

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

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| 1. Type of Estimate and Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original <input type="checkbox"/> Updated <input type="checkbox"/> Corrected | 2. Date |
| 3. Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number (and Clearinghouse Number if applicable) Chapter PI 34, Educator Licenses | |
| 4. Subject Issuing a tier I license with stipulations based on district need | |
| 5. Fund Sources Affected <input type="checkbox"/> GPR <input type="checkbox"/> FED <input type="checkbox"/> PRO <input type="checkbox"/> PRS <input type="checkbox"/> SEG <input type="checkbox"/> SEG-S | 6. Chapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected |
| 7. Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule <input type="checkbox"/> No Fiscal Effect <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Existing Revenues <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Costs <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Costs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indeterminate <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Existing Revenues <input 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 (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.? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | |
| 11. Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule The proposed rule change amends s. PI 34.028 (2) (c) of the Wisconsin Administrative Code with respect to the rules governing the issuance of a tier 1, one-year renewable license with stipulations due to a school district need. The proposed change will include CESAs, charter schools, and private schools under this section as a means of providing all schools with access to this license option. | |
| 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. As provided in the hearing notice, any comment received during the preliminary public hearing and comment period are also considered for the development of this economic impact analysis. However, no comments were received to be considered in the development of this economic impact analysis. | |
| 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) State: The proposed rule change will permit the state superintendent to issue a tier I license to an applicant who is hired to meet the needs of an employing CESA, charter school, or private school. The number of new licenses that may be processed as a result of this change is determined based on individual behavior and can't be determined at this time. The fiscal impact is therefore indeterminate. Local: No fiscal impact. | |
| 15. Benefits of Implementing the Rule and Alternative(s) to Implementing the Rule The proposed rule change will permit the state superintendent to issue a tier I license to an applicant who is hired to meet the needs of an employing CESA, charter school, or private school. To receive the license, the applicant shall meet the same degree requirements as currently written in PI 34.028 (2) (c) and the administrator of the employing CESA, charter school, or private school shall submit a written request to the state superintendent on behalf of the | |

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applicant for the applicant to receive the license. Without a rule change, the department will be unable to implement this flexibility for all schools and will be required to implement ch. PI 34 based on current rule.

16. Long-Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

The proposed change will extend the option to CESAs, charter schools, and private schools as a means of providing all schools with access to the option of issuing a tier 1 license with stipulations based on need.

17. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government

Because educator licensure in the United States is typically governed by each state and local government, federal regulations are generally silent with respect to the issuance of teacher licenses. As a result, the requirements for licensure vary by state.

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

Illinois: A district in Illinois can only request a Provisional Career and Technical Educator (CTE) license with verification that no teacher holding a Professional Educator License (PEL) or and Educator License with Stipulations (ELS) endorsed in career and technical education is available.

Iowa: Iowa requires teachers to hold a bachelor's degree and complete an approved teacher education program at an accredited institution prior to receiving their initial teacher certification. If a teacher has an Initial (2-year), Class A (1-year, nonrenewable), Class B (2-year, nonrenewable), Standard (5-year), or Master Educator (5-year) license and at least one endorsement but are in the process of obtaining another endorsement, a school district administrator can request an exception be made with regard to meeting the minimum content requirements of an endorsement based on the need of the school for the issuance of a two-year, nonrenewable class B license.

Michigan: Michigan provides for an alternative route to teacher certification using a non-traditional preparation program for individuals who hold a minimum of a bachelor's degree and are seeking to complete an expedited teacher preparation program. Once enrolled in an approved program, and employed by a school, the alternative route program provider gives guidance on the steps for applying for a five-year, nonrenewable Interim Teaching Certificate (ITC). If the teacher leaves the preparation program, they are no longer authorized to teach under the ITC. A district in Michigan can also request an Annual Career Authorizations license for a Career and Technical Educator when a properly certified and endorsed candidate is not available for the assignment. The district must verify the work experience and assign a mentor teacher.

Minnesota: To obtain a Tier 1 or Tier 2 license in Minnesota, applicants must have a job offer by a Minnesota public school district. The District Verification for a Tier 1 (or Tier 2) License Form must be completed, then signed and dated by the authorized Minnesota public or charter school official. An Educational Service Agency in Minnesota cannot request this license.

19. Contact Name

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