



## Legislative Fiscal Bureau

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May 19, 2015

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #571

### **Increase Credential Periods, Fee Payments in Installments (Safety and Professional Services -- Agencywide Provisions)**

[LFB 2015-17 Budget Summary: Page 389, #3]

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#### **CURRENT LAW**

Most credentials issued by the Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS) for professional occupations, other than those issued for the safety and building trades, are valid for a two-year period, based on a renewal schedule established in Chapter 440 of the statutes. However, the fees for most of these credentials are not established in statute. Instead, by January 31 of each odd-numbered year, DSPS is required to recalculate the agency's administrative and enforcement costs for each profession and determine a fee schedule based on this cost allocation study. The Department submits the proposed fee schedule to the Joint Committee on Finance (JFC) for its review and approval under a 14-day passive review process.

#### **GOVERNOR**

Increase the period that most professional credentials issued by DSPS are valid, from two years to four years, and stagger renewal years based on the birth year of the credential holder. Permit DSPS to establish renewal years for credential holders that are not individuals, such as organizations and establishments, and stagger these renewal years as necessary. Require certain professions with continuing education (CE) requirements to furnish proof of completion of the appropriate number of hours of CE during each two-year period of the prior four-year licensure period at license renewal. Require DSPS to establish a system for transitioning individuals from two-year licensing periods to four-year licensing periods, with the change taking effect July 1, 2016, but permit DSPS to establish the transition such that certain groups have one final two-year renewal after July 1, 2016, so long as individuals or groups renewing credentials for two years pay one-half of the fee required of an individual renewing a credential for four years.

Specify that these changes would take effect on July 1, 2016, except for the changes related to mobile dentistry credentialing, which would take effect on July 1, 2016, or on the first day of the third month after the Legislative Reference Bureau receives notice that the Dentistry Examining Board promulgated rules required under a provision in 2013 Wisconsin Act 244, including defining "mobile dentistry program," establishing standards of conduct for operation of a mobile dentistry program, and establishing processes for accessing patient records.

Authorize DSPS to promulgate rules establishing procedures to allow credential holders to pay initial and renewal credential fees in installments.

## **DISCUSSION POINTS**

### **Four-Year Credential Periods**

1. Under current law, most professional occupations regulated by DSPS must renew their professional license, certification, or registration every two years, according to a schedule specified in Chapter 440 of the statutes. The statutes list the renewal date for these occupations, indicating both a specific date by which the renewal is due and whether the renewal is due in an odd- or even-numbered year.

2. In March, 2015, the Joint Committee on Finance (JFC) approved a fee schedule for credentials issued from July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2017. The schedule recommended by DSPS and approved by the Committee maintained most fees at the levels established in the previous two biennia, which reflect the current, two-year renewal cycle.

3. The bill would permit DSPS to establish a system to transition credential holders from two-year to four-year credential periods, and would require DSPS to stagger renewal dates such that individuals with even-numbered birth years would renew credentials two years apart from those with odd-numbered birth years. These provisions would take effect on July 1, 2016, and, under the bill, some credential holders would be permitted one final two-year renewal after July 1, 2016. The bill does not specify whether individuals born in odd- or even-numbered years would have one more two-year renewal period following July 1, 2016. Under the bill, individuals renewing for a two-year period would be subject to one-half the fee level paid by individuals renewing for a four-year period.

4. The following example illustrates how the proposed renewal schedule would work under the bill. Under current law, the renewal date for chiropractor licenses is December 15 of each even-numbered year. All currently licensed chiropractors will need to renew their licenses by December 15, 2016, as all current chiropractor licenses will expire on that date. Under the proposed changes, approximately half of the currently credentialed chiropractors would pay \$170 for their first four-year credentialing period, while approximately half of currently credentialed chiropractors would pay an \$85 renewal fee for one final two-year renewal period (a fee equal to one-half of the JFC-approved \$170 renewal fee).

Under the bill, the Department's overall fee revenue would decline for fiscal year 2016-17

because the current renewal fee levels reflect the costs associated with issuing credentials and regulating credential holders over a two-year period, and, while individuals renewing for a four-year period would continue to pay the current fee levels, individuals renewing for a two-year period between July 1, 2016, and July 1, 2017 would pay one-half of the current fee levels. It is estimated that the reduction in fee revenue in fiscal year 2016-17 associated with this change would be approximately \$3.3 million, compared to current law.

The administration intended to authorize DSPS to charge fees for four-year renewal credentials that are twice as much as the JFC-approved fees for two-year credentials. To meet this intent, the bill should be modified to delete the provision regarding two-year renewals being assessed one-half of the fee charged for four-year renewals, and instead include a non-statutory provision that would require DSPS to assess renewal fees for the four-year credentials it issues between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017 that are twice the fees established by the Committee for the 2015-17 biennium (except for professions that renew per contest, annually, or for which fees are specified in statute). It is estimated that this change would increase credential fee revenue by approximately \$7.0 million in 2016-17, compared to current law. However, these credential holders would be paying for four years of regulation, rather than two, as under current law. This change is incorporated into Alternative A1.

5. Under the bill, only the renewal fees would be affected by this provision, and not the initial fees. Under current law, the maximum amount of time an initial credential is valid is two years. Under this provision, the maximum amount of time an initial credential could be valid would be four years. Therefore, this proposal would result in a minor reduction in fee revenue from initial credentials because individuals who apply for an initial credential more than two years before the next renewal date would have a lengthened initial credential period, compared with the initial credential period under current law.

The administration indicates that it intended for both initial and renewal fee levels to be doubled for those individuals obtaining credentials for four years to reflect the lengthened credentialing period. To meet this intent, the bill should be modified to include initial fees in the non-statutory provision requiring DSPS to assess initial fees for the four-year credentials it issues between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017 that are twice the fees established by the Committee for the 2015-17 biennium (except for professions that renew per contest, annually, or for which fees are specified in statute). It is estimated that this change would increase credential fee revenue by approximately \$1.2 million in 2016-17, compared to current law. However, these credential holders would be paying for up to four years of regulation, rather than up to two years of regulation, as under current law. This change is incorporated into Alternative A1.

6. Under the bill, DSPS could move all entities, including firms and establishments, to the four-year credential period, and could stagger these renewals in a manner specified by the Department. DSPS indicates that it intends to transition these entities according to the following schedule, although this schedule is not specified in the bill.

## Proposed Four-Year Renewal Transition For Organizations and Establishments

<u>Renewal in Statute</u>	<u>Next Renewal</u>	<u>Renewal Years for Entities</u>
<b>July, 2016</b>		
07/31/even	Geology Firm	2018, 2022
07/31/even	Hydrology Firm	2018, 2022
07/31/even	Soil Science Firm	2018, 2022
<b>December, 2016</b>		
12/14/even	Auction Company	2018, 2022
12/14/even	Real Estate Business Entity	2018, 2022
12/14/even	Cemetery Authority-Licensed	2018, 2022
12/14/even	Cemetery Authority-Registered	2018, 2022
<b>March, 2017</b>		
03/31/odd	Aesthetics School	2019, 2023
03/31/odd	Aesthetics Establishment	2019, 2023
03/31/odd	Electrology Establishment	2019, 2023
03/31/odd	Manicuring Establishment	2019, 2023
03/31/odd	Cosmetology Establishment	2021, 2025
03/31/odd	Cosmetology School	2019, 2023
03/31/odd	Electrology School	2019, 2023
03/31/odd	Manicuring School	2019, 2023
03/31/odd	Barbering Establishment	2019, 2023
03/31/odd	Barbering School	2019, 2023
<b>May, 2017</b>		
5/31/odd	Funeral Establishment	2019, 2023
<b>August, 2017</b>		
8/31/odd	Private Detective Agency	2021, 2025
<b>December, 2017</b>		
12/14/odd	Accounting Firm	2021, 2025
12/31/odd	Crematory Authority	2021, 2025
<b>January, 2018</b>		
01/31/even	Certificate of Authorization (Architectural or Engineering Corporation)	2020, 2024
<b>May, 2018</b>		
05/31/even	Pharmacy (In-State)	2022, 2026
05/31/even	Pharmacy (Out-of-State)	2020, 2024
05/31/even	Drug Manufacturer	2020, 2024
05/31/even	Wholesale Distributor of Prescription Drugs	2020, 2024

### Continuing Education Requirements

7. Currently, 21 business professions, 41 health professions, and 34 trade professions are subject to continuing education (CE) requirements. These requirements range from four to 40 hours

of CE in a two-year period for licensure renewal. Under the agency's current policy, only a limited number of credential holders are required to supply DSPS with the names of their CE courses. These professionals include real estate brokers, real estate salespersons, and chiropractors. Those who are not required by administrative code or statute to supply the names of the courses to DSPS are only required to attest to having taken the requisite CE prior to the expiration of their license. DSPS indicates that 93 professions are subject to attestation of completion of the appropriate number of hours of CE.

8. Under the bill, individuals would be required to meet the same CE requirements, and those professions with CE requirements would be responsible for furnishing proof of completion of the appropriate amount of CE for each two-year period within a four-year renewal period. This provision is intended to prevent individuals from completing all of their CE requirements at the end of the four-year credentialing period just prior to submitting their renewal application.

9. DSPS intends to continue to use its current procedures related to CE reporting under the lengthened credential period. It would also use the same procedures currently in place for individuals who fail to meet the appropriate CE requirements, including providing a letter indicating that the individual failed to meet these requirements and allowing a specified amount of time under which the individual may comply, and then, if an individual fails to comply, proceeding with the appropriate sanctions and/or license revocations.

10. From July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2014, DSPS issued a total of 318 warnings, reprimands, sanctions, and license revocations. The most prevalent sanctions issued were administrative warnings (60 of 318) and reprimands (111 of 318). Additionally, 116 licenses were voluntarily surrendered. Over that time period, DSPS issued 323,532 renewal credentials, meaning that approximately 0.10% of the total number of renewal licenses issued were subject to some sort of penalty associated with not completing the appropriate CE requirements.

11. DSPS has not yet determined how it would ensure that applicants complete the CE requirements within each two-year period of a four-year credentialing period, since applicants currently attest to meeting these requirements only at the time that they apply for credential renewals. However, based on the agency's current enforcement practices, it is possible that fewer professionals will comply with the current CE requirements. DSPS indicates that it intends to keep the attestation process in place for those credential holders who are not subject to formal reporting requirements, and that it reserves the right to audit credential holders related to the completion of CE requirements. Accordingly, it is unclear what effect this proposal could have, if any, on the completion of CE requirements.

12. The primary argument in support of the transition to a four-year credentialing cycle is that it would reduce time that DSPS employees spend on renewing credentials beginning in the next biennium. (DSPS would process the same number of renewal applications in the 2015-17 biennium as under current law, but some of the renewals would be for four-years, rather than two years.) This may result in some time savings for DSPS employees, beginning in 2017-18.

Professionals regulated by the Medical Examining Board have expressed support for the administration's proposal, as it would reduce the work associated with renewing credentials for the

organization's licensees. For these reasons, the Committee may wish to approve the administration's four-year credentialing proposal, with the modifications described in Discussion Points 4 and 5 (Alternative A1).

13. Alternatively, if the Committee is concerned about the proposal's potential impact on compliance with CE requirements, it could delete the four-year credentialing proposal from the bill (Alternative A2).

### **Fee-Setting Process**

14. Under current law, initial and renewal credential fees are set through a biennial fee-setting process, and are subject to passive review by JFC. To reestimate fee levels, DSPS is required to biennially recalculate the agency's administrative and enforcement costs attributable to the regulation of each occupation or business, adjust each fee for the succeeding biennium to reflect the approximate administrative and enforcement costs, and, within 14 days of completing the proposed fee adjustments, send a report regarding these adjustments to JFC for review and approval under the 14-day passive review process. The current fee levels for the 2015-17 biennium are provided in the attachment.

15. Under the bill, individuals with even-numbered birth years could be subject to different fees than individuals with odd-numbered birth years because fees would continue to be set under the biennial, passive review-based fee setting process. For example, a chiropractor with an odd-numbered birth year that renews his or her credential on December 15, 2016, might pay a different fee than a chiropractor that renews his or her credential on December 15, 2018, because the former would pay a renewal fee approved by JFC in January, 2015, and the latter would pay a renewal fee approved by JFC in January, 2017. If the Committee wishes to maintain the Committee's role in approving credentialing fees but prevent individuals in the same profession with different birth years from potentially paying different fee levels, it could modify the bill to require the Department to conduct the cost allocation study and passive review-based fee setting process every four years (Alternative B2).

16. Since the JFC passive review fee-setting process was established in the 2009-11 budget act, the Department has consistently recommended, and the Committee approved, maintaining most fees at the levels set in the 2009-11 biennium, rather than basing fees on the results of the cost allocation study. One reason that these fee levels have remain unchanged could be that the DSPS cost allocation study may not be useful in establishing credential fees for certain professions with few credential holders because the results of the study may be skewed by significant enforcement costs in a particular year that are shared among only a few applicants. In addition, Committee members may find it unnecessary to review fees so frequently. For these reasons, the Committee could consider repealing the current process for establishing fees, and instead establish them by statute or administrative rule.

17. Administrative rules are promulgated by agencies, which first make public notice of the proposed rulemaking order, and then receive feedback from the Legislative Council Rule Clearinghouse regarding the proposed rulemaking order. Following the receipt of this feedback, the agency schedules one or more public hearings on the rule, after which it incorporates the

Clearinghouse's and public's feedback regarding the proposed rulemaking order. The agency then submits the final proposed rulemaking order for legislative review, and the presiding officer of the relevant standing committee is permitted 30 days to respond to and comment on the rule, after which the agency is permitted to file the rule with the Secretary of State. Normally, a rule will take effect about 45 to 75 days after being filed with the Secretary of State.

The Committee could require the Department to establish fee levels by rule (Alternative B3) for several reasons. First, administrative rules have the force of law, but are more easily modified than statutory fees because they do not require the enactment of legislation, and can be modified at any time, rather than once every two years as under the current approval process. Additionally, rule-making retains legislative oversight and opportunities for public comment. Some may also argue that the Department is best able to propose fee levels, based on the agency's knowledge of the professions and the regulatory and enforcement costs associated with each profession. Further, as most fees for the building and safety trades regulated by DSPS are established by administrative rule, this change would increase consistency of the procedures by which fees are established within DSPS. Finally, establishing fee levels by rule would eliminate the need for DSPS to conduct its biennial cost allocation study, resulting in savings in staff time, as the agency's costs of regulating each profession would no longer need to be regularly assessed.

18. Alternatively, the Committee could choose to establish fee levels in statute at the levels approved for the 2015-17 biennium, adjusted proportionately to reflect any changes in the length of the credential period (Alternative B4). This option would maximize the Legislature's control in the fee setting process, since the full Legislature, rather than JFC or DSPS, would need to approve any changes to fees.

### **Payment of Credential Fees in Installments**

19. Under current law, fees range from \$10 to \$75 for initial licensure, and \$44 to \$170 for renewal. Payments for credentials are due in one, lump sum payment at the time of application for initial or renewal license, and may include additional examination or late fees. Individuals may also pay for other requirements and services at a time other than the time of license application or credential renewal. Fees may be paid by check, cash, credit card, or ACH (automated clearing house). In 2013-14, 81.6% of payments were made online, 15.2% by check, 3.0% by point of service (POS), and 0.2% with cash.

20. The bill would permit individuals to pay credential fees in installments. The Department is currently establishing a methodology by which fees may be paid in installments, which will specify the frequency and terms surrounding payment of credential fees in installments.

21. Allowing individuals to pay initial and renewal credential fees in installments would reduce the initial cost of obtaining a credential. Under current policy, an initial credential is valid from the time at which the individual applies for and receives the initial credential until the renewal date specified in statute for that profession. For example, an individual could pay for an initial chiropractor license on December 1 of an even-numbered year, and be required to pay for a renewal license by December 15 of that same year, incurring both the initial and renewal fees in a short time period. Allowing for the payment of credential fees in installments may, therefore, be of particular

assistance to individuals who pay for an initial credential close to the renewal date, in that they would be permitted to spread out payments for the initial and renewal credential fees. This option may also be helpful to individuals obtaining credentials immediately following graduation from an education program, who may not have employment or an income at the time of initial credential application.

22. In addition, if the Committee chooses to decrease the frequency of credential renewal from every two years to every four years under Alternative A1, fee levels would be higher to reflect the longer credential period, resulting in a higher upfront costs paid by credential holders. Therefore, allowing for the payment of fees in installments could lessen the upfront financial cost to the credential holder if the Committee chooses to lengthen credential periods. Accordingly, the Committee could adopt the Governor's recommendation to allow individuals to pay credential fees in installments (Alternative C1).

23. DSPS's administrative costs may increase slightly to administer this provision, as applicants would be permitted to submit more frequent payments. Additionally, it is possible that the Department may experience higher enforcement costs related to non-compliance if individuals forget to make the more frequent fee payments that may be required under this provision. The Department has indicated that its administrative costs may increase as a result of this provision. Any potential increases in administrative costs would be influenced by the number of individuals who would choose to use the option to make payments in installments, which is currently unknown. For these reasons, the Committee could delete the Governor's recommendation to allow individuals to pay credential fees in installments (Alternative C2).

The Committee should vote for one option from each of the sets of alternatives offered.

## **ALTERNATIVES**

### **A. Credential Period Length and Fee Setting Process**

1. Adopt the Governor's recommendation to increase credential periods from two to four years. In addition, delete the provision in the bill regarding two-year renewals being assessed one-half of the fee charged for four-year renewals, and add a non-statutory provision that directs DSPS to double the JFC-approved initial and renewal fees for four year credentials that are issued or renewed between July 1, 2016, and June 30, 2017, except for credentials that renew annually, per contest, or for which fees are set in statute.

2. Delete provision.

### **B. Fee Setting Process**

1. Maintain the current two-year JFC fee setting process.

2. Decrease the frequency of the fee setting process from every two years to every four years, such that the first four-year fee study would be submitted to the JFC no later than January 31,

2017, to establish fee levels for 2017-21.

3. Require the Department to promulgate rules that establish fee levels no later than July 1, 2016. Repeal statutory provisions related to the cost allocation study and Joint Committee on Finance passive review-based approval process on the date that the final rules establishing fee levels are published.

4. Establish fee levels in statute that reflect the fee levels approved in the 2015-17 fee setting process, effective July 1, 2016, with fee levels adjusted proportionately to reflect any changes in the length of the credentialing period. Repeal statutory provisions related to the cost allocation study and JFC passive review-based approval process, effective July 1, 2016.

**C. Payment of Fees in Installments**

1. Adopt the Governor's recommendation to allow individuals to pay credential fees in installments in a manner specified by the Department.

2. Delete provision.

Prepared by: Stephanie Mabrey  
Attachment



## ATTACHMENT

### Initial and Renewal Counts and 2015-17 Fee Levels

<u>Profession</u>	Number of Initial <u>Applications***</u>	Initial <u>Fee</u>	Number of Renewal <u>Applications***</u>	Renewal <u>Fee</u>
Accounting Firm	70	\$75	584	\$82
Acupuncturist	71	75	499	107
Advanced Practice Nurse Prescriber	958	75	3,921	82
Advanced Practice Social Worker	683	75	2,274	85
Aesthetician	595	75	1,714	82
Aesthetics Establishment	234	75	230	82
Aesthetics Instructor	6	75	41	82
Agent For Burial Agreements	52	75	0	0
Anesthesiologist Assistant	42	75	0	82
Architect	374	75	3,784	82
Architectural or Engineering Corp - Certificate of Authorization	247	75	1,357	82
Art Therapist	7	75	69	107
Athlete Agent	51	75	31	107
Athletic Trainer	246	75	878	75
Auction Company	33	75	145	170
Auctioneer	101	75	687	170
Audiology	23	75	367	170
Barber	39	75	8	82
Barber Apprentice	28	10	0	0
Barber Establishment	60	75	0	82
Barbering Instructor	0	75	0	82
Barbering Manager	11	75	1	82
Barbering School	0	75	0	82
Behavior Analyst	43	75	40	75
Boxing Contestant*	65	40	0	40
Boxing Judge*	4	15	0	15
Boxing Referee*	2	15	0	15
Cemetery Authority - Licensed	3	75	102	170
Cemetery Authority - Registered	10	20	39	20
Cemetery Authority-Religious	2	75	0	0
Cemetery Preneed Seller	44	75	109	170
Cemetery Salesperson	47	75	109	170
Certified Dietitian	226	75	1,602	75
Certified General Appraiser and Licensed Appraiser	278	75	675	170
Certified Public Accountant	898	75	13,461	82
Certified Residential Appraiser and Licensed Appraiser	53	75	964	170
Chiropractic	127	75	2,227	170
Chiropractic Radiological Technician	59	53	278	44
Chiropractic Technician	397	53	853	44
Clinical Substance Abuse Counselor	158	75	1,388	107

<u>Profession</u>	<u>Number of Initial Applications***</u>	<u>Initial Fee</u>	<u>Number of Renewal Applications***</u>	<u>Renewal Fee</u>
Clinical Supervisor-in-Training	62	\$75	80	\$107
Cosmetology Apprentice	278	10	0	0
Cosmetology Establishment	1,817	75	6,823	82
Cosmetology Instructor	104	75	698	82
Cosmetology Manager	915	75	15,323	82
Cosmetology Practitioner	3,159	75	16,255	82
Crematory Authority	17	75	98	170
Dance Therapist	0	75	8	107
Dental Hygiene	337	75	5,207	123
Dentist	334	75	4,255	123
Designer of Engineering Systems	64	75	935	82
Electrologist	15	75	177	82
Electrology Establishment	24	75	82	82
Electrology Instructor	0	75	5	82
Engineer In Training	427	75	0	0
Firearms Certifier	41	75	102	8
Funeral Director	107	75	1,255	170
Funeral Director Apprentice	154	10	374	10
Funeral Director Excluding Embalming	0	75	2	170
Funeral Director in Good Standing	0	75	0	170
Funeral Establishment	37	75	557	170
Geology Firm	7	75	34	170
Hearing Instrument Specialist	60	75	221	170
Home Inspector	185	75	727	107
Hydrology Firm	1	75	8	170
Independent Clinical Supervisor	21	75	246	107
Independent Social Worker	24	75	318	85
Intermediate Clinical Supervisor	30	75	180	107
Juvenile Martial Arts Instructor	35	75	23	75
Land Surveyor	45	75	1,213	82
Landscape Architect	31	75	351	82
Licensed Appraiser	35	75	293	170
Licensed Clinical Social Worker	289	75	3,470	85
Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist	82	75	561	85
Licensed Midwife	45	75	72	107
Licensed Practical Nurse	2,481	75	14,224	82
Licensed Professional Counselor	539	75	2,748	91
Licensed Radiographer	906	75	0	82
Limited X-Ray Machine Operator Permit	15	75	0	82
Manicuring Establishment	381	75	663	82
Manicuring Instructor	3	75	28	82
Manicurist	896	75	3,114	82
Manufacturer	15	75	82	128
Marriage and Family Therapist Training License	134	75	0	0
Massage Therapist or Bodywork Therapist	1,099	75	4,461	82

<u>Profession</u>	<u>Number of Initial Applications***</u>	<u>Initial Fee</u>	<u>Number of Renewal Applications***</u>	<u>Renewal Fee</u>
Matchmaker*	15	\$10	0	\$10
Medicine and Surgery DO	281	75	1,501	141
Medicine and Surgery MD	2,845	75	22,374	141
Mixed Martial Arts Amateur Contestant*	261	40	0	40
Mixed Martial Arts Judge*	21	15	0	15
Mixed Martial Arts Professional Club*	0	500	0	500
Mixed Martial Arts Professional Contestant*	186	40	0	40
Mixed Martial Arts Referee*	10	15	0	15
Music Therapist	7	75	53	107
Nurse - Midwife	34	75	195	82
Nursing Home Administrator	121	75	855	170
Occupational Therapist	302	75	3,461	75
Occupational Therapy Assistant	189	75	1,299	75
Optometry	69	75	1,090	170
Peddler	2	75	0	0
Perfusionist	21	75	101	141
Pharmacist	783	75	7,619	128
Pharmacy	137	75	1,263	128
Pharmacy, Out of State	442	75	736	128
Physical Therapist	760	75	5,058	75
Physical Therapist Assistant	303	75	1,713	75
Physician Assistant	347	75	2,170	141
Podiatric Medicine and Surgery	38	75	366	91
Prevention Specialist	5	75	28	107
Prevention Specialist-in-Training	27	75	5	107
Private Detective	263	75	982	107
Private Detective Agency	161	75	589	107
Private Practice of School Psychology	4	75	43	170
Private Security Person	4,563	75	6,437	107
Professional Boxing Contest**	5	300	0	300
Professional Boxing Promoter*	4	500	0	500
Professional Counselor Training License	721	75	0	0
Professional Engineer	1,208	75	13,404	82
Professional Geologist	16	75	675	170
Professional Hydrologist	0	75	107	170
Professional Mixed Martial Arts Contest**	29	300	0	300
Professional Mixed Martial Arts Promoter*	13	500	0	500
Professional Soil Scientist	1	75	92	170
Psychologist	148	75	1,649	170
Real Estate Broker	859	75	10,621	82
Real Estate Business Entity	421	75	2,463	82
Real Estate Salesperson	2,755	75	8,947	82
Registered Nurse	10,370	75	86,078	82
Registered Sanitarian	9	75	334	107
Respiratory Care Practitioner	245	75	2,713	141

<u>Profession</u>	<u>Number of Initial Applications***</u>	<u>Initial Fee</u>	<u>Number of Renewal Applications***</u>	<u>Renewal Fee</u>
Ringside Physician*	16	\$10	0	\$10
School of Aesthetics	0	75	4	82
School of Cosmetology	3	75	28	82
School of Electrology	1	75	2	82
School of Manicuring	3	75	6	82
Second*	453	40	0	40
Sign Language Interpreter	56	75	239	75
Sign Language Interpreter- Restricted	35	75	58	75
Social Worker	621	75	5,608	85
Social Worker Training Certificate	252	10	0	0
Soil Science Firm	0	75	8	170
Special Permits	177	75	0	0
Speech-Language Pathology	349	75	1,879	170
Substance Abuse Counselor	141	75	526	107
Substance Abuse Counselor-in-Training	543	75	641	107
Temporary Education Training Permit	895	10	0	0
Timekeeper*	12	10	0	10
Timeshare Salesperson	194	75	160	82
Veterinary Medicine	329	75	3,220	160
Veterinary Technician	416	75	1,623	160
Wholesale Distributor	128	75	571	128
Wisconsin Registered Interior Designer	19	75	228	107

\*Renew annually.

\*\*Fee per contest.

\*\*\*Counts represent initial and renewal applications received from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2014.