## ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

1. Type of Estimate and Analysis		2. Date		
Original Updated Corrected				
3. Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number (and Clearinghouse Number if applicable)				
PI 11, Children with disabilities				
4. Subject				
Speech and language impairment criteria				
5. Fund Sources Affected	6. Chapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected			
GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEG-S				
7. Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule				
No Fiscal Effect	Increase	Costs Decrease Costs		
Indeterminate Decrease Existing Revenues	Could Absorb Within Agency's Budget			
8. The Rule Will Impact the Following (Check All That Apply)				
State's Economy Specific Businesses/Sectors				
Local Government Units  Public Utility Rate Payers				
Small Businesses (if checked, complete Attachment A)				
9. Estimate of Implementation and Compliance to Businesses, Local Governmental Units and Individuals, per s. 227.137 (3) (b) 1., Stats.				
\$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., Stats.?				
11. Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule Chapter PI 11 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code contains the current rules governing the education of children with				
disabilities, including rules around the identification of children with speech or language impairments. Under current				
rule, speech or language impairment is defined as "an impairment of speech or sound production, voice, fluency, or				
language that significantly affects educational performance or social, emotional or vocational development." The				
current rules qualifying a child with a speech or language impairment include several items required as exclusionary				
criteria prior to identification that are inconsistent with national guidelines and may prevent the provision of services to				
students who demonstrate language delay. Additionally, current rule emphasizes standardized measures for determining				
eligibility for services but is not balanced with other information that accounts for functional communication across				
school environments, especially for students from diverse cultural backgrounds. As such, the department proposes to				
update criteria relating to identifying pupils that have a speech or language impairment in order to properly address				
student needs.				
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				

The department held a preliminary public hearing and comment period on the scope statement for the proposed rule. The comments received were considered in the development of this economic impact analysis.

Additionally, during the development of this rule, education stakeholder groups were contacted for feedback on the rule, such as the Wisconsin Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Association, the Wisconsin Family Center for Education, Training and Support Inc., the Special Education Council, representatives from UW-Madison, UW-Milwaukee, UW-Whitewater, Marquette University, and school-based speech-language pathologists.

13. Identify the Local Governmental Units that Participated in the Development of this EIA None.

<sup>14.</sup> 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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Local: This proposed rule updates ch. PI 11 with respect to the identification of children with speech or language impairments and determining eligibility for services. The proposed rule amends the exclusionary criteria for qualifying a child with a speech or language impairment under the current rule to reflect national guidelines in order to determine the appropriate provision of services to students who demonstrate language delay. The proposed rule also accounts for functional communication across school environments in addition to the current standardized measures for determining eligibility for services. The the effect of the rule change is indeterminate but it is expected that the economic impact on school districts serving children under this rule will be minimal.

State: None.

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

The proposed rule brings ch. PI 11 in conformity with current practices for identifying children who demonstrate language delay. Further, the proposed rule may allow for more appropriate provision of services for children who need support while balancing current measures that determine eligibility for services with other information accounting for functional communication across school environments. Without a rule change, the department will implement ch. PI 11 as written.

16. Long-Range Implications of Implementing the Rule Revising criteria for speech or language impairments under ch. PI 11 will help school districts more appropriately identify children that meet this disability criteria and provide for appropriate educational services.

17. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government

"Speech or language impairment" is defined under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act as a communication disorder, such as stuttering, impaired articulation, a language impairment, or a voice impairment, that adversely affects a child's educational performance [34 CFR § 300.8(c)(11)].

18. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Neighboring States (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota) Illinois: Illinois rules govern the observation and evaluation of areas of impairment generally, with specific consideration given to specific learning disabilities and intellectual disabilities. Speech or language impairments are addressed as a related service only.

Iowa: Iowa does not have rules for identifying speech or language impairment as an impairment area.

Michigan: To identify a child with a speech or language impairment in Minnesota, a spontaneous language sample which demonstrates inadequate language functioning must be obtained on not less than 2 standardized assessment instruments or 2 subtests designed to determine language functioning which indicate inappropriate language functioning for the child's age.

Minnesota: To identify a child with a speech or language impairment in Minnesota, the pupil scores 2.0 standard deviations below the mean on at least two technically adequate, norm-referenced language tests if available.

19. Contact Name	20. Contact Phone Number
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