Fiscal Estimate - 2005 Session

	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supple	mental	
LRB	Number	05-1671/1		Introd	duction N	Number	SB-32		
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Child s	safety restrain	nt systems and	safety belts						
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Agency/Prepared By				Authorized \$	Date				
DO.I/ Mark Rinehart (608) 264-9463				Mark Rineha	3/9/2005				

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOJ 3/9/2005

LRB Number	05-1671/1	Introduction Number	SB-32	Estimate Type	Corrected					
Subject										
Child safety restraint systems and safety belts										

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Current law imposes various surcharges against persons who violate certain laws. Two such surcharges are the crime laboratories and drug law enforcement surcharge, and the penalty surcharge. The crime laboratories and drug law enforcement surcharge is \$7 and the Department of Justice (DOJ) uses that revenue to support the DNA databank, DNA evidence prosecution efforts, crime laboratories, and drug law enforcement efforts. The penalty surcharge is 24% of a fine or forfeiture. DOJ receives 11/24ths of the penalty surcharge and uses the funds to support the law enforcement training fund and crime laboratory equipment.

Currently, when a person violates 347.48 (4) (child safety restraint system) that person must pay the crime laboratories and drug law enforcement surcharge, and the penalty surcharge. Senate Bill 32 removes 347.48 (4) from the list of violations subject to these two surcharges.

DOJ reports that there were 3,918 convictions for violating 347.48 (4) in 2004. Under SB 32, DOJ would have received \$27,426 (3,918 x \$7) fewer crime laboratories and drug law enforcement surcharge dollars in 2004. The forfeiture for 1st time offense of 347.48 (4) is \$30, which results in a \$7.20 (\$30 x 24%) penalty surcharge. Under SB 32, DOJ also would have received at least \$12,930 (3,918 x \$7.20 x 11/24ths) fewer penalty surcharge dollars in 2004. In total, under SB 32 DOJ would have received at least \$40,356 fewer surcharge dollars in 2004 to support crime lab, law enforcement training and drug law enforcement activities.

It should be noted, a second or subsequent offense of 347.48 (4) within 3 years is a \$50 forfeiture, resulting in a \$12 penalty surcharge. Unfortunately, DOJ is unable to determine what number of the 3,918 convictions are for second or subsequent offenses. For the purposes of this fiscal estimate all convictions were treated as 1st time offenses. If the number of second or subsequent offenses could be determined, this fiscal estimate would reflect an even greater and more accurate loss of revenue for DOJ.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications