



## Fiscal Estimate Narratives

DHS 1/28/2014

LRB Number	<b>13-3028/3</b>	Introduction Number	<b>AB-0675</b>	Estimate Type	<b>Original</b>
<b>Description</b> Evaluation of infants for fetal alcohol spectrum disorder and referral of infants who have that condition for services and treatment					

### Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Current law permits any hospital employee who provides healthcare, social worker or intake worker under the Children's Code (s. 48, Wis. Stats) to refer an infant or expectant mother to a physician for testing of bodily fluids for a controlled substance or controlled substance analogs if the hospital employee who provides healthcare, social work or intake worker under the Children's Code suspects there are controlled substances or controlled substance analogs in the infant's or expectant mother's bodily fluids as a result of the mother's or expectant mother's use of controlled substances or controlled substance analogs. Current law permits a physician to test the bodily fluids of an infant or expectant mother for controlled substances or controlled substance analogs if the physician determines there is a serious risk that there are controlled substances or controlled substance analogs in the bodily fluids of an infant or expectant mother because of the mother's or expectant mother's use of controlled substances or controlled substance analogs and that the mother's or expectant mother's use of controlled substances or controlled substance analogs will adversely affect the health of the infant, unborn child or child when born. If the test results indicate an infant's bodily fluids contain controlled substances or controlled substance analogs, current law requires the physician to report the occurrence to the agency specified in statute and that agency is required to provide, arrange or refer the infant and the infant's mother for services and treatment as provided under s. 46.238, Wis. Stats. If the test results indicate the expectant mother's bodily fluids contain controlled substances or controlled substance analogs, current law allows the physician to report the occurrence to the agency specified in statute and that agency is required to provide, arrange or refer the unborn child and expectant mother for services and treatment as provided under statute.

This bill permits any hospital employee who provides healthcare, social worker or intake worker under the Children's Code who suspects an infant has fetal alcohol spectrum disorder to refer the infant to a physician for evaluation to diagnose the disorder and if the physician determines the infant is at serious risk of the disorder, to evaluate the infant for the disorder. If the physician diagnoses the infant with the disorder, the physician is required to report the diagnosis to the agency, as defined in statute, and that agency is required to provide, arrange or refer the infant and the infant's mother for services and treatment as provided under s.46.238, Wis. Stats. This bill also requires the physician to provide certain information about the evaluation and results of the evaluation to the infant's parents or guardian.

The Department does not anticipate a fiscal impact to DHS. To the extent that this bill increases referrals to county agencies, and as a result, the utilization of county-provided services and treatment by infants and infant's mothers, costs to counties may increase. However, it is not possible to estimate the possible increase in service utilization. For this reason, the local impact is indeterminate.

### Long-Range Fiscal Implications