Fiscal Estimate - 2015 Session

\boxtimes	Original	Updated	Corrected		Supplemental				
LRE	3 Number 15-150 4	l/1	Introduction	Number :	SB-197				
Description Making a false threat to use a firearm to injure or kill another person in a school zone and providing a penalty									
Fiscal Effect									
2	No State Fiscal Effect Indeterminate Increase Existing Appropriations Decrease Existing Appropriations Create New Appropria	☐Increase Revenues ☐Decrease Revenues	s Existing		ets - May be possible hin agency's budget No sts				
Loca	Al: No Local Government Co Indeterminate 1. ⊠Increase Costs □ Permissive ⊠ Mano 2. □ Decrease Costs □ Permissive □ Mano	3. Increase latory Permissiv 4. Decrease	Revenue /e Mandatory	5.Types of Loca Government U Affected Towns Counties School Districts					
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations									
☑ GPR ☐ FED ☐ PRO ☐ PRS ☐ SEG ☐ SEGS									
Age	ency/Prepared By	Aut	horized Signature)	Date				
SPE	0/ Anna Oehler (608) 267-0	311 Ada	m Plotkin (608) 26	4-8572	6/22/2015				

Fiscal Estimate Narratives SPD 6/22/2015

LRB Number 15-1504/1	Introduction Number	SB-197	Estimate Type	Original					
Description									
Making a false threat to use a firearm to injure or kill another person in a school zone and providing a 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 who conveys or causes to be conveyed a false threat to use a firearm to injure or kill another person on or within 1,000 feet from the premises of a school, on a school bus or public transportation transporting students to and from a school, or at school bus stops where students are waiting for a school bus or are being dropped off by a school bus, is guilty of a Class I felony.

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 of the annual caseloads for staff attorney positions specified for budgeting purposes under § 977.08(5), Stats., it would be more cost effective to add staff attorney positions if a significant number of SPD cases resulted from this provision of the bill.

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