

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

1. Type of Estimate and Analysis

Original Updated Corrected

2. Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number

Chapter SPS 305, Licenses, Certifications and Registrations

3. Subject

Trade Credentials, master plumbers, elevator mechanics and refrigerant handling technicians

4. Fund Sources Affected

GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEG-S

5. Chapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected

6. Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule

No Fiscal Effect Increase Existing Revenues Increase Costs
 Indeterminate Decrease Existing Revenues Could Absorb Within Agency's Budget
 Decrease Cost

7. The Rule Will Impact the Following (Check All That Apply)

State's Economy Specific Businesses/Sectors
 Local Government Units Public Utility Rate Payers
 Small Businesses **(if checked, complete Attachment A)**

8. Would Implementation and Compliance Costs Be Greater Than \$20 million?

Yes No

9. Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule

The proposal revises rules to be consistent with provisions under 2011 Wisconsin Act 146 relating to the licensing of several trade credentials, plumbers, elevator mechanics and refrigerant handling technicians.

10. Summary of the businesses, business sectors, associations representing business, local governmental units, and individuals that may be affected by the proposed rule that were contacted for comments.

The proposed rule revisions would affect applicants for master plumber licenses and for elevator mechanic licenses. The rules would also eliminate the credentials needed for individuals and entities working with ozone-depleting refrigerants; those being refrigerant handling technicians and HVAC contractors.

11. Identify the local governmental units that participated in the development of this EIA.

The credentials and their processing are a state function and do not involve local government administration. The Department did not receive any comments or information from any source during the EIA solicitation period.

12. Summary of Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Specific Businesses, Business Sectors, Public Utility Rate Payers, Local Governmental Units and the State's Economy as a Whole (Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)

The department does not believe that the proposed rules will create an impact on small businesses any differently than the mandates of the Act.
The Department will realize an annual average loss \$52,000 with the elimination of the refrigerant handling technician certification credential.

13. Benefits of Implementing the Rule and Alternative(s) to Implementing the Rule

The proposed rules provide consistency with statutory provisions as affected by 2011 Wisconsin Act 146.

14. Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

No long range implications of implementing the rules are anticipated.

15. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government

Federal regulations, under section 608 of the federal Clean Air Act and title 40 CFR part 82, subpart F, require individuals who install or service HVAC equipment involving ozone-depleting refrigerants are required to hold a Type I, II, III or Universal technician certification.

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An internet search on U.S. federal regulations and U.S. federal register yielded no results regarding the licensing of plumbers and elevator mechanics.

16. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Neighboring States (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota)

An internet search of the respective states' web sites indicate:

Illinois: The state does not require a specific license or certification to perform installation or service work pertaining to cooling or refrigeration equipment and systems including working with ozone-depleting refrigerants. The state does not have a master plumber license category; only a general plumber's license. The state's qualifying provisions for plumber license applicants indicate just overall years of experience.

Elevator mechanic licensing is under the Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshall. Under the Elevator Safety and Regulation Act there are currently four avenues to obtain the license including completion of the mechanic examination of a nationally recognized training program for the elevator industry, such as the National Elevator Industry Educational Program or its equivalent.

Iowa: The state has a single board licensing category that covers plumbing, HVAC refrigeration and hydronic systems. A "licensed master" is to be responsible for the work. Applicants for a "master" license must pass an exam. The licensing provisions are not specific to ozone-depleting refrigerants nor are individual state certifications necessary.

The state does not administer a licensing program for elevator work.

Michigan: The state requires a mechanical contractor license to perform alterations, repairs or installation of heating/cooling/ventilating/ or refrigerating equipment/systems. The licensing provisions are not specific to ozone-depleting refrigerants.

The state's qualifying provisions for master plumber license applicants indicate just overall years of experience as a journeyman plumber.

In order to take the state's elevator journeyman license exam an applicant must have 3 continuous years of experience which may include employment as a supervisor of elevator construction or service.

Minnesota: The state's stratospheric ozone protection rules under Chapter 7027 refer to the federal certification standards under the Clean Air Act and title 40 CFR part 82.

The state's qualifying provisions for master plumber license applicants indicate just overall years of experience.

The state does not issue a specific license for individuals who install or service conveyances; electrical aspects are covered by electrical licensing provisions.

17. Contact Name

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18. Contact Phone Number

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ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

ATTACHMENT A

1. Summary of Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Small Businesses (Separately for each Small Business Sector, Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)

2. Summary of the data sources used to measure the Rule's impact on Small Businesses

3. Did the agency consider the following methods to reduce the impact of the Rule on Small Businesses?

- Less Stringent Compliance or Reporting Requirements
 - Less Stringent Schedules or Deadlines for Compliance or Reporting
 - Consolidation or Simplification of Reporting Requirements
 - Establishment of performance standards in lieu of Design or Operational Standards
 - Exemption of Small Businesses from some or all requirements
 - Other, describe:
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4. Describe the methods incorporated into the Rule that will reduce its impact on Small Businesses

5. Describe the Rule's Enforcement Provisions

6. Did the Agency prepare a Cost Benefit Analysis (if Yes, attach to form)

- Yes No
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