



## Fiscal Estimate Narratives

DOJ 2/27/2008

LRB Number	07-0001/1	Introduction Number	AB-0566	Estimate Type	Original
<b>Description</b> Creating a registry for violent offenders, requiring the exercise of rule-making authority, and providing penalties					

### Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Currently, certain convicted sex offenders are required to provide certain information to the Sex Offender Registry (SOR). The SOR is maintained by the Department of Corrections (DOC). The Department of Justice (DOJ) maintains a duplicate file of the SOR so that law enforcement, through the Transaction Information for Management of Enforcement (TIME) System, can access the information in the SOR. DOJ regularly (5 times per week) downloads DOC additions to the SOR.

Under 2007 Assembly Bill 566, if a person is convicted of certain violent felonies, or if a court determines that a person's actions demonstrate a pattern of violent activity, the person must provide certain information to a newly created Violent Offender Registry (VOR). The registry will be maintained by DOC. DOJ shall, through the TIME System, provide local law enforcement agencies with access to the VOR.

To comply with the provisions of AB 566, DOJ would create a file duplicating DOC's VOR and allow law enforcement access to the file through the TIME System, similar to what is currently done with the SOR. To implement these changes, DOJ will incur costs to modify the existing data download program, make changes to the TIME System and Crime Information Bureau handlers, increase database storage space, and improve web server processing capabilities. DOJ estimates that these costs will total approximately \$65,000.

Assembly Bill 566 also creates a Class H felony if a person knowingly fails to comply with certain reporting requirements. Felony prosecutions are generally handled by local district attorneys. However, on occasion, district attorneys across Wisconsin request assistant attorneys general in DOJ's Criminal Litigation Unit to act as special prosecutors. In addition, DOJ's Criminal Appeals Unit represents the State of Wisconsin in defending felony convictions when those convictions are challenged in state or federal court. Under Wisconsin law, this unit is charged with preparing briefs and presenting arguments in front of any state appellate or federal court hearing a challenge to a felony conviction.

It is possible that the enactment of Assembly Bill 566 will result in an increased caseload for the department's Criminal Litigation and Criminal Appeals Units. DOJ is not aware of any data that would accurately predict the number of related cases it would prosecute or handle on appeal in any given year. If the number of new cases DOJ is asked to prosecute, or DOJ is required to handle on appeal, is significant, the department will need additional resources to handle its increased caseload.

### Long-Range Fiscal Implications