Fiscal Estimate - 2019 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected Su	pplemental
LRB Number 19-3768/1	Introduction Number SB-	347
Description requiring sexual abuse prevention education		
Fiscal Effect		
Appropriations Reven	ase Existing absorb within agency	
2. Decrease Costs 4. Decrea	sive Mandatory Towns V Counties O School W	nment illage
Fund Sources Affected GPR FED PRO PRS	Affected Ch. 20 Approp SEG SEGS	riations
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DPI 8/16/2019

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Description					
requiring sexual abuse prevention education					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill requires the Department of Public Instruction to develop, by July 1, 2020, a child sexual abuse prevention policy and instructional program to be provided to pupils in grades kindergarten to six. DPI must include in the program an age-appropriate curriculum to provide pupils with the knowledge and tools to escape from a sexual abuse situation and communicate incidents of sexual abuse. Under this bill, DPI must also develop, in consultation with the Department of Children and Families (DCF), a parental involvement component to be incorporated into the child sexual abuse prevention instructional program.

Under this bill, beginning in the 2021-22 school year, each school board must provide a child sexual abuse prevention instructional program to pupils in grades kindergarten to six. Each school board must adopt and administer either DPI's program or its own child sexual abuse prevention instructional program. The bill specifies the required components of the sexual abuse prevention instructional program. The bill further requires that as part of the instructional program, the school board must provide parents with information about child sexual abuse topics, including how to identify characteristics and behaviors of offenders, warning signs of child sexual abuse, and how to discuss child sexual abuse prevention with children.

Local: Indeterminate. It is unknown how many school boards would develop their own policies and instruction program, versus adopting the Department's model program, and what the cost to each school board would be to develop their own policies and instructional program, should they choose to do so. It is also unknown whether each district would incur additional costs related to providing the instruction to students. Depending on each district's existing resources, it is possible that existing staff would absorb the work of implementing the required instruction; but for some districts, additional staff resources may be required to fully implement. Costs would vary by district.

State: Indeterminate. Developing a model policy and age-appropriate instructional program will require the reallocation of Department staff resources. The availability of similar existing model policies and instructional programs from states that have already adopted Erin's Law legislation may reduce development costs.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications