

Fiscal Estimate - 2025 Session

☒ Original
 ☐ Updated
 ☐ Corrected
 ☐ Supplemental

LRB Number 25-2531/1	Introduction Number SB-0171
Description requiring child sexual abuse prevention education	
Fiscal Effect State: ☐ No State Fiscal Effect ☐ Indeterminate ☐ Increase Existing Appropriations ☐ Decrease Existing Appropriations ☐ Create New Appropriations ☐ Increase Existing Revenues ☐ Decrease Existing Revenues ☐ Increase Costs - May be possible to absorb within agency's budget ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Decrease Costs	

Local:
☐ No Local Government Costs
☒ Indeterminate

1. ☒ Increase Costs
☐ Permissive ☒ Mandatory
 2. ☐ Decrease Costs
☐ Permissive ☐ Mandatory

3. ☐ Increase Revenue
☐ Permissive ☐ Mandatory
 4. ☐ Decrease Revenue
☐ Permissive ☐ Mandatory

5. Types of Local Government Units Affected

☐ Towns
☐ Counties
☒ School Districts

☐ Village
☐ Others
☐ WTCS Districts

☐ Cities

Fiscal Estimate Narratives

DPI 4/9/2025

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Description requiring child sexual abuse prevention education					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Beginning in the 2026-27 school year, this bill requires each school board to provide a child sexual abuse prevention instructional program to pupils in grades four-year-old kindergarten to 12. Under the bill, each school board must include various topics in its child sexual abuse prevention instructional program, including 1) age-appropriated facts about sexual abuse; 2) how to communicate incidents of sexual abuse to trustworthy adults; 3) how to set and respect personal boundaries; and 4) information about giving and receiving consent.

Annually before offering the child sexual abuse prevention instructional program to a pupil, the bill requires that each school board provide a pupil's parent or guardian with information related to the instructional program, including approximately when it will be provided to the pupil, an explanation of how to opt out of the instructional program, an outline of the instructional program for the pupil's specific grade, and facts and clear explanations related to specific child sexual abuse topics. Lastly, under the bill, a pupil's parent or guardian may opt the pupil out of the instructional program by filing a written request with the pupil's teacher or principal.

The costs to school districts to establish a child sexual abuse prevention policy and instructional program for grades 4K-12 will fall primarily on school district staffing, capacity, and training costs. Examples of those potential costs include:

Staffing & Instructional Time – Adjusting schedules for instruction, compensating teachers for training outside contract hours, and potentially hiring additional staff.

Training & Professional Development – Training staff on recognizing abuse, reporting procedures, and instruction delivery, including possible external trainers.

Compliance & Reporting – Administrative costs for policy development, oversight, and tracking program outcomes to meet state requirements, which will require staff time.

Curriculum & Materials – Purchasing or licensing a prevention curriculum, and costs for printing or digital access for students, parents, and educators.

Parental Engagement – Developing and distributing educational materials, and hosting informational sessions, though these costs are expected to be minimal.

Since staffing levels, staff capacity, resources, and training needs would likely vary from district to district the costs are indeterminate

Long-Range Fiscal Implications