the public interest must be taken into account always. The seriousness of marriage makes adequate premarital counseling and education for family living highly desirable and courses thereon are urged upon all persons contemplating marriage. The impairment or dissolution of the marriage relation generally results in injury to the public wholly apart from the effect upon the parties immediately concerned. Under the laws of this state, marriage is a legal relationship between 2 equal persons, a husband and wife, who owe to each other mutual responsibility and support. Each spouse has an equal obligation in accordance with his or her ability to contribute money or services or both which are necessary for the adequate support and maintenance of his or her minor children and of the other spouse. No spouse may be presumed primarily liable for support expenses under this subsection.

Section 105. 765.01 of the statutes is amended to read:

765.01 A civil contract. Marriage, so far as its validity at law is concerned, is a civil contract, to which the consent of the parties capable in law of contracting is essential, and which creates the legal status of husband and wife spouse to each other.

Section 106. 765.02 (3) of the statutes is created to read:

765.02 (3) Marriage may be contracted between persons of the same or opposite

sex.

, or different Slikes

Section 107. 765.03 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

765.03 (1) No marriage shall be contracted while either of the parties has a husband or wife spouse living, nor between persons who are nearer of kin than 2nd cousins except that marriage may be contracted between first cousins where the if a female party has attained the age of 55 years or where if either party, at the time of application for a marriage license, submits an affidavit signed by a physician

stating that either party is permanently sterile or that the 2 parties are otherwise permanently biologically incapable of producing a child together. Relationship under this section shall be computed by the rule of the civil law, whether the parties to the marriage are of the half or of the whole blood. A marriage may not be contracted if either party has such want of understanding as renders him or her incapable of assenting to marriage.

Section 108. 765.16 (1m) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

765.16 (1m) (intro.) Marriage may be validly solemnized and contracted in this state only after a marriage license has been issued therefor, and only by the mutual declarations of the 2 parties to be joined in marriage that they take each takes the other as husband and wife his or her spouse, made before an authorized officiating person and in the presence of at least 2 competent adult witnesses other than the officiating person. The following are authorized to be officiating persons:

Section 109. 765.16 (1m) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

765.16 (1m) (c) The 2 parties themselves, by mutual declarations that they take each takes the other as husband and wife his or her spouse, in accordance with the customs, rules, and regulations of any religious society, denomination, or sect to which either of the parties may belong.

Section 110. 765.23 of the statutes is amended to read:

765.23 Immaterial irregularities otherwise. No marriage hereafter contracted shall be void either by reason of the marriage license having been issued by a county clerk not having jurisdiction to issue the same; or by reason of any informality or irregularity of form in the application for the marriage license or in the marriage license itself, or the incompetency of the witnesses to such marriage; or because the marriage may have been solemnized in a county other than the county

prescribed in s. 765.12, or more than 30 days after the date of the marriage license, if the marriage is in other respects lawful and is consummated with the full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage. Where a marriage has been celebrated in one of the forms provided for in s. 765.16 (1m), and the parties thereto have immediately thereafter assumed the habit and repute of husband and wife a married couple, and having continued the same uninterruptedly thereafter for the period of one year, or until the death of either of them, it shall be deemed that a marriage license has been issued as required by ss. 765.05 to 765.24 and 767.803.

Section 111. 765.24 of the statutes is amended to read:

during the lifetime of a husband or wife spouse with whom the marriage is in force, enters into a subsequent marriage contract in accordance with s. 765.16, and the parties thereto live together thereafter as husband and wife a married couple, and such subsequent marriage contract was entered into by one of the parties in good faith, in the full belief that the former husband or wife spouse was dead, or that the former marriage had been annulled, or dissolved by a divorce, or without knowledge of such former marriage, they the parties shall, after the impediment to their marriage has been removed by the death or divorce of the other party to such former marriage, if they continue to live together as husband and wife a married couple in good faith on the part of one of them, be held to have been legally married from and after the removal of such impediment and the issue of any children born during such subsequent marriage shall be considered as the marital issue children of both parents parties.

Section 112. 765.30 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

765.30 (3) (a) Penalty for unlawful solemnization of marriage. Any officiating
person who solemnizes a marriage unless the contracting parties have first obtained
a proper marriage license as heretofore provided; or unless the parties to such
marriage declare that they take each takes the other as husband and wife his or her
spouse; or without the presence of 2 competent adult witnesses; or solemnizes a
marriage knowing of any legal impediment thereto; or solemnizes a marriage more
than 30 days after the date of the marriage license; or falsely certifies to the date of
a marriage solemnized by the officiating person; or solemnizes a marriage in a county
other than the county prescribed in s. 765.12.
Section 113. 766.587 (7) (form) 9. of the statutes is amended to read:
766.587 (7) (form) 9. BOTH SPOUSES MUST SIGN THIS AGREEMENT. IF
SIGNED BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1986, IT IS EFFECTIVE ON JANUARY 1, 1986,
OR THE DATE THE PARTIES MARRY, WHICHEVER IS LATER. IF SIGNED ON
OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 1986, IT IS EFFECTIVE ON THE DATE SIGNED OR THE
DATE THE PARTIES MARRY, WHICHEVER IS LATER.
STATUTORY INDIVIDUAL
PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION AGREEMENT
(Pursuant to Section 766.587, Wisconsin Statutes)
This agreement is made and entered into by and, (husband and wife who
are married) (who intend to marry) (strike one).
The parties to this agreement agree to classify all their property, including
property owned by them now and property acquired before January 1, 1987, as the
individual property of the owning spouse, and agree that ownership of their property
shall be determined as if it were December 31, 1985.

This agreement terminates on January 1, 1987.

1	Signature Date			
2	Print Name Here:			
3	Address:			
4	Signature Date			
5	Print Name Here:			
6	Address:			
7	[Note: Each spouse should retain a copy of the agreement for himself or			
8	herself.]			
9	Section 114. 766.588 (9) (form) 13. of the statutes is amended to read:			
10	766.588 (9) (form) 13. IF AFTER ENTERING INTO THIS AGREEMENT ONE			
11	OR BOTH OF YOU ESTABLISH A DOMICILE OUTSIDE THIS STATE, YOU ARE			
12	URGED TO SEEK LEGAL ADVICE CONCERNING THE CONTINUED			
13	EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS AGREEMENT.			
14	STATUTORY TERMINABLE MARITAL			
15	PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION AGREEMENT			
16	(Pursuant to Section 766.588, Wisconsin Statutes)			
17	This agreement is entered into by and (husband and wife who are			
18	married) (who intend to marry) (strike one). The parties hereby classify all of the			
19	property owned by them when this agreement becomes effective, and property			
20	acquired during the term of this agreement, as marital property.			
21	One spouse may terminate this agreement at any time by giving signed notice			
22	of termination to the other spouse. Notice of termination by a spouse is given upon			
23	personal delivery or when sent by certified mail to the other spouse's last-known			
24	address. The agreement terminates 30 days after such notice is given.			

1	The parties (have) (have not) (strike one) completed Schedule "A", "Financial				
2	Disclosure", attached to this agreement. If Schedule "A" has not been completed, the				
3	duration of this agreement is 3 years after both parties have signed the agreement.				
4	If Schedule "A" has been completed, the duration of this agreement is not limited to				
5	3 years after it is signed.				
6	IF THE DURATION OF THIS AGREEMENT IS NOT TO BE LIMITED TO 3				
7	YEARS, MAKE SURE SCHEDULE "A", "FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE", IS				
8	COMPLETED AND THAT YOU HAVE REVIEWED THE SCHEDULE BEFORE				
9	SIGNING THE AGREEMENT. IF YOU AND YOUR SPOUSE HAVE PREVIOUSLY				
10	ENTERED INTO A STATUTORY TERMINABLE MARITAL PROPERTY				
11	CLASSIFICATION AGREEMENT WITH EACH OTHER WHICH WAS				
12	EFFECTIVE DURING YOUR PRESENT MARRIAGE AND YOU AND YOUR				
13	SPOUSE DID NOT COMPLETE SCHEDULE "A", YOU MAY NOT EXECUTE THIS				
14	AGREEMENT IF YOU DO NOT COMPLETE SCHEDULE "A".				
15	Signature of One Spouse:				
16	Date:				
17	Print Name Here:				
18	Residence Address:				
19	(Make Sure Your Signature is Authenticated or Acknowledged Below.)				
20	AUTHENTICATION				
21	Signature authenticated this day of, (year)				
22	*				
23	TITLE: MEMBER STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN				
24	(If not, authorized by s. 706.06, Wis. Stats.)				
25	ACKNOWLEDGMENT				

1	STATE OF WISCONSIN)				
2) ss.				
3	County				
4	Personally came before me this day of, (year) the above named to				
5	me known to be the person who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledge				
6	the same.				
7	*				
8	Notary Public, County, Wisconsin.				
9	My Commission is permanent.				
10	(If not, state expiration date:, (year))				
11	(Signatures may be authenticated or				
12	acknowledged. Both are not necessary.)				
13	*Names of persons signing in any capacity should be				
14	typed or printed below their signatures.				
15	Signature of Other Spouse:				
16	Date:				
17	Print Name Here:				
18	Residence Address:				
19	(Make Sure Your Signature is Authenticated or Acknowledged Below.)				
20	Authentication				
21	Signature authenticated this day of, (year)				
22	*				
23	TITLE: MEMBER STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN				
24	(If not, authorized by s. 706.06, Wis. Stats.)				
25	ACKNOWLEDGMENT				

1	STATE OF WISCONSIN)
2) ss.
3	County
4	Personally came before me this day of, (year) the above named to
5	me known to be the person who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledge
6	the same.
7	*·
8	Notary Public, County, Wisconsin.
9	My Commission is permanent.
10	(If not, state expiration date:, (year))
11	(Signatures may be authenticated or
12	acknowledged. Both are not necessary.)
13	*Names of persons signing in any capacity should be
14	typed or printed below their signatures.
15	TERMINATION OF STATUTORY TERMINABLE
16	MARITAL PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION AGREEMENT
17	I UNDERSTAND THAT:
18	1. THIS TERMINATION TAKES EFFECT 30 DAYS AFTER MY SPOUSE IS
19	NOTIFIED OF THE TERMINATION, AS PROVIDED UNDER SECTION 766.588
20	(4) OF THE WISCONSIN STATUTES.
21	2. THIS TERMINATION IS PROSPECTIVE; IT DOES NOT AFFECT THE
22	CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED BEFORE THE TERMINATION
23	BECOMES EFFECTIVE. PROPERTY ACQUIRED AFTER THE TERMINATION
24	BECOMES EFFECTIVE IS CLASSIFIED AS PROVIDED UNDER THE MARITAL
25	PROPERTY LAW.

1	3. I	N GENERAL, THIS TERMINATION IS NOT BINDING ON CREDITORS				
2	UNLESS THEY ARE PROVIDED A COPY OF THE TERMINATION BEFORE					
3	CREDIT IS EXTENDED.					
4	$\operatorname{Th}\epsilon$	The undersigned terminates the statutory terminable marital property				
5	classifica	classification agreement entered into by me and my spouse on (date last spouse				
6	signed th	ne agreement) under section 766.588 of the Wisconsin Statutes.				
7	Signatur	Signature:				
8	Date:					
9	Print Na	Print Name Here:				
10	Residence Address:					
11		SCHEDULE "A"				
12		FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE				
13	The	The following general categories of assets and liabilities are not all inclusive				
14	and if otl	her assets or liabilities exist they should be listed. Assets should be listed				
15	according	g to which spouse has title (including assets owned by a spouse or the				
16	spouses	with one or more third parties) and at their approximate market value.				
17		Husband Wife Spouse (Name) Spouse (Name) Both Names				
18	I. Ass	ETS				
19	A.	Real estate (gross value)				
20	B.	Stocks, bonds and mutual funds				
21	C.	Accounts at and certificates or other				
22		instruments issued by financial institutions				
23	D.	Mortgages, land contracts, promissory notes				
24		and cash				
25	${f E}.$	Partnership interests				

1		$\mathbf{EL}.$	Limited liability company interests.
2		F.	Trust interests
3		G.	Livestock, farm products, crops
4		H.	Automobiles and other vehicles
5		I.	Jewelry and personal effects
6		J.	Household furnishings
7		K.	Life insurance and annuities:
8			1. Face value
9			2. Cash surrender value
10		L.	Retirement benefits (include value):
11			1. Pension plans
12			2. Profit sharing plans
13			3. HR-10 KEOGH plans
14			4. IRAs
15			5. Deferred compensation plans
16		M.	Other assets not listed elsewhere
17	II.	OBLI	GATIONS (TOTAL OUTSTANDING BALANCE):
18		A.	Mortgages and liens
19		B.	Credit cards
20		C.	Other obligations to financial institutions
21		D.	Alimony, maintenance and child support (per
22			month)
23		E.	Other obligations (such as other obligations
24			to individuals, guarantees, contingent
25			liabilities)

1	III. Annual compensation for services:
2	(for example, wages and income from
3	self-employment; also include social security,
4	disability and similar income here)
5	(IF YOU NEED ADDITIONAL SPACE,
6	ADD ADDITIONAL SHEETS)
7	SECTION 115. 766.589 (10) (form) 14. of the statutes is amended to read:
8	766.589 (10) (form) 14. IF AFTER ENTERING INTO THIS AGREEMENT
9	ONE OR BOTH OF YOU ESTABLISH A DOMICILE OUTSIDE THIS STATE, YOU
10	ARE URGED TO SEEK LEGAL ADVICE CONCERNING THE CONTINUED
11	EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS AGREEMENT.
12	STATUTORY TERMINABLE INDIVIDUAL
13	PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION AGREEMENT
14	(Pursuant to Section 766.589, Wisconsin Statutes)
15	This agreement is entered into by and (husband and wife who are
16	married) (who intend to marry) (strike one). The parties hereby classify the marital
17	property owned by them when this agreement becomes effective, and property
18	acquired during the term of this agreement which that would otherwise have been
19	marital property, as the individual property of the owning spouse. The parties agree
20	that ownership of such property shall be determined by the name in which the
21	property is held and, if property is not held by either or both spouses, ownership shall
22	be determined as if the parties were unmarried persons when the property was
23	acquired.
24	Upon the death of either spouse the surviving spouse may, except as otherwise
25	provided in a subsequent marital property agreement, and regardless of whether

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1 this agreement has terminated, elect against the property of the decedent spouse as 2 provided in section 766.589 (7) of the Wisconsin Statutes. 3 One spouse may terminate this agreement at any time by giving signed notice 4 of termination to the other spouse. Notice of termination by a spouse is given upon 5 personal delivery or when sent by certified mail to the other spouse's last-known 6 address. The agreement terminates 30 days after such notice is given. 7 The parties (have) (have not) (strike one) completed Schedule "A", "Financial 8 Disclosure", attached to this agreement. If Schedule "A" has not been completed, the duration of this agreement is 3 years after both parties have signed the agreement. 9 If Schedule "A" has been completed, the duration of this agreement is not limited to 10 11 3 years after it is signed. 12 IF THE DURATION OF THIS AGREEMENT IS NOT TO BE LIMITED TO 3 13 YEARS, MAKE SURE THAT SCHEDULE "A", "FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE", IS COMPLETED AND THAT YOU HAVE REVIEWED THE SCHEDULE BEFORE 14 15 SIGNING THE AGREEMENT. IF YOU AND YOUR SPOUSE HAVE PREVIOUSLY 16 ENTERED INTO A STATUTORY TERMINABLE INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY 17 CLASSIFICATION AGREEMENT WITH EACH OTHER WHICH WAS 18 EFFECTIVE DURING YOUR PRESENT MARRIAGE AND YOU AND YOUR SPOUSE DID NOT COMPLETE SCHEDULE "A", YOU MAY NOT EXECUTE THIS 19 20 AGREEMENT IF YOU DO NOT COMPLETE SCHEDULE "A". 21 Signature of One Spouse: 22 Date: 23 Print Name Here: 24 Residence Address:

(Make Sure Your Signature is Authenticated or Acknowledged Below.)

1	AUTHENTICATION				
2	Signature authenticated this day of, (year)				
3	*				
4	TITLE: MEMBER STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN				
5	(If not, authorized by s. 706.06, Wis. Stats.)				
6	ACKNOWLEDGMENT				
7	STATE OF WISCONSIN)				
8) ss.				
9	County				
10	Personally came before me this day of, (year) the above named to				
11	me known to be the person who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledge				
12	the same.				
13	*				
14	Notary Public, County, Wisconsin.				
15	My Commission is permanent.				
16	(If not, state expiration date:, (year))				
17	(Signatures may be authenticated or				
18	acknowledged. Both are not necessary.)				
19	*Names of persons signing in any capacity should be				
20	typed or printed below their signatures.				
21	Signature of Other Spouse:				
22	Date:				
23	Print Name Here:				
24	Residence Address:				
25	(Make Sure Your Signature is Authenticated or Acknowledged Below.)				

1	AUTHENTICATION				
2	Signature authenticated this day of, (year)				
3	*				
4	TITLE: MEMBER STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN				
5	(If not, authorized by s. 706.06, Wis. Stats.)				
6	ACKNOWLEDGMENT				
7	STATE OF WISCONSIN)				
8) ss.				
9	County				
10	Personally came before me this day of, (year) the above named to				
11	me known to be the person who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledge				
12	the same.				
13	*				
14	Notary Public, County, Wisconsin.				
15	My Commission is permanent.				
16	(If not, state expiration date:, (year))				
17	(Signatures may be authenticated or				
18	acknowledged. Both are not necessary.)				
19	*Names of persons signing in any capacity should				
20	be typed or printed below their signatures.				
21	TERMINATION OF				
22	STATUTORY TERMINABLE INDIVIDUAL				
23	PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION AGREEMENT				
24	I UNDERSTAND THAT:				

1	1. THIS TERMINATION TAKES EFFECT 30 DAYS AFTER MY SPOUSE IS
2	NOTIFIED OF THE TERMINATION, AS PROVIDED UNDER SECTION 766.589
3	(4) OF THE WISCONSIN STATUTES.
4	2. THIS TERMINATION IS PROSPECTIVE; IT DOES NOT AFFECT THE
5	CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED BEFORE THE TERMINATION
6	BECOMES EFFECTIVE. PROPERTY ACQUIRED AFTER THE TERMINATION
7	BECOMES EFFECTIVE IS CLASSIFIED AS PROVIDED UNDER THE MARITAL
8	PROPERTY LAW.
9	3. IN GENERAL, THIS TERMINATION IS NOT BINDING ON CREDITORS
0	UNLESS THEY ARE PROVIDED A COPY OF THE TERMINATION BEFORE
.1	CREDIT IS EXTENDED.
2	The undersigned terminates the statutory terminable individual property
.3	classification agreement entered into by me and my spouse on (date last spouse
4	signed the agreement) under section 766.589 of the Wisconsin Statutes.
5	Signature:
6	Date:
7	Print Name Here:
8	Residence Address:
9	Schedule "A"
0	FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE
1	The following general categories of assets and liabilities are not all inclusive
2	and if other assets or liabilities exist they should be listed. Assets should be listed
3	according to which spouse has title (including assets owned by a spouse or the
4	spouses with one or more third parties) and at their approximate market value.
5	Husband Wife Spouse (Name) Spouse (Name) Both Names

1	I.	Assi	ETS
2		A.	Real estate (gross value)
3		В.	Stocks, bonds and mutual funds
4		C.	Accounts at and certificates and other
5			instruments issued by financial institutions
6		D.	Mortgages, land contracts, promissory notes
7			and cash
8		E.	Partnership interests
9		EL.	Limited liability company interests
10		F.	Trust interests
11		G.	Livestock, farm products, crops
12		H.	Automobiles and other vehicles
13		I.	Jewelry and personal effects
14		J.	Household furnishings
15		K.	Life insurance and annuities:
16			1. Face value
17			2. Cash surrender value
18		L.	Retirement benefits (include value):
19			1. Pension plans
20			2. Profit sharing plans
21			3. HR-10 KEOGH plans
22			4. IRAs
23			5. Deferred compensation plans
24		M.	Other assets not listed elsewhere
25	TT	Ori	CATIONS (TOTAL OUTSTANDING DALANGE).

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1		A.	Mortgages and liens
2		В.	Credit cards
3		C.	Other obligations to financial institutions
4		D.	Alimony, maintenance and child support (per
5			month)
6		E.	Other obligations (such as other obligations
7			to individuals, guarantees, contingent
8			liabilities)
9	III.	Ann	NUAL COMPENSATION FOR SERVICES:
10		(for	example, wages and income from
11		self	-employment; also include social security,
12		disa	ability and similar income here)
13			(IF YOU NEED ADDITIONAL SPACE,
14			ADD ADDITIONAL SHEETS.)
15		SEC	TION 116. 767.215 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
16		767	.215 (2) (b) The name and birthdate of each minor child of the parties and
17	each	othe	er child born to the wife <u>a party</u> during the marriage, and whether the wife
18	<u>a pa</u>	rty is	s pregnant.
19		SEC	TION 117. 767.215 (5) (a) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:
20		767	.215 (5) (a) 2. The name, date of birth, and social security number of each
21	mine	or ch	ild of the parties and of each child who was born to the wife a party during
22	the 1	narr	iage and who is a minor.
23		SEC	TION 118. 767.323 of the statutes is amended to read:
24		767	.323 Suspension of proceedings to effect reconciliation. During the
25	pend	lency	of an action for divorce or legal separation, the court may, upon written

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stipulation of both parties that they desire to attempt a reconciliation, enter an order suspending any and all orders and proceedings for such period, not exceeding 90 days, as the court determines advisable to permit the parties to attempt a reconciliation without prejudice to their respective rights. During the suspension period, the parties may resume living together as husband and wife a married couple and their acts and conduct do not constitute an admission that the marriage is not irretrievably broken or a waiver of the ground that the parties have voluntarily lived apart continuously for 12 months or more immediately prior to the commencement of the action. Suspension may be revoked upon the motion of either party by an order of the court. If the parties become reconciled, the court shall dismiss the action. If the parties are not reconciled after the period of suspension, the action shall proceed as though no reconciliation period was attempted.

Section 119. 767.80 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

767.80 (1) Who may bring action or file a motion, including an action or motion for declaratory judgment, for the purpose of determining the paternity of a child or for the purpose of rebutting the presumption of paternity under s. 891.405 or the presumption of parentage under s. 891.41 (1):

Section 120. 767.80 (1) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

767.80 (1) (c) Unless s. 767.805 (1) applies, a male presumed to be the child's father under s. 891.405 or a person presumed to be the child's parent under s. 891.41 (1).

Section 121. 767.80 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

767.80 (2) CERTAIN AGREEMENTS NOT A BAR TO ACTION. Regardless of its terms, an agreement made after July 1, 1981, other than an agreement approved by the

court between an alleged <u>father</u> or presumed <u>father parent</u> and the mother or child, does not bar an action under this section. Whenever the court approves an agreement in which one of the parties agrees not to commence an action under this section, the court shall first determine whether or not the agreement is in the best interest of the child. The court shall not approve any provision waiving the right to bring an action under this section if this provision is contrary to the best interests of the child.

Section 122. 767.855 of the statutes is amended to read:

767.855 Dismissal if adjudication not in child's best interest. Except as provided in s. 767.863 (1m), at any time in an action to establish the paternity of a child, upon the motion of a party or guardian ad litem or the child's mother if she is not a party, the court or supplemental court commissioner under s. 757.675 (2) (g) may, with respect to a male, refuse to order genetic tests, if genetic tests have not yet been taken, and dismiss the action if the court or supplemental court commissioner determines that a judicial determination of whether the male is the father of the child is not in the best interest of the child.

Section 123. 767.863 (1m) of the statutes is amended to read:

5POUSE; WHEN DETERMINATION NOT IN BEST INTEREST OF CHILD. In an action to establish the paternity of a child who was born to a woman while she was married, if a male person other than the woman's husband spouse alleges that he, not the husband woman's spouse, is the child's father biological parent, a party, or the woman if she is not a party, may allege that a judicial determination that a male person other than the husband woman's spouse is the father biological parent is not in the best interest of the child. If the court or a supplemental court commissioner under s. 757.675 (2)

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(g) determines that a judicial determination of whether a male person other than the husband woman's spouse is the father biological parent is not in the best interest of the child, no genetic tests may be ordered and the action shall be dismissed.

Section 124. 767.87 (1m) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

767.87 (1m) Birth record required. (intro.) If the child was born in this state, the petitioner shall present a certified copy of the child's birth certificate or a printed

8 the court is aware of whether a name has been inserted on the birth certificate as the

father parent of the child other than the mother, at the earliest possible of the

copy of the record from the birth database of the state registrar to the court, so that

following:

Section 125. 767.87 (8) of the statutes is amended to read:

767.87 (8) BURDEN OF PROOF. The party bringing an action for the purpose of determining paternity or for the purpose of declaring the nonexistence of paternity presumed under s. 891.405 or the nonexistence of parentage presumed under s. 891.41 (1) shall have the burden of proving the issues involved by clear and satisfactory preponderance of the evidence.

Section 126. 767.87 (9) of the statutes is amended to read:

767.87 (9) ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION; NATURAL FATHER PARENT. Where If a child is conceived by artificial insemination, the husband spouse of the mother of the child at the time of the conception of the child is the natural father parent of the child, as provided in s. 891.40.

Section 127. 767.883 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

767.883 (1) Two PARTS. The trial shall be divided into 2 parts, the first part dealing with the determination of paternity and the 2nd part dealing with child support, legal custody, periods of physical placement, and related issues. The main

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issue at the first part shall be whether the alleged or presumed father is or is not the father of the mother's child, but if the child was born to the mother while she was the lawful wife spouse of a specified male person, the prior issue of whether the husband mother's spouse was not the father parent of the child shall be determined first, as provided under s. 891.39. The first part of the trial shall be by jury only if the defendant verbally requests a jury trial either at the initial appearance or pretrial hearing or requests a jury trial in writing prior to the pretrial hearing. The court may direct and, if requested by either party before the introduction of any testimony in the party's behalf, shall direct the jury to find a special verdict as to any of the issues specified in this section, except that the court shall make all of the findings enumerated in s. 767.89 (2) to (4). If the mother is dead, becomes insane, cannot be found within the jurisdiction, or fails to commence or pursue the action, the proceeding does not abate if any of the persons under s. 767.80 (1) makes a motion to continue. The testimony of the mother taken at the pretrial hearing may in any such case be read in evidence if it is competent, relevant, and material. The issues of child support, custody, and visitation, and related issues shall be determined by the court either immediately after the first part of the trial or at a later hearing before the court.

Section 128. 769.316 (9) of the statutes is amended to read:

769.316 (9) The defense of immunity based on the relationship of husband and wife between spouses or parent and child does not apply in a proceeding under this chapter.

- Section 129. 769.401 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
- 24 769.401 (2) (a) A presumed father parent of the child.
- **Section 130.** 769.401 (2) (g) of the statutes is amended to read:

769 401	(2) (c	The mother	Angren	t of the	child
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Section 131. 815.20 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

815.20 (1) An exempt homestead as defined in s. 990.01 (14) selected by a resident owner and occupied by him or her shall be exempt from execution, from the lien of every judgment, and from liability for the debts of the owner to the amount of \$75,000, except mortgages, laborers', mechanics', and purchase money liens, and taxes, and except as otherwise provided. The exemption shall not be impaired by temporary removal with the intention to reoccupy the premises as a homestead nor by the sale of the homestead, but shall extend to the proceeds derived from the sale to an amount not exceeding \$75,000, while held, with the intention to procure another homestead with the proceeds, for 2 years. The exemption extends to land owned by husband and wife spouses jointly or in common or as marital property, and each spouse may claim a homestead exemption of not more than \$75,000. The exemption extends to the interest therein of tenants in common, having a homestead thereon with the consent of the cotenants, and to any estate less than a fee.

Section 132. 822.40 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

822.40 (4) A privilege against disclosure of communications between spouses and a defense of immunity based on the relationship of husband and wife between spouses or parent and child may not be invoked in a proceeding under this subchapter.

Section 133. 851.30 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

851.30 (2) (a) An individual who obtains or consents to a final decree or judgment of divorce from the decedent or an annulment of their marriage, if the decree or judgment is not recognized as valid in this state, unless they subsequently

1	participate in a marriage ceremony purporting to marry each other or they
2	subsequently hold themselves out as husband and wife married to each other.
3	SECTION 134. 852.01 (1) (f) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:
4	852.01 (1) (f) 1. One-half to the maternal grandparents on one side equally if
5	both survive, or to the surviving maternal grandparent on that side; if both maternal
6	grandparents on that side are deceased, to the issue of the maternal grandparents
7	on that side or either of them, per stirpes.
8	Section 135. 852.01 (1) (f) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:
9	852.01 (1) (f) 2. One-half to the paternal relations on the other side in the same
10	manner as to the maternal relations under subd. 1.
11	Section 136. 852.01 (1) (f) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:
12	852.01 (1) (f) 3. If either the maternal side or the paternal side has no surviving
13	grandparent or issue of a grandparent, the entire estate to the decedent's relatives
14	on the other side.
15	SECTION 137. 854.03 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
16	854.03 (3) Marital property. Except as provided in subs. (4) and (5), if -a
17	husband and wife 2 spouses die leaving marital property and it is not established
18	that one survived the other by at least 120 hours, 50 percent of the marital property
19	shall be distributed as if it were the husband's the first spouse's individual property
20	and the husband 2nd spouse had survived, and 50 percent of the marital property
21	shall be distributed as if it were the wife's 2nd spouse's individual property and the
22	wife first spouse had survived.
23	SECTION 138. 891.39 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:
24	891.39 (title) Presumption as to whether a child is marital or
25	nonmarital; self-crimination self-incrimination; birth certificates.

SECTION 139. 891.39 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

891.39 (1) (a) Whenever it is established in an action or proceeding that a child was born to a woman while she was the lawful wife of legally married to a specified man person, any party asserting in such action or proceeding that the husband was spouse is not the father parent of the child shall have the burden of proving that assertion by a clear and satisfactory preponderance of the evidence. In all such actions or proceedings the husband and the wife spouses are competent to testify as witnesses to the facts. The court or judge in such cases shall appoint a guardian ad litem to appear for and represent the child whose paternity parentage is questioned. Results of a genetic test, as defined in s. 767.001 (1m), showing that a man person other than the husband mother's spouse is not excluded as the father of the child and that the statistical probability of the man's person's parentage is 99.0 percent or higher constitute a clear and satisfactory preponderance of the evidence of the assertion under this paragraph, even if the husband mother's spouse is unavailable to submit to genetic tests, as defined in s. 767.001 (1m).

Section 140. 891.39 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

891.39 (1) (b) In actions affecting the family, in which the question of paternity parentage is raised, and in paternity proceedings, the court, upon being satisfied that the parties to the action are unable to adequately compensate any such guardian ad litem for the guardian ad litem's services and expenses, shall then make an order specifying the guardian ad litem's compensation and expenses, which compensation and expenses shall be paid as provided in s. 967.06. If the court orders a county to pay the compensation of the guardian ad litem, the amount ordered may not exceed the compensation paid to private attorneys under s. 977.08 (4m) (b).

Section 141. 891.39 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

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891.39 (3) If any court under this section adjudges a child to be a nonmarital child, the clerk of court shall report the facts to the state registrar, who shall issue a new birth certificate showing the correct facts as found by the court, and shall dispose of the original, with the court's report attached under s. 69.15 (3). If the husband mother's spouse is a party to the action and the court makes a finding as to whether or not the husband mother's spouse is the father parent of the child, such finding shall be conclusive in all other courts of this state.

SECTION 142. 891.40 (1) of the statutes is renumbered 891.40 (1) (a) and amended to read:

891.40 (1) (a) If, under the supervision of a licensed physician and with the consent of her husband spouse, a wife woman is inseminated artificially as provided in par. (b) with semen donated by a man who is not her husband spouse, the husband spouse of the mother at the time of the conception of the child shall be the natural father parent of a child conceived. The husband's spouse's consent must be in writing and signed by him or her and his wife. The by the mother.

- (c) 1. If the artificial insemination under par. (a) takes place under the supervision of a licensed physician, the physician shall certify their the signatures on the consent and the date of the insemination, and shall file the husband's spouse's consent with the department of health services, where it shall be kept. If the artificial insemination under par. (a) does not take place under the supervision of a licensed physician, the spouses shall file the signed consent, which shall include the date of the insemination, with the department of health services.
- 2. The department of health services shall keep a consent filed under subd. 1. confidential and in a sealed file except as provided in s. 46.03 (7) (bm). However,

1	3. Notwithstanding subd. 1., the physician's or spouses' failure to file the
2	consent form does not affect the legal status of father natural parent and child.
3	(d) All papers and records pertaining to the <u>artificial</u> insemination <u>under par.</u>
4	(a), whether part of the permanent record of a court or of a file held by the a
5	supervising physician or sperm bank or elsewhere, may be inspected only upon an
6	order of the court for good cause shown.
7	SECTION 143. 891.40 (1) (b) of the statutes is created to read:
8	891.40 (1) (b) The artificial insemination under par. (a) must satisfy any of the
9	following:
10	1. The artificial insemination takes place under the supervision of a licensed
11	physician.
12	2. The semen used for the insemination is obtained from a sperm bank.
13	SECTION 144. 891.40 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:
14	891.40 (2) The donor of semen provided to a licensed physician or obtained from
15	$\underline{aspermbank}forusein\underline{the}artificialin seminationofawomanotherthanthedonor's$
16	wife spouse is not the natural father parent of a child conceived, bears no liability for
17	the support of the child, and has no parental rights with regard to the child.
18	Section 145. 891.40 (3) of the statutes is created to read:
19	891.40 (3) This section applies with respect to children conceived before, on,
20	or after the effective date of this subsection [LRB inserts date], as a result of
21	artificial insemination.
22	SECTION 146. 891.41 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:
23	891.41 (title) Presumption of paternity parentage based on marriage of
24	the parties.
25	SECTION 147. 891.41 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

1	891.41 (1) (intro.) A man person is presumed to be the natural father parent
2	of a child if any of the following applies:
3	SECTION 148. 891.41 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
4	891.41 (1) (a) He The person and the child's natural mother are or have been
5	married to each other and the child is conceived or born after marriage and before
6	the granting of a decree of legal separation, annulment, or divorce between the
7	parties.
8	SECTION 149. 891.41 (1) (b) of the statutes is renumbered 891.41 (1) (b) (intro.)
9	and amended to read:
10	891.41 (1) (b) (intro.) He The person and the child's natural mother were
11	married to each other after the child was born but he the person and the child's
12	natural mother had a relationship with one another during the period of time within
13	which the child was conceived and no other all of the following apply:
14	1. No man has been adjudicated to be the father or.
15	2. No other person is presumed to be the father parent of the child under par.
16	(a).
17	SECTION 150. 891.41 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:
18	891.41 (2) In a legal action or proceeding, a presumption under sub. (1) is
19	rebutted by results of a genetic test, as defined in s. 767.001 (1m), that show that a
20	man person other than the man person presumed to be the father parent under sub.
21	(1) is not excluded as the father of the child and that the statistical probability of the
22	man's person's parentage is 99.0 percent or higher, even if the man person presumed
23	to be the father <u>natural parent</u> under sub. (1) is unavailable to submit to genetic
24	tests, as defined in s. 767.001 (1m).
25	Section 151. 891.41 (3) of the statutes is created to read:

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891.41 (3) This section applies with respect to children born before, on, or after the effective date of this subsection [LRB inserts date].

Section 152. 905.05 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:

905.05 (title) Husband-wife Spousal and domestic partner privilege.

Section 153. 938.02 (13) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.02 (13) "Parent" means a biological natural parent, a husband who has consented to the artificial insemination of his wife under s. 891.40, or a parent by adoption. If the juvenile is a nonmarital child who is not adopted or whose parents do not subsequently intermarry under s. 767.803, "parent" includes a person acknowledged under s. 767.805 or a substantially similar law of another state or adjudicated to be the biological father. "Parent" does not include any person whose parental rights have been terminated. For purposes of the application of s. 938.028 and the federal Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 USC 1901 to 1963, "parent" means a biological natural parent of an Indian child, an Indian husband spouse who has consented to the artificial insemination of his wife or her spouse under s. 891.40, or an Indian person who has lawfully adopted an Indian juvenile, including an adoption under tribal law or custom, and includes, in the case of a nonmarital Indian child who is not adopted or whose parents do not subsequently intermarry under s. 767.803. a person acknowledged under s. 767.805, a substantially similar law of another state, or tribal law or custom to be the biological father or a person adjudicated to be the biological father, but does not include any person whose parental rights have been terminated.

Section 154. 938.396 (2g) (g) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.396 (2g) (g) Paternity of juvenile. Upon request of a court having jurisdiction over actions affecting the family, an attorney responsible for support

not.

enforcement under s. 59.53 (6) (a) or a party to a paternity proceeding under subch.
IX of ch. 767, the party's attorney or the guardian ad litem for the juvenile who is the
$subject\ of\ that\ proceeding\ to\ review\ or\ be\ provided\ with\ information\ from\ the\ records$
of the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 relating
to the paternity of a juvenile for the purpose of determining the paternity of the
juvenile or for the purpose of rebutting the presumption of paternity under s. 891.405
or the presumption of parentage under s. 891.41, the court assigned to exercise
jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 shall open for inspection by the requester
its records relating to the paternity of the juvenile or disclose to the requester those
records.
Section 155. 943.20 (2) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:
943.20 (2) (c) "Property of another" includes property in which the actor is a
co-owner and property of a partnership of which the actor is a member, unless the
actor and the victim are husband and wife married to each other.
Section 156. 943.201 (1) (b) 8. of the statutes is amended to read:
943.201 (1) (b) 8. The maiden name surname of an individual's mother parent
before marriage if the surname was changed as a result of marriage.
Section 157. 943.205 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
943.205 (2) (b) "Owner" includes a co-owner of the person charged and a
partnership of which the person charged is a member, unless the person charged and
the victim are husband and wife married to each other.
SECTION 158. 990.01 (22m) of the statutes is created to read:
990.01 (22m) NATURAL PARENT. "Natural parent" means a parent of a child who
is not an adoptive parent, whether the parent is biologically related to the child or

SECTION 159. 990.01 (39) of the statutes is created to read:

990.01 (39) Spouses. "Spouses" means 2 individuals of the same or opposite

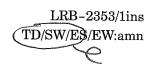
sex who are legally married to each other.

4 SECTION 160. 990.01 (40m) of the statutes is created to read:

990.01 (40m) STEPPARENT. "Stepparent" means a person who is the spouse of a child's parent and who is not also a parent of the child.

(END)

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, with the intent of harmonizing the Wisconsin statutes with the holding of the U.S. Supreme Court in Obergefell v. Hodges, 135 S. Ct. 2584, 192 L.Ed.2d 609 (2015), which recognizes that same–sex couples have a fundamental constitutional right to marriage

INS 65-7

Section 1. Nonstatutory provisions.

(1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT. The legislature intends this act to harmonize the language of the Wisconsin statutes relating to marriage and the determination of parentage with the provision of section 990.001(2) of the statutes, which specifies that words importing one gender extend and may be applied to any gender. The legislature intends that by amending the statutes relating to marriage and the determination of parentage with respect to married couples to use gender neutral language where appropriate so as to clarify that the same statutory rights and responsibilities apply between married persons of the same sex as between married persons of different sexes and to extend some of the presumptions of paternity to either parent, the Wisconsin statutes will be better aligned with the holding of the U.S. Supreme Court in Obergefell v. Hodges, 135 S. Ct. 2584, 192 L.Ed.2d 609 (2015), which recognizes that same-sex couples have a fundamental constitutional right to marriage.