# $\begin{array}{c} \underline{\text{State Board of Crane Operators}} \\ \underline{\text{May 24, 2023}} \end{array}$

## BOARD MEMBERS:

Arion R. Claggett, Acting Commissioner, Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs - Absent Andrew S. Goulet, Chair, Professional Member F. Allan "Buddy" Mauger Jr., Vice Chair, Public Member

Daniel J. Mitchell, Professional Member Brian M. Schmoyer, Professional Member Steven M. Kuncelman, Professional Member

#### BUREAU PERSONNEL:

Dean F. Picarella, Esquire, Senior Board Counsel Paul J. Jarabeck, Esquire, Senior Board Prosecutor Gregory Liero, Esquire, Board Prosecution Liaison Jessica Harris, Board Administrator Amanda Li, Board Administrator Marc Farrell, Esquire, Regulatory Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel, Department of State

#### ALSO PRESENT:

Eric Fidler, Director of Public Safety, Grove U.S. L.L.C.

Matthew Shaw, Program Coordinator, National Commission

for the Certification of Crane Operators Carianne Rawlings, Engineering Manager, Manitowoc Cranes

Robert Ritter, Product Engineering Manager, Manitowoc Cranes

Joshua Chard, Director, Product & Corporate Safety, Altec Industries

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2 State Board of Crane Operators

May 24, 2023

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5 [Pursuant to Section 708(a)(5) of the Sunshine Act,
6 at 9:30 a.m. the Board entered into Executive Session
7 with Dean F. Picarella, Esquire, Senior Board
8 Counsel, for the purpose of conducting quasi-judicial
9 deliberations on a number of matters that are
10 currently pending before the Board and to receive the
11 advice of counsel. The Board returned to open

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session at 10:30 a.m.]

The regularly scheduled meeting of the State

Board of Crane Operators was held on Wednesday, May

24, 2023. Andrew S. Goulet, Chair, Professional

Member, called the meeting to order at 10:32 a.m.

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19 [Dean F. Picarella, Esquire, Senior Board Counsel,
20 informed everyone that the meeting was being
21 recorded, and voluntary participation constituted
22 consent to be recorded.

Mr. Picarella also noted the Board entered into Executive Session for the purpose of conducting quasi-judicial deliberations on a number of matters

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   currently pending before the Board and to receive
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   advice of counsel.
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   Roll Call/Introductions
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   [A roll call of Board members was taken by Ms.
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   Harris. She also provided an introduction of
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   attendees. 1
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   Approval of minutes of the January 25, 2023 meeting
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   CHAIR GOULET:
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                  The next item on the agenda is approval
                  of the January 25, 2023 minutes. I'll
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                  entertain a motion.
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   MR. MAUGER:
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                  I'll make a motion to approve the
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                  minutes as written.
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   MR. SCHMOYER:
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                  Second.
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   CHAIR GOULET:
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                  Call the Board.
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                  Mr. Goulet, abstain; Mr. Mauger, aye;
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                  Mr. Mitchell, aye; Mr. Schmoyer, aye;
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                  Mr. Kuncelman, abstain.
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   [The motion carried. Andrew Goulet and Steven
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5 1 Kuncelman abstained from voting on the motion.] \* \* \* 2 3 Report of Prosecutorial Division 4 [Gregory S. Liero, Esquire, Board Prosecution 5 Liaison, presented the Consent Agreement for Case No. 21-71-004300.1 6 7 MR. PICARELLA: Based on discussions in Executive 8 9 Session, I believe the Board Chair 10 would entertain a motion to approve the 11 Consent Agreement at Case No. 21-71-004300. 12 13 CHAIR GOULET: 14 Do we have a motion? 15 MR. MAUGER: 16 I'll make a motion to approve. CHAIR GOULET: 17 18 I'll second that. Ms. Harris, please call the roll. 19 20 21 Mr. Goulet, aye; Mr. Mauger, aye; Mr. 22 Mitchell, aye; Mr. Schmoyer, aye; Mr. 23 Kuncelman, aye. 24 [The motion carried unanimously. The Respondent's 25 name is James P. Young, L.C.O., Case No. 21-71-

004300.] 1

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3 Report of Board Chair

4 [Andrew S. Goulet, Chair, Professional Member,

5 informed Board members that he reached out to Dr.

6 Joshua Chard from Altec to speak on dual-rated ASME

7 B30.5 and ANSI A92.2 equipment to see where the

equipment falls underneath the licensing act in

9 Pennsylvania.]

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11 [Joshua Chard, Director, Product & Corporate Safety,

12 Altec Industries, experienced technical

13 difficulties. 1

cab.

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15 Mr. Kuncelman informed everyone that a few manufacturers are offering a defined crane as dual 16 rated, meeting both the ASME B30.5 crane standard and 17 18 the A92.2 aerial lift standard. He explained that it 19 is being brought up for discussion because the piece 20 of equipment looks and functions just as a crane but 21 also meets the aerial lift standard with the push of 22 a button on the load indicator (LMI) inside of the 23

Mr. Kuncelman noted that there is no way of really telling this piece of equipment apart from that of a normal crane and expressed concern as to whether the piece of equipment is being used properly to not fall under the Pennsylvania crane license or standards.

Mr. Picarella asked how the configuration occurs and whether one of them would require a license while the other one would not.

Mr. Kuncelman addressed his experience, noting the equipment requires their license until the button is pushed in the cab to set it to another standard that is no longer included in their licensure. He commented that how someone uses equipment dictates whether or not it falls under requiring a crane license or not.

Mr. Kuncelman explained that it is still a crane and falls under that whether someone pushes a button making it an aerial lift or not. He expressed concern with not requiring a license to ensure individuals are qualified to utilize the equipment correctly.

Mr. Picarella asked how someone would make a determination as to whether a piece of equipment is configured to be operated as a crane that would require a license or one being used in a manner that would not require the operator be licensed.

Mr. Kuncelman explained that someone would have to physically get in the cab and look at the LMI, which is a computer that relays all of the information the crane is putting out to the operator. He mentioned that is not required to be operational all of the time and could be switched out of crane mode and be legal if there is a Pennsylvania compliance officer present.

Mr. Kuncelman further explained that an individual utilizing the equipment from remote control in the basket itself would not have the ability to push that button. He stated many machines are not being run by remote control but are being run from the cab and being operated in crane mode because of difficulty being operated in aerial mode.

Mr. Kuncelman mentioned that they negate to put them in that mode and operate them as a crane and is a way to saying they do not require a license in their pocket because they are running a bucket truck when hoisting personnel. He suggested educating compliance officers to check and verify compliance when operating it from a remote-control position because they do not have access to changing the parameters of the machine.

Mr. Picarella asked whether the machines have any

type of log or computer program that shows how it was being operated and when it was switched.

Mr. Kuncelman noted he did not have the answer but would be a question for the manufacturer as to whether their system has capabilities of logging flight time and configuration.

Mr. Picarella mentioned the importance of finding a way to educate the industry and investigators regarding how to decide which configuration is being used on a case-by-case basis.

Eric Fidler, Director of Public Safety, Grove
U.S., L.L.C., commented that National Crane, which is
a brand of The Manitowoc Company's products, offers
dual-rated machines as an option. He noted other
manufacturers are offering a product that is deemed
only an A92 machine that has a load chart and lifting
capacities but is not describe as a crane. He also
noted the requirement that the machine has to be
reconfigured when using it and changing from a crane
to an aerial work platform (AWP).

Mr. Fidler explained that the reconfiguration includes attaching the baskets, performing the required inspections, and programming the computers as necessary, noting the logic of the computer would function differently when it is in that aerial lift

mode. He mentioned that it is going to be a mixed bag as to whether they have data recordings but believed the majority are going in that direction.

Mr. Fidler stated the way to know whether it is to be used as a crane is whether or not it is handling personnel because it would be deemed an A92 application if it has people in a basket and is a dual-rated machine. He explained that the stability and structural analysis of the structures and the stability of the crane are based on the A92 standard and anyone who is identifying the machine as dual rated would have to certify to both standards based on the application and configuration.

Mr. Picarella asked whether there was any type of fail safety mechanism when not being operated properly.

Mr. Fidler believed that it would vary by manufacturer and was not aware of anybody who has any sensors, noting it is the operator's responsibility on their product to ensure they properly reconfigure the machine to aerial lift mode and nothing to detect and force that to happen through sensors.

Mr. Mitchell commented that the Magni rotating telehandler has radio frequency identification (RFID) on the back of each attachment that communicates with

the computer when coupled with an attachment that
must be confirmed by the operator. He explained that
it would display different load charts depending on
the attachment, so it could not be run as a crane
with a platform on it and vice versa.

Mr. Kuncelman commented that it is up to the discretion of the crane operator to make sure he has it configured correctly in order to be operating under that standard.

Mr. Picarella stated the Board would have to make decisions on a case-by-case basis moving forward depending on the facts presented.]

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14 Report of Board Counsel

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15 | [Dean F. Picarella, Esquire, Senior Board Counsel,

16 Referred to 16A-7104 regarding licensure by

17 endorsement and provided the final annex and preamble

18 for adoption. He informed Board member of changes to

19 the annex since approved by the Board as a proposed

20 regulation. He noted the addition of the word

21 "discipline" under § 6.16(c), "or disciplinary action

22 by a jurisdiction" under subsection (a)(3), and "is

23 | not impediment to licensure" under subsection (a) (4)

24 to cross reference that back to the actual sections.

25 Mr. Picarella addressed comments from the House

- 1 | Professional Licensure Committee and Independent
- 2 Regulatory Review Commission (IRRC), along with
- 3 providing a final preamble incorporating those
- 4 changes. He discussed a comment by the House
- 5 Professional Licensure Committee under § 6.16 (a)(1),
- 6 | which requires the applicant provide a copy of the
- 7 current law and regulations, including scope of
- 8 practice in the jurisdiction where the applicant
- 9 holds an active license.
- 10 Mr. Picarella explained that the committee
- 11 expressed concern that this was not part of the
- 12 | legislation and should be Board Counsel's
- 13 responsibility to research the laws and regulations
- 14 of the jurisdiction from which the applicant is
- 15 applying. He stated the Board is declining to change
- 16 that language, noting the Board has not received any
- 17 applications under Act 41.
- 18 Mr. Picarella explained that other board
- 19 applicants have been able to provide boards with
- 20 necessary laws and regulations quickly and easily.
- 21 He also noted it is the applicant's burden to prove
- 22 | to the Board that they meet the qualifications for
- 23 licensure.
- Mr. Picarella further explained that the fee
- 25 | would be spread amongst all applicants if Board

Counsel is given the burden to research laws and regulations for jurisdictions. He stated applicants generally have access to laws and regulations of the jurisdiction where they are licensed but would be costly to the Board. He also stated having the applicant provide the initial information is the most expedient approach.

- Mr. Picarella noted the House Professional Licensure Committee commented on § 6.16(a)(4), where on the proposed document it stated the applicant could not have been disciplined by the jurisdiction that issued the license, certificate, or registration. He noted the committee suggested clarifying the types of discipline and providing a time frame.
- Mr. Picarella addressed the Board's response where, rather than naming specific types of discipline because jurisdictions tend to have different names for disciplinary actions, the Board opted to mirror the language from the legislation. He noted the Board does not think it is necessary to amend regulations to distinguish between formal discipline and a complaint since a complaint is neither formal or informal discipline.
- Mr. Picarella also explained that the Board does

not wish to specify the time frame when the discipline occurred, instead believes it is appropriate to evaluate discipline on a case-by-case basis. He noted it is indicated in § 6.16(d), where the Board is authorized to determine that discipline is not an impediment to licensure under 63 Pa.C.S. § 3111, and in determining whether the discipline is an impediment to licensure, it is duty-bound to apply the case law and other applicable laws. He noted the Board may consider the facts and circumstances surrounding the prohibited act or disciplinary action and any other information relating to the fitness of the individual for licensure.

Mr. Picarella addressed the House Professional Licensure Committee's (HPLC) comment regarding § 6.17(b)(1), noting the provision would allow the Board to issue a provisional license for less than a year and asked why the Board would need to do so. He noted 63 Pa.C.S. § 3111 (b)(2) requires the Board to establish an expiration date for provisional licenses in its regulations, where the Board, along with most other boards and commissions under the Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs has determined that expiration of one year is generally an appropriate time frame for most applicants.

Mr. Picarella stated, in the interest of public safety, the Board has determined that providing some discretion to the Board is necessary, where the remaining licensure requirements do not require a full year to complete the remaining licensure requirements. He noted it is in the public's interest to ensure that a licensee becomes qualified or competent as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. Picarella stated the Board anticipates this discretion would be utilized in a situation where an applicant's obligations to meet the licensure or competency requirements are minimal.

Mr. Picarella addressed the fourth comment by HPLC suggesting an amendment to § 6.17(d) to remove the language precluding the issuance of more than one provisional license. He noted a provisional license is an unrestricted license that is issued to an applicant to provide a short period of time to an applicant to practice while simultaneously working to meet the Board's licensure by endorsement requirements.

Mr. Picarella explained that, while the Board is reluctant to issue an unrestricted license to an applicant who has not met the licensure standards or who has not proven competency, the General Assembly

gave boards the discretion to do so as long as there
was an expiration to that provisional license. He
noted the provisional license is meant to be a
temporary license, on a short-term basis, to allow an
applicant to begin practicing while completing
remaining licensing requirements.

Mr. Picarella stated the Board's regulations allow for requests for an extension up to 1 additional year, and the Board believes the time frame is more than sufficient. He noted the Board is concerned that allowing multiple provisional licenses could be used as a mechanism to circumvent licensure standards.

Mr. Picarella also noted an applicant may apply for a crane operator's license through § 6.11 or § 6.15 after a provisional license expires; however, if the applicant does not meet the licensure standards after having a provisional license and having the option to apply for an extension, the applicant would not be eligible to apply for or receive an additional provisional license.

Mr. Picarella stated the Board determined protection of the public warrants the limitation of one provisional license per applicant to ensure the citizens of this commonwealth are receiving services

1 | from qualified and competent licensees.

Mr. Picarella informed Board members that IRRC would consider HPLC comments and the Board's response to the issues raised in determining whether the regulation is in the public interest.

Mr. Picarella referred to IRRC's comments under \$ 6.16(a)(1)(i), requires an applicant to submit a copy of the applicable law or regulation regarding licensure requirements and scope of practice in the jurisdiction that issued the license and \$ 6.16(a)(1)(iii), requires that the copy of the applicable law or regulation must include its enactment date, where the requirements seem to place a substantial burden and possible costs on applicants.

Mr. Picarella referred to the response to the HPLC comment, where the applicant is in the best position to obtain the documents and placing the burden on the Board to obtain would not only lead to additional costs that would need to be applied to application fees but would also significantly increase the processing time for the applications.

Mr. Picarella stated the Board could review documents provided by the applicant with their application immediately without having to gather and

review information from one or more sources before 1 2 even being able to begin processing the application. 3 He noted the Board, after considering all options, 4 believed the requirement that the applicant obtain 5 the laws and rules from their state, jurisdiction, or country is the most appropriate, efficient, and cost-6 7

effective manner.

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- Mr. Picarella addressed another question from IRRC asking what standard would be used to determine whether a jurisdiction is substantially equivalent for the applicant to show competency under § 6.16(a)(2) and also commented that the provision seems to place an additional burden on the applicant and/or the Board, as the experience may have occurred in several different jurisdictions.
- Mr. Picarella referred to the Board's response, where the provision in conjunction with the substantial equivalency requirement under § 6.16(a)(1), if the licensing jurisdiction where the applicant has a current license in good standing and has licensing standards substantially equivalent to those established by the Board under section 502 of the act and § 6.11 relating to general requirements, substantial equivalency would also be established under this section.

Mr. Picarella noted that, once the substantial equivalency of the original issuing jurisdiction is established, all experience gained after that licensure, regardless of where the experience is obtained, would be counted for purposes of this section.

Mr. Picarella referred to another question from IRRC asking whether the Board has considered creating and publishing an annual determination of those jurisdictions in the United States, which have laws and regulations substantially equivalent to Pennsylvania.

Mr. Picarella stated the Board has not received any applications for licensure by endorsement since the inception of Act 41, noting not all jurisdictions license crane operators but those that do periodically update and change their licensing requirements.

Mr. Picarella also noted the Board does an individual assessment of the applicant at the time the application is submitted to ensure the Board is using the most accurate information available when making decisions and to ensure that all crane operators licensed through the regulation are competent and safe to practice the profession.

Mr. Picarella stated the Board believed the provisions in the final regulation balances the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare with the burden and cost to applicants and the Board given the low volume of expected applications for licensure by endorsement.

Mr. Picarella addressed IRRC's request to update the Regulatory Analysis Form (RAF) at question 8 to identify the specific statutory authority which provides for its actual authority to promulgate the regulations in the final RAF. He mentioned it has already been completed as requested by IRRC to include a list of specific persons and/or groups involved in developing and drafting the proposal, noting the Board has attached a list of stakeholders to the final-form RAF.

Mr. Picarella stated IRRC also asked the Board to provide a specific estimate of costs to the regulated community for translation of an applicable law, regulation, or rule and to address the cost of the criminal history records check (CHRC) fee in the Regulatory Analysis Form.

Mr. Picarella noted the Pennsylvania CHRC fee is \$22.00 and Federal Bureau of Investigation fee is \$18.00 and have been included in the Regulatory

Analysis Form where requested. He mentioned that the Board is unable to determine with certainty the CHRC fees that would be assessed by other states,

territories, or countries.

Mr. Picarella addressed a miscellaneous clarification to the annex, noting 27 boards under the bureau are drafting and publishing licensure by endorsement regulations in an effort to keep language in the regulations as consistent as possible. He noted the Board is amending the regulations based upon comments during the review process of other regulations.

Mr. Picarella mentioned that the following amendments are stylistic and do not have a substantive impact on the regulations and include the ones mentioned earlier in § 6.16, where the Board added the term "discipline" to the heading to clarify that subsection (c) applies to prohibited acts and discipline.]

#### MR. PICARELLA:

Based upon that, I would ask that the Board Chair entertain a motion to direct Board Counsel to promulgate Regulation 16A-7104 Licensure by Endorsement as a final regulation of

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22
                  the Board.
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   CHAIR GOULET:
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                  Do we have a motion?
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   MR. SCHMOYER:
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                  So moved.
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   MR. MAUGER:
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                  I'll second that motion.
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   CHAIR GOULET:
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                  Ms. Harris, please call the roll.
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                  Mr. Goulet, aye; Mr. Mauger, aye; Mr.
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                  Mitchell, aye; Mr. Schmoyer, aye; Mr.
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                  Kuncelman, aye.
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   [The motion carried unanimously.]
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   Report of Acting Commissioner - No Report
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   Report of Board Administrator
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   [Jessica Harris, Board Administrator, requested
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   approval for the list of proposed 2024 meeting dates
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   and tentative meeting dates.
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        Chair Goulet suggested approval of the meeting
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   dates be tabled until the next meeting.]
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   Adjournment
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   MR. PICARELLA:
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                   Motion to adjourn?
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   MR. SCHMOYER:
                   I make a motion to adjourn.
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   CHAIR GOULET:
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                   Thanks everybody. Have a safe holiday
 7
                   weekend.
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    [There being no further business, the State Board of
   Crane Operators Meeting adjourned at 11:24 a.m.]
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### CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing summary minutes of the State Board of Crane Operators meeting, was reduced to writing by me or under my supervision, and that the minutes accurately summarize the substance of the State Board of Crane Operators meeting.

Derek Richmond,

Minute Clerk

Sargent's Court Reporting Service, Inc.