

## ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

1. Type of Estimate and Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original <input type="checkbox"/> Updated <input type="checkbox"/> Corrected	2. Date January 30, 2020
3. Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number (and Clearinghouse Number if applicable) A-E 6	
4. Subject Professional Land Surveyor Licensure	
5. Fund Sources Affected <input type="checkbox"/> GPR <input type="checkbox"/> FED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRO <input type="checkbox"/> PRS <input type="checkbox"/> SEG <input type="checkbox"/> SEG-S	6. Chapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected 20.165(1)(g)
7. Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule <input type="checkbox"/> No Fiscal Effect <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Existing Revenues <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increase Costs <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Costs <input type="checkbox"/> Indeterminate <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Existing Revenues <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Could Absorb Within Agency's Budget	
8. The Rule Will Impact the Following (Check All That Apply) <input type="checkbox"/> State's Economy <input type="checkbox"/> Specific Businesses/Sectors <input type="checkbox"/> Local Government Units <input type="checkbox"/> Public Utility Rate Payers <input type="checkbox"/> Small Businesses <b>(if checked, complete Attachment A)</b>	
9. Estimate of Implementation and Compliance to Businesses, Local Governmental Units and Individuals, per s. 227.137(3)(b)(1). \$0	
10. Would Implementation and Compliance Costs Businesses, Local Governmental Units and Individuals Be \$10 Million or more Over Any 2-year Period, per s. 227.137(3)(b)(2)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
11. Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule This rule project removes an option for meeting the educational requirement for licensure where an applicant does not have a college degree, as that provision has sunset under state statute. It also clarifies that responsible charge of teaching the practice of professional land surveying may be claimed as qualifying experience for licensure as allowed by state statute. The rule project also clarifies that there are three separate examinations required for licensure, and clarifies the documentation that must be submitted as part of an application for licensure.  It also adds a section specifying the application process for obtaining a reciprocal license, which requires applicants who are licensed in another jurisdiction to submit a reciprocity application form, fee, college transcripts, a statement as to whether the applicant has been disciplined or is under investigation in another state, and evidence of passage of the Wisconsin jurisdictional exam.  Finally, the rule project makes several revisions to the rule text to bring into conformity with current drafting standards and to improve readability.	
12. Summary of the Businesses, Business Sectors, Associations Representing Business, Local Governmental Units, and Individuals that may be Affected by the Proposed Rule that were Contacted for Comments. This rule was posted for economic impact comments on the department's website for 14 days. None were received.	
13. Identify the Local Governmental Units that Participated in the Development of this EIA. None.	
14. 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)	

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This rule will not have an economic and fiscal impact on businesses, public utility rate payers, local governmental units, or the state's economy as a whole. There is a one time cost to the Department of Safety and Professional Services of \$336.57 which would be able to be absorbed within the agency's operating budget.

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#### 15. Benefits of Implementing the Rule and Alternative(s) to Implementing the Rule

The benefit of implementing the rule will be to insure that the rules relating to the licensure of professional land surveyors are consistent with state law, current industry practice, and is clear to stakeholders. The alternative to implementing the rule would be to leave obsolete provisions in the rules and a continued lack of clarity for reciprocal license applicants.

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#### 16. Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

The long range implication of implementing the rule will be to insure that the rules relating to the licensure of professional land surveyors are consistent with state law, current industry practice, and are clear to stakeholders.

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#### 17. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government

The federal government does not regulate the licensure of professional land surveyors.

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

**Illinois:** Illinois rules require that licensed professional land surveyors have attained a baccalaureate degree in land surveying or a related science (Ill. Admin Code 1270.5 (a)). Applicants for licensure must also complete the fundamentals of land surveying exam, the principals and practice of land surveying exam, as well as a state jurisdictional exam (Ill. Admin Code 1270.20). Illinois rules do not provide that teaching experience in land surveying be counted towards the experience requirement for licensure (Ill. Admin Code 1270.13).

Illinois allows licensees of another jurisdiction to apply for licensure by “endorsement.” The jurisdiction in which the applicant is licensed must have requirements that are substantially equivalent to the requirements for licensure in Illinois. The applicant must also pass the Illinois jurisdictional exam and may be required to appear before the board for an oral interview (Ill. Admin Code 1270.30).

**Iowa:** Iowa employs a sliding scale of education and surveying experience such that where the length and content of the applicant’s college program increases, the required surveying experience to take the fundamentals of land surveying exam decreases. Acceptable education ranges from an associate’s program to an accredited surveying and mapping baccalaureate degree (IAC 193C.5.1 (6)). All applicants must have at least four years of surveying experience prior to taking the principles and practice of land surveying exam (Id.). Iowa rules does not specify that teaching experience in land surveying can be counted towards the experience requirement. Iowa also requires applicants to take a state specific exam to determine competency to practice specifically in Iowa (Id.). Applicants are also required to submit 5 letters of recommendation, 3 of which are from licensed professional land surveyors (IAC 193C.5.1(5)).

Iowa law allows licensees of another jurisdiction to apply for a “comity” license based on a showing that the requirements for licensure in their current jurisdiction are substantially equivalent for Iowa licensure. Iowa also requires applicants to pass the Iowa jurisdictional exam (IAC 193C.5.2).

**Michigan:** Michigan requires applicants to have a baccalaureate degree in land surveying, or a baccalaureate degree in another field if it meets the requirements under MI Admin Code R339.17201. Michigan statute also requires an applicant to have 8 years of professional experience, 5 of which may be years of education (Mich. Stats., Section 339.2004). Administrative rules do not specify that teaching experience may count towards the professional experience requirement. Individuals also are required to pass the fundamentals of land surveying examination as well as the principles and practice of land surveying examination (MI Admin Code R339.17201). Finally, Michigan may grant a reciprocal license to an individual licensed by another jurisdiction if the requirements for licensure in that jurisdiction are determined to be equivalent to Michigan’s requirements (Mich. Stats., Section 339.2013).

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**ADMINISTRATIVE RULES**  
**Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis**

Minnesota: Minnesota requires applicants to graduate from a bachelor's in land surveying program, or another bachelor's degree that contains a minimum of 22 semester or 32 quarter credits in land surveying (Minn. Admin Rules 1800.3505). Applicants must pass the fundamentals of land surveying examination prior to obtaining qualifying land surveying experience, which does not include teaching experience in land surveying. The required hours and topics vary depending on whether the applicant has a bachelor's from a land surveying program or another bachelor's degree (Id.). Following receipt of the qualifying land surveying experience, applicants must pass the principles and practice of surveying exam (Id.). Minnesota allows for licensure by "comity" where an applicant submits documentation to the board, and the board finds the applicant to be eligible for licensure (Minn. Admin Rules 1800.0850).

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19. Contact Name	20. Contact Phone Number
Dalve Kleven, Administrative Rules Coordinator	(608) 261-4472

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**ADMINISTRATIVE RULES**  
**Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis**

**ATTACHMENT A**

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1. Summary of Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Small Businesses (Separately for each Small Business Sector, Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)

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2. Summary of the data sources used to measure the Rule's impact on Small Businesses

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3. Did the agency consider the following methods to reduce the impact of the Rule on Small Businesses?

- Less Stringent Compliance or Reporting Requirements
- Less Stringent Schedules or Deadlines for Compliance or Reporting
- Consolidation or Simplification of Reporting Requirements
- Establishment of performance standards in lieu of Design or Operational Standards
- Exemption of Small Businesses from some or all requirements
- Other, describe:

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4. Describe the methods incorporated into the Rule that will reduce its impact on Small Businesses

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5. Describe the Rule's Enforcement Provisions

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6. Did the Agency prepare a Cost Benefit Analysis (if Yes, attach to form)

- Yes     No
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