

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

1. Type of Estimate and Analysis

Original Updated Corrected

2. Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number

Pod 1, 4, 8

3. Subject

Duty to obtain informed Consent

4. Fund Sources Affected

GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEG-S

5. Chapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected

6. 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 Cost

7. 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)**

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

Yes No

9. Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule

This proposed rule is a result of recent legislation. 2013 Wisconsin Act 345 instituted a new standard regarding how podiatrists are to obtain informed consent from their patients. As a result of Act 345, podiatrists must obtain informed consent from their patients by advising them of reasonable alternate medical modes of treatment and the benefits and risks of those treatments in a manner consistent with the reasonable podiatrist standard. The reasonable podiatrist standard requires disclosure only of information that a reasonable podiatrist would know and disclose under the circumstances. The proposed rule will incorporate this new standard into the current podiatrist rules.

10. 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 proposed rule was posted on the Department of Safety and Professional Services website and on the Wisconsin government website for 14 business days to solicit comments from the public. No businesses, business sectors, associations representing business, local governmental units, or individuals contacted the department about the proposed rule during that time period

11. Identify the local governmental units that participated in the development of this EIA.

None. This rule does not affect local government units.

12. 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)

This proposed rule will have no economic or fiscal impact on specific businesses, business sectors, public utility rate payers, local governmental units or the state's economy as a whole.

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

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Podiatrists will advise their patients in a manner that is consistent with current law. There is no alternative to implementing the proposed rule due to the changes being necessitated by passage of legislation.

14. Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

Podiatrists consistently advising patients of reasonable alternate medical modes of treatment options will result in chiropractors upholding their duty to inform patients in accordance with the statutes.

15. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government

None

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

Illinois: Illinois administrative rules are silent with regards to podiatrists' duty to inform patients of their treatment options (68 il admin 1360). A person seeking to restore a podiatric physician license after it has been expired or placed on inactive status for more than 5 years must interview before the board and submit evidence of either (1) certification of active practice in another jurisdiction and proof of 100 hours continuing education during the 2 years prior to restoration. Such evidence shall include a statement from the appropriate board or licensing authority in the other jurisdiction that the applicant was authorized to practice during the term of active practice; or (2) proof of successful completion of the PM Lexis examination within one year before applying for restoration (68 il admin 1360.60).

Iowa: Iowa administrative rules are silent with regards to podiatrists' duty to inform patients of their treatment options (645 IAC 220, 222, 223, and 224). A person seeking to reactivate a podiatry license that has been on inactive status for more than five years, must provide the following: (1) verification of the license(s) from every jurisdiction in which the applicant is or has been licensed and is or has been practicing during the time period the Iowa license was inactive, sent directly from the jurisdiction(s) to the board office, and (2) verification of completion of 80 hours of continuing education within two years of application for reactivation (645 IAC 220.15 (3) (b)). A licensee whose license has been revoked, suspended, or voluntarily surrendered must reinstate their license in accordance with the terms and conditions of the order of revocation or suspension, unless the order of revocation provides that the license is permanently revoked. If the order of revocation or suspension did not establish terms and conditions upon which reinstatement might occur, or if the license was voluntarily surrendered, an initial application for reinstatement may not be made until one year has elapsed from the date of the order or the date of the voluntary surrender. An application for reinstatement shall allege facts which, if established, will be sufficient to enable the board to determine that the basis for the revocation or suspension of the respondent's license no longer exists and that it will be in the public interest for the license to be reinstated. If the board determines that the license can be reinstated, then the license reactivation process is followed (645 IAC 220.16, 645 IAC 11.31)

Michigan: Michigan administrative rules are silent with regards to podiatrists' duty to inform patients of their treatment options (mich admin code r 338.8101 - 338.8136). "Reinstatement" is defined as the granting of a license or registration, with or without limitations or conditions, to a person whose license or registration has been revoked. "Relicensure" or "re-registration" is defined as the granting of a registration or license to a person whose license or registration has lapsed for failure to renew within 60 days after the expiration date (Michigan Statutes 339.402). An applicant for relicensure whose license has lapsed for 3 years or more and who holds a current license as a podiatrist in another state may be relicensed by completing 150 hours of continuing podiatric medical education credit within the 3 year period immediately preceding the date of application and taking and achieving a converted score of not less than 75 on the podiatric jurisprudence examination (mich admin code r 338.8111 (1)). An applicant for relicensure whose license has lapsed for 3 years or more and who does not hold a current license as a podiatrist in another state may be relicensed by taking and achieving a score of pass on part III of the examination developed and scored by the NBPME and taking and achieving a score of not less than 75 on the podiatric jurisprudence examination (mich admin code r 338.8111 (2)).

Minnesota: Minnesota administrative rules are silent with regards to podiatrists' duty to inform patients of their treatment options (mn r 6900.0010 – 6900.0500). To reinstate a podiatrist license, the applicant must submit: (1) verification of licensure status from each state in which the podiatrist has held an active license during the five years preceding application; (2) for each year the license has been inactive, evidence of participation in one-half the number of hours of acceptable continuing education required for biennial renewal up to five years, (3) if the license has been inactive for more than five years, the continuing education must be obtained

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during the five years immediately before application; and (4) other evidence as the board may reasonably require. No license that has been suspended or revoked by the board will be reinstated unless the former licensee provides evidence of full rehabilitation from the cause for which the license was suspended or revoked and complies with the other reasonable conditions imposed by the board for the purpose of establishing the extent of rehabilitation. In addition, if the disciplinary action was based in part on failure to meet continuing education requirements, the license will not be reinstated until the former licensee has successfully completed the requirements (mn r 6900.0210).

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