

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES FISCAL ESTIMATE AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

Type of Estimate and Analysis

Original Updated Corrected

Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number

Wis. Admin. Code ss. PT 1- PT 9

Subject

Licensure, applications and credentials, examinations, temporary licenses, locum tenens license and continuing education of physical therapists and physical therapist assistants

Fund Sources Affected

Chapter 20 , Stats. Appropriations Affected

GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEG-S

20.165(1)(g)

Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule

No Fiscal Effect

Increase Existing Revenues

Increase Costs

Indeterminate

Decrease Existing Revenues

Could Absorb Within Agency's Budget

Decrease Costs

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

State's Economy

Specific Businesses/Sectors

Local Government Units

Public Utility Rate Payers

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

Yes No

Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule

The proposed rule effectuates the recent passage of 2009 Wisconsin Act 149. The act changed the Physical Therapists Affiliated Credentialing Board to the Physical Therapy Examining Board. The board now functions independently without oversight by the Medical Examining Board. In order to implement the legislation, the proposed rule modernizes existing provisions, revises the classes of temporary licensure and further defines the level of supervision within the profession.

The proposed rule forms to distinct classes of temporary licensure, the temporary license to practice under supervision, initial licensure and the temporary reentry license. The temporary license to practice under supervision, initial licensure is distinguished from temporary reentry license in that it is available only to those applicants who have not previously been licensed in Wisconsin. The temporary reentry license is targeted towards individuals that are returning to practice after having not engaged in clinical practice for a period of three years prior to applying for licensure. Both classes of temporary licensure are designed to allow entry level professionals and returning professionals gain employment opportunities while acquiring clinical experience.

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)

With regard to the fiscal impact there would be additional IT costs of approximately \$2130 related to coding in the licensing system and additional costs of approximately \$340 for updating forms and the website. These costs would be absorbed within the DSPS budget. With regard to the economic impact, the proposed rule language was made available on the department's website for 14 days. Comments were solicited. The department did not receive any comments regarding an economic impact from local government units, specific business sectors or public utility rate payers. The department finds the proposed rule will have no economic

impact.

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

The benefit of implementing the proposed rule will be creating opportunities for persons seeking to enter the practice of physical therapy valuable clinical experience and bringing the current regulations that govern the practice of physical therapy in conformity with 2009 WI Act 149. By distinguishing the classes of temporary licensure and defining the multiple levels of supervision, the proposed rule will provide greater protection for the public. An alternative to implementing the rule is to allow the current regulations to remain outdated and out of compliance with 2009 WI Act 149.

Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

The anticipated long-term result of the proposed rules will be a more consistent scope of practice for licensed physical therapist and physical therapist assistants, as well as consistency in training for those entering the profession.

Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government

There is no comparative existing or proposed federal rule.

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

Of the neighboring states only Minnesota and Michigan issue temporary licenses. The Minnesota temporary license cannot be renewed and expires 90 days after the next examination for licensure by the board. Michigan also issues a non-renewable temporary license for applicants waiting for exam results. Illinois and Iowa do not issue temporary licensure.

Name and Phone Number of Contact Person

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