## Fiscal Estimate - 2019 Session

| ☑ Original ☐ Updated  | ☐ Corrected ☐                          | Supplemental                                    |  |  |  |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| LRB Number 19-3949/1  | Introduction Number A                  | AB-0431   |  |  |  |
| <b>Description</b> Sales and transfers of firearms and providing a per          | nalty                                  |   |  |  |  |
| Fiscal Effect   |  |   |  |  |  |
| Appropriations  | ase Existing absorb within ag          | □No   |  |  |  |
| 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decrea   | sive Mandatory Towns                   | overnment  Village Cities Others WTCS Districts |  |  |  |
| 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 10/21/2019

| LRB Number 19-3949/1            | Introduction Number     | AB-0431 | Estimate Type | Original |  |  |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------|----------|--|--|
| Description                     |                         |         |               |          |  |  |
| Sales and transfers of firearms | 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.

This bill generally prohibits a person from selling or transferring a firearm unless the sale or transfer occurs through a federally licensed firearms dealer and involves a background check of the prospective transferee. Under this bill, the following are excepted from that prohibition: a sale or transfer to a firearms dealer, a sale or transfer for which the waiting period for the purchase of a handgun under current law does not apply, a transfer that is by gift, bequest, or inheritance to a family member, or a transfer that is intended to be temporary and that has a purpose that is not illegal. A person who is convicted of violating the prohibition is guilty of a misdemeanor and must be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000, may be imprisoned for not more than nine months, and may not possess a firearm for a period of two years.

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 misdemeanor case was \$246.18 in a misdemeanor case in fiscal year 2018. 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 2018 for SPD representation by a private bar attorney in a revocation proceeding was \$294.73.

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