

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES FISCAL ESTIMATE AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

Type of Estimate and Analysis

Original Updated Corrected

Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number

PI 34, Teacher Education Program Approval and Licenses

Subject

Permanent revisions to PI 34 related to Emergency Rule 1623

Fund Sources Affected

GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEG-S

Chapter 20 , Stats. Appropriations Affected

Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Fiscal Effect	<input type="checkbox"/> Increase Existing Revenues	<input type="checkbox"/> Increase Costs
<input 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

PI 34 contains the current administrative rules governing the licensure of school personnel. Emergency Rule 1623, which became effective on August 23, 2016, made several changes to the existing rule to make teacher licensing more amendable to school district staffing needs, which included the following:

- Creating the ability for Wisconsin educators who are age 55 or older to apply for a five-year, nonrenewable license without having to meet professional development requirements.
- Increasing the number of consecutive days that a short-term substitute can be in the same assignment.
- Expanding the renewal options for emergency licenses to include attempting to pass required tests for licensure for educators who have met all other requirements and submitting a plan to complete an approved program.
- Expanded the pathway for teachers to add additional licenses based on content tests.

The proposed rule seeks to make the changes created by Emergency Rule 1623 permanent and identifies additional changes to make teacher licensing more flexible.

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:

It is possible that the proposed rule could create additional flexibility in the teacher licensing process for individuals seeking a teaching license by developing alternative pathways to licensure and reducing the regulatory burden on applicants and the employing school district. It is likely to lower costs for school districts because the flexibility may result in less time and resources directed to staff recruitment compared to the status quo.

State:

The implementation costs as a result of this emergency rule are minimal and it is assumed such costs may be absorbed by the Department.

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

In order to address staffing difficulties in school districts, the proposed rule makes changes to existing administrative code to make the teacher licensing process more amenable to school district staffing needs. Without this rule, the changes made to PI 34 under the current emergency rule will be in effect for the duration of time for emergency rules as governed by statute.

Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

The proposed rule will have the effect of making the teacher licensing process more flexible, thereby helping address staffing difficulties in school districts.

Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government

N/A

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

N/A

Name and Phone Number of Contact Person

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