Fiscal Estimate - 2021 Session

Original Updated	☐ Corrected ☐ Supp	olemental		
LRB Number 21-3158/1	Introduction Number AB-0	631		
Description Various changes to the safe haven law				
Fiscal Effect				
Appropriations Reve	ease Existing enues Rease Existing enues			
Permissive Mandatory Pern 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decr Permissive Mandatory Pern	5.Types of Local Government Units Affected Towns Village Towns Others Counties Others Districts Districts	Org. taking s custody of newborn		
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS				
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Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date		
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DCF 10/27/2021

LRB Number 21-3158/1	Introduction Number	AB-0631	Estimate Type	Original	
Description					
Various changes to the safe haven law					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill would extend the timeframe whereby a parent can relinquish custody of their newborn child from 3 days to 30 days. This change may increase the number of Safe Haven cases that local child welfare agencies receive. Since 2015, Wisconsin has documented 114 "safe haven" cases. The overall impact on the workload for local child welfare agencies as a result of the changes under this bill is not known; thus, the fiscal effect is indeterminate.

This legislation modifies existing requirements and practices for child welfare. As such, the department anticipates one-time costs to provide training to local child welfare agencies. The department can absorb the cost of providing such training within current budget. Local child welfare agencies would incur costs for case worker and supervisor time to take the training, and those costs are indeterminate.

This legislation also modifies requirements for those who are statutorily able to take custody of a relinquished newborn. DCF is unable to estimate the costs related to training these individuals for the modifications under this bill, as they are not directly involved with the child welfare system under DCF. However, this bill also adds specific requirements for DCF, including the creation of a brochure and a video containing statutorily required information and to be created in collaboration with the tribes. DCF assumes these materials would be made available to those who are statutorily able to take custody of a relinquished newborn in physical and/or digital form.

Section 23 of this bill would also require a court to transfer custody and legal guardianship of a relinquished child to the Department, or county agencies if the court finds the relinquished child should be in continued custody. DCF and counties receiving transfer of custody and guardianship may face increased costs under this provision. However, since it is not presently known how many parents will relinquish custody of their newborn child during the additional time period provided by this bill, the Department is unable to estimate such costs and the state and local fiscal effect is indeterminate.

In summary, the Department anticipates some state costs related to the development and implementation of training to county and tribal child welfare agencies, and the creation and distribution of brochures and a video in collaboration with tribes. These costs are indeterminate and can be absorbed within current budget. Local child welfare agencies and those who are statutorily able to take custody of a relinquished newborn face increased training costs for the changes in responsibilities under this bill; such costs are indeterminate. The Department also anticipates increased costs for DCF and county child welfare agencies expenses related to the custody and guardianship of a relinquished child; such costs are indeterminate.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications