

Fiscal Estimate - 2017 Session

Original
 Updated
 Corrected
 Supplemental

LRB Number 17-5454/1	Introduction Number SB-830
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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

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 3. Increase Revenue
 - Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory
 - 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decrease Revenue
 - Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory
5. Types of Local Government Units Affected
- Towns Village Cities
 - Counties Others
 - School Districts WTCS Districts

Fund Sources Affected <input type="checkbox"/> GPR <input type="checkbox"/> FED <input type="checkbox"/> PRO <input type="checkbox"/> PRS <input type="checkbox"/> SEG <input type="checkbox"/> SEGS	Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives

DCF 2/23/2018

LRB Number	17-5454/1	Introduction Number	SB-830	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

Senate Bill 830 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