

PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS

BOARD OF NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATORS

IDAPA 24.28.01

RULE 400.05 (WILL BE 100 SERIES) (PRECEPTOR CERTIFICATION)

Legal Authority: This is a statutory authority of the Board. Idaho Code § 54-1604(a) gives the board authority to “develop, impose, and enforce standards consistent with this act which shall be met by individuals in order to receive and retain a license as a nursing home administrator which standard shall be designed to insure that nursing home administrators will be individuals who are of good character and are otherwise suitable, and who, by training or experience in the field of institutional administration, are qualified to serve as nursing home administrators.”

State Law Comparison

State	Summary of Law (include direct link)	How is the proposed Idaho rule more stringent? (if applicable)
Alaska	Alaska requires administrators-in-training to be under the guidance of a preceptor who is licensed, employed, and agrees in writing to fulfill the duties and responsibilities outlined in the NAB Five-Step Program Administrator in Training Internship Manual (1997 edition). https://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#12.46.030	Idaho requires registration and board approval, as well as an orientation course.
Montana	“Preceptor” does not appear in the Montana rules or statute. 24.162.501 only states that “Administrator-in-training programs... must be documented and signed by the licensed active nursing home administrator.” https://rules.mt.gov/gateway/RuleNo.asp?RN=24%2E162%2E501	Idaho requires registration and board approval, as well as an orientation course.
Nevada	Preceptors are required to have 2 years of licensed experienced, approved by the agency, as well as completion of the NAB Preceptor Training Program	N/A

	https://beltca.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/beltcanvgov/content/Documents/AIT/ApplicationForPreceptor(1).pdf	
Oregon	Preceptors are required to have been a licensed nursing home administrator for at least three years and have attended a board-approved workshop for preceptors in Oregon within three years preceding the date of application for registration. https://www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/hlo/pages/board-nursing-home-administrators-ait.aspx	N/A
South Dakota	South Dakota defines a Preceptor as “a licensee who has been licensed for at least four years in South Dakota, has had no revocation or suspension of a license or other action taken as deemed necessary to protect the public, and has been approved by the board to train administrators-in-training” https://sdlegislature.gov/Rules/Administrative/20:49	Idaho requires specific education and training, as well as registration.
Utah	Utah requires 3 years of licensure, good standing, and working in a licensed health facility. https://rules.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/r156-11a.pdf	Idaho requires specific education and training, as well as registration.
Washington	Washington requires 3 years of licensure, good standing, and working in a licensed health facility. https://app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=246-843-095	Idaho requires specific education and training, as well as registration.
Wyoming	Wyoming requires licensure and completion of 5 hours of NAB Preceptor training. https://rules.wyo.gov/Search.aspx?mode=7	Idaho requires 2 years of licensure and registration.

RULE 200 (WILL BE 100 SERIES) (CONTINUING EDUCATION)

Legal Authority: This is a statutory authority of the Board. Idaho Code § 54-1604(a) gives the board authority to “develop, impose, and enforce standards consistent with this act which shall be met by individuals in order to receive and retain a license as a nursing home administrator which standard shall be designed to insure that nursing home administrators will be individuals who are of good character and are otherwise suitable, and who, by training or experience in the field of institutional administration, are qualified to serve as nursing home administrators.”

State Law Comparison

State	Summary of Law (include direct link)	How is the proposed Idaho rule more stringent? (if applicable)
Alaska	(12 AAC 46.040. Continuing education required for license renewal. Repealed 12/17/79.) https://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#12.46.040	Idaho requires continuing education.
Montana	20 hours per year https://rules.mt.gov/gateway/RuleNo.asp?RN=24%2E162%2E2105	N/A
Nevada	40 hours every 2 years (20 hours per year) https://www.leg.state.nv.us/nac/nac-654.html#NAC654Sec093	N/A
Oregon	20 hours per year https://www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/hlo/pages/board-nursing-home-administrators-education.aspx	N/A
South Dakota	40 hours every 2 years (20 hours per year) https://doh.sd.gov/licensing-and-records/boards/nursing-facility/continuing-education-requirements/	N/A
Utah	40 hours every 2 years (20 hours per year)	N/A

	https://adminrules.utah.gov/public/rule/R156-15/Current%20Rules?searchText=156-15-309	
Washington	36 hours every 2 years (18 per year) https://app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=246-843-130	N/A
Wyoming	25 hours per year https://rules.wyo.gov/Search.aspx?mode=7	N/A