

Office of Regulatory Management

Economic Review Form

Agency name	DPOR - Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, Certified Interior Designers and Landscape Architects
Virginia Administrative Code (VAC) Chapter citation(s)	18 VAC 10-20
VAC Chapter title(s)	Regulations Governing Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, Certified Interior Designers and Landscape Architects (APELSCIDLA Board)
Action title	Fee Adjustment - ARCHITECTS
Date this document prepared	12/27/2022

Cost Benefit Analysis

Table 1a must be completed for all actions. Tables 1b and 1c must be completed for actions (or portions thereof) where the agency is exercising discretion, including those where some of the changes are mandated by state or federal law or regulation. Tables 1b and 1c are not needed if **all** changes are mandated, and the agency is not exercising any discretion. In that case, enter a statement to that effect.

- (1) Direct Costs & Benefits: Identify all specific, direct economic impacts (costs and/or benefits), anticipated to result from the regulatory change. (A direct impact is one that affects entities regulated by the agency and which directly results from the regulatory change itself, without any intervening steps or effects. For example, the direct impact of a regulatory fee change is the change in costs for these regulated entities.) When describing a particular economic impact, specify which new requirement or change in requirement creates the anticipated economic impact. Keep in mind that this is the proposed change versus the status quo. One bullet has been provided, add additional bullets as needed.
- (2) Quantitative Factors:
 - (a) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct costs described above.
 - (b) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct benefits described above.
 - (c) Enter the present value of the direct costs based on the worksheet.
 - (d) Enter the present value of the direct benefits based on the worksheet.
- (3) Benefits-Costs Ratio: Calculate d divided by c OR enter it from the worksheet.
- (4) Net Benefit: Calculate d minus c OR enter it from the worksheet.
- (5) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Identify all specific, indirect economic impacts (costs and/or benefits), anticipated to result from the regulatory change. (An indirect impact is one that results from responses to the regulatory change, but which are not directly required by the regulation. Indirect impacts of a regulatory fee change on regulated entities could include a change in the prices they charge, changes in their operating procedures or employment levels, or decisions to enter or exit the regulated profession or market. Indirect impacts also include responses by other entities that have close economic ties to the regulated

entities, such as suppliers or partners.) If there are no indirect costs or benefits, include a specific statement to that effect.

- (6) Information Sources: Describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why they are not.
- (7) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Table 1a: Costs and Benefits of the Proposed Changes (Primary Option)

<p>(1) Direct Costs & Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>• Decrease of application fee for initial licensure as an architect.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change decreases the cost of the application fee for an initial license from \$75 to \$50. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <p>• Decrease of application fee for licensure by comity as an architect.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change decreases the cost of the application fee for license by comity from \$75 to \$50. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <p>• Increase of application fee for license renewal as an architect.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the renewal fee for a license from \$55 to \$95. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p> <p>• Increase late fee for license renewal as an architect.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the late fee for a license renewal from \$25 to \$35. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p>
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(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value	
Direct Costs	(a) \$2025	(c) \$1974	
Direct Benefits	(b) \$851,400	(d) \$748,049	
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio	379.05	(4) Net Benefit	746,076
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Indirect Costs:</u> Indirect costs (completion of three architect reference forms, experience verification forms, degree verification forms) of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p> <p><u>Indirect Benefits:</u> The regulatory change will indirectly benefit DPOR because the Board will have sufficient revenue to cover the Board expenses without having to reduce services, obtain a Treasury loan, or obtain general funds. Otherwise, indirect benefits of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of the regulatory change.</p>		
(6) Information Sources	<p>Box 2(a): Initial licensure.</p> <p>It is presumed the architect applicant has earned a degree in architecture from a program accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB) – 5 year program and gained the required experience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) administers the Architect Registration Examination (ARE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 6 divisions@\$235 per division=\$1,410 • DPOR application fee \$50 • NCARB record application fee for licensure candidates \$100 • NCARB record annual renewal fee for licensure candidates \$85 <p>Box 2(b): Residential Architecture Salary \$62,887 Architect II Salary \$71,642 Licensed Architect, Master Salary \$120,890 Average Salary: \$85,140</p>		
(7) Optional	<p>Box 2(a): The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an initial architect by examination license is \$1,645. Direct costs are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required education and experience 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCARB Architect Registration Examination (ARE) – 6 divisions@ \$235 per division= \$1,410 • DPOR application fee \$50 • NCARB record application fee for licensure candidates \$100 • NCARB record annual renewal fee for licensure candidates \$85 <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an architect by comity license is \$50.</p> <p>Direct costs are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required education and document the required experience • DPOR application fee (\$50) <p>The estimated direct cost to renew an individual architecture license is \$95.</p> <p>Direct costs are (i) the application fee (\$95) and (ii) an estimated cost for completing 16¹ hours of continuing professional education (CPE) is \$0. CE courses are available for free to active NCARB Certificate holders and Licensure Candidates.</p> <p>Licenses are valid for a period of two years. Calculation of direct costs includes the direct costs for initial licensure (Year 0), and direct costs for renewal of a license every other year (Years 2, 4, 6, and 8). The calculation assumes that a licensee will complete 8 CPE during each year for a total of 16 CPE in two years.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include late fee for license renewal that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include the reinstatement fee that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are an architect is \$85,140.</p>

Table 1b: Costs and Benefits under the Status Quo (No change to the regulation)

This table addresses current requirements and the implications of not making any changes. In other words, describe the costs and benefits of maintaining the current regulatory requirements as is.

¹ § 54.1-404.2 provides that an architect is required to complete at least 16 CPE of board-approved continuing education courses any two-year license cycle in order to renew a license.

<p>(1) Direct Costs & Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct costs and benefits of licensure based on current requirements. <p>Direct Costs: Direct costs for an initial license are (i) the application fees; and (ii) the cost of the license examination. Direct cost for renewal of a license is the application fee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Benefits: The direct benefit is the professional license or certification. 		
<p>(2) Quantitative Factors</p>	<p>Estimated Dollar Amount</p>	<p>Present Value</p>	
<p>Direct Costs</p>	<p>(a) \$1890</p>	<p>(c) \$1860</p>	
<p>Direct Benefits</p>	<p>(b) \$851,400</p>	<p>(d) \$748,049</p>	
<p>(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio</p>	<p>402.136</p>	<p>(4) Net Benefit</p>	<p>746,189</p>
<p>(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits</p>	<p><u>Indirect Costs</u></p> <p>Indirect costs include, as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time costs related to preparing for, and taking, the license examination. • Costs related to preparing for the licensing examination, to include classes and training materials. • Travel and incidental costs to take the license examination. • Time costs to complete the license application and obtain supporting documentation. • Administrative costs to complete the license application, including costs to obtain transcripts (if needed); and obtain verification of experience. • Time costs of third parties, such as those verifying experience or providing transcripts. • Time costs to attend and complete required CPE courses. • Travel and incidental costs to complete required CPE courses. • Administrative costs to submit license renewal. <p>If no change is made, indirect costs to the public could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of services to the public, including delays in the processing of license applications, which may affect the ability of individuals to obtain employment for which the professional license or certification is required. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplement agency activities with general funds, which could (i) reduce available funds for other government services funded with general fund revenues; or (ii) create a need for additional general fund revenues to make up for the shortfall. • Obtain a Treasury loan to fund agency operations, which would likely lead to the need for additional revenues to the agency to repay the loan. <p><u>Indirect Benefits</u> Indirect benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The value of is having an educated, ethical licensed architect who is protecting the health, safety and welfare of the public.
(6) Information Sources	<p>Box 2(a): Initial licensure.</p> <p>It is presumed the applicant is an architect applicant and has received his earned a degree in architecture from a program accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB) – 5 year program and gained the required experience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) administers the Architect Registration Examination (ARE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 6 divisions@\$235 per division=\$1,410 • DPOR application fee \$75 • NCARB record application fee for licensure candidates \$100 • NCARB record annual renewal fee for licensure candidates \$85 <p>Box 2(b): Residential Architecture Salary \$62,887 Architect II Salary \$71,642 Licensed Architect, Master Salary \$120,890 Average Salary: \$85,140</p>
(7) Optional	<p>Box 2(a): The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an initial architect by examination license is \$1670. Direct costs are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required education and document the required experience • NCARB Architect Registration Examination (ARE) – 6 divisions@\$235 per division=\$1,410 • DPOR application fee \$75 • NCARB record application fee for licensure candidates \$100 • NCARB record annual renewal fee for licensure candidates \$85

	<p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an architect by comity license is \$75.</p> <p>Direct costs are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required education and documentation of the required experience • DPOR application fee (\$75) <p>The estimated direct cost to renew an individual architecture license is \$55.</p> <p>Direct costs are (i) the application fee (\$55) and (ii) an estimated cost for completing 16² hours of continuing professional education (CPE) is \$0. CE courses are available for free to active NCARB Certificate holders and Licensure Candidates.</p> <p>Licenses are valid for a period of two years. Calculation of direct costs includes the direct costs for initial licensure (Year 0), and direct costs for renewal of a license every other year (Years 2, 4, 6, and 8). The calculation assumes that a licensee will complete 8 CPE during each year for a total of 16 CPE in two years.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include late fee for license renewal that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include the reinstatement fee that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are an architect is \$85,140.</p>
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Table 1c: Costs and Benefits under an Alternative Approach

This table addresses an alternative approach to accomplishing the objectives with different requirements. These alternative approaches may include the use of reasonably available alternatives in lieu of regulation, or information disclosure requirements or performance standards instead of regulatory mandates.

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of application fee for initial licensure as an architect. <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the application fee for an initial license from \$75 to \$125. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p>
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² § 54.1-404.2 provides that an architect is required to complete at least 16 CPE of board-approved continuing education courses any two-year license cycle in order to renew a license.

	<p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of application fee for licensure by comity as an architect. <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the application fee for license by comity from \$75 to \$125. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of application fee for license renewal as an architect. <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the renewal fee for a license from \$55 to \$85. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase late fee for license renewal as an architect. <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the late fee for a license renewal from \$25 to \$35. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p>		
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value	
Direct Costs	(a) \$2060	(c) \$2014	
Direct Benefits	(b) \$851,400	(d) \$748,049	
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio	371.44	(4) Net Benefit	746,035
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<u>Indirect Costs:</u> Indirect costs of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.		

	<p><u>Indirect Benefits</u>: The regulatory change will indirectly benefit DPOR because the Board will have sufficient revenue to cover the Board expenses without having to reduce services, obtain a Treasury loan, or obtain general funds. Otherwise, indirect benefits of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p>
<p>(6) Information Sources</p>	<p>Box 2(a): Initial licensure.</p> <p>It is presumed the applicant is an architect applicant and has received his earned a degree in architecture from a program accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB) – 5 year program and gained the required experience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) Architect Registration Examination (ARE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 6 divisions@\$235 per division=\$1,410 • DPOR application fee (\$125) • NCARB record application fee for licensure candidates \$100 • NCARB record annual renewal fee for licensure candidates \$85 <p>Box 2(b): Residential Architecture Salary \$62,887 Architect II Salary \$71,642 Licensed Architect, Master Salary \$120,890 Average Salary: \$85,140</p>
<p>(7) Optional</p>	<p>Box 2(a): The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an initial architect by examination license is \$ 1720 Direct costs are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required education and document the required experience • NCARB Architect Registration Examination (ARE) – 6 divisions@\$235 per division=\$1,410 • DPOR application fee \$125 • NCARB record application fee for licensure candidates \$100 • NCARB record annual renewal fee for licensure candidates \$85 <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an architect by comity license is \$125. Direct costs are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required education and document the required experience • DPOR application fee \$125 <p>The estimated direct cost to renew an individual architecture license is \$85.</p>

	<p>Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$85 and (ii) an estimated cost for completing 16³ hours of continuing professional education (CPE) is \$0. CE courses are available for free to active NCARB Certificate holders and Licensure Candidates.</p> <p>Licenses are valid for a period of two years. Calculation of direct costs includes the direct costs for initial licensure (Year 0), and direct costs for renewal of a license every other year (Years 2, 4, 6, and 8). The calculation assumes that a licensee will complete 8 CPE during each year for a total of 16 CPE in two years.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include late fee for license renewal that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include the reinstatement fee that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are an architect is \$85,140.</p>
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Impact on Local Partners

- (1) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) for local partners in terms of real monetary costs and FTEs. Local partners include local or tribal governments, school divisions, or other local or regional authorities, boards, or commissions. If local partners are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.
- (2) Quantitative Factors:
 - (a) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct costs described above.
 - (b) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct benefits described above.
- (3) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe any indirect benefits and costs (as defined on page 1) for local partners that are associated with all significant changes. If there are no indirect costs or benefits, include a specific statement to that effect.
- (4) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why they are not.
- (5) Assistance: Identify the amount and source of assistance provided for compliance in both funding and training or other technical implementation assistance.

³ § 54.1-404.2 provides that an architect is required to complete at least 16 CPE of board-approved continuing education courses any two-year license cycle in order to renew a license.

(6) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 2: Impact on Local Partners

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	No direct impact to local partners is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change. The licensure regulation does not impose direct costs on local government entities, and local government entities receive no direct benefits.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(a) N/A
Direct Benefits	(b) N/A
(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	Local government entities that choose to assume the license application fee costs for their employees to obtain and maintain architect licenses may be indirectly impacted as a result of the change. Such entities could either (i) absorb the additional costs; (ii) pass along the costs in the form of increased service fees to the public; or (iii) no longer pay for employees' licenses. There are no apparent indirect benefits to local government entities resulting from the regulatory change.
(4) Information Sources	N/A
(5) Assistance	N/A
(6) Optional	N/A

Economic Impacts on Families

(1) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) to a typical family of three (average family size in Virginia according to the U. S. Census) arising from any proposed regulatory changes that would affect the costs of food, energy, housing, transportation, healthcare, and education. If families are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.

(2) Quantitative Factors:

- (a) Enter estimated dollar value of direct costs.
- (b) Enter estimated dollar value of direct benefits.
- (3) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe any indirect costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) to a typical family of three that are most likely to result from the proposed changes.
- (4) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why not.
- (5) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 3: Impact on Families

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	No direct impact to families is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change. The licensure regulation does not impose direct costs on families, and families receive no direct benefits.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(a) N/A
Direct Benefits	(b) N/A
(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	No indirect impact to families is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change.
(4) Information Sources	N/A
(5) Optional	N/A

Impacts on Small Businesses

- (1) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) for small businesses. For purposes of this analysis, “small business” means the same as that term is defined in § 2.2-4007.1. If small businesses are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.
- (2) Quantitative Factors:
 - (a) Enter estimated dollar value of direct costs.
 - (b) Enter estimated dollar value of direct benefits.

- (3) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe the indirect benefits and costs (as defined on page 1) for small businesses that are most likely to result from the proposed changes.
- (4) Alternatives: Add a qualitative discussion of any equally effective alternatives that would make the regulatory burden on small business more equitable compared to other affected business sectors, and how those alternatives were identified.
- (5) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why not.
- (6) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 4: Impact on Small Businesses

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	Licenses for architects are issued to individuals. There are no direct impacts on small businesses.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(a) N/A
Direct Benefits	(b) N/A
(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	Individuals who are licensed may be owners or employees of business entities that meet the definition of "small business" in § 2.2-4007.1 of the Code of Virginia. To the extent such business entities assume the costs for obtaining or maintaining a license, these entities would be indirectly affected.
(4) Alternatives	N/A
(5) Information Sources	N/A
(6) Optional	N/A

Changes to Number of Regulatory Requirements

For each individual VAC Chapter amended, repealed, or promulgated by this regulatory action, list (a) the initial requirement count, (b) the count of requirements that this regulatory package is adding, (c) the count of requirements that this regulatory package is reducing, (d) the net change

in the number of requirements. This count should be based upon the text as written when this stage was presented for executive branch review. Five rows have been provided, add or delete rows as needed.

Table 5: Total Number of Requirements

Chapter number	Number of Requirements			
	Initial Count	Additions	Subtractions	Net Change
18VAC10-20-90	1	0	0	0
18VAC10-20-670	1	0	0	0

Office of Regulatory Management

Economic Review Form

Agency name	DPOR - Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, Certified Interior Designers and Landscape Architects
Virginia Administrative Code (VAC) Chapter citation(s)	18 VAC 10-20
VAC Chapter title(s)	Regulations Governing Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, Certified Interior Designers and Landscape Architects (APELSCIDLA Board)
Action title	Fee Adjustment – PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS
Date this document prepared	12/27/2022

Cost Benefit Analysis

Table 1a must be completed for all actions. Tables 1b and 1c must be completed for actions (or portions thereof) where the agency is exercising discretion, including those where some of the changes are mandated by state or federal law or regulation. Tables 1b and 1c are not needed if **all** changes are mandated, and the agency is not exercising any discretion. In that case, enter a statement to that effect.

- (8) Direct Costs & Benefits: Identify all specific, direct economic impacts (costs and/or benefits), anticipated to result from the regulatory change. (A direct impact is one that affects entities regulated by the agency and which directly results from the regulatory change itself, without any intervening steps or effects. For example, the direct impact of a regulatory fee change is the change in costs for these regulated entities.) When describing a particular economic impact, specify which new requirement or change in requirement creates the anticipated economic impact. Keep in mind that this is the proposed change versus the status quo. One bullet has been provided, add additional bullets as needed.
- (9) Quantitative Factors:
 - (e) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct costs described above.
 - (f) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct benefits described above.
 - (g) Enter the present value of the direct costs based on the worksheet.
 - (h) Enter the present value of the direct benefits based on the worksheet.
- (10) Benefits-Costs Ratio: Calculate d divided by c OR enter it from the worksheet.
- (11) Net Benefit: Calculate d minus c OR enter it from the worksheet.
- (12) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Identify all specific, indirect economic impacts (costs and/or benefits), anticipated to result from the regulatory change. (An indirect impact is one that results from responses to the regulatory change, but which are not directly required by the regulation. Indirect impacts of a regulatory fee change on regulated entities could include a change in the prices they charge, changes in their operating procedures or employment levels, or decisions to enter or exit the regulated profession or market. Indirect impacts also include responses by other entities that have close economic

ties to the regulated entities, such as suppliers or partners.) If there are no indirect costs or benefits, include a specific statement to that effect.

(13) Information Sources: Describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why they are not.

(14) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Table 1a: Costs and Benefits of the Proposed Changes (Primary Option)

<p>(1) Direct Costs & Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>• Decrease of application fee for initial licensure as a professional engineer.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change decreases the cost of the application fee for an initial license from \$60 to \$50. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <p>• Decrease of application fee for licensure as a professional engineer by comity.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change decreases the cost of the application fee for an initial license from \$60 to \$50. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <p>• Increase of application fee for license renewal as a professional engineer.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the renewal fee for a license from \$80 to \$95. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p> <p>• Increase late fee for license renewal as a professional engineer.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the late fee for a license renewal from \$25 to \$35. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p>
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(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value	
Direct Costs	(a) \$3,197	(c) \$2821	
Direct Benefits	(b) \$1,016,550	(d) \$893,152	
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio	316.57	(4) Net Benefit	890,331
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Indirect Costs:</u> Indirect costs of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p> <p><u>Indirect Benefits:</u> The regulatory change will indirectly benefit DPOR because the Board will have sufficient revenue to cover the Board expenses without having to reduce services, obtain a Treasury loan, or obtain general funds. Otherwise, indirect benefits of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of the regulatory change.</p>		
(6) Information Sources	<p>Box 2(a): Initial licensure.</p> <p>It is presumed the applicant is an Engineer in Training (EIT) has received his education from an Engineering Accreditation Commission of the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (EAC/ABET) accredited program and completed his experience.</p> <p>National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES) Professional Engineer Exam \$375 National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE) membership fee \$299</p> <p>Box 2(b): Salary of licensed professional engineer \$101,655</p>		
(7) Optional	<p>Box 2(a):</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual professional engineer to obtain an initial professional engineer license is \$425.</p> <p>Direct costs are the application fee \$50 and the license examination fee \$375.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual professional engineer to obtain a professional engineer license by comity is \$50.</p> <p>Direct costs are the application fee \$50.</p>		

	<p>The estimated direct cost to renew a professional engineer license is \$693. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$95 and (iii) an estimated cost for completing 16⁴ hours of continuing professional education (CPE) is \$598.</p> <p>The Board does not approve CPE courses, so course providers are not required to provide information regarding course fees to the Board. Costs for CPE courses depend various factors including the course provider, length of the course, and method of instruction (e.g. classroom or virtual). Some providers provide training courses for no charge. Other providers, such as National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE), have a membership fee that includes access to virtual courses (current membership fee is \$299 for per year). The membership fee charged by NSPE for two years is \$598.</p> <p>Licenses are valid for a period of two years. Calculation of direct costs includes the direct costs for initial licensure (Year 0), and direct costs for renewal of a license every other year (Years 2, 4, 6, and 8). The calculation assumes that a licensee will complete 3 CPE during each year for a total of 6 CPE in two years.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include late fee for license renewal that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include the reinstatement fee that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are a licensed professional engineer is \$101,655.</p>
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Table 1b: Costs and Benefits under the Status Quo (No change to the regulation)

This table addresses current requirements and the implications of not making any changes. In other words, describe the costs and benefits of maintaining the current regulatory requirements as is.

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct costs and benefits of licensure based on current requirements. <p>Direct Costs: Direct costs for an initial license are (i) the application fee; and (ii) the cost of the license examination. Direct costs for</p>
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⁴ § 54.1-404.2 provides that an architect is required to complete at least 16 CPE of board-approved continuing education courses any two-year license cycle in order to renew a license.

	<p>renewal of a license are (i) the application fee; and (ii) cost to complete CPE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Benefits: The direct benefit is the professional license or certification. 		
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value	
Direct Costs	(a) \$3,147	(c) \$2,780	
Direct Benefits	(b) \$1,016,550	(d) \$893,152	
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio	321.335	(4) Net Benefit	890,372
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Indirect Costs</u></p> <p>Indirect costs include, as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time costs related to preparing for, and taking, the license examination. • Costs related to preparing for the licensing examination, to include classes and training materials. • Travel and incidental costs to take the license examination. • Time costs to complete the license application and obtain supporting documentation. • Administrative costs to complete the license application, including costs to obtain transcripts (if needed); and obtain verification of experience. • Time costs of third parties, such as those verifying experience or providing transcripts. • Time costs to attend and complete required CPE courses. • Travel and incidental costs to complete required CPE courses. • Administrative costs to submit license renewal. <p>If no change is made, indirect costs to the public could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of services to the public, including delays in the processing of license applications, which may affect the ability of individuals to obtain employment for which the professional license or certification is required. • Supplement agency activities with general funds, which could (i) reduce available funds for other government services funded with general fund revenues; or (ii) create a need for additional general fund revenues to make up for the shortfall. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain a Treasury loan to fund agency operations, which would likely lead to the need for additional revenues to the agency to repay the loan. <p><u>Indirect Benefits</u> Indirect benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value is having an educated, ethical licensed professional engineer who will protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public.
(6) Information Sources	<p>Box 2(a): Initial licensure.</p> <p>It is presumed the applicant is an Engineer in Training (EIT) and has received his education from an Engineering Accreditation Commission of the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (EAC/ABET) accredited program and completed his experience.</p> <p>National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES) Professional Engineer Exam \$375 National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE) membership fee \$299</p> <p>Box 2(b): Salary of licensed professional engineer \$101,655</p>
(7) Optional	<p>Box 2(a):</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual professional engineer to obtain an initial professional engineer license is \$435.</p> <p>Direct costs are the application fee \$60 and the license examination fee \$375.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual professional engineer to obtain a professional engineer license by comity is \$60.</p> <p>Direct costs are the application fee \$60.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to renew a professional engineer license is \$678. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$80 and (iii) an estimated cost for completing 16⁵ hours of continuing professional education (CPE) is \$598.</p>

⁵ § 54.1-404.2 provides that an architect is required to complete at least 16 CPE of board-approved continuing education courses any two-year license cycle in order to renew a license.

	<p>The Board does not approve CPE courses, so course providers are not required to provide information regarding course fees to the Board. Costs for CPE courses depend various factors including the course provider, length of the course, and method of instruction (e.g. classroom or virtual). Some providers provide training courses for no charge. Other providers, such as National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE), have a membership fee that includes access to virtual courses (current membership fee is \$299 for per year). The membership fee charged by NSPE for two years \$598.</p> <p>Licenses are valid for a period of two years. Calculation of direct costs includes the direct costs for initial licensure (Year 0), and direct costs for renewal of a license every other year (Years 2, 4, 6, and 8). The calculation assumes that a licensee will complete 3 CPE during each year for a total of 6 CPE in two years.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include late fee for license renewal that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include the reinstatement fee that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are a licensed professional engineer is \$101,655.</p>
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Table 1c: Costs and Benefits under an Alternative Approach

This table addresses an alternative approach to accomplishing the objectives with different requirements. These alternative approaches may include the use of reasonably available alternatives in lieu of regulation, or information disclosure requirements or performance standards instead of regulatory mandates.

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of application fee for initial licensure as a professional engineer. <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the application fee for an initial license from \$60 to \$125. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of application fee for licensure as a professional engineer by comity.
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	<p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the application fee for an initial license from \$60 to \$125. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of application fee for license renewal as a professional engineer. <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the renewal fee for a license from \$80 to \$85. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase late fee for license renewal as a professional engineer. <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the late fee for a license renewal from \$25 to \$35. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p>		
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value	
Direct Costs	(a) \$3,232	(c) \$2,862	
Direct Benefits	(b) \$1,016,550	(d) \$893,152	
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio	312.09	(4) Net Benefit	890,290
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Indirect Costs:</u> Indirect costs of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p> <p><u>Indirect Benefits:</u> The regulatory change will indirectly benefit DPOR because the Board will have sufficient revenue to cover the Board expenses without having to reduce services, obtain a Treasury loan, or obtain general funds. Otherwise, indirect benefits of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p>		

<p>(6) Information Sources</p>	<p>Box 2(a): Initial licensure.</p> <p>It is presumed the applicant is an Engineer in Training (EIT) and has received his education from an Engineering Accreditation Commission of the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (EAC/ABET) accredited program and completed his experience.</p> <p>National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES) Professional Engineer Exam \$375 National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE) membership fee \$299</p> <p>Box 2(b): Salary of licensed professional engineer \$101,655</p>
<p>(7) Optional</p>	<p>Box 2(a):</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual professional engineer to obtain an initial professional engineer license is \$500. Direct costs are the application fee \$125 and the license examination fee \$375.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual professional engineer to obtain a professional engineer license by comity is \$125. Direct costs are the application fee \$125.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to renew a professional engineer license is \$683. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$85 and (iii) an estimated cost for completing 16⁶ hours of continuing professional education (CPE) is \$598.</p> <p>The Board does not approve CPE courses, so course providers are not required to provide information regarding course fees to the Board. Costs for CPE courses depend various factors including the course provider, length of the course, and method of instruction (e.g. classroom or virtual). Some providers provide training courses for no charge. Other providers, such as National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE), have a membership fee that includes access to virtual courses (current membership fee is \$299 for per year). The membership fee charged by NSPE for two years \$598.</p> <p>Licenses are valid for a period of two years. Calculation of direct costs includes the direct costs for initial licensure (Year 0), and direct costs for renewal of a license every other year (Years 2, 4, 6, and 8). The calculation assumes that a licensee will complete 3 CPE during each year for a total of 6 CPE in two years.</p>

⁶ § 54.1-404.2 provides that an architect is required to complete at least 16 CPE of board-approved continuing education courses any two-year license cycle in order to renew a license.

	<p>Calculation of direct costs does not include late fee for license renewal that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include the reinstatement fee that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are a licensed professional engineer is \$101,655.</p>
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Impact on Local Partners

- (7) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) for local partners in terms of real monetary costs and FTEs. Local partners include local or tribal governments, school divisions, or other local or regional authorities, boards, or commissions. If local partners are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.
- (8) Quantitative Factors:
 - (a) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct costs described above.
 - (b) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct benefits described above.
- (9) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe any indirect benefits and costs (as defined on page 1) for local partners that are associated with all significant changes. If there are no indirect costs or benefits, include a specific statement to that effect.
- (10) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why they are not.
- (11) Assistance: Identify the amount and source of assistance provided for compliance in both funding and training or other technical implementation assistance.
- (12) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 2: Impact on Local Partners

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	No direct impact to local partners is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change. The licensure regulation does not impose direct costs on local government entities, and local government entities receive no direct benefits.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount

Direct Costs	(a) N/A
Direct Benefits	(b) N/A
(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	Local government entities that choose to assume the license application fee costs for their employees to obtain and maintain professional engineer licenses may be indirectly impacted as a result of the change. Such entities could either (i) absorb the additional costs; (ii) pass along the costs in the form of increased service fees to the public; or (iii) no longer pay for employees' licenses. There are no apparent indirect benefits to local government entities resulting from the regulatory change.
(4) Information Sources	N/A
(5) Assistance	N/A
(6) Optional	N/A

Economic Impacts on Families

- (6) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) to a typical family of three (average family size in Virginia according to the U. S. Census) arising from any proposed regulatory changes that would affect the costs of food, energy, housing, transportation, healthcare, and education. If families are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.
- (7) Quantitative Factors:
 - (a) Enter estimated dollar value of direct costs.
 - (b) Enter estimated dollar value of direct benefits.
- (8) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe any indirect costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) to a typical family of three that are most likely to result from the proposed changes.
- (9) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why not.
- (10) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 3: Impact on Families

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	No direct impact to families is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change. The licensure regulation does not impose direct costs on families, and families receive no direct benefits.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(c) N/A
Direct Benefits	(d) N/A
(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	No indirect impact to families is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change.
(4) Information Sources	N/A
(5) Optional	N/A

Impacts on Small Businesses

- (7) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) for small businesses. For purposes of this analysis, “small business” means the same as that term is defined in § 2.2-4007.1. If small businesses are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.
- (8) Quantitative Factors:
 - (a) Enter estimated dollar value of direct costs.
 - (b) Enter estimated dollar value of direct benefits.
- (9) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe the indirect benefits and costs (as defined on page 1) for small businesses that are most likely to result from the proposed changes.
- (10) Alternatives: Add a qualitative discussion of any equally effective alternatives that would make the regulatory burden on small business more equitable compared to other affected business sectors, and how those alternatives were identified.
- (11) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why not.
- (12) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 4: Impact on Small Businesses

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	Licenses for professional engineers are issued to individuals and not to business entities. There are no direct impacts on small businesses.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(c) N/A
Direct Benefits	(d) N/A
(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	Individuals who are licensed may be owners or employees of business entities that meet the definition of "small business" in § 2.2-4007.1 of the Code of Virginia. To the extent such business entities assume the costs for obtaining or maintaining a license, these entities would be indirectly affected.
(4) Alternatives	N/A
(5) Information Sources	N/A
(6) Optional	N/A

Changes to Number of Regulatory Requirements

For each individual VAC Chapter amended, repealed, or promulgated by this regulatory action, list (a) the initial requirement count, (b) the count of requirements that this regulatory package is adding, (c) the count of requirements that this regulatory package is reducing, (d) the net change in the number of requirements. This count should be based upon the text as written when this stage was presented for executive branch review. Five rows have been provided, add or delete rows as needed.

Table 5: Total Number of Requirements

Chapter number	Number of Requirements			
	Initial Count	Additions	Subtractions	Net Change
18VAC10-20-170	1	0	0	0
18VAC10-20-670				

Office of Regulatory Management

Economic Review Form

Agency name	DPOR - Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, Certified Interior Designers and Landscape Architects
Virginia Administrative Code (VAC) Chapter citation(s)	18 VAC 10-20
VAC Chapter title(s)	Regulations Governing Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, Certified Interior Designers and Landscape Architects (APELSCIDLA Board)
Action title	Fee Adjustment – LAND SURVEYORS
Date this document prepared	12/27/2022

Cost Benefit Analysis

Table 1a must be completed for all actions. Tables 1b and 1c must be completed for actions (or portions thereof) where the agency is exercising discretion, including those where some of the changes are mandated by state or federal law or regulation. Tables 1b and 1c are not needed if **all** changes are mandated, and the agency is not exercising any discretion. In that case, enter a statement to that effect.

- (15) **Direct Costs & Benefits:** Identify all specific, direct economic impacts (costs and/or benefits), anticipated to result from the regulatory change. (A direct impact is one that affects entities regulated by the agency and which directly results from the regulatory change itself, without any intervening steps or effects. For example, the direct impact of a regulatory fee change is the change in costs for these regulated entities.) When describing a particular economic impact, specify which new requirement or change in requirement creates the anticipated economic impact. Keep in mind that this is the proposed change versus the status quo. One bullet has been provided, add additional bullets as needed.
- (16) **Quantitative Factors:**
 - (i) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct costs described above.
 - (j) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct benefits described above.
 - (k) Enter the present value of the direct costs based on the worksheet.
 - (l) Enter the present value of the direct benefits based on the worksheet.
- (17) **Benefits-Costs Ratio:** Calculate d divided by c OR enter it from the worksheet.
- (18) **Net Benefit:** Calculate d minus c OR enter it from the worksheet.
- (19) **Indirect Costs & Benefits:** Identify all specific, indirect economic impacts (costs and/or benefits), anticipated to result from the regulatory change. (An indirect impact is one that results from responses to the regulatory change, but which are not directly required by the regulation. Indirect impacts of a regulatory fee change on regulated entities could include a change in the prices they charge, changes in their operating procedures or employment levels, or decisions to enter or exit the regulated profession or market. Indirect impacts also include responses by other entities that have close economic

ties to the regulated entities, such as suppliers or partners.) If there are no indirect costs or benefits, include a specific statement to that effect.

(20) Information Sources: Describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why they are not.

(21) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Table 1a: Costs and Benefits of the Proposed Changes (Primary Option)

<p>(1) Direct Costs & Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>• Decrease of application fee for initial licensure as a surveyor-in-training designation.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change decreases the cost of the application fee for an initial license from \$60 to \$30. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <p>• Decrease of application fee for initial licensure as a land surveyor.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change decreases the cost of the application fee for an initial license from \$90 to \$50. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <p>• Decrease of application fee for initial licensure as a surveyor photogrammetrist.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change decreases the cost of the application fee for an initial license from \$90 to \$50. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <p>• Decrease of application fee for initial licensure as a land surveyor B.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change decreases the cost of the application fee for an initial license from \$90 to \$50. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <p>• Decrease of application fee for licensure by comity.</p>
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	<p>Direct Costs: Change decreases the cost of the application fee for a license by comity from \$90 to \$50. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of application fee for license renewal as a land surveyor. <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the renewal fee for a license from \$90 to \$95. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase late fee for license renewal as a land surveyor. <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the late fee for a license renewal from \$25 to \$35. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p>		
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value	
Direct Costs	(a) \$1,553	(c) \$1,414	
Direct Benefits	(b) \$685,180	(d) \$602,007	
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio	425.84	(4) Net Benefit	600,593
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Indirect Costs:</u> Indirect costs of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p> <p><u>Indirect Benefits:</u> The regulatory change will indirectly benefit DPOR because the Board will have sufficient revenue to cover the Board expenses without having to reduce services, obtain a Treasury loan, or obtain general funds. Otherwise, indirect benefits of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of the regulatory change.</p>		

<p>(6) Information Sources</p>	<p>Box 2(a): Initial licensure.</p> <p>It is presumed the applicant has received his education from an Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) accredited program and completed the necessary experience for each license.</p> <p>To become a Surveyor in Training (SIT) – take the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES) Fundamentals of Surveying (FS) Exam \$175 and apply for DPOR SIT designation license</p> <p>To become a licensed Land Surveyor (LS) – pass the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES) Principles of Surveying (PS) Exam \$300 and the Virginia State Specific Exam \$175 and apply for the DPOR LS license</p> <p>To become a licensed Land Surveyor – B (LS-B) – you must already be licensed as a LS, pass the LS-B Exam \$175, and apply for the DPOR LS-B license</p> <p>To become a licensed Land Surveyor Photogrammetrist –you must already be licensed as a LS, pass the LS-Photogrammetrist Exam \$90, and apply for the DPOR LS-Photogrammetrist license</p> <p>Continuing Education Providers: Professional Development Hour (PDH) = Continuing Professional Education (CPE) E-Z.PDH – Virginia-Land Surveyor’s Package 16 PDH \$64 SurveyPDU.com – 16 PDH \$198 McKissock Learning – 16 PDH \$224 Average - \$162 for 16 PDH</p> <p>Box 2(b): Surveyor In Training salary \$50,493 Land Surveyor Salary \$76,351 Professional Land Surveyor III salary \$72,432 Professional Surveyor salary \$74,794 Average Surveyor Salary \$68,518</p>
<p>(7) Optional</p>	<p>Box 2(a):</p> <p>It is presumed the applicant has received his education from an Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) accredited program and completed the necessary experience for each license.</p>

	<p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain a surveyor-in-training license is \$205. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$30 and (ii) the NCEES FS examination fee \$175.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to a firm to obtain an initial land surveyor license is \$525. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$50; (ii) the NCEES PS examination fee \$300; and (iii) Virginia State Specific exam \$175.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to a <u>licensed surveyor</u> to obtain an initial surveyor photogrammetrist license is \$140. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$50 and (ii) the LS-P examination fee \$90.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to a <u>licensed surveyor</u> to obtain an initial land surveyor B license is \$225. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$50 and (ii) the LS-B examination fee \$175.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain a land surveyor license by comity is \$225. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$50 and (ii) the Virginia State Specific exam \$175.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to renew a license is \$257. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$95 and (ii) an estimated cost for completing 16⁷ hours of continuing professional education (CPE) is \$162.</p> <p>The Board does not approve PDH courses, so course providers are not required to provide information regarding course fees to the Board. Costs for PDH courses depend various factors including the course provider, length of the course, and method of instruction (e.g. classroom or virtual). Some providers provide training courses for no charge. Other providers, have a fee for virtual access to courses or fee per course (average cost is \$162 for a 16 PDH virtual course).</p> <p>Licenses are valid for a period of two years. Calculation of direct costs includes the direct costs for initial licensure (Year 0), and direct costs for renewal of a license every other year (Years 2, 4, 6, and 8). The calculation assumes that a licensee will complete 3 CPE during each year for a total of 6 CPE in two years.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include late fee for license renewal that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p>
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⁷ § 54.1-404.2 provides that an architect is required to complete at least 16 CPE of board-approved continuing education courses any two-year license cycle in order to renew a license.

	<p>Calculation of direct costs does not include the reinstatement fee that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are a surveyor \$68,518</p>
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Table 1b: Costs and Benefits under the Status Quo (No change to the regulation)

This table addresses current requirements and the implications of not making any changes. In other words, describe the costs and benefits of maintaining the current regulatory requirements as is.

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct costs and benefits of licensure based on current requirements. <p>Direct Costs: Direct costs for an initial license are (i) the application fee; and (ii) the cost of the license examination. Direct costs for renewal of a license are (i) the application fee; and (ii) cost to complete CPE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Benefits: The direct benefit is the professional license or certification. 		
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value	
Direct Costs	(a) \$1,573	(c) \$1,436	
Direct Benefits	(b) \$685,180	(d) \$607,007	
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio	419.105	(4) Net Benefit	600,570
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Indirect Costs</u></p> <p>Indirect costs include, as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time costs related to preparing for, and taking, the license examination. Costs related to preparing for the licensing examination, to include classes and training materials. Travel and incidental costs to take the license examination. Time costs to complete the license application and obtain supporting documentation. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative costs to complete the license application, including costs to obtain transcripts (if needed); and obtain verification of experience. • Time costs of third parties, such as those verifying experience or providing transcripts. • Time costs to attend and complete required CPE courses. • Travel and incidental costs to complete required CPE courses. • Administrative costs to submit license renewal. <p>If no change is made, indirect costs to the public could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of services to the public, including delays in the processing of license applications, which may affect the ability of individuals to obtain employment for which the professional license or certification is required. • Supplement agency activities with general funds, which could (i) reduce available funds for other government services funded with general fund revenues; or (ii) create a need for additional general fund revenues to make up for the shortfall. • Obtain a Treasury loan to fund agency operations, which would likely lead to the need for additional revenues to the agency to repay the loan. <p><u>Indirect Benefits</u> Indirect benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The value is having an educated, ethical licensed land surveyor who will protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public.
(6) Information Sources	<p>Box 2(a): Initial licensure.</p> <p>It is presumed the applicant has received his education from an Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) accredited program and completed the necessary experience for each license.</p> <p>To become a Surveyor in Training (SIT) – take the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES) Fundamentals of Surveying (FS) Exam \$175 and apply for DPOR SIT designation license</p> <p>To become a licensed Land Surveyor (LS) – pass the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES) Principles of Surveying (PS) Exam \$300 and the Virginia State Specific Exam \$175 and apply for the DPOR LS license</p> <p>To become a licensed Land Surveyor – B (LS-B) – you must already be licensed as a LS, pass the LS-B Exam \$175, and apply for the DPOR LS-B license</p>

	<p>To become a licensed Land Surveyor Photogrammetrist –you must already be licensed as a LS, pass the LS-Photogrammetrist Exam \$90, and apply for the DPOR LS-Photogrammetrist license</p> <p>Continuing Education Providers: Professional Development Hour (PDH) = Continuing Professional Education (CPE) E-Z.PDH – Virginia-Land Surveyor’s Package 16 PDH \$64 SurveyPDU.com – 16 PDH \$198 McKissock Learning – 16 PDH \$224 Average - \$162 for 16 PDH</p> <p>Box 2(b): Surveyor In Training salary \$50,493 Land Surveyor Salary \$76,351 Professional Land Surveyor III salary \$72,432 Professional Surveyor salary \$74,794 Average Surveyor Salary \$68,518</p>
(7) Optional	<p>Box 2(a):</p> <p>It is presumed the applicant has received his education from an Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) accredited program and completed the necessary experience for each license.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain a surveyor-in-training license is \$235. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$60 and (ii) the NCEES FS examination fee \$175.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to a firm to obtain an initial land surveyor license is \$565. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$90; (ii) the NCEES PS examination fee \$300; and (iii) Virginia State Specific exam \$175.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to a <u>licensed surveyor</u> to obtain an initial surveyor photogrammetrist license is \$180. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$90 and (ii) the LS-P examination fee \$90.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to a <u>licensed surveyor</u> to obtain an initial land surveyor B license is \$265. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$90 and (ii) the LS-B examination fee \$175.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain a land surveyor license by comity is \$265. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$90 and (ii) the Virginia State Specific exam \$175.</p>

	<p>The estimated direct cost to renew a license is \$252. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$90 and (ii) an estimated cost for completing 16⁸ hours of continuing professional education (CPE) is \$162.</p> <p>The Board does not approve PDH courses, so course providers are not required to provide information regarding course fees to the Board. Costs for PDH courses depend various factors including the course provider, length of the course, and method of instruction (e.g. classroom or virtual). Some providers provide training courses for no charge. Other providers, have a fee for virtual access to courses or fee per course (average cost is \$162 for a 16 PDH virtual course).</p> <p>Licenses are valid for a period of two years. Calculation of direct costs includes the direct costs for initial licensure (Year 0), and direct costs for renewal of a license every other year (Years 2, 4, 6, and 8). The calculation assumes that a licensee will complete 8 CPE during each year for a total of 16 CPE in two years.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include late fee for license renewal that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include the reinstatement fee that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are a surveyor \$68,518</p>
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Table 1c: Costs and Benefits under an Alternative Approach

This table addresses an alternative approach to accomplishing the objectives with different requirements. These alternative approaches may include the use of reasonably available alternatives in lieu of regulation, or information disclosure requirements or performance standards instead of regulatory mandates.

<p>(1) Direct Costs & Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe first alternative proposed impactful change here. <p>Direct Costs: Describe the direct costs of this proposed change here.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: Describe the direct benefits of this proposed change here.</p>
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⁸ § 54.1-404.2 provides that an architect is required to complete at least 16 CPE of board-approved continuing education courses any two-year license cycle in order to renew a license.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use additional bullets as needed 		
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value	
Direct Costs	(a) \$1,588	(c) \$1,454	
Direct Benefits	(b) \$685,180	(d) \$602,007	
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio	414.00	(4) Net Benefit	600,552
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Indirect Costs:</u> Indirect costs of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p> <p><u>Indirect Benefits:</u> The regulatory change will indirectly benefit DPOR because the Board will have sufficient revenue to cover the Board expenses without having to reduce services, obtain a Treasury loan, or obtain general funds. Otherwise, indirect benefits of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p>		
(6) Information Sources	<p>Box 2(a): Initial licensure.</p> <p>It is presumed the applicant has received his education from an Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) accredited program and completed the necessary experience for each license.</p> <p>To become a Surveyor in Training (SIT) – take the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES) Fundamentals of Surveying (FS) Exam \$175 and apply for DPOR SIT designation license</p> <p>To become a licensed Land Surveyor (LS) – pass the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES) Principles of Surveying (PS) Exam \$300 and the Virginia State Specific Exam \$175 and apply for the DPOR LS license</p> <p>To become a licensed Land Surveyor – B (LS-B) – you must already be licensed as a LS, pass the LS-B Exam \$175, and apply for the DPOR LS-B license</p> <p>To become a licensed Land Surveyor Photogrammetrist –you must already be licensed as a LS, pass the LS-Photogrammetrist Exam \$90, and apply for the DPOR LS-Photogrammetrist license</p> <p>Continuing Education Providers:</p>		

	<p>Professional Development Hour (PDH) = Continuing Professional Education (CPE) E-Z.PDH – Virginia-Land Surveyor’s Package 16 PDH \$64 SurveyPDU.com – 16 PDH \$198 McKissock Learning – 16 PDH \$224 Average - \$162 for 16 PDH</p> <p>Box 2(b): Surveyor In Training salary \$50,493 Land Surveyor Salary \$76,351 Professional Land Surveyor III salary \$72,432 Professional Surveyor salary \$74,794 Average Surveyor Salary \$68,518</p>
(7) Optional	<p>Box 2(a):</p> <p>It is presumed the applicant has received his education from an Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) accredited program and completed the necessary experience for each license.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain a surveyor-in-training license is \$250. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$75 and (ii) the NCEES FS examination fee \$175.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to a firm to obtain an initial land surveyor license is \$600. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$125; (ii) the NCEES PS examination fee \$300; and (iii) Virginia State Specific exam \$175.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to a <u>licensed surveyor</u> to obtain an initial surveyor photogrammetrist license is \$215. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$125 and (ii) the LS-P examination fee \$90.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to a <u>licensed surveyor</u> to obtain an initial land surveyor B license is \$300. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$125 and (ii) the LS-B examination fee \$175.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain a land surveyor license by comity is \$300. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$125 and (ii) the Virginia State Specific exam \$175.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to renew a license is \$247. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$85 and (ii) an estimated cost for completing 16⁹ hours of continuing professional education (CPE) is \$162.</p>

⁹ § 54.1-404.2 provides that an architect is required to complete at least 16 CPE of board-approved continuing education courses any two-year license cycle in order to renew a license.

	<p>The Board does not approve PDH courses, so course providers are not required to provide information regarding course fees to the Board. Costs for PDH courses depend various factors including the course provider, length of the course, and method of instruction (e.g. classroom or virtual). Some providers provide training courses for no charge. Other providers, have a fee for virtual access to courses or fee per course (average cost is \$162 for a 16 PDH virtual course).</p> <p>Licenses are valid for a period of two years. Calculation of direct costs includes the direct costs for initial licensure (Year 0), and direct costs for renewal of a license every other year (Years 2, 4, 6, and 8). The calculation assumes that a licensee will complete 3 CPE during each year for a total of 6 CPE in two years.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include late fee for license renewal that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include the reinstatement fee that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are a surveyor \$68,518</p>
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Impact on Local Partners

- (13) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) for local partners in terms of real monetary costs and FTEs. Local partners include local or tribal governments, school divisions, or other local or regional authorities, boards, or commissions. If local partners are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.
- (14) Quantitative Factors:
 - (a) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct costs described above.
 - (b) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct benefits described above.
- (15) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe any indirect benefits and costs (as defined on page 1) for local partners that are associated with all significant changes. If there are no indirect costs or benefits, include a specific statement to that effect.
- (16) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why they are not.
- (17) Assistance: Identify the amount and source of assistance provided for compliance in both funding and training or other technical implementation assistance.

- (18) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 2: Impact on Local Partners

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	No direct impact to local partners is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change. The licensure regulation does not impose direct costs on local government entities, and local government entities receive no direct benefits.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(a) N/A
Direct Benefits	(b) N/A
(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	Local government entities that choose to assume the license application fee costs for their employees to obtain and maintain surveyor licenses may be indirectly impacted as a result of the change. Such entities could either (i) absorb the additional costs; (ii) pass along the costs in the form of increased service fees to the public; or (iii) no longer pay for employees' licenses. There are no apparent indirect benefits to local government entities resulting from the regulatory change.
(4) Information Sources	N/A
(5) Assistance	N/A
(6) Optional	N/A

Economic Impacts on Families

- (11) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) to a typical family of three (average family size in Virginia according to the U. S. Census) arising from any proposed regulatory changes that would affect the costs of food, energy, housing, transportation, healthcare, and education. If families are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.
- (12) Quantitative Factors:

- (a) Enter estimated dollar value of direct costs.
- (b) Enter estimated dollar value of direct benefits.
- (13) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe any indirect costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) to a typical family of three that are most likely to result from the proposed changes.
- (14) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why not.
- (15) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 3: Impact on Families

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	No direct impact to families is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change. The licensure regulation does not impose direct costs on families, and families receive no direct benefits.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(e) N/A
Direct Benefits	(f) N/A
(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	No indirect impact to families is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change.
(4) Information Sources	N/A
(5) Optional	N/A

Impacts on Small Businesses

- (13) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) for small businesses. For purposes of this analysis, “small business” means the same as that term is defined in § 2.2-4007.1. If small businesses are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.
- (14) Quantitative Factors:
 - (a) Enter estimated dollar value of direct costs.
 - (b) Enter estimated dollar value of direct benefits.

- (15) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe the indirect benefits and costs (as defined on page 1) for small businesses that are most likely to result from the proposed changes.
- (16) Alternatives: Add a qualitative discussion of any equally effective alternatives that would make the regulatory burden on small business more equitable compared to other affected business sectors, and how those alternatives were identified.
- (17) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why not.
- (18) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 4: Impact on Small Businesses

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	Licenses for land surveyors are issued to individuals and not to business entities. There are no direct impacts on small businesses.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(e) N/A
Direct Benefits	(f) N/A
(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	Individuals who are licensed may be owners or employees of business entities that meet the definition of "small business" in § 2.2-4007.1 of the Code of Virginia. To the extent such business entities assume the costs for obtaining or maintaining a license, these entities would be indirectly affected.
(4) Alternatives	N/A
(5) Information Sources	N/A
(6) Optional	N/A

Changes to Number of Regulatory Requirements

For each individual VAC Chapter amended, repealed, or promulgated by this regulatory action, list (a) the initial requirement count, (b) the count of requirements that this regulatory package is adding, (c) the count of requirements that this regulatory package is reducing, (d) the net change

in the number of requirements. This count should be based upon the text as written when this stage was presented for executive branch review. Five rows have been provided, add or delete rows as needed.

Table 5: Total Number of Requirements

	Number of Requirements			
Chapter number	Initial Count	Additions	Subtractions	Net Change
18VAC10-20-280	1	0	0	0
18VAC10-20-670	1	0	0	0

Office of Regulatory Management

Economic Review Form

Agency name	DPOR - Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, Certified Interior Designers and Landscape Architects
Virginia Administrative Code (VAC) Chapter citation(s)	18 VAC 10-20
VAC Chapter title(s)	Regulations Governing Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, Certified Interior Designers and Landscape Architects (APELSCIDLA Board)
Action title	Fee Adjustment
Date this document prepared	12/27/2022 – CERTIFIED INTERIOR DESIGNERS

Cost Benefit Analysis

Table 1a must be completed for all actions. Tables 1b and 1c must be completed for actions (or portions thereof) where the agency is exercising discretion, including those where some of the changes are mandated by state or federal law or regulation. Tables 1b and 1c are not needed if **all** changes are mandated, and the agency is not exercising any discretion. In that case, enter a statement to that effect.

- (22) Direct Costs & Benefits: Identify all specific, direct economic impacts (costs and/or benefits), anticipated to result from the regulatory change. (A direct impact is one that affects entities regulated by the agency and which directly results from the regulatory change itself, without any intervening steps or effects. For example, the direct impact of a regulatory fee change is the change in costs for these regulated entities.) When describing a particular economic impact, specify which new requirement or change in requirement creates the anticipated economic impact. Keep in mind that this is the proposed change versus the status quo. One bullet has been provided, add additional bullets as needed.
- (23) Quantitative Factors:
 - (m) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct costs described above.
 - (n) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct benefits described above.
 - (o) Enter the present value of the direct costs based on the worksheet.
 - (p) Enter the present value of the direct benefits based on the worksheet.
- (24) Benefits-Costs Ratio: Calculate d divided by c OR enter it from the worksheet.
- (25) Net Benefit: Calculate d minus c OR enter it from the worksheet.
- (26) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Identify all specific, indirect economic impacts (costs and/or benefits), anticipated to result from the regulatory change. (An indirect impact is one that results from responses to the regulatory change, but which are not directly required by the regulation. Indirect impacts of a regulatory fee change on regulated entities could include a change in the prices they charge, changes in their operating procedures or employment levels, or decisions to enter or exit the regulated profession or market. Indirect impacts also include responses by other entities that have close economic

ties to the regulated entities, such as suppliers or partners.) If there are no indirect costs or benefits, include a specific statement to that effect.

(27) Information Sources: Describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why they are not.

(28) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Table 1a: Costs and Benefits of the Proposed Changes (Primary Option)

<p>(1) Direct Costs & Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>• Increase of application fee for initial certification as an interior designer.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the application fee for an initial license from \$45 to \$50. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <p>• Increase of application fee for certification as an interior designer by comity.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the application fee for an initial license from \$45 to \$50. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <p>• Increase of application fee for certification renewal as an interior designer.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the renewal fee for a license from \$45 to \$95. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p> <p>• Increase late fee for certification renewal as a interior designer.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the late fee for a license renewal from \$25 to \$35. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p>
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(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value	
Direct Costs	(a) \$4,281	(c) \$3,889	
Direct Benefits	(b) \$882,500	(d) \$775,374	
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio	199.40	(4) Net Benefit	771,486
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Indirect Costs:</u> Indirect costs of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p> <p><u>Indirect Benefits:</u> The regulatory change will indirectly benefit DPOR because the Board will have sufficient revenue to cover the Board expenses without having to reduce services, obtain a Treasury loan, or obtain general funds. Otherwise, indirect benefits of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of the regulatory change.</p>		
(6) Information Sources	<p>Box 2(a): Initial licensure. It is presumed the applicant is has obtained the required education and experience.</p> <p>Council for Interior Design Qualification (CIDQ) application fee \$225 Fundamentals Exam (IDFX) \$295 Professional Exam (IDPX) \$355 Practicum Exam \$460 Vector Solutions online continuing education provider \$479 for 2-year membership CIDQ Annual renewal \$75 x 2 =\$150</p> <p>Box 2(b): Interior Designer V Salary in Virginia: \$88,250</p>		
(7) Optional	<p>Box 2(a):</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an initial interior designer certification is \$1,385. Direct costs are (i) the DPOR application fee \$50; (ii) the CIDQ application fee \$225; (iii) the Fundamentals Exam (IDFX) fee \$295; (iv) the Professional Exam (IDPX) \$355; (v) Practicum Exam fee \$460.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an interior designer certification by comity is \$50. Direct cost is the DPOR application fee \$50.</p>		

	<p>The estimated direct cost to renew an interior designer certification is \$724. Direct costs are (i) the DPOR application fee \$95; (ii) CIDQ Annual renewal for two years \$150; and (iii) an estimated cost for completing 16¹⁰ hours of continuing professional education (CPE) is \$479.</p> <p>The Board does approve CPE courses, and course providers are not required to provide information regarding course fees to the Board. Costs for CPE courses depend various factors including the course provider, length of the course, and method of instruction (e.g. classroom or virtual). Some providers provide training courses for no charge. Other providers, such as Vector Solutions, have a fee for virtual access to courses (current price is \$479 for a two-year membership).</p> <p>Licenses are valid for a period of two years. Calculation of direct costs includes the direct costs for initial licensure (Year 0), and direct costs for renewal of a license every other year (Years 2, 4, 6, and 8). The calculation assumes that a licensee will complete 8 CPE during each year for a total of 16 CPE in two years.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include late fee for license renewal that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include the reinstatement fee that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are a certified interior designer is \$88,250.</p>
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Table 1b: Costs and Benefits under the Status Quo (No change to the regulation)

This table addresses current requirements and the implications of not making any changes. In other words, describe the costs and benefits of maintaining the current regulatory requirements as is.

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct costs and benefits of licensure based on current requirements. <p>Direct Costs: Direct costs for an initial license are (i) the application fee; and (ii) the cost of the license examination. Direct costs for</p>
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¹⁰ § 54.1-404.2 provides that an architect is required to complete at least 16 CPE of board-approved continuing education courses any two-year license cycle in order to renew a license.

	<p>renewal of a license are (i) the application fee; and (ii) cost to complete CPE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Benefits: The direct benefit is the professional license or certification. 		
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value	
Direct Costs	(a) \$4,076	(c) \$3,711	
Direct Benefits	(b) \$882,500	(d) \$775,374	
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio	208.958	(4) Net Benefit	771,663
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Indirect Costs</u></p> <p>Indirect costs include, as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time costs related to preparing for, and taking, the license examination. • Costs related to preparing for the licensing examination, to include classes and training materials. • Travel and incidental costs to take the license examination. • Time costs to complete the license application and obtain supporting documentation. • Administrative costs to complete the license application, including costs to obtain transcripts (if needed); and obtain verification of experience. • Time costs of third parties, such as those verifying experience or providing transcripts. • Time costs to attend and complete required CPE courses. • Travel and incidental costs to complete required CPE courses. • Administrative costs to submit license renewal. <p>If no change is made, indirect costs to the public could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of services to the public, including delays in the processing of license applications, which may affect the ability of individuals to obtain employment for which the professional license or certification is required. • Supplement agency activities with general funds, which could (i) reduce available funds for other government services funded with general fund revenues; or (ii) create a need for additional general fund revenues to make up for the shortfall. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain a Treasury loan to fund agency operations, which would likely lead to the need for additional revenues to the agency to repay the loan. <p><u>Indirect Benefits</u> Indirect benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value of is having an educated, ethical certified interior designer who protects the health, safety, and welfare of the public.
(6) Information Sources	<p>Box 2(a): Initial licensure. It is presumed the applicant is has obtained the required education and experience.</p> <p>DPOR application fee \$50 Council for Interior Design Qualification (CIDQ) application <u>fee</u> \$225 Fundamentals <u>Exam</u> (IDFX) \$295 Professional <u>Exam</u> (IDPX) \$355 Practicum <u>Exam</u> \$460 <u>Vector Solutions</u> online continuing education provider \$479 for 2-year membership CIDQ Annual <u>renewal</u> \$75 x 2 =\$150</p> <p>Box 2(b): Interior Designer V <u>Salary</u> in Virginia: \$88,250</p>
(7) Optional	<p>Box 2(a):</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an initial interior designer certification is \$1,380. Direct costs are (i) the DPOR application fee \$45; (ii) the CIDQ application fee \$225; (iii) the Fundamentals Exam (IDFX) fee \$295; (iv) the Professional Exam (IDPX) fee \$355; (v) Practicum Exam fee \$460.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an interior designer certification by comity is \$45. Direct cost is the DPOR application fee \$45.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to renew an interior designer certification is \$674. Direct costs are (i) the DPOR application fee \$45; (ii) CIDQ Annual renewal for two years \$150; and (iii) an estimated cost for completing 16¹¹ hours of continuing professional education (CPE) is \$479.</p> <p>The Board does approve CPE courses, and course providers are not required to provide information regarding course fees to the Board. Costs for CPE</p>

¹¹ § 54.1-404.2 provides that an architect is required to complete at least 16 CPE of board-approved continuing education courses any two-year license cycle in order to renew a license.

	<p>courses depend various factors including the course provider, length of the course, and method of instruction (e.g. classroom or virtual). Some providers provide training courses for no charge. Other providers, such as Vector Solutions, have a fee for virtual access to courses (current price is \$479 for a two-year membership).</p> <p>Licenses are valid for a period of two years. Calculation of direct costs includes the direct costs for initial licensure (Year 0), and direct costs for renewal of a license every other year (Years 2, 4, 6, and 8). The calculation assumes that a licensee will complete 8 CPE during each year for a total of 16 CPE in two years.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include late fee for license renewal that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include the reinstatement fee that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are a certified interior designer is \$88,250.</p>
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Table 1c: Costs and Benefits under an Alternative Approach

This table addresses an alternative approach to accomplishing the objectives with different requirements. These alternative approaches may include the use of reasonably available alternatives in lieu of regulation, or information disclosure requirements or performance standards instead of regulatory mandates.

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe first alternative proposed impactful change here. <p>Direct Costs: Describe the direct costs of this proposed change here.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: Describe the direct benefits of this proposed change here.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use additional bullets as needed 	
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value
Direct Costs	(a) \$3,716	(c) \$3,410

Direct Benefits	(b) \$882,500	(d) \$775,374
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio	227.36	(4) Net Benefit 771,964
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Indirect Costs:</u> Indirect costs of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p> <p><u>Indirect Benefits:</u> The regulatory change will indirectly benefit DPOR because the Board will have sufficient revenue to cover the Board expenses without having to reduce services, obtain a Treasury loan, or obtain general funds. Otherwise, indirect benefits of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p>	
(6) Information Sources	<p>Box 2(a): Initial licensure. It is presumed the applicant is has obtained the required education and experience.</p> <p>DPOR application fee \$50 Council for Interior Design Qualification (CIDQ) application fee \$225 Fundamentals Exam (IDFX) \$295 Professional Exam (IDPX) \$355 Practicum Exam \$460 Vector Solutions online continuing education provider \$479 for 2-year membership CIDQ Annual renewal \$75 x 2 =\$150</p> <p>Box 2(b): Interior Designer V Salary in Virginia: \$88,250</p>	
(7) Optional	<p>Box 2(a):</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an initial interior designer certification is \$1,460. Direct costs are (i) the DPOR application fee \$125; (ii) the CIDQ application fee \$225; (iii) the Fundamentals Exam (IDFX) fee \$295; (iv) the Professional Exam (IDPX) \$355; (v) Practicum Exam fee \$460.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an interior designer certification by comity is \$125. Direct cost is the DPOR application fee \$125.</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to renew an interior designer certification is \$564. Direct costs are (i) the DPOR application fee \$85; CIDQ annual for</p>	

	<p>two years \$150; and (iii) an estimated cost for completing 16¹² hours of continuing professional education (CPE) is \$479.</p> <p>The Board does approve CPE courses, and course providers are not required to provide information regarding course fees to the Board. Costs for CPE courses depend various factors including the course provider, length of the course, and method of instruction (e.g. classroom or virtual). Some providers provide training courses for no charge. Other providers, such as Vector Solutions, have a fee for virtual access to courses (current price is \$479 for a two-year membership).</p> <p>Licenses are valid for a period of two years. Calculation of direct costs includes the direct costs for initial licensure (Year 0), and direct costs for renewal of a license every other year (Years 2, 4, 6, and 8). The calculation assumes that a licensee will complete 8 CPE during each year for a total of 16 CPE in two years.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include late fee for license renewal that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include the reinstatement fee that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are a certified interior designer is \$88,250.</p>
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Impact on Local Partners

- (19) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) for local partners in terms of real monetary costs and FTEs. Local partners include local or tribal governments, school divisions, or other local or regional authorities, boards, or commissions. If local partners are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.
- (20) Quantitative Factors:
 - (a) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct costs described above.
 - (b) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct benefits described above.
- (21) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe any indirect benefits and costs (as defined on page 1) for local partners that are associated with all significant changes. If there are no indirect costs or benefits, include a specific statement to that effect.

¹² § 54.1-404.2 provides that an architect is required to complete at least 16 CPE of board-approved continuing education courses any two-year license cycle in order to renew a license.

- (22) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why they are not.
- (23) Assistance: Identify the amount and source of assistance provided for compliance in both funding and training or other technical implementation assistance.
- (24) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 2: Impact on Local Partners

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	No direct impact to local partners is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change. The licensure regulation does not impose direct costs on local government entities, and local government entities receive no direct benefits.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(a) N/A
Direct Benefits	(b) N/A
(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	Local government entities that choose to assume the certification application fee costs for their employees to obtain and maintain interior designers may be indirectly impacted as a result of the change. Such entities could either (i) absorb the additional costs; (ii) pass along the costs in the form of increased service fees to the public; or (iii) no longer pay for employees' licenses. There are no apparent indirect benefits to local government entities resulting from the regulatory change.
(4) Information Sources	N/A
(5) Assistance	N/A
(6) Optional	N/A

Economic Impacts on Families

- (16) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) to a typical family of three (average family size in Virginia according to the U. S. Census) arising from any proposed regulatory changes that would affect the costs of food, energy, housing, transportation, healthcare, and education. If families are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.
- (17) Quantitative Factors:
 (a) Enter estimated dollar value of direct costs.
 (b) Enter estimated dollar value of direct benefits.
- (18) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe any indirect costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) to a typical family of three that are most likely to result from the proposed changes.
- (19) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why not.
- (20) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 3: Impact on Families

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	No direct impact to families is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change. The licensure regulation does not impose direct costs on families, and families receive no direct benefits.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(g) N/A
Direct Benefits	(h) N/A
(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	No indirect impact to families is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change.
(4) Information Sources	N/A
(5) Optional	N/A

Impacts on Small Businesses

- (19) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) for small businesses. For purposes of this analysis, “small business” means the same as that term is defined in § 2.2-4007.1. If small businesses are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.
- (20) Quantitative Factors:
 (a) Enter estimated dollar value of direct costs.
 (b) Enter estimated dollar value of direct benefits.
- (21) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe the indirect benefits and costs (as defined on page 1) for small businesses that are most likely to result from the proposed changes.
- (22) Alternatives: Add a qualitative discussion of any equally effective alternatives that would make the regulatory burden on small business more equitable compared to other affected business sectors, and how those alternatives were identified.
- (23) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why not.
- (24) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 4: Impact on Small Businesses

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	Certifications for interior designers are issued to individuals and not to business entities. There are no direct impacts on small businesses.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(g) N/A
Direct Benefits	(h) N/A
(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	Individuals who are licensed may be owners or employees of business entities that meet the definition of "small business" in § 2.2-4007.1 of the Code of Virginia. To the extent such business entities assume the costs for obtaining or maintaining a license, these entities would be indirectly affected.
(4) Alternatives	N/A
(5) Information Sources	N/A

(6) Optional	N/A
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Changes to Number of Regulatory Requirements

For each individual VAC Chapter amended, repealed, or promulgated by this regulatory action, list (a) the initial requirement count, (b) the count of requirements that this regulatory package is adding, (c) the count of requirements that this regulatory package is reducing, (d) the net change in the number of requirements. This count should be based upon the text as written when this stage was presented for executive branch review. Five rows have been provided, add or delete rows as needed.

Table 5: Total Number of Requirements

Chapter number	Number of Requirements			
	Initial Count	Additions	Subtractions	Net Change
18VAC10-20-470	1	0	0	0
18VAC10-20-670	1	0	0	0

Office of Regulatory Management

Economic Review Form

Agency name	DPOR - Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, Certified Interior Designers and Landscape Architects
Virginia Administrative Code (VAC) Chapter citation(s)	18 VAC 10-20
VAC Chapter title(s)	Regulations Governing Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, Certified Interior Designers and Landscape Architects (APELSCIDLA Board)
Action title	Fee Adjustment – LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
Date this document prepared	12/27/2022

Cost Benefit Analysis

Table 1a must be completed for all actions. Tables 1b and 1c must be completed for actions (or portions thereof) where the agency is exercising discretion, including those where some of the changes are mandated by state or federal law or regulation. Tables 1b and 1c are not needed if **all** changes are mandated, and the agency is not exercising any discretion. In that case, enter a statement to that effect.

- (29) **Direct Costs & Benefits:** Identify all specific, direct economic impacts (costs and/or benefits), anticipated to result from the regulatory change. (A direct impact is one that affects entities regulated by the agency and which directly results from the regulatory change itself, without any intervening steps or effects. For example, the direct impact of a regulatory fee change is the change in costs for these regulated entities.) When describing a particular economic impact, specify which new requirement or change in requirement creates the anticipated economic impact. Keep in mind that this is the proposed change versus the status quo. One bullet has been provided, add additional bullets as needed.
- (30) **Quantitative Factors:**
 - (q) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct costs described above.
 - (r) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct benefits described above.
 - (s) Enter the present value of the direct costs based on the worksheet.
 - (t) Enter the present value of the direct benefits based on the worksheet.
- (31) **Benefits-Costs Ratio:** Calculate d divided by c OR enter it from the worksheet.
- (32) **Net Benefit:** Calculate d minus c OR enter it from the worksheet.
- (33) **Indirect Costs & Benefits:** Identify all specific, indirect economic impacts (costs and/or benefits), anticipated to result from the regulatory change. (An indirect impact is one that results from responses to the regulatory change, but which are not directly required by the regulation. Indirect impacts of a regulatory fee change on regulated entities could include a change in the prices they charge, changes in their operating procedures or employment levels, or decisions to enter or exit the regulated profession or market. Indirect impacts also include responses by other entities that have close economic

ties to the regulated entities, such as suppliers or partners.) If there are no indirect costs or benefits, include a specific statement to that effect.

(34) Information Sources: Describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why they are not.

(35) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Table 1a: Costs and Benefits of the Proposed Changes (Primary Option)

<p>(1) Direct Costs & Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>• Decrease of application fee for initial licensure as a landscape architect.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change decreases the cost of the application fee for an initial license from \$125 to \$50. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <p>• Decrease of application fee for licensure as a landscape architect by comity.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change decreases the cost of the application fee for an initial license from \$125 to \$50. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <p>• Decrease of application fee for license renewal as a landscape architect.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change decreases the cost of the renewal fee for a license from \$110 to \$95. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p> <p>• Increase late fee for license renewal as a landscape architect.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the late fee for a license renewal from \$25 to \$35. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p>
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(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value	
Direct Costs	(a) \$4,106	(c) \$3,849	
Direct Benefits	(b) \$955,000	(d) \$839,073	
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio	217.99	(4) Net Benefit	835,224
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Indirect Costs:</u> Indirect costs of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p> <p><u>Indirect Benefits:</u> The regulatory change will indirectly benefit DPOR because the Board will have sufficient revenue to cover the Board expenses without having to reduce services, obtain a Treasury loan, or obtain general funds. Otherwise, indirect benefits of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of the regulatory change.</p>		
(6) Information Sources	<p>Box 2(a): Initial licensure. It is presumed the landscape architect applicant has earned a Landscape Architectural Accreditation Board (LAAB) accredited degree and gained the required experience.</p> <p>Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB) Landscape Architect Registration Examination (L.A.R.E) four parts (\$1,990): Section 1 Project and Construction Management \$385 Section 2 Inventory and Analysis \$385 Section 3 Design \$610 Section 4 Grading, Drainage and Construction Documentation \$610</p> <p>Council Record Fees: CLARB Application Fee \$170 CLARB Annual Renewal Fee \$210 Architects Training Institute Continuing Education \$169 for 16 credits</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license or certification based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are licensed landscape architects \$95,500.</p>		
(7) Optional	<p>Box 2(a):</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an initial landscape architect license is \$2,210. Direct costs are:</p>		

	<p>DPOR application fee: \$50 CLARB Application Fee: \$170 CLARB Exams Sections 1-4: \$1,990</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an initial landscape architect license by comity is \$50. Direct cost is the DPOR application fee: \$50</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to renew a landscape architect license is \$474. Direct costs are (i) the DPOR application fee \$95; (ii) the CLARB annual renewal fee \$210; and (iii) an estimated cost for completing 16¹³ hours of continuing professional education (CPE) is \$169.</p> <p>The Board does approve CPE courses, but course providers are not required to provide information regarding course fees to the Board. Costs for CPE courses depend various factors including the course provider, length of the course, and method of instruction (e.g. classroom or virtual). Some providers provide training courses for no charge. Other providers, such as Architects Training Institute, charge a fee for virtual courses; current price for a 16 credit course is \$169.</p> <p>Licenses are valid for a period of two years. Calculation of direct costs includes the direct costs for initial licensure (Year 0), and direct costs for renewal of a license every other year (Years 2, 4, 6, and 8). The calculation assumes that a licensee will complete 8 CPE during each year for a total of 16 CPE in two years.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include late fee for license renewal that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include the reinstatement fee that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are a landscape architect is \$95,500.</p>
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Table 1b: Costs and Benefits under the Status Quo (No change to the regulation)

This table addresses current requirements and the implications of not making any changes. In other words, describe the costs and benefits of maintaining the current regulatory requirements as is.

¹³ § 54.1-404.2 provides that an architect is required to complete at least 16 CPE of board-approved continuing education courses any two-year license cycle in order to renew a license.

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct costs and benefits of licensure based on current requirements. <p>Direct Costs: Direct costs for an initial license are (i) the application fee; and (ii) the cost of the license examination. Direct costs for renewal of a license are (i) the application fee; and (ii) cost to complete CPE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Benefits: The direct benefit is the professional license or certification. 		
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value	
Direct Costs	(a) \$4,241	(c) \$3,976	
Direct Benefits	(b) \$955,000	(d) \$839,073	
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio	211.037	(4) Net Benefit	835,097
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Indirect Costs</u></p> <p>Indirect costs include, as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time costs related to preparing for, and taking, the license examination. • Costs related to preparing for the licensing examination, to include classes and training materials. • Travel and incidental costs to take the license examination. • Time costs to complete the license application and obtain supporting documentation. • Administrative costs to complete the license application, including costs to obtain transcripts (if needed); and obtain verification of experience. • Time costs of third parties, such as those verifying experience or providing transcripts. • Time costs to attend and complete required CPE courses. • Travel and incidental costs to complete required CPE courses. • Administrative costs to submit license renewal. <p>If no change is made, indirect costs to the public could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of services to the public, including delays in the processing of license applications, which may affect the ability of 		

	<p>individuals to obtain employment for which the professional license or certification is required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplement agency activities with general funds, which could (i) reduce available funds for other government services funded with general fund revenues; or (ii) create a need for additional general fund revenues to make up for the shortfall. • Obtain a Treasury loan to fund agency operations, which would likely lead to the need for additional revenues to the agency to repay the loan. <p><u>Indirect Benefits</u> Indirect benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The value is having an educated, ethical licensed landscape architect who is will protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public.
(6) Information Sources	<p>Box 2(a): Initial licensure. It is presumed the landscape architect applicant has his earned a Landscape Architectural Accreditation Board (LAAB) accredited degree <u>and gained the required experience.</u></p> <p>Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB) Landscape Architect Registration Examination (L.A.R.E) four parts (\$1,990): Section 1 Project and Construction Management \$385 Section 2 Inventory and Analysis \$385 Section 3 Design \$610 Section 4 Grading, Drainage and Construction Documentation \$610</p> <p>Council Record Fees: CLARB Application Fee \$170 CLARB Annual Renewal Fee \$210 Architects Training Institute Continuing Education \$169 for 16 credits</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license or certification based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are licensed landscape architects \$95,500.</p>
(7) Optional	<p>Box 2(a):</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an initial landscape architect license is \$2,285. Direct costs are: DPOR application fee: \$125 CLARB Application Fee: \$170 CLARB Exams Sections 1-4: \$1,990</p>

	<p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an initial landscape architect license by comity is \$125. Direct cost is the DPOR the application fee: \$125</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to renew a landscape architect license is \$489. Direct costs are (i) the DPOR application fee \$110; (ii) the CLARB annual renewal fee \$210; and (iii) an estimated cost for completing 16¹⁴ hours of continuing professional education (CPE) is \$169.</p> <p>The Board does approve CPE courses, but course providers are not required to provide information regarding course fees to the Board. Costs for CPE courses depend various factors including the course provider, length of the course, and method of instruction (e.g. classroom or virtual). Some providers provide training courses for no charge. Other providers, such as Architects Training Institute, charge a fee for virtual courses; current price for a 16 credit course is \$169.</p> <p>Licenses are valid for a period of two years. Calculation of direct costs includes the direct costs for initial licensure (Year 0), and direct costs for renewal of a license every other year (Years 2, 4, 6, and 8). The calculation assumes that a licensee will complete 8 CPE during each year for a total of 16 CPE in two years.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include late fee for license renewal that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include the reinstatement fee that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are a landscape architect is \$95,500.</p>
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Table 1c: Costs and Benefits under an Alternative Approach

This table addresses an alternative approach to accomplishing the objectives with different requirements. These alternative approaches may include the use of reasonably available alternatives in lieu of regulation, or information disclosure requirements or performance standards instead of regulatory mandates.

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe first alternative proposed impactful change here.
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¹⁴ § 54.1-404.2 provides that an architect is required to complete at least 16 CPE of board-approved continuing education courses any two-year license cycle in order to renew a license.

	<p>Direct Costs: Describe the direct costs of this proposed change here.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: Describe the direct benefits of this proposed change here.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use additional bullets as needed 		
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value	
Direct Costs	(a) \$4,141	(c) \$3,890	
Direct Benefits	(b) \$955,000	(d) \$839,073	
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio	215.73	(4) Net Benefit	835,184
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Indirect Costs:</u> Indirect costs of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p> <p><u>Indirect Benefits:</u> The regulatory change will indirectly benefit DPOR because the Board will have sufficient revenue to cover the Board expenses without having to reduce services, obtain a Treasury loan, or obtain general funds. Otherwise, indirect benefits of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p>		
(6) Information Sources	<p>Box 2(a): Initial licensure. It is presumed the landscape architect applicant has his earned a Landscape Architectural Accreditation Board (LAAB) accredited degree <u>and gained the required experience.</u></p> <p>Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB) Landscape Architect Registration <u>Examination</u> (L.A.R.E) four parts (\$1,990): Section 1 Project and Construction Management \$385 Section 2 Inventory and Analysis \$385 Section 3 Design \$610 Section 4 Grading, Drainage and Construction Documentation \$610</p> <p>Council <u>Record</u> Fees: CLARB Application Fee \$170 CLARB Annual Renewal Fee \$210 Architects Training Institute Continuing <u>Education</u> \$169 for 16 credits</p>		

	<p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license or certification based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are licensed landscape architects \$95,500.</p>
(7) Optional	<p>Box 2(a):</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an initial landscape architect license is \$2,285. Direct costs are: DPOR the application fee: \$125 CLARB Application Fee: \$170 CLARB Exams Sections 1-4: \$1,990</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to an individual to obtain an initial landscape architect license by comity is \$125. Direct cost is the DPOR application fee: \$125</p> <p>The estimated direct cost to renew a landscape architect license is \$464. Direct costs are (i) the application fee \$85; (ii) the CLARB annual renewal fee \$210; and (iii) an estimated cost for completing 16¹⁵ hours of continuing professional education (CPE) is \$169.</p> <p>The Board does approve CPE courses, but course providers are not required to provide information regarding course fees to the Board. Costs for CPE courses depend various factors including the course provider, length of the course, and method of instruction (e.g. classroom or virtual). Some providers provide training courses for no charge. Other providers, such as Architects Training Institute, charge a fee for virtual courses; current price for a 16 credit course is \$169.</p> <p>Licenses are valid for a period of two years. Calculation of direct costs includes the direct costs for initial licensure (Year 0), and direct costs for renewal of a license every other year (Years 2, 4, 6, and 8). The calculation assumes that a licensee will complete 8 CPE during each year for a total of 16 CPE in two years.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include late fee for license renewal that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p> <p>Calculation of direct costs does not include the reinstatement fee that would be due if a licensee fails to renew a license within the timeframe required by the regulation.</p>

¹⁵ § 54.1-404.2 provides that an architect is required to complete at least 16 CPE of board-approved continuing education courses any two-year license cycle in order to renew a license.

	Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the professional license based on the average annual wage in Virginia for those who are a landscape architect is \$95,500.
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Impact on Local Partners

- (25) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) for local partners in terms of real monetary costs and FTEs. Local partners include local or tribal governments, school divisions, or other local or regional authorities, boards, or commissions. If local partners are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.
- (26) Quantitative Factors:
 - (a) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct costs described above.
 - (b) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct benefits described above.
- (27) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe any indirect benefits and costs (as defined on page 1) for local partners that are associated with all significant changes. If there are no indirect costs or benefits, include a specific statement to that effect.
- (28) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why they are not.
- (29) Assistance: Identify the amount and source of assistance provided for compliance in both funding and training or other technical implementation assistance.
- (30) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 2: Impact on Local Partners

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	No direct impact to local partners is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change. The licensure regulation does not impose direct costs on local government entities, and local government entities receive no direct benefits.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(a) N/A
Direct Benefits	(b) N/A
(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	Local government entities that choose to assume the license application fee costs for their employees to obtain and maintain landscape architecture licenses may be indirectly impacted as a result of the change. Such entities could either (i) absorb the additional costs; (ii) pass along the costs in the

	<p>form of increased service fees to the public; or (iii) no longer pay for employees' licenses.</p> <p>There are no apparent indirect benefits to local government entities resulting from the regulatory change.</p>
(4) Information Sources	N/A
(5) Assistance	N/A
(6) Optional	N/A

Economic Impacts on Families

- (21) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) to a typical family of three (average family size in Virginia according to the U. S. Census) arising from any proposed regulatory changes that would affect the costs of food, energy, housing, transportation, healthcare, and education. If families are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.
- (22) Quantitative Factors:
 - (a) Enter estimated dollar value of direct costs.
 - (b) Enter estimated dollar value of direct benefits.
- (23) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe any indirect costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) to a typical family of three that are most likely to result from the proposed changes.
- (24) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why not.
- (25) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 3: Impact on Families

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	No direct impact to families is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change. The licensure regulation does not impose direct costs on families, and families receive no direct benefits.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount

Direct Costs	(i) N/A
Direct Benefits	(j) N/A
(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	No indirect impact to families is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change.
(4) Information Sources	N/A
(5) Optional	N/A

Impacts on Small Businesses

- (25) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) for small businesses. For purposes of this analysis, “small business” means the same as that term is defined in § 2.2-4007.1. If small businesses are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.
- (26) Quantitative Factors:
 - (a) Enter estimated dollar value of direct costs.
 - (b) Enter estimated dollar value of direct benefits.
- (27) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe the indirect benefits and costs (as defined on page 1) for small businesses that are most likely to result from the proposed changes.
- (28) Alternatives: Add a qualitative discussion of any equally effective alternatives that would make the regulatory burden on small business more equitable compared to other affected business sectors, and how those alternatives were identified.
- (29) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why not.
- (30) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 4: Impact on Small Businesses

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	Licenses for landscape architects are issued to individuals and not to business entities. There are no direct impacts on small businesses.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount

Direct Costs	(i) N/A
Direct Benefits	(j) N/A
(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	Individuals who are licensed may be owners or employees of business entities that meet the definition of "small business" in § 2.2-4007.1 of the Code of Virginia. To the extent such business entities assume the costs for obtaining or maintaining a license, these entities would be indirectly affected.
(4) Alternatives	N/A
(5) Information Sources	N/A
(6) Optional	N/A

Changes to Number of Regulatory Requirements

For each individual VAC Chapter amended, repealed, or promulgated by this regulatory action, list (a) the initial requirement count, (b) the count of requirements that this regulatory package is adding, (c) the count of requirements that this regulatory package is reducing, (d) the net change in the number of requirements. This count should be based upon the text as written when this stage was presented for executive branch review. Five rows have been provided, add or delete rows as needed.

Table 5: Total Number of Requirements

Chapter number	Number of Requirements			
	Initial Count	Additions	Subtractions	Net Change
18VAC10-20-400	1	0	0	0
18VAC10-20-670	1	0	0	0

Office of Regulatory Management

Economic Review Form

Agency name	DPOR - Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, Certified Interior Designers and Landscape Architects
Virginia Administrative Code (VAC) Chapter citation(s)	18 VAC 10-20
VAC Chapter title(s)	Regulations Governing Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, Certified Interior Designers and Landscape Architects (APELSCIDLA Board)
Action title	Fee Adjustment – BUSINESS ENTITIES
Date this document prepared	12/27/2022

Cost Benefit Analysis

Table 1a must be completed for all actions. Tables 1b and 1c must be completed for actions (or portions thereof) where the agency is exercising discretion, including those where some of the changes are mandated by state or federal law or regulation. Tables 1b and 1c are not needed if **all** changes are mandated, and the agency is not exercising any discretion. In that case, enter a statement to that effect.

- (36) **Direct Costs & Benefits:** Identify all specific, direct economic impacts (costs and/or benefits), anticipated to result from the regulatory change. (A direct impact is one that affects entities regulated by the agency and which directly results from the regulatory change itself, without any intervening steps or effects. For example, the direct impact of a regulatory fee change is the change in costs for these regulated entities.) When describing a particular economic impact, specify which new requirement or change in requirement creates the anticipated economic impact. Keep in mind that this is the proposed change versus the status quo. One bullet has been provided, add additional bullets as needed.
- (37) **Quantitative Factors:**
 - (u) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct costs described above.
 - (v) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct benefits described above.
 - (w) Enter the present value of the direct costs based on the worksheet.
 - (x) Enter the present value of the direct benefits based on the worksheet.
- (38) **Benefits-Costs Ratio:** Calculate d divided by c OR enter it from the worksheet.
- (39) **Net Benefit:** Calculate d minus c OR enter it from the worksheet.
- (40) **Indirect Costs & Benefits:** Identify all specific, indirect economic impacts (costs and/or benefits), anticipated to result from the regulatory change. (An indirect impact is one that results from responses to the regulatory change, but which are not directly required by the regulation. Indirect impacts of a regulatory fee change on regulated entities could include a change in the prices they charge, changes in their operating procedures or employment levels, or decisions to enter or exit the regulated profession or market. Indirect impacts also include responses by other entities that have close economic

ties to the regulated entities, such as suppliers or partners.) If there are no indirect costs or benefits, include a specific statement to that effect.

- (41) Information Sources: Describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why they are not.
- (42) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Table 1a: Costs and Benefits of the Proposed Changes (Primary Option)

<p>(1) Direct Costs & Benefits</p>	<p><u>Please note – the TH01 was submitted on September 1, 2020. The fees are correct on the TH01 as of that date. On September 2, 2021, the fees changed and are correctly stated below.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>• Decrease of application fee for initial business entity registration.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change decreases the cost of the application fee for business entity registration from \$90 to \$50. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <p>• Decrease of application fee for initial business entity branch office registration.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change decreases the cost of the application fee for an initial license from \$45 to \$40. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <p>• Increase of renewal fee of business entity registration.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the renewal fee for a license from \$45 to \$105. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p> <p>• Increase of renewal fee of business entity branch office registration.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the renewal fee for a license from \$35 to \$75. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p>
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	<p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase late fee for license renewal as a business entity. <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the late fee for a license renewal from \$25 to \$35. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p>		
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value	
Direct Costs	(a) N/A	(c) N/A	
Direct Benefits	(b) N/A	(d) N/A	
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio	N/A	(4) Net Benefit	N/A
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Indirect Costs:</u> Indirect costs of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p> <p><u>Indirect Benefits:</u> The regulatory change will indirectly benefit DPOR because the Board will have sufficient revenue to cover the Board expenses without having to reduce services, obtain a Treasury loan, or obtain general funds. Otherwise, indirect benefits of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of the regulatory change.</p>		
(6) Information Sources	<p>Box 2(a): Initial licensure.</p> <p>Box 2(b):</p>		
(7) Optional	<p>Box 2(a):</p> <p>Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the registration is</p>		

Table 1b: Costs and Benefits under the Status Quo (No change to the regulation)

This table addresses current requirements and the implications of not making any changes. In other words, describe the costs and benefits of maintaining the current regulatory requirements as is.

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct costs and benefits of registration based on current requirements. <p>Direct Costs: Direct cost for an initial registration is the application fee. Direct cost for renewal of a registration is the application fee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Benefits: The direct benefit is the business registration. 		
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value	
Direct Costs	(a) N/A	(c) N/A	
Direct Benefits	(b) N/A	(d) N/A	
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio	N/A	(4) Net Benefit	N/A
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Indirect Costs</u></p> <p>Indirect costs include, as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time costs to complete the registration application and obtain supporting documentation. • Administrative costs to complete the registration application. • Administrative costs to submit registration renewal. <p>If no change is made, indirect costs to the public could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of services to the public, including delays in the processing of license applications, which may affect the ability of individuals to obtain employment for which the professional license or certification is required. • Supplement agency activities with general funds, which could (i) reduce available funds for other government services funded with general fund revenues; or (ii) create a need for additional general fund revenues to make up for the shortfall. • Obtain a Treasury loan to fund agency operations, which would likely lead to the need for additional revenues to the agency to repay the loan. <p><u>Indirect Benefits</u></p> <p>Indirect benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The value of a registered business is personal liability protection, legal benefits, and tax benefits. 		

(6) Information Sources	Box 2(a): Initial licensure. Box 2(b):
(7) Optional	Box 2(a): Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the registration is

Table 1c: Costs and Benefits under an Alternative Approach

This table addresses an alternative approach to accomplishing the objectives with different requirements. These alternative approaches may include the use of reasonably available alternatives in lieu of regulation, or information disclosure requirements or performance standards instead of regulatory mandates.

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Please note – the TH01 was submitted on September 1, 2020. The fees are correct on the TH01 as of that date. On September 2, 2021, the fees changed and are correctly stated below.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>• Increase of application fee for initial business entity registration.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the application fee for business entity registration from \$90 to \$125. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <p>• Increase of application fee for initial business entity branch office registration.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the application fee for an initial license from \$45 to \$75. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license.</p> <p>• Increase of renewal fee of business entity registration.</p> <p>Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the renewal fee for a license from \$45 to \$100. Other direct costs are unchanged.</p> <p>Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of renewal fee of business entity branch office registration. Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the renewal fee for a license from \$35 to \$50. Other direct costs are unchanged. Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification. Increase late fee for license renewal as a business entity. Direct Costs: Change increases the cost of the late fee for a license renewal from \$25 to \$35. Other direct costs are unchanged. Direct Benefits: There is no additional direct benefit resulting from the change. Otherwise, the direct benefit is the professional license or certification. 		
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value	
Direct Costs	(a) N/A	(c) N/A	
Direct Benefits	(b) N/A	(d) N/A	
(3) Benefits-Costs Ratio		(4) Net Benefit	N/A
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	<p><u>Indirect Costs:</u> Indirect costs of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p> <p><u>Indirect Benefits:</u> The regulatory change will indirectly benefit DPOR because the Board will have sufficient revenue to cover the Board expenses without having to reduce services, obtain a Treasury loan, or obtain general funds. Otherwise, indirect benefits of the regulation are not anticipated to be impacted as a result of this regulatory change.</p>		
(6) Information Sources	Box 2(a): Initial licensure. Box 2(b):		
(7) Optional	Box 2(a): Box 2(b): This is the estimated value for the direct benefit of receiving the registration is		

Impact on Local Partners

- (31) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) for local partners in terms of real monetary costs and FTEs. Local partners include local or tribal governments, school divisions, or other local or regional authorities, boards, or commissions. If local partners are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.
- (32) Quantitative Factors:
 - (a) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct costs described above.
 - (b) Enter estimated dollar value of total (overall) direct benefits described above.
- (33) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe any indirect benefits and costs (as defined on page 1) for local partners that are associated with all significant changes. If there are no indirect costs or benefits, include a specific statement to that effect.
- (34) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why they are not.
- (35) Assistance: Identify the amount and source of assistance provided for compliance in both funding and training or other technical implementation assistance.
- (36) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 2: Impact on Local Partners

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	No direct impact to local partners is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change. The licensure regulation does not impose direct costs on local government entities, and local government entities receive no direct benefits.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(a) N/A
Direct Benefits	(b) N/A
(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	No direct impact to local government entities is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change. The registration regulation does not impose direct costs on local government entities, and local government entities receive no direct benefits. There are no apparent indirect benefits to local government entities resulting from the regulatory change.

(4) Information Sources	N/A
(5) Assistance	N/A
(6) Optional	N/A

Economic Impacts on Families

(26) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) to a typical family of three (average family size in Virginia according to the U. S. Census) arising from any proposed regulatory changes that would affect the costs of food, energy, housing, transportation, healthcare, and education. If families are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.

(27) Quantitative Factors:

(a) Enter estimated dollar value of direct costs.

(b) Enter estimated dollar value of direct benefits.

(28) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe any indirect costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) to a typical family of three that are most likely to result from the proposed changes.

(29) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why not.

(30) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 3: Impact on Families

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	No direct impact to families is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change. The registration regulation does not impose direct costs on families, and families receive no direct benefits.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(k) N/A
Direct Benefits	(l) N/A

(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	No indirect impact to families is anticipated as a result of the regulatory change.
(4) Information Sources	N/A
(5) Optional	N/A

Impacts on Small Businesses

- (31) Describe the direct costs and benefits (as defined on page 1) for small businesses. For purposes of this analysis, “small business” means the same as that term is defined in § 2.2-4007.1. If small businesses are not affected, include a specific statement to that effect and a brief explanation of the rationale.
- (32) Quantitative Factors:
 - (a) Enter estimated dollar value of direct costs.
 - (b) Enter estimated dollar value of direct benefits.
- (33) Indirect Costs & Benefits: Describe the indirect benefits and costs (as defined on page 1) for small businesses that are most likely to result from the proposed changes.
- (34) Alternatives: Add a qualitative discussion of any equally effective alternatives that would make the regulatory burden on small business more equitable compared to other affected business sectors, and how those alternatives were identified.
- (35) Information Sources: describe the sources of information used to determine the benefits and costs, including the source of the Quantitative Factors. If dollar amounts are not available, indicate why not.
- (36) Optional: Use this space to add any further information regarding the data provided in this table, including calculations, qualitative assessments, etc.

Note: If any of the above information was included in Table 1, use the same information here.

Table 4: Impact on Small Businesses

(1) Direct Costs & Benefits	Licenses for business entities are issued to business entities. There is a direct impact on small businesses.
(2) Quantitative Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(k) N/A
Direct Benefits	(l) N/A

(3) Indirect Costs & Benefits	Business entities that meet the definition of "small business" in § 2.2-4007.1 of the Code of Virginia could assume the costs for obtaining or maintaining a registration, these entities would be indirectly affected.
(4) Alternatives	N/A
(5) Information Sources	N/A
(6) Optional	N/A

Changes to Number of Regulatory Requirements

For each individual VAC Chapter amended, repealed, or promulgated by this regulatory action, list (a) the initial requirement count, (b) the count of requirements that this regulatory package is adding, (c) the count of requirements that this regulatory package is reducing, (d) the net change in the number of requirements. This count should be based upon the text as written when this stage was presented for executive branch review. Five rows have been provided, add or delete rows as needed.

Table 5: Total Number of Requirements

Chapter number	Number of Requirements			
	Initial Count	Additions	Subtractions	Net Change
18VAC10-20-630	1	0	0	0
18VAC10-20-670	1	0	0	0