Fiscal Estimate - 2009 Session

Original Updated	Corrected Supplemental			
LRB Number 09-3653/1	Introduction Number AB-0739			
Description Speed limit violations in a first class city and providing a penalty				
Fiscal Effect				
Appropriations Reversible Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Peers Peers Reversible Reversib	ase Existing enues ease Existing enues to absorb within agency's budget			
Permissive Mandatory Perm	issive Mandatory Districts Districts			
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations ☐ GPR ☐ FED ☐ PRO ☐ PRS ☒ SEG ☐ SEGS s. 20.395 (5) (cq)				
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature Date			
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOT 3/4/2010

LRB Number 09-3653/1	Introduction Number AB-0739	Estimate Type	Original			
Description						
Speed limit violations in a first class city and providing a penalty						

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

BILL SUMMARY

Current law provides that a person who exceeds a fixed or posted speed limit may be required to forfeit a minimum of \$30, \$40, or \$50, and a maximum of \$300 for a first offense. A person who commits a second or subsequent offense for exceeding a fixed or posted speed limit within one year in certain school or pedestrian zones may be required to forfeit not less than \$80, nor more than \$600. This proposal doubles the applicable forfeitures for exceeding a fixed or posted speed limit by at least 10 miles per hour in a first class city.

The proposed penalty enhancer applies only to certain speed-related violations such as speeding in a school zone, speeding in excess of fixed limits, speeding in excess of posted limits, and speeding while operating a vehicle with metal or solid rubber tires. The proposed penalty enhancer does not apply to other speed-related violations such as unreasonable or imprudent speed or driving too fast for conditions.

ASSUMPTIONS

A 1st class city is a city having a population of 150,000 or more as shown in the most recent federal decennial census. Currently, only the City of Milwaukee is a first class city. The cities of Madison and Green Bay are approaching sufficient population to become eligible.

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 preliminary Department of Administration population estimates for 2009 were:

Milwaukee County = 931,830 City of Milwaukee = 584,000 = 63% of the county total

Therefore, for the purposes of this estimate, we will assume 63% of all speed-related violations occurred in the City of Milwaukee.

In 2009, the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) recorded convictions for speed-related violations for 10 or more mph over the limit in Milwaukee County as follows:

Speeding (1-10 mph over the limit) = 1,041 Note: this number includes only those violation at 10 mph over the limit.

Speeding Intermediate (11-19 mph over the limit) = 8,938

Speeding Excess (20 mph or more over the limit) = 2,084

It is unknown how many of these speed-related violations occurred in school zones or 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 violations were municipal ordinance violations adjudicated in the municipal court. For the purposes of this estimate, it is assumed that 100% of the violations were adjudicated in the City of Milwaukee municipal court.

Convictions for all speed-related violations specified under this proposal require payment of a penalty surcharge in the amount of 26% of the forfeiture deposit so doubling of the forfeiture deposit will also cause an increase in the amount of the penalty surcharge.

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

- (a) The proposed penalty enhancer will not create an increase in the number of Speeding (1-9 mph over the limit) to avoid paying the enhanced penalty.
- (b) The will be no perceived deterrent effect on the number of speeding convictions in the City of Milwaukee,
- (c) Higher forfeiture levels for the effected speeding violations may result in an increase in the number of failure to pay forfeitures. This effect is indeterminable, as is the resulting effect on DMV workload due to the increased number of driver operating privilege suspensions resulting from the failure to pay forfeitures. (d) Since this estimate assumes 100% of the speeding violations in the City of Milwaukee were adjudicated

in the City of Milwaukee Municipal Court, 100% of the forfeiture revenue is retained by the City of

Milwaukee.

CONCLUSIONS

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 speedrelated violations, as follows:

Speeding (10 mph over the limit): 1,041 convictions in the City of Milwaukee 1,041 * \$30 = \$31,230 total forfeitures\$31,230 * 0.26 = \$8,120 total penalty surcharge

Total forfeiture and penalty surcharge for speeding convictions = \$39,350

Speeding intermediate (11-19 mph over the limit):

8,938 Milwaukee County convictions * 63% of Milwaukee County population residing in the City of Milwaukee = 5,631 convictions in the City of Milwaukee 5,631 * \$30 = \$168,930 total forfeitures \$168,930 * 0.26 = \$43,922 total penalty surcharge Total forfeiture and penalty surcharge for speeding convictions = \$212,852

Speeding excess (20 mph or more over the limit): 2,084 Milwaukee County convictions * 63% of Milwaukee County population residing in the City of Milwaukee = 1,313 convictions in the City of Milwaukee 1,313 * \$70 = \$91,910 total forfeitures \$91,910 * 0.26 = \$23,897 total penalty surcharge Total forfeiture and penalty surcharge for speeding convictions = \$115,807

Total Forfeiture and Penalty Surcharge for these speeding violations: \$292,070 + \$75,939 = \$368,009

DMV assumes a 25% non-payment rate for most traffic-related convictions: \$368,009 * 0.75 = \$276,757 estimated CURRENT revenue

It is estimated the PROPOSED penalty enhancer will produce penalty revenues as follows:

Speeding (10 mph over the limit): 1,041 convictions in the City of Milwaukee 1,041 * \$30 * 2 = \$62,460 total forfeitures \$62,460 * 0.26 = \$16,240 total penalty surcharge Total forfeiture and penalty surcharge for speeding convictions = \$78,700

Speeding intermediate (11-19 mph over the limit): 8,938 Milwaukee County convictions * 63% of Milwaukee County population residing in the City of Milwaukee = 5.631 convictions in the City of Milwaukee 5,631 * \$30 * 2 = \$337,860 total forfeitures \$337,860 * 0.26 = \$87,844 total penalty surcharge Total forfeiture and penalty surcharge for speeding convictions = \$425,704

Speeding excess (20 mph or more over the limit): 2,084 Milwaukee County convictions * 63% of Milwaukee County population residing in the City of Milwaukee = 1,313 convictions in the City of Milwaukee

1,313 * \$70 * 2 = \$183,820 total forfeitures \$183,820 * 0.26 = \$47,794 total penalty surcharge Total forfeiture and penalty surcharge for speeding convictions = \$231,614

Total Forfeiture and Penalty Surcharge for these speeding violations: \$584,140 + \$151,878 = \$736,018

DMV assumes a 25% non-payment rate for most traffic-related convictions: \$736,018 * 0.75 = \$552,014 estimated CURRENT revenue

The estimated NET local revenue impacts resulting from the proposed penalty enhancer are:

Forfeitures:

\$584,140 - \$292,070 = \$292,070 * 0.75 = \$219,053 INCREASE

Penalty Surcharge:

\$151,878 - \$75,939 = \$75,939 * 0.75 = \$56,954 INCREASE

TOTAL = \$276,007

As previously stated, higher forfeiture levels for the effected speeding violations may result in an increase in the number of failure to pay forfeitures. This effect is indeterminable, as is the resulting effect on DMV workload due to the increased number of driver operating privilege suspensions resulting from the failure to pay forfeitures. An increase in the number of failure to pay forfeiture suspensions will cause an indeterminable increase in workload necessary for processing the suspension and corresponding reinstatement of the operating privilege after the suspension period is over. These additional suspensions will also cause an indeterminable increase in revenue resulting from the additional reinstatement fees collected.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

See above.

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2009 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

☑ Original ☐ Updat	ed	Corrected	Supplemental
LRB Number 09-3653/1		Introduction Numbe	r AB-0739
Description Speed limit violations in a first class city	and prov	viding a penalty	
I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts annualized fiscal effect):			(do not include in
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			
SEG/SEG-S			
III. State Revenues - Complete this on revenues (e.g., tax increase, decrease	ly when in licer	proposal will increase or dense fee, ets.)	ecrease state
		Increased Rev	Decreased Rev
GPR Taxes		\$	\$
GPR Earned			
FED			
PRO/PRS			
SEG/SEG-S			
TOTAL State Revenues		\$	\$
NET AN	INUALIZ	ED FISCAL IMPACT	
		State	Local
NET CHANGE IN COSTS		\$	\$
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE		\$	\$276,007
Agency/Prepared By	Au	thorized Signature	Date
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