Office of Regulatory Management

Economic Review Form

Agency name	Virginia Department of Health
Virginia Administrative Code (VAC) Chapter citation(s)	12 VAC 5-450
VAC Chapter title(s)	Rules and Regulations Governing Campgrounds
Action title	Fast-track Amendments: Temporary Campground Water Quality/Hand Washing Sinks
Date this document	October 25, 2022
prepared	

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

Table 1a: Costs and	l Benefits of the Proposed Changes (Primary Option)
(1) Direct Costs	 This action would exempt portable hand washing sinks from the
& Benefits	requirement that any tanks, hoses, or appurtenances that are
	used to distribute water shall be of food grade construction
	Temporary Campgrounds (12VAC5-450-187).
	Direct Costs: The only potential direct cost associated with the proposed change would be the purchasing of the signage to be required if a temporary campground uses portable hand washing
	sinks without food-grade water equipment. On average the sign is \$16.00.
	Direct Benefits: As hand washing is a primary component to
	reducing communicable disease, it is not the intention of the
	Virginia Department of Health to prohibit or discourage
	handwashing. The benefit is the allowance to use equipment that is
	more in line with industry standard and less burdensome to the
	regulant population, while protecting the public through
	encouraging handwashing, ensuring portable hand washing sinks
	meet adequate disinfection requirements, and requiring signage
	informing the public that water used for hand washing is not for
	human consumption. The use of portable hand washing sinks is not
	required at temporary campgrounds, however, if used, the
	campground operator must comply with regulatory requirements
	that currently restrict the water equipment to certain standards and
	potentially increase the cost burden to provide a public health
	amenity that many campground operators and patrons want or
	expect at a temporary campground. In the settings of temporary

campgrounds, temporary hand washing sinks, when used, provide extra sanitation for campers using portable toilets, but are not used as drinking water fountains.

Cost Calculation

Average cost of portable food-grade sink: \$1,519
 Number of temporary campgrounds as of September, 2022: 35
 (\$1,519 * 35=\$53,165)

*This is an estimate at a rate of one food-grade sink per temporary campground

Average cost of portable non food-grade sink: \$1,031.25
 Number of temporary campgrounds as of September, 2022: 35
 (\$1,031.25 * 35=\$36,093.75)

*This is an estimate at a rate of one non food-grade sink per temporary campground

• The difference in costs of portable food-grade and non-food grade sinks: \$17,071.25 yearly or \$487.75 per unit.

(2) Quantitative			
Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Va	ılue
Direct Costs	(a) $$5,600 = (10 \text{ years}, 16	(c) \$4,920	
	per sign, ~35 temp.		
	campgrounds per year)		
Direct Benefits	(b) \$170,713 (10 years,	(d) \$149,990	
	\$487.76 per unit, 35 temp.		
	campgrounds)		
(3) Benefits-		(4) Net	\$145,070
Costs Ratio	30.48	Benefit	

(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits

Indirect Costs: The agency is unable to determine possible indirect costs associated with the proposed regulatory change as the change would reduce restrictions on providing portable hand washing sinks and therefore improve and increase the ability for use at temporary campgrounds.

Indirect Benefits: Indirect benefits include removing the burden of complying with outdated requirements that do not align with current industry practices and added clarity to operational requirements that improve campground performance and protection of the health and safety of campers and the public. In addition, campground operators and companies that supply portable sanitation facilities may save an average of

	\$488 per portable sink by not replacing existing sinks that do not meet existing regulatory requirements.					
(6) Information Sources	Monetary value of portable hand washing sinks gathered from online research (Poly John, MOBI, Monsam, Cambro, and Regency) and industry representative outreach (Crown Verity, Satellite,) to determine food grade construction and estimated cost per unit. The chart below provides additional information on the various types of handwashing stations and their costs.					
	"FDA" means F	"USDA" means United States Department of Agriculture "FDA" means Food and Drug Administration "NSF" means National Science Foundation				
	Manufacturer	USDA Food Grade?	FDA Food Grade?	NSF Listed?	Average Cost?	Spec Sheet Provided?
	PolyJohn	No	No	No	\$700	<u>Link</u>
	Crown Verity	No	Yes	Yes- NSF/ANSI -2	\$1600	<u>Link</u>
	МОВІ	No	No	No	\$525	<u>Link</u>
	Monsam	No	Yes	Yes	\$2191	<u>Link</u>
	Satellite	No	Yes- Resin Only	Yes- Resin Only	\$766	<u>Link</u>
	Cambro	No	No	No	\$1200	<u>Link</u>
	Regency	No	No	No	\$1700	<u>Link</u>
(7) Optional	None					

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

• Current regulations for temporary campgrounds require that any tanks, hoses, or appurtenances that are used to distribute water shall be of food grade construction.

Direct Costs: Current industry design of the majority of portable hand washing sinks do not meet current regulatory construction requirements through standard materials and design, and may in effect discourage the use of such sinks, and thus prohibit or discourage handwashing at temporary campgrounds. The agency is unable to determine the direct monetary cost of reduced hand washing at temporary campgrounds but attests that the reduction of hand washing may jeopardize the safety, health and welfare of the public. Requiring portable hand washing sinks to be food grade would limit campground operators to select vendors, and may in effect, limit and target the market to specific providers. The ability to determine if a portable hand washing sink is of food grade construction can be difficult as various components of the sink design may be of different materials and certification, further burdening the industry on meeting compliance with the regulation.

Cost Calculation

Average cost of portable food-grade sink: \$1,519
 Number of temporary campgrounds as of September, 2022: 35
 (\$1,519 * 35=\$53,165)

*This is an estimate at a rate of one food-grade sink per temporary campground.

Direct Benefits: The agency did not identify a direct benefit of maintaining the current regulation related to portable hand washing sinks at temporary campgrounds.

(2) Quantitative		
Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value
Direct Costs	(a) \$531,650 (10 yrs, \$53,165	(c) \$467,113
	per year)	

Direct Benefits	(b) \$0	(d) \$0	
(3) Benefits- Costs Ratio	0	(4) Net Benefit	-\$467,113
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	Indirect Costs: Indirect costs of on temporary campground open sinks. Maintaining the status que companies that supply portable existing sinks that do not meet of Indirect Benefits: No indirect were retained.	rations relate to could resu sanitation fa existing regu	alt in campground operators or acilities having to replace alatory requirements.
(6) Information Sources	Same as Table 1.a(6)		
(7) Optional	None		

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	the water in a portable consumption. One alteremove the requirement water in a portable has consumption. Tempore O Direct Costs: No the above propose consumption of may lead to the the public may design to the public may design.	the posting of a sign to inform the public to handwashing station is not for human transitive to the proposed regulations to the not of signage informing the public the not washing station is not for human transitive to the proposed regulations to the not washing station is not for human transitive costs were identified if seed alternative is adopted. However, the water not intended for human consumption transmission of disease, and without signage, think water from the sinks. Waterborne seases could result in significant burden on incare spending ¹ .
	o Direct Benefit:	The average cost of a sign is \$16.00
(2) Quantitative		
Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount	Present Value

Direct Costs	(a) \$0.00	(c) \$0.00	
Direct Benefits	(b) \$5,600 = (10 years, \$16 per sign, ~35 temp. campgrounds per year)	(d) \$4,920	
(3) Benefits-		(4) Net	
Costs Ratio	\$0	Benefit	\$4,920
(5) Indirect Costs & Benefits	Indirect Costs: The agency is associated with adopting the pr Indirect Benefits: The agency associated with adopting the pr	oposed alternis unable to	native. determine any indirect benefit
(6) Information Sources	¹ Collier, Sarah A et al. "Estima Infectious Waterborne Disease diseases vol. 27,1 (2021): 140-	in the United	
(7) Optional	N/A		

Table 2: Impact on Local Partners

(1) Direct Costs	Direct Costs: Local partners or authorities such as the Virginia Restaurant,
& Benefits	Lodging and Travel Association or Virginia Campground Association may
	be affected by this action in regards to notification and support to their
	constituents. Local and tribal governments, school divisions or other
	authorities are likely not affected by this action, unless they implement a
	local ordinance or other code specific to temporary campground facilities
	and portable hand washing provisions.
	Direct Benefits: No indirect benefits were identified for local partners.
(2) Quantitative	
Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(a) N/A
D: . D . C.	(1) N/A
Direct Benefits	(b) N/A
(3) Indirect	Indirect Costs: The agency is unable to determine any indirect cost to local
Costs &	partners associated with this proposed amendment.
Benefits	

	Indirect Benefits: Potential indirect benefits to local partners associated with this proposed amendment may include improved public health protections during temporary events that involve permitted temporary campgrounds. The ability to easily provide portable hand washing sinks could improve event operations and public perception and approval through the providing of hand washing opportunities that increases public comfort and trust of an event, location, and community partners.
(4) Information Sources	N/A
(5) Assistance	N/A
(6) Optional	N/A

Table 3: Impact on Families

Table 5. Impact	
(1) Direct Costs	Direct Costs: The agency did not identify any direct costs to families
& Benefits	related to the proposed amendment.
25 25011011105	Telated to the proposed amendment.
	Direct Benefits: The agency did not identify any direct benefits to families
	related to the proposed amendment.
	related to the proposed differience.
(2) Quantitative	
Factors	Estimated Dollar Amount
Direct Costs	(a) N/A
Direct Benefits	(b) N/A
	(-)
(3) Indirect	Indirect Costs: The agency is unable to determine the indirect cost to
Costs &	families regarding the proposed amendment.
Benefits	Tamana 1980 and brokesen amananan
Belletius	T 30 (30 00) (70)
	Indirect Benefits: The potential indirect benefits to families could include
	increased opportunities to wash hands during temporary camping events
	and thus improve the health and safety of the family.
(4) Information	N/A
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Sources	
	1

(5) Optional	N/A

Table 4: Impact on Small Businesses

Table 4: Impact on Small Businesses						
Direct Costs: The agency did not identify any direct costs to small						
businesses related to this change.						
Direct Benefits: The direct benefits of amending the regulations to small businesses may include less regulatory burden, and therefore less potential cost to provide a public health amenity at temporary campgrounds that is often expected by the public. The agency is recommending the regulation be amended to minimize the economic impact on small businesses while maintaining appropriate regulatory standards to ensure the safety, health, and welfare of the public.						
Estimated Dollar Amount						
(a) N/A						
(b) N/A						
Indirect Costs: The agency did not identify any indirect costs to small						
businesses associated with the change.						
Indirect Benefits: Indirect benefits may include the removal of						
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unnecessary operational burden on temporary campground operations that						
unnecessary operational burden on temporary campground operations that could be reduced or removed through the proposed amendments. Amending						
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(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	
450	0	1	1	0	