## Fiscal Estimate - 2015 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplem	ental	
LRB Number <b>15-2340/2</b>	Introduction Num	ber <b>AB-027</b>	<b>'</b> 4	
<b>Description</b> Possession of firearms by individuals who comra criminal penalty	mit multiple or violent misdem	eanor offenses and	d providing	
Fiscal Effect				
Appropriations Reve	rease Existing to ab	ease Costs - May besorb within agency Yes Yes ease Costs		
Permissive Mandatory Perm 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decr	ease Revenue  nissive Mandatory  rease Revenue  nissive Mandatory	s of Local rnment Units red owns Village counties Others chool WTCS		
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations				
GPR FED PRO PRS	SEG SEGS			
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature		Date	
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## Fiscal Estimate Narratives SPD 7/1/2015

LRB Number 15-2340/2	Introduction Number	AB-0274	Estimate Type	Original		
Description Possession of firearms by individuals who commit multiple or violent misdemeanor offenses and providing a criminal penalty						

## Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The State Public Defender (SPD) is statutorily authorized and required to appoint attorneys to represent indigent defendants in criminal and certain commitment proceedings. The SPD plays a critical role in ensuring that the Wisconsin justice system complies with the right to counsel provided by both the state and federal constitutions. Any legislation has the potential to increase SPD costs if it creates a new criminal offense, expands the definition of an existing criminal offense, or increases the penalties for an existing offense.

Under this bill, a person may not possess a firearm for ten years following his or her most recent criminal conviction if either of the following is true: the person was convicted of three or more misdemeanors within a five-year period; or the person was convicted of a violent misdemeanor. A person who violates the prohibition is guilty of a felony and is subject to a fine of up to \$25,000 or a term of imprisonment of up to ten years, or both.

It is possible that, given the new criminal charges, the SPD will see an increase in the number of cases in which it provides representation. We are unable, however, to quantify the number of cases that might occur due to the provisions in the bill and how many people would meet the eligibility requirements for SPD services. The SPD's average cost to provide representation with a private bar attorney in a felony case was \$551.02 in fiscal year 2014.

Because probation or prison could be ordered upon conviction for the proposed crime, this change could indirectly lead to additional cases in which the Department of Corrections (DOC) would seek to revoke probation or extended supervision. The SPD provides representation in proceedings commenced by the Department of Corrections (DOC) to revoke supervision. Thus, the bill could indirectly increase the number of cases in which the SPD appoints attorneys in revocation proceedings. The average cost during fiscal year 2014 for SPD representation by a private bar attorney in a revocation proceeding was \$294.04.

This bill could also have a fiscal impact on counties. There are some defendants who, despite exceeding the SPD's statutory financial guidelines, are constitutionally eligible for appointment of counsel because it would be a substantial hardship for them to retain an attorney. The court is required to appoint counsel at county expense for these defendants. The counties could also incur additional costs associated with incarceration of defendants, both pending trial and after sentencing.

## **Long-Range Fiscal Implications**