Fiscal Estimate - 2005 Session

Original Updated	Corrected Su	ıpplemental		
LRB Number 05-2015/1	Introduction Number AB-	358		
Subject				
Speeding				
Fiscal Effect				
Appropriations Reve	ease Existing enues Tease Existing enues To absorb within ag Enues To absorb within ag The control of the contr			
Permissive Mandatory Perm 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decr	ease Revenue Counties Of	offected llage 🕍 Cities thers TCS stricts		
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS 20.455(2)(i) 20.505(6)(j)				
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date		
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOT 5/9/2005

LRB Number	05-2015/1	Introduction Number	AB-358	Estimate Type	Original
Subject					
Speeding					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill doubles the applicable minimum and maximum forfeitures for exceeding fixed or posted speed limits in a 1st class city (i.e. City of Milwaukee) by at least 10 miles per hour.

The penalty enhancer applies only to certain speed-related violations, including: Speeding in school zones [s.346.57(4)(a) - (c)]; speeding in excess of statutorily-fixed limits [s.346.57(4)(d) - (k)]; speeding in excess of posted limits [s.346.57(5)], and speeding while operating a metal or solid rubber tired vehicle [s.346.58]. The penalty enhancer does not apply to other speed-related violations, such as: Unreasonable/imprudent speed [s.346.57(2)] or driving too fast for conditions [s.346.57(3)].

The Uniform State Traffic Deposit Schedule ("Bond Book") specifies standard base forfeitures for all traffic offenses (at or between the statutorily-defined minimums and maximums), plus associated penalty assessments, court costs, surcharges and demerit points. However, penalties for speed-related offenses vary by violation type and other circumstances. For example, penalties for school zone speed offenses vary by the number of miles per hour in excess of the legal limit and double for repeat violations within one year. Penalties for speeding in excess of fixed or posted limits increase by the number of miles per hour in excess of the limit and the forfeitures double for violations within work zones.

With some exceptions, penalties specified in the Bond Book apply to convictions for statutory violations, as well as to violations of county or municipal ordinances that conform to state statutes. The exceptions include municipal ordinance violations that are assessed municipal court costs (which may vary from the \$25 circuit court cost), but are not assessed the \$77 Justice Information System & Court Support Services surcharges.

Summary data on traffic convictions are not available by municipality, but they are available by county. For purposes of this estimate, it is assumed speed-related convictions by municipality in Milwaukee County are in proportion to the population distribution in the county. The Department of Administration population estimates for 2004 were:

Milwaukee County = 939,358 City of Milwaukee = 593,920 = 63% of the county total

In 2004, the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) recorded convictions for speed-related violations for more than 10 mph over in Milwaukee County as follows:

Speeding-Intermediate (11-19 mph over limit) = 22,587 S-I in a Commercial Vehicle = 1,337 Total S-I violations = 23,924

Speeding-Excess (20 mph or more over limit) = 5,671 S-E in a Commercial Vehicle = 48 Total S-E violations = 5,719

It is unknown how many of these speed-related violations occurred in school zones or in work zones. Nor is it known how many of these violations occurred at specific speed intervals in excess of the fixed or posted limit.

Also, it is unknown how many of these speed-related cases were municipal ordinance violations adjudicated in the municipal court, but is believed that nearly all of them were. For purposes of this estimate, it is assumed that 100% were adjudicated in the City of Milwaukee municipal court.

For purposes of estimating the CURRENT penalty revenues for these speed-related violations in the City of Milwaukee, this estimate applies the lowest forfeitures specified in the Bond Book for each of these speed-related violations, as follows:

Speeding-Intermediate (11-19 mph over limit): 23,924 x 0.63 = 15,072 convictions in City of Milwaukee 15,072 x \$30 = \$452,160 total Forfeitures \$452,160 x 0.24 = \$108,518 total Penalty Surcharge Total Forfeitures & Penalty Surcharge levied by muni court = \$560,678

Speeding-Excess (20 mph or more over limit): 5,719 x 0.63 = 3,603 convictions in City of Milwaukee 3,603 x \$70 = \$252,210 total Forfeitures \$252,210 x 0.24 = \$60,530 total Penalty Surcharge Total Forfeitures & Penalty Surcharge levied by muni court = \$312,740

Total Forfeiture & Penalty Surcharge levied by muni court for these speed violations: \$560,678 + \$312,740 = \$873,418

DMV assumes a 25% non-payment rate for most traffic-related convictions: \$873,418 x 0.75 = \$655,064 estimated CURRENT revenue

For purposes of estimating the penalty revenue effects of the NEW penalty enhancer, it is assumed:

- (a) The new penalty enhancer will not induce an increase in the number of Speeding (1-10 mph over) citations, which may be seen by some law enforcement officers as a lower-cost alternative to the higher penalties that would befall drivers cited for speeds just barely above 10 mph over (i.e. Speeding-Intermediate).
- (b) There will be no discernible deterrent effect on the number of speeding convictions in the City of Milwaukee.
- (c) Higher forfeiture levels for these speeding violations may result in an increased rate of failure to pay forfeitures, particularly for Speeding-Excess violations, but the effect is indeterminable, as is the resulting effect on DMV workload due to an increased number of driver license withdrawal cases that result from offenders failing to pay the higher forfeitures.
- (d) When revised, the Bond Book will specify a simple doubling of the existing standard base deposit forfeitures used in the forfeiture schedule for s.346.57(4) violations.

Forfeiture revenue for violations of state statute are split 50:50 between the Common School Fund and the county in which the violation occurred, with none of the forfeiture revenue going directly to the law enforcement agency that wrote the citation. However, since this estimate assumes 100% of the speeding violations in the City of Milwaukee are cited under municipal ordinance 100% of the forfeiture revenue is retained by the City.

With these assumptions, it is estimated the NEW penalty enhancer will produce penalty revenues, as follows:

Speeding-Intermediate (11-19 mph over limit):
15,072 convictions in City of Milwaukee
15,072 x \$30 x 2= \$904,320 total Forfeitures
\$904,320 x 0.24 = \$217,037 total Penalty Surcharge
NO change in Jail Surcharge & Crime Lab Drug Surcharge or Municipal Court Costs
Total Forfeitures & Penalty Surcharge levied by muni court = \$1,121,357

Speeding-Excess (20 mph or more over limit): 3,603 convictions in City of Milwaukee 3,603 x \$70 x 2 = \$504,420 total Forfeitures \$504,420 x 0.24 = \$121,061 total Penalty Surcharge **NO change in Jail Surcharge & Crime Lab Drug Surcharge or Municipal Court Costs** Total Forfeitures & Penalty Surcharge levied by muni court = \$625,481

Total Forfeitures & Penalty Surcharge levied by muni court for speed violations: \$1,121,357 + \$625,481 = \$1,746,838

DMV assumes a 25% non-payment rate for most traffic-related convictions: \$1,746,838 x 0.75 = \$1,310,129 estimated revenue WITH new penalty enhancer

The estimated NET revenue impacts due to the new penalty enhancer are:

Forfeitures:

 $($904,320 + $504,420 - $452,160 - $252,210) \times 0.75 = +$528,278 INCREASE$

Penalty Surcharge:

(\$217,037 + \$121,061 - \$108,518 - \$60,530) x 0.75 = +\$126,788 INCREASE

TOTAL = +\$655,066 INCREASE

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Unknown

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2005 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

Original Dpdated	Corrected [Supplemental
LRB Number 05-2015/1	Introduction Number	r AB-358
Subject		
Speeding		
I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for	State and/or Local Government	(do not include in
annualized fiscal effect):	Vient array a	(do not more
II. Annualized Costs:	Annualized Fiscal	Impact on funds from:
	Increased Costs	Decreased Costs
A. State Costs by Category		
State Operations - Salaries and Fringes	\$	
(FTE Position Changes)		
State Operations - Other Costs		
Local Assistance		
Aids to Individuals or Organizations		
TOTAL State Costs by Category	\$	\$
B. State Costs by Source of Funds		
GPR		
FED		
PRO/PRS		A STREET OF THE
SEG/SEG-S		
III. State Revenues - Complete this only we revenues (e.g., tax increase, decrease in li	icense fee, ets.)	j).
	Increased Rev	Decreased Rev
GPR Taxes	\$.	\$
GPR Earned		The state of the s
FED		
PRO/PRS (126,788)	126,788	
SEG/SEG-S	<u>'</u>	
TOTAL State Revenues	\$126,788	\$
NET ANNUA	ALIZED FISCAL IMPACT	
	State	<u>Local</u>
NET CHANGE IN COSTS	\$	\$
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE	\$126,788	\$528,278
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date
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