

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

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) PI 34, Educator licenses	
4. Subject Educator licenses for military spouses	
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 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 Department proposes to amend its current rules governing educator licenses under PI 34 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code in order to streamline the process for educators who are military spouses to receive a teaching license in Wisconsin. As such, the Department's proposed rule creates a three-year nonrenewable Tier II license for spouses of active duty military personnel who hold a valid teacher, pupil services, or administrator license from another state and provides verification of the applicant's spouse's current military orders and a copy of either the applicant's marriage license or the military ID card for the applicant's spouse.	
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 December 6th, 2018, and received comments from private individuals on the statement of scope for the proposed rule.	
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) Local: There are no required implementation and compliance costs borne by businesses and local governmental units as a result of this rule. It should be noted that license application fees for individuals are \$125, but as a result of recent changes in the state to lifetime licenses for educators, it is expected that the cost of compliance over an individual's lifetime will result in a savings relative to current law, since the fee covers the Tier II license which may begin the applicant's progression toward a lifetime license. Individual behavior will depend on personal needs and cannot be determined. Therefore, the estimate of implementation and compliance costs for individuals is indeterminate. State:	

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None. It is assumed staff time may be used for the Department to issue licenses to military spouses for applicants who utilize this pathway, but such a change would be minimal and could be absorbed by the Department within existing resources.

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

Currently, the educator preparation of military spouses is often done through alternative route programs, which are not the equivalent of approved Wisconsin educator preparation programs. In addition, because military assignments are often 18 months or shorter, it is often difficult to meet the one year of full-time experience requirement in order to receive an educator license in Wisconsin based on reciprocity. The proposed rule would create an additional pathway for certain individuals seeking educator licensure and would ensure flexibility for military spouses based solely on their license in another state and upon military orders. Without a rule change, the Department would be required to administer educator licenses as they currently exist in PI 34 and affected license applicants will have to meet the current rule requirements in order to receive a license by using current license pathways.

16. Long-Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

The proposed rule would create an additional pathway for military spouses seeking educator licensure and would ensure flexibility for military spouses in the educator licensing process.

17. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government

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

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

- Illinois: Senate Bill 275, enacted in 2012, states that licensing boards, including the Illinois State Board of Education which issues teacher licenses in the state, shall issue expedited temporary occupational or professional licenses to military spouses. The temporary licenses are valid for six months after issued or until a decision is made regarding the full license application, whichever comes first, and no temporary license can be renewed. In order to qualify, spouses need to hold valid licenses from other jurisdictions and be married to active duty, reserve, or National Guard service members. In addition, the Service member needs to be assigned to a duty station in Illinois. Spouses need to submit applications for full licensure and pay the application fee.
 - Iowa: There is currently no legislation regarding license portability for military spouses in the state of Iowa. There have been no previous bills proposed or rejected and there are no pending bills regarding license portability for military spouses. However, there is a provision in the Iowa administrative code that provides a special temporary license to military spouse teachers that is valid for three years (see 282 - 13.7(3) in the Iowa Administrative Code).
 - Michigan: Act 299, Section 339.213 became effective in 2014. This bill requires occupational licensing boards, including the Michigan Department of Education which issues teacher licenses in the state, to provide military spouses with a temporary license if they have a current license in good standing, provide proof of marriage to a service member assigned to a duty station in Michigan, and pass a criminal background check. A temporary license is valid for six months and may be renewed once if spouses need additional time to fulfill the licensing requirements.
 - Minnesota: House Bill 3172, effective in 2014, allows licensing boards, including the Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board which issues teacher licenses in Minnesota, to issue a temporary license or expedite applications for military spouses of active duty service members. Spouses must have a current, valid license with no disciplinary action and pass a criminal background check. Temporary licenses are valid for a length of time determined by each board.
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19. Contact Name

Carl Bryan, Administrative Rules Coordinator
Department of Public Instruction

20. Contact Phone Number

(608) 267-9127

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