Fiscal Estimate - 2015 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplemental			
LRB Number 15-3212/1	Introduction Number	SB-428			
Description Possessing a weapon on a motor bus used for public transit and providing a criminal penalty					
Fiscal Effect					
Appropriations Reve	rease Existing to absorb	Costs - May be possible within agency's budget es No			
Permissive Mandatory Perm	rease Revenue	nt Units Village Cities es Others WTCS			
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 SPD 12/23/2015

LRB Number 15-3212/1	Introduction Number S	SB-428	Estimate Type	Original	
Description					
Possessing a weapon on a motor bus used for public transit 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.

This bill makes it a Class I felony to possess, with certain exceptions, a weapon on a motor bus that is used for public transit unless the person is a current or former law enforcement officer or a game warden. A person who violates the provisions of this bill is subject to a fine up to \$10,000, imprisonment for up to three years and six months, 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