proposed, will solve the problem?

When the Board’s inspectors find legal violations during their inspections, they attempt to resolve many violations through warnings. When warnings are not effective, civil penalties are assessed.

Federal Law Comparison (where applicable)

Summary of Law (include direct link)	How is the proposed Idaho rule more stringent? (if applicable)
N/A	

State Law Comparison

State	Summary of Law (include direct link)	How is the proposed Idaho rule more stringent? (if applicable)
Alaska	Failure to correct a code violation is subject to a fine of up to \$1000. Board can cancel a license as discipline; however, there does not appear to be an	Idaho’s rule does not appear to be more stringent as it

	alternative of a civil penalty in lieu of cancelling/revoking. https://www.akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#18.60.730 https://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#8.90.185	provides a pathway other than revocation.
Montana	Can discipline for reasons similar to Idaho, including sanctions. https://rules.mt.gov/gateway/RuleNo.asp?RN=24%2E180%2E2301 https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0370/chapter_0690/part_0030/section_0190/0370-0690-0030-0190.html https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0370/chapter_0690/part_0030/section_0200/0370-0690-0030-0200.html https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0370/chapter_0010/part_0010/section_0360/0370-0010-0010-0360.html	Idaho's rule does not appear to be more stringent.
Nevada	Unable to locate fines re: journeyman. Plumbing Contractors may be fined anywhere from \$50-\$50,000, depending on the violation. https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-624.html#NAC624Sec7251	Idaho's rules are less stringent.
Oregon	Can suspend or revoke. Didn't find anything about civil penalties or fines. https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/viewSingleRule.action?ruleVrsnRsn=226423	Idaho's rules are less stringent.
South Dakota	Can suspend or revoke. Didn't find anything about civil penalties or fines. https://sdlegislature.gov/Statutes/Codified_Laws/2060907	Idaho's rules are less stringent.
Utah	fine of up to \$1,000 for 1 st violation, \$1,000 for 2 nd , and \$4,000 for subsequent instance of unprofessional or unlawful conduct https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title58/Chapter55/58-55-S503.html https://adminrules.utah.gov/public/search/R156-55a/Current%20RulesR156-55c-501-502,R156-55a-502-503	Idaho's rule does not appear to be more stringent.
Washington	Civil penalties for individuals range from \$100 to \$5,000; for contractors range from \$500 to \$5,000. Violations are broad and include any violation of chapter, fraud, failure to supervise, and a contractor's failure to employ a journeyman. https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=296-400A-400 https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=18.106.430	Idaho's rules do not appear more stringent.
Wyoming	N/A – no state license	N/A

If the Idaho proposed rule has a more stringent requirement than the federal government or the reviewed states, describe the evidence base or unique circumstances that justifies the enhanced requirement:

N/A

Anticipated impact of the proposed rule on various stakeholders:

Category	Potential Impact
Fiscal impact to the state General Fund, any dedicated fund, or federal fund	The ability to impose civil penalties lies in statute. Any civil penalties collected are deposited in the occupational licenses fund.
Impact to Idaho businesses, with special consideration for small businesses	The rule does not negatively impact Idaho businesses.
Impact to any local government in Idaho	The rule does not negatively impact local governments in Idaho.

Cumulative regulatory volume this proposed rule adds:

Category	Potential Impact
Net change in word count	
Net change in restrictive word count	

PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS
STATE PLUMBING BOARD

IDAPA 24.39.20

RULE 500

Proposed Rule: Starting on page 3, this Rule sets forth the requirement that only contractors can obtain a permit; the permit fee schedule based upon building type and construction cost; and tags inspectors will attach following an inspection.

Current Rule: The current rule is similar.

Legal Authority: I.C. §§ 54-2607(1)(d) and 54-2624 – mandatory
<https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/title54/t54ch26/sect54-2607/>
<https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/title54/t54ch26/sect54-2624/>

Define the specific problem the proposed rule is attempting to solve. Can it be solved through non-regulatory means?

Permit and inspection fees are imposed to cover the costs of inspections. Inspections cannot be provided through non-regulatory means.
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What evidence is there that the rule, as proposed, will solve the problem?

The Board is able to retain inspectors to perform plumbing inspections.

Federal Law Comparison (where applicable)

Summary of Law (include direct link)	How is the proposed Idaho rule more stringent? (if applicable)
N/A	

State Law Comparison

State	Summary of Law (include direct link)	How is the proposed Idaho rule more stringent? (if
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		applicable)
Alaska	State permit fees. https://www.akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#18.60.720	N/A
Montana	Fees are broken down per fixture and work being performed. https://bsd.dli.mt.gov/PlumbingPermitFillable.pdf	N/A
Nevada	Contractor must apply for permits. (NAC 624.6966). Rules dictate how contractor conducts business and when it can obtain payments from clients based upon permits and inspections. Fees appear to be set by locality. https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-624.html	N/A
Oregon	Permit fees based upon new v. remodel, size Inspections required and must correct https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/viewSingleRule.action?ruleVrsnRsn=229689 https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/viewSingleRule.action?ruleVrsnRsn=229691	N/A
South Dakota	The number of inspections for each permit is limited to three inspections. The commission may charge a fee of fifty dollars for any inspection in excess of the three allotted inspections. https://sdlegislature.gov/Statutes/Codified_Laws/2060895 20:53:10:03. Plumbing permit fees. The fee for a plumbing permit for any single family dwelling is \$70. The plumbing permit fee for any multiple family, assembly, work place, institution, hotel/motel, mercantile/business, or other similar commercial facility is \$200. However, the plumbing permit fee for any commercial facility which has 5 or less plumbing fixtures is \$100. https://sdlegislature.gov/Rules/Administrative/10641	N/A
Utah	It appears localities issue permits https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title15A/Chapter1/15A-1-S104.html?v=C15A-1-S104_2014040320140513	N/A
Washington	Each county or local jurisdiction must inspect. Counties and local jurisdictions also set the permit fees. https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=19.27.050	N/A
Wyoming	Required at local level.	N/A

If the Idaho proposed rule has a more stringent requirement than the federal government or the reviewed states, describe the evidence base or unique circumstances that justifies the enhanced requirement:

N/A

Anticipated impact of the proposed rule on various stakeholders:

Category	Potential Impact
Fiscal impact to the state General Fund, any dedicated fund, or federal fund	The ability to impose permit and inspection fees arises in statute. Any fees collected are deposited in the occupational licenses fund.
Impact to Idaho businesses, with special consideration for small businesses	The requirement to obtain a plumbing permit arises in statute. As such, the rule does not negatively impact Idaho businesses.
Impact to any local government in Idaho	The rule does not negatively impact local governments in Idaho.

Cumulative regulatory volume this proposed rule adds:

Category	Potential Impact
Net change in word count	
Net change in restrictive word count	

PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS
STATE PLUMBING BOARD

IDAPA 24.39.20

RULE 600

Proposed Rule: Adopts the 2015 Uniform Plumbing Code, including Appendices A, B, C, D, E, G, I, J, K and L, with stated amendments.

Current Rule: The current rule is similar.

Legal Authority: I.C. § 54-2601(1) – mandatory.
<https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title54/T54CH26/SECT54-2601/>

Define the specific problem the proposed rule is attempting to solve. Can it be solved through non-regulatory means?

The Idaho legislature mandated the adoption of the Uniform Plumbing Code with amendments by the Board in order to ensure safe plumbing installations. This cannot be accomplished through non-regulatory means.

What evidence is there that the rule, as proposed, will solve the problem?

The 2015 Uniform Plumbing Code and the Board amendments provide safe plumbing installation guidelines.

Federal Law Comparison (where applicable)

Summary of Law (include direct link)	How is the proposed Idaho rule more stringent? (if applicable)
N/A	

State Law Comparison

State	Summary of Law (include direct link)	How is the proposed Idaho rule more stringent? (if applicable)
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Alaska	2018 Uniform Plumbing Code, sections 101.0 - 103.2, 103.3.1 - 103.4, 105.0 - 105.2.2, and 105.3 - 106.6 of chapter 1, chapters 2 - 10, chapter 11 excluding the requirements of section 1101.5, chapters 12 - 17, and appendices A - L, with amendments. https://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#8.63.010	N/A
Montana	2021 Uniform Plumbing Code, including Appendices A, B, C, D, K, L, M, N with amendments https://rules.mt.gov/gateway/RuleNo.asp?RN=24%2E301%2E301	N/A
Nevada	Most recent version of Uniform Plumbing Code. Local jurisdictions can receive a waiver to adopt and make changes to Uniform Plumbing Code. Many cities have adopted the 2018 edition. https://www.leg.state.nv.us/division/legal/lawlibrary/NRS/NRS-444.html#NRS444Sec350	N/A
Oregon	2021 Uniform Plumbing Code, Chapters 1-11 and 13-17 and Appendices A, B, C, D, E, K, M, with amendments. https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/displayDivisionRules.action?selectedDivision=4190	N/A
South Dakota	2015 Uniform Plumbing Code including Appendices A, B, C, D, E, and I, and the Green Plumbing and Mechanical Code Supplement with amendments https://sdlegislature.gov/Rules/Administrative/10744 https://sdlegislature.gov/Statutes/Codified_Laws/2060887	N/A
Utah	2018 International Plumbing Code with amendments https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title15A/Chapter2/15A-2-S103.html?v=C15A-2-S103_2021050520210701 https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title15A/Chapter3/15A-3-P3.html?v=C15A-3-P3_1800010118000101	N/A
Washington	2018 Uniform Plumbing Code, including Appendices A, B, and I, with amendments. https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=51-56-003	N/A
Wyoming	Up to local jurisdiction. Jackson adopted 2021 International Plumbing Code https://www.jacksonwy.gov/193/Plumbing	N/A

If the Idaho proposed rule has a more stringent requirement than the federal government or the reviewed states, describe the evidence base or unique circumstances that justifies the enhanced requirement:

N/A

Anticipated impact of the proposed rule on various stakeholders:

Category	Potential Impact
Fiscal impact to the state General Fund, any dedicated fund, or federal fund	The rule does not have a fiscal impact.
Impact to Idaho businesses, with special consideration for small businesses	The initial code adopted is statutory. As such, the rule does not negatively impact Idaho businesses.
Impact to any local government in Idaho	The rule does not negatively impact local governments in Idaho.

Cumulative regulatory volume this proposed rule adds:

Category	Potential Impact
Net change in word count	
Net change in restrictive word count	