

Regulatory Analysis Form

(Completed by Promulgating Agency)

INDEPENDENT REGULATORY
REVIEW COMMISSION

(All Comments submitted on this regulation will appear on IRRC's website)

(1) Agency
Department of State, Bureau of Professional and
Occupational Affairs, State Board of Crane Operators

2013 APR -2 AM 10:35

(2) Agency Number: 16A
Identification Number: 16A-7102

IRRC Number: 3002

(3) PA Code Cite:
49 Pa Code § 6.4 (relating to fees)

(4) Short Title:
Fees

(5) Agency Contacts (List Telephone Number and Email Address):

Primary Contact: Christopher McNally, Board Counsel, State Board of Crane Operators, P.O. Box 2649, Harrisburg, PA 17105-2649, phone - 717-783-7200, fax - 787-0251, chrmcnally@pa.gov.
Secondary Contact: Cynthia Montgomery, Regulatory Counsel, Department of State, P.O. Box 2649, Harrisburg, PA 17105-2649, phone - 717-783-7200, fax - 787-0251, cymontgome@pa.gov.

(6) Type of Rulemaking (check applicable box):

PROPOSED REGULATION

Final Regulation

Final Omitted Regulation

Emergency Certification Regulation;

Certification by the Governor

Certification by the Attorney General

(7) Briefly explain the regulation in clear and nontechnical language. (100 words or less)

The proposal would amend § 6.4 (relating to fees) to increase the biennial renewal fee for licensed crane operators from \$100 to \$160.

(8) State the statutory authority for the regulation. Include specific statutory citation.

Section 701(a) of the Crane Operator Licensure Act (act) (63 P.S. § 2400.701(a)) requires the Board to increase fees by regulation to meet or exceed projected expenditures if the revenues raised by fees, fines and civil penalties imposed under the act are not sufficient to meet expenditures over a 2-year period.

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(9) Is the regulation mandated by any federal or state law or court order, or federal regulation? Are there any relevant state or federal court decisions? If yes, cite the specific law, case or regulation as well as, any deadlines for action.

Yes, Section 701(a) of the act mandates a fee increase when expenditures outpace revenue.

(10) State why the regulation is needed. Explain the compelling public interest that justifies the regulation. Describe who will benefit from the regulation. Quantify the benefits as completely as possible and approximate the number of people who will benefit.

At the May 23, 2012, Board meeting, representatives from the Department of State's Bureau of Finance and Operations (BFO) presented a summary of the Board's revenue and expenses for fiscal years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012, and projected revenue and expenses through fiscal year 2014-2015. Although the Board received an initial appropriation of \$85,000 from the Professional Licensure Augmentation Account (PLAA) when it was created in 2008, it incurred expenses in excess of that amount since then, and was required to pay that amount back to the PLAA within 3 years (or by December 8, 2011). As of the beginning of fiscal year 2012-2013, the Board had incurred a deficit of \$182,660.46. Licenses renew for the first time as of November 1, 2012, so there will be renewal revenue during this fiscal year for the first time. However, it is not sufficient to recoup the current deficit and cover budgeted expenses for the year. BFO projects a remaining deficit of \$15,660.46 by the end of the fiscal year. In addition, under the present fee structure, the Board can expect biennial revenue of approximately \$318,000. BFO projects expenses of approximately \$337,000 over the next 2 fiscal years (fiscal years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015), and expenses of approximately \$357,000 during the following biennium (fiscal years 2015-2016 and 2016-2017), adding to the deficit situation. Without an increase in the biennial renewal fee, BFO projects continuing deficits for the foreseeable future.

All Pennsylvanians will benefit from the regulation in that it will allow the State Board of Crane Operators to continue to operate and carry out its mission in the interest of the public health, safety and welfare.

(11) Are there any provisions that are more stringent than federal standards? If yes, identify the specific provisions and the compelling Pennsylvania interest that demands stronger regulations.

There are no applicable federal licensure standards relating to fees for crane operator licenses.

(12) How does this regulation compare with those of the other states? How will this affect Pennsylvania's ability to compete with other states?

Currently, only 18 states (and 6 cities) require licensure or certification of crane operators. A certified crane operator in New York pays a triennial renewal fee of \$150. A New Jersey State crane operator's license is renewed for 5 years at a fee of \$250. Maryland does not license crane operators, but has labor regulations requiring employers to assure that crane operators are "qualified or certified." A certified crane operator in West Virginia pays an annual renewal fee of \$75. The proposed regulation should have no adverse impact on Pennsylvania's ability to compete with other states.

(13) Will the regulation affect any other regulations of the promulgating agency or other state agencies? If yes, explain and provide specific citations.

The regulation will not affect any other regulation of the Board or other state agencies.

(14) Describe the communications with and solicitation of input from the public, any advisory council/group, small businesses and groups representing small businesses in the development and drafting of the regulation. List the specific persons and/or groups who were involved. ("Small business" is defined in Section 3 of the Regulatory Review Act, Act 76 of 2012.)

Because the fee increase is mandated based on section 701(a) of the act, the Board did not release an exposure draft of the regulation. However, it was discussed at the May 2012, and October 2012, meetings of the Board. These meetings are open to the public.

(15) Identify the types and number of persons, businesses, small businesses (as defined in Section 3 of the Regulatory Review Act, Act 76 of 2012) and organizations which will be affected by the regulation. How are they affected?

There are currently 2,780 licensed crane operators that will be required to pay an additional \$60 per biennium (or \$30 per year) to renew their licenses in 2014 and beyond. Because cranes used in coal mining operations, longshore or other intermodal operations, and manufacturing applications are excluded from the licensure requirements, the majority of licensed crane operators in this Commonwealth work in construction, particularly heavy construction, and for utilities.

According to the Small Business Administration (SBA), there are approximately 982,692 businesses in Pennsylvania; of which 978,831 are small businesses; and 3,861 are large businesses. Of the 978,831 small businesses, 236,775 are small employers (those with fewer than 500 employees) and the remaining 772,056 are non-employers. Thus, the vast majority of businesses in Pennsylvania are considered small businesses. Therefore, for purposes of determining the economic impact on small businesses, the Board must assume that a large number of its licensees work for small businesses as that term is defined by the SBA and Pennsylvania's Regulatory Review Act.

Small businesses are defined in Section 3 of the Regulatory Review Act, (71 P.S. § 745.3) which provides that a small business is defined by the SBA's Small Business Size Regulations under 13 CFR Ch. 1 Part 121. These size standards have been established for types of businesses under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). In applying the NAICS standards to the types of businesses where crane operators work, a small business in Sector 23 (Construction), including construction of buildings (residential, commercial and industrial), and heavy and civil engineering construction (such as construction of water and sewer lines; oil and gas pipelines; power and communication lines and related structures; and highways, streets and bridges) is generally one with \$33.5 million or less in total income annually. A small business in Sector 22 (Utilities) includes power companies whose total electric output does not exceed 4 million megawatt hours per year; natural gas companies with fewer than 500 employees; water suppliers and waste water treatment facilities with \$7.0 million or less in total income annually; and steam and air-conditioning supply companies with \$12.5 million or less in total income annually.

Although many licensed crane operators probably work for "small businesses," whether these businesses will be adversely affected by the increase in the biennial renewal fee depends on whether the employer elects to pay the biennial renewal fees on behalf of its licensed employees. Some companies may do so, others may not. A company could avoid the adverse effect by simply requiring its employees to pay their own licensure fees.

Additionally, unlike many other boards, a significant percentage of Pennsylvania licensed crane operators have reported their addresses to the board as out-of-state, and may be employed by companies that are not based in Pennsylvania, but that supply cranes (and crane operators) to jobs throughout the country, and even internationally. Current active licensees of the board are located in no less than 39 states outside of Pennsylvania (including, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming) and Washington, D.C.

(16) List the persons, groups or entities, including small businesses, that will be required to comply with the regulation. Approximate the number that will be required to comply.

All 2,780 currently licensed crane operators will be required to comply with the regulation in order to renew their licenses in 2014. Those small businesses that employ crane operators which choose to pay the biennial renewal fees for their employees would be required to comply with the regulation.

(17) Identify the financial, economic and social impact of the regulation on individuals, small businesses, businesses and labor communities and other public and private organizations. Evaluate the benefits expected as a result of the regulation.

All licensed crane operators, or their employers (if the employer elects to pay the biennial renewal fee for its employees) will be required to pay an additional \$60 every 2 years beginning in 2014 in order to renew a crane operator's license. This increase is necessary to ensure the fiscal integrity of the board and to assure that the board's mandate to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public is carried out.

(18) Explain how the benefits of the regulation outweigh any cost and adverse effects.

The increase is mandated by section 701(a) of the Crane Operator Licensure Act (act) (63 P.S. § 2400.701(a)), which requires the Board to increase fees by regulation to meet or exceed projected expenditures if the revenues raised by fees, fines and civil penalties imposed under the act are not sufficient to meet expenditures over a 2-year period. The regulation benefits every citizen of the Commonwealth in that it will ensure the fiscal integrity of the Board and allow the Board to carry out its mission. The costs to crane operators, which equates to \$30 per year, is outweighed by the Board's duty to license and regulate crane operators in the public interest.

(19) Provide a specific estimate of the costs and/or savings to the **regulated community** associated with compliance, including any legal, accounting or consulting procedures which may be required. Explain how the dollar estimates were derived.

The regulated community of 2,780 currently licensed crane operations will be required to pay an additional \$60 every 2 years to renew their licenses. The estimated costs to the regulated community, therefore, are calculated as follows:

2,780 licensees x \$60 increase = \$166,800 biennially (or \$83,400 per year).

The Board does not anticipate any other costs associated with legal, accounting or consulting procedures.

(20) Provide a specific estimate of the costs and/or savings to the **local governments** associated with compliance, including any legal, accounting or consulting procedures which may be required. Explain how the dollar estimates were derived.

There are no costs or savings to local governments associated with compliance with the rulemaking.

(21) Provide a specific estimate of the costs and/or savings to the **state government** associated with the implementation of the regulation, including any legal, accounting, or consulting procedures which may be required. Explain how the dollar estimates were derived.

The only cost to state government is the minimal cost associated with publishing new biennial renewal forms and updating the online renewal platform with the updated fee. The Board will not incur an increase in administrative costs by implementing the rulemaking. Indeed, the regulatory amendment will permit the Board to recoup the costs of its operations. There are no other costs or saving to state government associated with compliance with the proposed rulemaking.

(22) For each of the groups and entities identified in items (19)-(21) above, submit a statement of legal, accounting or consulting procedures and additional reporting, recordkeeping or other paperwork, including copies of forms or reports, which will be required for implementation of the regulation and an explanation of measures which have been taken to minimize these requirements.

This proposed rulemaking would not require any additional recordkeeping or other paperwork, nor will there be any legal, accounting or consulting procedures required for implementation of the regulation.

(23) In the table below, provide an estimate of the fiscal savings and costs associated with implementation and compliance for the regulated community, local government, and state government for the current year and five subsequent years.

	Current FY 12-13	FY +1 13-14	FY +2 14-15	FY +3 15-16	FY +4 16-17	FY +5 17-18
SAVINGS:	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Regulated Community						
Local Government						
State Government						
Total Savings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
COSTS:						
Regulated Community	\$0	\$0	\$166,800	\$0	\$166,800	\$0
Local Government						
State Government						
Total Costs	\$0	\$0	\$166,800	\$0	\$166,800	\$0
REVENUE LOSSES:						
Regulated Community						
Local Government						
State Government						
Total Revenue Losses	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(23a) Provide the past three year expenditure history for programs affected by the regulation.

Program	FY -3 FY 09-10 Actual	FY -2 FY 10-11 Actual	FY -1 FY 11-12 Projected	Current FY FY 12-13 Budgeted
State Board of Crane Operators	\$89,501.67	\$140,501.37	\$156,656.05	\$160,000.00

(24) For any regulation that may have an adverse impact on small businesses (as defined in Section 3 of the Regulatory Review Act, Act 76 of 2012), provide an economic impact statement that includes the following:

- (a) An identification and estimate of the number of small businesses subject to the regulation.
 - (b) The projected reporting, recordkeeping and other administrative costs required for compliance with the proposed regulation, including the type of professional skills necessary for preparation of the report or record.
 - (c) A statement of probable effect on impacted small businesses.
 - (d) A description of any less intrusive or less costly alternative methods of achieving the purpose of the proposed regulation.
-
- (a) Assuming that the majority of crane operators work for “small businesses” as that term is defined by the Regulatory Review Act and the SBA, there could be as many as 2,780 small businesses subject to the regulation.
 - (b) There are no projected reporting, or recordkeeping costs required for compliance. There are no additional administrative costs required for compliance. (The administrative costs would be those associated with filling out the biennial renewal form or online renewal application and either writing a check or processing the payment of the fee. These costs would be the same regardless of the increase in the fee.) Also, these fees can be avoided by the small businesses by simply requiring employees to pay their own biennial renewal fees.
 - (c) The probable effect on impacted small businesses would be a \$60 increase in the biennial renewal fee for each of the business’ licensed crane operators.
 - (d) The board considered three alternatives as set forth in item no. (26) below, but the alternatives (no increase or a \$50 increase) would not achieve the purposes of the regulation – to produce enough revenues to recoup the existing deficits, cover current expenses, and allow the board to continue to carry out its legislative mandate.

(25) List any special provisions which have been developed to meet the particular needs of affected groups or persons including, but not limited to, minorities, the elderly, small businesses, and farmers.

No special provisions have been developed for any affected groups or persons.

(26) Include a description of any alternative regulatory provisions which have been considered and rejected and a statement that the least burdensome acceptable alternative has been selected.

The Board considered three alternatives. First, the Board considered no increase in the biennial renewal fee at this time. However, that option was rejected because without a fee increase BFO projected continued deficits for the foreseeable future. There would be no way for the Board to carry out its legislative mandate without sufficient funds; and it would be contrary to the statutory requirement that revenue produced by fees, fines and civil penalties over a 2-year period must at least meet or exceed projected expenses for that period. Next the Board considered two fee increase scenarios – a \$50 increase or a \$60 increase. Either would meet the statutory requirement to produce adequate revenue in a given 2-year period to cover projected expenditures for that period; however, in the end the Board elected to adopt the \$60 increase because it would recoup the existing deficits and get the Board on sound financial footing in a more expedient fashion. The Board believes that the least burdensome acceptable alternative has been selected.

(27) In conducting a regulatory flexibility analysis, explain whether regulatory methods were considered that will minimize any adverse impact on small businesses (as defined in Section 3 of the Regulatory Review Act, Act 76 of 2012), including:

- a). The establishment of less stringent compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses;
- b) The establishment of less stringent schedules or deadlines for compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses;
- c) The consolidation or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses;
- d) The establishment of performing standards for small businesses to replace design or operational standards required in the regulation; and
- e) The exemption of small businesses from all or any part of the requirements contained in the regulation.

a & b) All crane operator licenses renew biennially. The Board did not consider less stringent reporting requirements or deadlines for small businesses or for crane operators that work for small businesses.

- c) There are no compliance or reporting requirements that could be consolidated or simplified. The biennial renewal process is the same whether a particular crane operator is employed by a small business or a large business.**
- d) The regulations do not contain design or operational standards that need to be altered for small businesses.**
- e) To exclude any licensed crane operators from the requirements contained in the regulation (an increased biennial renewal fee) based on the size of their employers would not be consistent with public health and welfare because it would prevent the board from obtaining adequate revenue to meet projected expenditures and it would not be able to carry out its legislative mandate.**

(28) If data is the basis for this regulation, please provide a description of the data, explain in detail how the data was obtained, and how it meets the acceptability standard for empirical, replicable and testable data that is supported by documentation, statistics, reports, studies or research. Please submit data or supporting materials with the regulatory package. If the material exceeds 50 pages, please provide it in a searchable electronic format or provide a list of citations and internet links that, where possible, can be accessed in a searchable format in lieu of the actual material. If other data was considered but not used, please explain why that data was determined not to be acceptable.

No data, studies or references were used to justify the regulation.

(29) Include a schedule for review of the regulation including:

- A. The date by which the agency must receive public comments: **Within 30 days of publication as proposed rulemaking.**
- B. The date or dates on which public meetings or hearings will be held: **No public hearings are contemplated. The Board meets in public session five to six times a year to discuss its regulatory proposals. The next Board meeting is scheduled for November 28, 2012.**
- C. The expected date of promulgation of the proposed regulation as a final-form regulation: **Because the increased biennial renewal fees are expected to be effective for the biennial renewal period which begins on November 1, 2014, and the Board generally begins accepting renewal applications 90 to 120 days prior to the renewal deadline, the Board anticipates that the final-form regulation will be published no later than July 5, 2014.**
- D. The expected effective date of the final-form regulation: **The regulation will be effective upon publication of the final-form regulation; however, the increased biennial renewal fee will be first collected for the biennial renewal period which begins on November 1, 2014.**
- E. The date by which compliance with the final-form regulation will be required: **All active licenses must be renewed, and the increased renewal fee paid, by October 31, 2014.**
- F. The date by which required permits, licenses or other approvals must be obtained: **All active licenses must be renewed by October 31, 2014.**

(30) Describe the plan developed for evaluating the continuing effectiveness of the regulations after its implementation.

The Board continually reviews the efficacy of its regulations, as part of its annual review process under Executive Order 1996-1. The Board reviews its regulatory proposals at regularly scheduled public meetings, generally five to six meetings a year. The Board will meet on the following dates during the remainder of 2012: November 28, 2012. More information can be found on the Department's website (www.dos.state.pa.us).

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FACE SHEET
FOR FILING DOCUMENTS
WITH THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

2013 APR -2 AM 10:35

(Pursuant to Commonwealth Documents Law)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Copy below is hereby approved as to form and legality. Attorney General

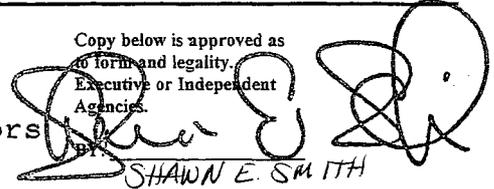
Copy below is hereby certified to be a true and correct copy of a document issued, prescribed or promulgated by:

Copy below is approved as to form and legality. Executive or Independent Agencies.


BY: _____
(DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL)

State Board of Crane Operators

(AGENCY)


SHAWN E. SMITH

MAR 15 2013

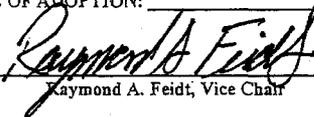
DOCUMENT/FISCAL NOTE NO. 16A-7102

FEB 21 2013

DATE OF APPROVAL

DATE OF ADOPTION: _____

DATE OF APPROVAL

BY: 
Raymond A. Feidt, Vice Chair

(Executive Deputy General Counsel
Strike inapplicable title)

TITLE: Chairperson, Acting
(EXECUTIVE OFFICER, CHAIRMAN OR SECRETARY)

- Check if applicable
Copy not approved.
Objections attached.
- Check if applicable. No
Attorney General approval or
objection within 30 day after
submission.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF PROFESSIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL AFFAIRS
STATE BOARD OF CRANE OPERATORS
49 PA. CODE, CHAPTER 6

FEEES

The State Board of Crane Operators (Board) proposes to amend § 6.4 (relating to fees), to read as set forth in Annex A.

Effective Date

The amendments will be effective upon publication of the final-form rulemaking in the Pennsylvania Bulletin. The increased biennial renewal fees will be implemented with the November 1, 2014 biennial renewal.

Statutory Authority

Section 701(a) of the Crane Operator Licensure Act (act) (63 P.S. § 2400.701(a)) requires the Board to increase fees by regulation to meet or exceed projected expenditures if the revenues raised by fees, fines and civil penalties imposed under the act are not sufficient to meet expenditures over a 2-year period.

Background and Need for Amendment

Under section 701 of the act, the Board is required by law to support its operations from the revenue it generates from fees, fines and civil penalties. In addition, the act provides that the Board shall increase fees if the revenue raised by fees, fines and civil penalties is not sufficient to meet expenditures over a 2-year period. The Board raises the majority of its revenue through biennial renewal fees. A small percentage of its revenue comes from application fees and civil penalties.

The current biennial renewal fee of \$100 was established with the Board's initial rulemaking in 2010. See, 40 Pa.B. 7177 (December 11, 2010). The fee was established based upon an estimate of the costs of administering the functions of the Board and an expected licensed population of approximately 2,750 licensees. As of October 2012, there are approximately 2,780 licensed crane operators. Therefore, under the present fee structure, the Board produces approximately \$278,000 in biennial renewal revenues. In addition, the Board receives approximately \$40,000 in other revenue from application fees and civil penalties, for a total of \$318,000 in revenue over a 2-year period.

However, at the May 23, 2012, Board meeting, representatives from the Department of State's Bureau of Finance and Operations (BFO) presented a summary of the Board's revenue and expenses for fiscal years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012, and projected revenue and expenses through fiscal year 2014-2015. Although the Board received an initial appropriation of \$85,000 from the Professional Licensure Augmentation Account (PLAA) when it was created in 2008, it incurred expenses in excess of that amount since then, and was required to pay that amount back to the PLAA within 3 years (or by December 8, 2011). As of the beginning of fiscal year 2012-2013, the Board had incurred a deficit of \$182,660.46. Licenses renew for the first time as of November 1, 2012, so

there will be renewal revenue during this fiscal year. However, it is not sufficient to recoup the current deficit and cover budgeted expenses for the year. BFO projects a remaining deficit of \$15,660.46 by the end of the fiscal year. In addition, as noted above, under the present fee structure, the Board can expect biennial revenue of approximately \$318,000. BFO projects expenses of approximately \$337,000 over the next 2 fiscal years (fiscal years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015), and expenses of approximately \$357,000 during the following biennium (fiscal years 2015-2016 and 2016-2017), adding to the deficit situation. Without an increase in the biennial renewal fee, BFO projects continuing deficits for the foreseeable future.

Therefore, the Board determined that it was necessary to raise fees to meet or exceed projected expenditures, in compliance with section 701(a) of the act. As a result, the Board voted at its October 1, 2012, meeting to increase the biennial renewal fees, beginning with the November 2014 renewal, as set forth in Annex A. The proposed new biennial renewal fees will enable the Board to avoid the projected deficits and meet its estimated expenditures for a number of years to come.

Description of Proposed Amendments

The proposal would amend § 6.4 (relating to fees) to increase the biennial renewal fee for licensed crane operators from \$100 to \$160.

Fiscal Impact

The proposed amendments will increase the biennial renewal fees for licensees of the Board. There are currently approximately 2,780 licensees that will be required to pay \$60 more to renew their licenses when they expire in 2014, and thereafter. The proposed regulation should have no other fiscal impact on the private sector, the general public or political subdivisions of the Commonwealth.

Paperwork Requirements

The proposed rulemaking will require the Board to alter some of its forms to reflect the new fee; however, the amendment will not create additional paperwork for the regulated community or for the private sector.

Sunset Date

The act requires the Board to monitor its revenue and costs on a fiscal year and biennial basis. Therefore, no sunset date has been assigned.

Regulatory Review

Under section 5(a) of the Regulatory Review Act (71 P.S. §745.5(a)), on April 2, 2013, the Board submitted a copy of this proposed rulemaking and a copy of a Regulatory Analysis Form to the Independent Regulatory Review Commission (IRRC) and to the Chairpersons of the Senate Consumer Protection and Professional Licensure Committee and the House Professional Licensure Committee. A copy of this material is available to the public upon request.

Under section 5(g) of the Regulatory Review Act, IRRC may convey any comments, recommendations or objections to the proposed rulemaking within 30 days of the close of the public comment period. The comments, recommendations or objections must specify the regulatory review criteria that have not been met. The Regulatory Review Act specifies detailed procedures for review, prior to final publication of the rulemaking, by the Board, the General Assembly and the Governor of any comments, recommendations and objections raised.

Public Comment

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments, suggestions or objections regarding this proposed rulemaking to Christopher McNally, Board Counsel, State Board of Crane Operators, P.O. Box 2649, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105-2649, within 30 days following publication of this proposed rulemaking in the Pennsylvania Bulletin. Please reference Regulation No. 16A-7102 – Fees – on all comments.

Raymond A. Feidt,
Chairperson

ANNEX A

TITLE 49. PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL STANDARDS

PART I. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subpart A. PROFESSIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHAPTER 6. STATE BOARD OF CRANE OPERATORS

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 6.4. Fees.

(a) The schedule of fees charged by the Board is as follows:

* * * * *

Biennial renewal fee.....~~[\$100]~~ \$160

* * * * *



**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF PROFESSIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL AFFAIRS
STATE BOARD OF CRANE OPERATORS**
Post Office Box 2649
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105-2649
(717) 783-3397

April 2, 2013

The Honorable Silvan B. Lutkewitte, III, Chairman
INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION
14th Floor, Harristown 2, 333 Market Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17101

Re: Proposed Regulation
State Board of Crane Operators
16A-7102: FEES

Dear Chairman Lutkewitte:

Enclosed is a copy of a proposed rulemaking package of the State Board of Crane Operators pertaining to Fees.

The Board will be pleased to provide whatever information the Commission may require during the course of its review of the rulemaking.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Raymond A. Feidt".

Raymond A. Feidt, Chairperson
State Board of Crane Operators

RAF/CKMcN:aaw

Enclosure

cc: Katie True, Commissioner
Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs
Rebecca Oyler, Director of Policy, Department of State
Steven V. Turner, Chief Counsel
Department of State
Cynthia Montgomery, Regulatory Counsel
Department of State
Christopher McNally, Counsel
State Board of Crane Operators
State Board of Crane Operators

**TRANSMITTAL SHEET FOR REGULATIONS SUBJECT TO THE
REGULATORY REVIEW ACT**

I.D. NUMBER: 16A-7102
 SUBJECT: FEES
 AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 BUREAU OF PROFESSIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL AFFAIRS
 STATE BOARD OF CRANE OPERATORS

TYPE OF REGULATION

- X Proposed Regulation
- Final Regulation
- Final Regulation with Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Omitted
- 120-day Emergency Certification of the Attorney General
- 120-day Emergency Certification of the Governor
- Delivery of Tolled Regulation
 - a. With Revisions
 - b. Without Revisions

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FILING OF REGULATION

DATE	SIGNATURE	DESIGNATION
_____	_____	HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE
4/2/13	<i>Michele Warren</i>	MAJORITY CHAIR <u>Julie Harhart</u>
4/2/13	<i>May Walman</i>	SENATE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION & PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE
_____	_____	MAJORITY CHAIR <u>Robert M. Tomlinson</u>
4/2/13	<i>K Cooper</i>	INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION
_____	_____	ATTORNEY GENERAL (for Final Omitted only)
4/2/13	<i>Samuel Hesen</i>	LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU (for Proposed only)