Fiscal Estimate - 2019 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplement	ental
LRB Number 19-1830/1	Introduction Number	AB-0166	
Description presumption and conclusive determination of pate be granted on the basis of genetic test results	rnity on the basis of genetic test re	sults and orders	that may
Fiscal Effect			
Appropriations Reven	ase Existing absorb with	osts - May be pos nin agency's budg 'es Costs	
2. Decrease Costs 4. Decrea	e Revenue Sive Mandatory Units Affects Towns	☐Village s ☐Others ☐WTCS	Cities
Fund Sources Affected GPR FED PRO PRS	Affected Ch. 20 SEG SEGS	O Appropriations	s
Agency/Prepared By	uthorized Signature Date		
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DCF 4/16/2019

LRB Number	19-1830/1	Introduction Number	AB-0166	Estimate Type	Original	
Description						
presumption and conclusive determination of paternity on the basis of genetic test results and orders that may						
be granted on the basis of genetic test results						

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Assembly Bill 166 creates a new presumption of paternity and a new way to determine paternity under the law using genetic testing. The bill creates a genetic testing presumption under which a man is a child's father if paternity can be conclusively determined on the basis of genetic test results and no other man is presumed to be the child's father under any other paternity presumption. Under the bill, a man is conclusively determined to be a child's father if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- Genetic tests are performed with respect to the child, child's mother, and the man in response to a subpoena issued by the county child support agency requiring the parties to submit to the tests;
- Test results show the man is not excluded as the father and the statistical probability of paternity is 99 percent or higher;
- Both the mother and the man are at least 18 years old;
- There is no other paternity presumption.

The bill is not anticipated to have a fiscal effect on the state, as Wisconsin's child support program is state-administered and county-run. County child support agencies currently pay for the cost of genetic testing through a combination of federal, state, and local funding. In some instances, the agency can recoup genetic testing costs from one or both of a child's parents. It is unknown how many additional genetic tests will be performed as a result of the bill, but to the extent the bill results in more tests, costs will likely increase at the local level.

In the long run, the ability to use genetic testing in the initial paternity determination may help counties to avoid future administrative costs associated with reopening paternity cases that were determined without genetic testing.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications