

## ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

<p>1. Type of Estimate and Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original   <input type="checkbox"/> Updated   <input type="checkbox"/> Corrected</p>	<p>2. Date January 3, 2022</p>
<p>3. Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number (and Clearinghouse Number if applicable) SPS 200 to 202</p>	
<p>4. Subject sign language interpreter authority, definitions, scope of practice, professional conduct, and identification cards</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>6. Chapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected s. 20.165 (1) (g)</p>
<p>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</p>	
<p>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></p>	
<p>9. Estimate of Implementation and Compliance to Businesses, Local Governmental Units and Individuals, per s. 227.137(3)(b)(1). \$0</p>	
<p>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</p>	
<p>11. Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule The purpose of this rule is to implement the statutory changes from 2019 Wisconsin Act 17.</p>	
<p>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 rule was posted for 14 days on the Department of Safety and Professional Services' website to solicit comments on the potential economic impact. No comments were received.</p>	
<p>13. Identify the Local Governmental Units that Participated in the Development of this EIA. None.</p>	
<p>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) No economic or fiscal impacts are anticipated for specific businesses, sectors, ratepayers, local governments, or the state's economy as a whole. A total of \$12, 720.00 in one time costs are anticipated to be absorbed within the operating budget of the Department of Safety and Professional Services.</p>	
<p>15. Benefits of Implementing the Rule and Alternative(s) to Implementing the Rule These rules must be revised to be consistent with the changes in statutory requirements under 2019 Wisconsin Act 17 and improve usability and consistency with current industry practice.</p>	
<p>16. Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule The long range implications of implementing this rule are the improved licensure and practice of sign language interpreters in the state of wisconsin.</p>	
<p>17. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government None.</p>	
<p>18. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Neighboring States (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota)</p>	

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Illinois: Illinois offers interpreter licenses at four proficiency levels including provisional, intermediate, advanced, and master. Each successive level may perform services that each level beneath it may perform in addition to the services unique to its level. A provisional level licensee can provide vocational rehabilitation services, community education and recreation programs, and live entertainment. Intermediate level interpreters can provide interpretation in a larger variety of education settings, some medical settings, and may interpret via video relay. Advanced level practitioners can provide services in a greater variety of medical settings, including mental health, as well as financial services and civil or misdemeanor legal matters. Finally, a master level credential holder can provide services in felony legal matters (68 IL Admin. Code § 1515.90).

Illinois sign language interpreter’s professional code of conduct expressly adopts the RID/NAD standards and also includes provisions making it unprofessional conduct to extend an assignment solely for the purpose of financial gain, interjecting personal opinion, delegating assignments to unqualified or unlicensed persons, accepting or performing assignments that the licensee knows or has reason to know they are not competent to perform, and exploiting a consumer (68 IL Admin. Code § 1515.130). Illinois law does not appear to require sign language interpreters to carry an identification card.

Iowa: Interpreters and transliterators must be licensed to practice in Iowa, with the exception of out of state licensees performing services no more than 14 days in a year in Iowa, individuals providing interpreting services for religious services, emergency situations, individuals providing interpretation services on a substitute basis in an educational setting so long as it is for no more than 30 school days per year, and students in an interpreting school (IA Stats. § 154E.4). Iowa statutes require licensees to maintain a professional demeanor while providing services, refrain from interjecting personal opinion, treat people fairly and respectfully, use discretion in accepting assignments, and shall be a life-long learner (IA Stats. § 154E.3 (3)). Iowa does not appear to require licensees to carry an identification card.

Michigan: In Michigan, individuals are classified as either a level 1, 2, 3 or educational licensee depending on the type of certification they possess. Level 1 licensees must have either a Michigan BEI-I certification or a RID TC, IC or NAD 3 or DI and may perform interpreting services in “low-risk” environments, excluding health, mental health, finance, law, employment, and government. A level 2 licensee can practice in “medium to high” risk environments. This includes finance, tax, employment matters, and healthcare settings. Level 2 licensees must have at least a Michigan BEI-II certification or a RID CI, CT, NIC or OTC, or a NAD 4. A level 3 licensee may perform interpreting services in a legal environment. Level 3 licensees must have a Michigan BEI-III certification plus 4 years of experience, or one of a variety of RID certifications, usually also with at least 4 years of experience (MI Admin Code § R393.5024). Michigan adopts the NAD-RID code of professional conduct (MI Admin. Rules § R393.5052). Michigan sign-language interpreters must complete at least 8 CEUs of continuing education in each four-year credentialing cycle. A CEU is 10 clock-hours of instruction (MI Admin Rules § R393.5081). Michigan does not appear to require practitioners to carry an identification card.

Minnesota: Minnesota generally does not require licensure for sign-language interpreters or transliterators. There are also no code of conduct or other regulations regarding scope of practice. Licensure is required to provide services for a public school district must have a certification from NAD or RID and complete a sign language training program from an accredited educational institution (Minn. Stats. § 122A.31).

19. Contact Name Nilajah Hardin, Administrative Rule Coordinator	20. Contact Phone Number 608-267-7139
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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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