

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES FISCAL ESTIMATE AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

Type of Estimate and Analysis

Original Updated Corrected

Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number

PI 11, Children with Disabilities

Subject

Identification of Children with Significant Developmental Delay (SDD)

Fund Sources Affected

GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEG-S

Chapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected

Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule

<input type="checkbox"/> No Fiscal Effect	<input type="checkbox"/> Increase Existing Revenues	<input type="checkbox"/> Increase Costs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indeterminate	<input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Existing Revenues	<input type="checkbox"/> Could Absorb Within Agency's Budget
		<input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Costs

The Rule Will Impact the Following (Check All That Apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> State's Economy	<input type="checkbox"/> Specific Businesses/Sectors
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Government Units	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Utility Rate Payers

Would Implementation and Compliance Costs Be Greater Than \$20 million?

Yes No

Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule

20 U.S.C. 1401(3)(B) permits the identification of children with significant developmental delay (SDD) through the age of nine rather than six. The proposed rule change will consider children ages 3 through 9 who are experiencing significant delays in the areas of physical, cognition, communication, social-emotional, or adaptive development to have a significant developmental delay.

Summary of Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Specific Businesses, Business Sectors, Public Utility Rate Payers, Local Governmental Units and the State's Economy as a Whole (Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)

Local:

This proposed rule changes how children are identified as having a significant developmental delay. It is unknown how many more children will be identified as having significant developmental delay under this rule change and thus the effect of the rule change is indeterminate.

State:

None.

Benefits of Implementing the Rule and Alternative(s) to Implementing the Rule

Allowing a child with SDD to be identified through the age of nine will provide a longer window of time to assess whether the child has a specific disability, thus addressing difficulties with accurate assessment and labeling certain children beyond age 6 who are still in need of educational interventions.

Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

A longer window of time to assess whether a child has significant developmental delay will help address challenges with accurate assessment and provide for appropriate educational interventions.

Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government

No information.

Compare With Approaches Being Used by Neighboring States (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota)

No information.

Name and Phone Number of Contact Person

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