

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES FISCAL ESTIMATE AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

Type of Estimate and Analysis

Original Updated Corrected

Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number

PI 34, Teacher Education Program Approval and Licenses

Subject

Emergency Licensure Changes to PI 34

Fund Sources Affected

GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEG-S

Chapter 20 , Stats. Appropriations Affected

Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule

No Fiscal Effect

Indeterminate

Increase Existing Revenues

Decrease Existing Revenues

Increase Costs

Could Absorb Within Agency's Budget

Decrease Costs

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

State's Economy

Local Government Units

Specific Businesses/Sectors

Public Utility Rate Payers

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

Yes No

Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule

PI 34 contains the current administrative rules governing the licensure of school personnel. This emergency rule makes numerous changes to the existing rule, which include the following:

- Creating the ability for Wisconsin educators who are age 55 or older to apply for a five-year, nonrenewable license without having to meet professional development requirements (i.e., 6 credits or a PDP).
- Increasing the number of consecutive days that a short-term substitute can be in the same assignment from 20 to 45 days. This should allow schools enough time to either find a properly licensed educator for the position or apply for an emergency license or permit for an educator who does not hold a license acceptable for the assignment.
- Expanding the renewal options for emergency licenses to include attempting to pass required tests for licensure for educators who have met all other requirements and submitting a plan to complete an approved program.
- Expanded the pathway for teachers to add additional licenses based on content tests to allow:
 - Teachers who hold an Early Adolescence-Adolescence (grades 5-12) regular education license can add another regular education license at the same developmental/grade level by passing a content test.
 - Teachers who hold a Middle Childhood-Early Adolescence (grades 1-8) regular education license and have at least four semesters of teaching experience in grades 1 or 2 can add a regular education license at the Early Childhood level (birth to grade 3) by passing the Praxis II Elementary Education Content Knowledge test and the Foundations of Reading Test.
 - Teachers who hold a Middle Childhood-Early Adolescence (grades 1-8) regular education license and have at least four semesters of teaching experience in English/language arts or math in grades 7 or 8 can add a license in that subject at the Early Adolescence-Adolescence level by passing a content test.

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)

Local:

It is possible that this emergency rule could create additional flexibility in the teacher licensing process for individuals seeking a teaching license by developing alternative pathways to licensure and reducing the regulatory burden on

applicants and the employing school district. It is likely to lower costs for school districts because the flexibility may result in less time and resources directed to staff recruitment compared to the status quo.

State:

The implementation costs as a result of this emergency rule are minimal and it is assumed such costs may be absorbed by the Department.

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

In order to address staffing difficulties in school districts, this emergency rule makes changes to existing administrative code to make the teacher licensing process more amenable to school district staffing needs. Without this emergency rule, the current PI 34 would still be in effect.

Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

The emergency rule will have the effect of making the teacher licensing process more flexible, thereby helping address staffing difficulties in school districts. However, because this is only an emergency rule, the changes listed above will only be in effect for the duration of time for emergency rules as governed by statute.

Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government

N/A

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

N/A

Name and Phone Number of Contact Person

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