STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION DOA-2049 (R09/2016) DIVISION OF EXECUTIVE BUDGET AND FINANCE 101 EAST WILSON STREET, 10TH FLOOR P.O. BOX 7864 MADISON, WI 53707-7864 FAX: (608) 267-0372

## ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

Type of Estimate and Analysis	2. Date
	as Number if applicable)
<ol> <li>Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number (and Clearinghou PI 30, Special Education Aid</li> </ol>	se ivumber ii арріїсавіе)
4. Subject	
Clarifying high cost special education aid	
5. Fund Sources Affected	6. Chapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected
☐ GPR ☐ FED ☐ PRO ☐ PRS ☐ SEG ☐ SEG-S	s. 20.255 (2) (bd), Stats.
7. Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule	
No Fiscal Effect  □ Increase Existing Revenues	☐ Increase Costs ☐ Decrease Costs
☐ Indeterminate ☐ Decrease Existing Revenues	☐ Could Absorb Within Agency's Budget
□ Local Government Units     □ Publ	rific Businesses/Sectors ic Utility Rate Payers Il Businesses <b>(if checked, complete Attachment A)</b>
9. Estimate of Implementation and Compliance to Businesses, Loc \$0	cal Governmental Units and Individuals, per s.227.137 (3) (b) 1., Stats
10. Would Implementation and Compliance Costs Businesses, L Over Any 2-year Period, per s. 227.137 (3) (b) 2., Stats.?  ☐ Yes ☐ No	ocal Governmental Units and Individuals Be \$10 Million or more
11. Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule	
The proposed rule seeks to provide clarity in determining child for the purpose of receiving high cost special educate determining nonadministrative costs for providing special such costs for other children; 2) determining how equipme "the previous school year" as given in s. 115.881 (1), Stats given in s. 115.881 (1), Stats., for the purpose of determining \$30,000 threshold for special education costs is evaluated	on aid. The areas clarified by this rule are as follows: 1) education and related services to a child, distinct from ant and other capital costs are considered in the context of s.; 3) clarifying what is meant by "federal medicaid," as ng claims under the program; and 4) determining how the
<ol> <li>Summary of the Businesses, Business Sectors, Associations Rethat may be Affected by the Proposed Rule that were Contacted</li> </ol>	presenting Business, Local Governmental Units, and Individuals If for Comments
The Department held a preliminary public hearing and correceived. No specific businesses or local governments were	mment period on the proposed rule and no comments were re contacted.
13. Identify the Local Governmental Units that Participated in the Dev	
None.	
14. Summary of Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Specific E Governmental Units and the State's Economy as a Whole (I Incurred) State:	Businesses, Business Sectors, Public Utility Rate Payers, Local include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be
The proposed rule modifies how the Department administer existing agency resources. Over the long term, a more com- by reducing the need to review special cases or proposals	sistent methodology would reduce administrative burden
Local:	

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The overall fiscal impact is zero—aid will be paid out up to the appropriation. However, the district-by-district impact is indeterminate. Aid payments depend upon the needs of individual children, the local costs of serving those needs, and whether or not a claim is submitted for any given child.

- 15. Benefits of Implementing the Rule and Alternative(s) to Implementing the Rule
  - The proposed rules clarify statutory provisions governing the high cost special education aid program for the purposes of eligible agencies applying for and receiving the aid. Without a rule change, the Department will be required to administer PI 30 as it currently exists in rule, and eligible agencies may be faced with ambiguity around administration of the program.
- 16. Long-Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

This proposed rule will ensure clarity for applicants that are eligible for apply for and receive aid under the high cost special education aid program.

- 17. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government None.
- 18. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Neighboring States (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota)

  There are no comparable rules governing aid for high-cost special education students in adjacent states. However, each states' respective formula for funding special education is as follows:
  - Illinois: Under 105 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/18-8.15, the formula for funding special education in Illinois is a resource-allocation and census-based system.
  - Iowa: Under Iowa Code Ann. § 256B.9, the formula for funding special education in Iowa is a multiple student weights system in which three different weights are based on the type of classroom where the student is educated.
  - Michigan: Under Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 388.1652, the formula for funding special education in Michigan is a partial reimbursement system not to exceed 75% of the total approved costs of operating special education programs.
  - Minnesota: Under Minn. Stat. Ann. § 125A.76, the formula for funding special education in Minnesota is a hybrid system incorporating partial reimbursement plus multiple student weights based on students slotted into three categories based on learning disorder.

19. Contact Name	20. Contact Phone Number
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