🖸 Original 🚺 Updated 🔀 Corrected 🚺 Supplement	4-1						
	iai						
LRB Number 15-2535/1 Introduction Number SB-199							
Description Possession of firearms by individuals who commit multiple or violent misdemeanor offenses and providing a criminal penalty							
Fiscal Effect							
State: No State Fiscal Effect Indeterminate Increase Existing Appropriations Revenues Decrease Existing Decrease Existing Appropriations Revenues Create New Appropriations Revenues							
Local: No Local Government Costs Indeterminate 1. Increase Costs Permissive Mandatory 2. Decrease Costs Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory							
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations							
GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS							
Agency/Prepared By Authorized Signature Da	ate						
SPD/ Adam Plotkin (608) 264-8572 Adam Plotkin (608) 264-8572 7/1	1/2015						

.

Fiscal Estimate Narratives

SPD 7/1/2015

LRB Number 1	5-2535/1	Introduction Number	SB-199	Estimate Type	Corrected		
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