

Wisconsin Department of Administration  
 Division of Executive Budget and Finance

### Fiscal Estimate - 2021 Session

Original       Updated       Corrected       Supplemental

**LRB Number** 21-5358/1      **Introduction Number** AB-0834

**Description**  
 no-knock search warrants and certain expenditures of federal moneys by first class cities

**Fiscal Effect**

**State:**

- No State Fiscal Effect
- Indeterminate
  - Increase Existing Appropriations
  - Decrease Existing Appropriations
  - Create New Appropriations
  - Increase Existing Revenues
  - Decrease Existing Revenues
  - Increase Costs - May be possible to absorb within agency's budget
    - Yes
    - No
  - Decrease Costs

**Local:**

- No Local Government Costs
  - Indeterminate
    - 1.  Increase Costs
      - Permissive
      - Mandatory
    - 2.  Decrease Costs
      - Permissive
      - Mandatory
    - 3.  Increase Revenue
      - Permissive
      - Mandatory
    - 4.  Decrease Revenue
      - Permissive
      - Mandatory
5. Types of Local Government Units Affected
- Towns
  - Village
  - Cities First class cities only.
  - Counties
  - Others
  - School Districts
  - WTCS Districts

**Fund Sources Affected**      **Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations**

GPR    FED    PRO    PRS    SEG    SEGS

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## Fiscal Estimate Narratives

CTS 1/14/2022

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<b>Description</b>					
no-knock search warrants and certain expenditures of federal moneys by first class cities					

### Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill prohibits a city, village, town, or county may adopt an ordinance or policy that restricts a law enforcement officer's ability to execute an unannounced search warrant. In addition, the bill prohibits board of fire and police commissioners to prescribe rules or regulations that restrict a law enforcement officer's ability to execute an unannounced search warrant. Further, no sheriff or chief of a law enforcement agency may adopt a policy that restricts a law enforcement officer's ability to execute an unannounced search warrant. Finally, under the bill, no mayor or common council may issue an order that restricts a law enforcement officer's ability to execute an unannounced search warrant.

The bill also requires first class cities who receive ARPA funding to maintain at minimum the same level of law enforcement general fund spending in the years they receive ARPA funding as they did in 2021. In addition, first class cities must spend the same proportion of ARPA funding towards law enforcement in the year it is as received, as the share spent in the general fund on law enforcement in 2021.

According to the City of Milwaukee, 40% of their expenditures are dedicated to law enforcement. Based on the provisions of the bill, the city would be required to spend \$157 million of their ARPA funds in 2022 on law enforcement, in additional to the general fund spending of \$280 million.

This bill has no impact on the courts.

### Long-Range Fiscal Implications

First class cities will be required to spend the same proportion of ARPA funding received as spent in the general fund for law enforcement in 2021, in any year ARPA funding is received.