

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

1. Type of Estimate and Analysis

Original Updated Corrected

2. Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number

DCF 250, Family Child Care Centers; DCF 251, Group Child Care Centers and Child Care Programs Established or Contracted for by School Boards; DCF 252, Day Camps for Children

3. Subject

School-Age Child Care Programs and Other Child Care Licensing Updates

4. Fund Sources Affected

GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEG-S

5. Chapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected

6. Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule

No Fiscal Effect Increase Existing Revenues Increase Costs
 Indeterminate Decrease Existing Revenues Could Absorb Within Agency's Budget
 Decrease Cost

7. The Rule Will Impact the Following (Check All That Apply)

State's Economy Specific Businesses/Sectors
 Local Government Units Public Utility Rate Payers
 Small Businesses (if checked, complete Attachment A)

8. Would Implementation and Compliance Costs Be Greater Than \$20 million?

Yes No

9. Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule

The current group child center rule does not reflect the realities of school-age child care programs.

10. Summary of the businesses, business sectors, associations representing business, local governmental units, and individuals that may be affected by the proposed rule that were contacted for comments.

WI Child Care Administrators Association, WI Family Child Care Association, WI Early Childhood Association, Wisconsin Registry, Milwaukee Child Care Alliance, Supporting Families Together Association, WI Afterschool Network, Head Start, Boys and Girls Clubs, YMCAs, and the City of Madison Community Development Division.

11. Identify the local governmental units that participated in the development of this EIA.

No comments were received.

12. Summary of Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Specific Businesses, Business Sectors, Public Utility Rate Payers, Local Governmental Units and the State's Economy as a Whole (Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)

The proposed rules reduce the hours of continuing education required for providers who work 20 hours or more per week in a group child center. The rules also remove the limit on the hours of training that may be obtained through independent reading and viewing educational materials. These changes will have a positive economic impact on group child care centers.

The rules add a radon testing requirement for family and group child care centers. If radon levels are higher than determined safe by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, installation of a remediation system is required within one year after the date of the test results. According to the Department of Health Services, a certified contractor can install a radon mitigation system in a home for around \$1,200, although it can range from \$800 to \$2,000. (<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/radon/reduce-radon.htm>)

13. Benefits of Implementing the Rule and Alternative(s) to Implementing the Rule

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Better reflecting the needs of providers and children in school-age programs, correcting unintended consequences of previous rule revisions, updating rules based on current industry standards, and clarifying provisions.

14. Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule
None

15. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government
Under 45 CFR 98.44 (b) (1) i., a state plan for the Child Care Development Fund must include the state's requirement for child care providers to complete training in specified health and safety standards prior to providing child care services or as part of an orientation that is completed within 3 months after hire or licensure. The topics that must be addressed are in 45 CFR 98.41 (a) (1) (i) to (xi), which includes prevention of shaken baby syndrome, abusive head trauma, and child maltreatment and recognition and reporting of child abuse and neglect.

16. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Neighboring States (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota)
Illinois. Radon testing is required every 3 years. Center staff are required to have up to 15 hours of continuing education annually.
Michigan. Radon testing in child care homes is required before licensure and every 4 years thereafter. Center staff are required to obtain 16 hours of continuing education annually.
Minnesota. Radon testing is not required. Continuing education requirements for child care center staff vary from 20 to 40 hours annually.
Iowa. Radon testing is required every 2 years.

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This document can be made available in alternate formats to individuals with disabilities upon request.

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ATTACHMENT A

1. Summary of Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Small Businesses (Separately for each Small Business Sector, Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)

See line #12. Most child care providers are small businesses.

2. Summary of the data sources used to measure the Rule's impact on Small Businesses

The Department of Health Services is the source of the estimated cost of installing a radon remediation system in a home.

3. Did the agency consider the following methods to reduce the impact of the Rule on Small Businesses?

- Less Stringent Compliance or Reporting Requirements
- Less Stringent Schedules or Deadlines for Compliance or Reporting
- Consolidation or Simplification of Reporting Requirements
- Establishment of performance standards in lieu of Design or Operational Standards
- Exemption of Small Businesses from some or all requirements
- Other, describe:

NA

4. Describe the methods incorporated into the Rule that will reduce its impact on Small Businesses

NA

5. Describe the Rule's Enforcement Provisions

Section 48.715, Stats.

6. Did the Agency prepare a Cost Benefit Analysis (if Yes, attach to form)

Yes No
