Fiscal Estimate - 2019 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplemer	ntal		
LRB Number 19-2288/1	Introduction Number	SB-151			
Description prohibiting local ordinances, resolutions, and policies that prohibit the enforcement of federal or state law relating to illegal aliens or immigration status, authorizing certain elective officeholders to commence an enforcement action, providing a reduction in shared revenue payments, and creating governmental liability for damages caused by illegal aliens					
Fiscal Effect					
State: No State Fiscal Effect Indeterminate Increase Existing Appropriations Appropriations Appropriations Appropriations Create New Appropriations	Increase Costs - May	·	rb within		
Local: No Local Government Costs Indeterminate 1. Increase Costs Permissive Mandatory Permissive 2. Decrease Costs Permissive Mandatory Permissive Permissive Permissive Fund Sources Affected	Mandatory Towns Venue Counties Mandatory School Districts	☑ Village ☐ Others ☐ WTCS Districts	Cities		
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 DOR 4/4/2019

LRB Number 19-2288/1	Introduction Number SB-151	Estimate Type	Original		
LRB Number 19-2288/1	Introduction Number 36-131	Estimate Type	Original		
Decarinties					

Description

prohibiting local ordinances, resolutions, and policies that prohibit the enforcement of federal or state law relating to illegal aliens or immigration status, authorizing certain elective officeholders to commence an enforcement action, providing a reduction in shared revenue payments, and creating governmental liability for damages caused by illegal aliens

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The bill prohibits a political subdivision (city, village, town, or county) from enacting or enforcing an ordinance, resolution, or policy that prohibits the enforcement of a federal or state law relating to illegal aliens or ascertaining whether the individual has satisfactory immigration status. The bill also requires a political subdivision comply with a lawful detainer issued by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The bill authorizes the attorney general, appropriate district attorney, or sheriff to file a writ of mandamus with the circuit court to require compliance with the bills requirements.

Upon notification by the circuit court of a violation, the Department of Revenue must reduce Chapter 79, Subchapter I, payments based the following penalty schedule.

Population (Penalty amount)

0 - 10,000 (\$500 each day) 10,000 - 100,000 (1,000 each day) 100,000- 250,000 (\$2,000 each day) 250,000 and above (\$5,000 each day)

90 Day Penalty \$ 45,000 (\$500 each day) \$ 90,000 (\$1,000 each day) \$180,000 (\$2,000 each day) \$450,000 (\$5,000 each day)

365 Day Penalty \$ 182,500 (\$500 each day) \$ 365,000 (\$1,000 each day) \$ 730,000 (\$2,000 each day) \$1,825,000 (\$5,000 each day)

Fiscal Effect

Under current law, political subdivisions receive shared revenue payments under Chapter 79, Subchapter I, for county and municipal aid, public utility aids, payments for the expenditure restraint program, and payments for computers exempt from local property taxes. A court determined violation under the bill's penalty provision creates varying fiscal impacts due the allocation of Subchapter I shared revenue payments.

The actual fiscal effect of the bill is indeterminate and dependent on the actions of political subdivisions and circuit court decisions.

Political subdivisions with smaller populations generally receive smaller shared revenue payments, while more populated political subdivisions receive higher shared revenue payments. The penalty provision impacts local governments differently based on the total shared revenue payments. A 90 day penalty of \$45,000 would reduce shared revenue payments for 958 political subdivisions with populations under 10,000 to \$0. The average 90 day penalty for the top 10 populated cities in Wisconsin equals 1.12% of their total shared revenue payments, while the average 365 day penalty equals 4.54%.

Any payment reductions due to the penalty would reduce State GPR costs. The administrative costs for implementing the bill can be absorbed within existing budget authority.