



51, p. 24-25) The bill allows genetic testing of a person in an adjudicatory proceeding to establish parentage. The testing may be voluntary or ordered by the court or for a child-support agency (Section 41).

The bill establishes a petition procedure to adjudicate parentage.

**The fiscal impact is indeterminable to minimal.**

County attorneys assist the Cabinet for Health and Family Services with child support and may file petitions to establish paternity. County attorney staff would thus need training on new procedures established under the bill.

It is not possible to determine the number of occasions that a person would (1) illegally release information from the registry of paternity or (2) illegally release “an identifiable specimen” collected for genetic testing, but the number is expected to be very small.

A person convicted of either of these offenses would be subject to imprisonment as a Class B misdemeanor for up to 90 days. Misdemeanants are housed in one of Kentucky’s 77 full service jails or three life safety jails. While the expense of housing inmates varies by jail, this estimated impact will be based on \$31.34 per day, which equals the per diem and medical expenses that the Department of Corrections pays jails to house felony offenders. While the majority of misdemeanor defendants are granted bail, those who do not will also cost local jails an average of \$31.34 per day. A person who serves the full 90 days would result in a cost to the jail of \$2,820.60 (90 x \$31.34).

Sheriffs would be required to serve the petitions to adjudicate parentage and may collect allowable fees. This would be a positive fiscal impact on sheriffs’ offices.

**Part III: Differences to Local Government Mandate Statement from Prior Versions**

Part II, above, relates to the bill as introduced.

**Data Source(s):** LRC Staff; Department of Corrections

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