

Fiscal Estimate Narratives

DOJ 5/12/2011

LRB Number	11-2033/2	Introduction Number	AB-0126	Estimate Type	Original
Description Carrying a concealed weapon; licenses authorizing persons to carry concealed weapons; possessing or transporting a firearm, bow, or crossbow under certain circumstances; disorderly conduct limitations; photographic identification cards for former law enforcement officers; providing an exemption from emergency rule procedures; requiring the exercise of rule-making authority; making appropriations; and providing penalties					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

2011 Assembly Bill 126 creates a procedure by which a person may apply to the Department of Justice for a license to carry a concealed weapon. Under the bill, DOJ must issue a license to an applicant who meets the qualifications established by the bill. Among others, the bill requires DOJ to:

- Develop and manage a concealed carry license application process.
- Conduct background checks on applicants.
- Compile and update a list of other states that conduct similar background checks relating to carrying a concealed weapon.
- Produce tamper-proof licenses.
- Create and maintain a database file of licensees.
- Develop an electronic interface with CCAP to notify DOJ of a proceeding that results in the suspension, revocation, or restoration of a license.
- Establish and manage renewal, suspension, revocation and, appeal processes.
- Produce annual statistical reports relating to licensees.

If AB 126 is enacted, the Department estimates that it will receive, at a minimum, approximately 100,000 applications the first year. To fulfill its many new responsibilities under the bill, DOJ will require additional resources with the following estimated costs:

Staff Costs:

7 FTE Criminal History Records Specialists
salary \$16/hr = \$33,408/yr x 7 = \$233,856/yr
fringe @ 45.73% = \$15,277 x 7 = \$106,940/yr
ongoing rent, supplies, & equipment @ \$4,500/yr x 7 = \$31,500/yr
one-time supplies & equipment @ \$8,000 x 7 = \$56,000

5 FTE Office Associates
salary \$15/hr = \$31,320/yr x 5 = \$156,600/yr
fringe @ 45.73% = \$14,323 x 5 = \$71,610/yr
ongoing rent, supplies, & equipment @ \$4,500/yr x 5 = \$22,500/yr
one-time supplies & equipment @ \$8,000 x 5 = \$40,000

1 FTE Program Supervisor
salary \$19/hr = \$39,672/yr
fringe @ 45.73% = \$18,142/yr
ongoing rent, supplies, & equipment = \$4,500
one-time supplies & equipment = \$8,000

Total First Year Staff Costs: \$789,320
Total Second and Each Following Year Staff Costs: \$685,320

License Related Costs:

Tamper-proof License Production*
license software @ \$1,000 x 5 = \$5,000
license printers @ \$8,000 x 3 = \$24,000

supplies (card stock, laminate, print ribbons, etc.) \$10,000

Mail*

Mailing licenses @ 100,000/yr x \$.44 = \$44,000/yr

Mailing renewal notices (After 5 year expiration cycle) @ 100,000/yr x \$.44 = \$44,000

Mailing certified notices of suspension/revocation @ 5,000/yr x \$2.85 = \$14,250/yr

Convert Mail Applications into Electronic Applications

PC @ \$1,300 x 2 = \$2,600

Software @ \$5,000 x 2 = \$10,000

TWAIN High Speed scanner @ \$4,000 x 2 = \$8,000

Annual maintenance support @ \$600 x 2 = \$1,200/yr

Anticipate 5 year end of life and repeat each one time costs each 5 years

Total First Year License Related Costs: \$60,844

Total Second & Each Following Year License Related Costs: \$103,460

Information Technology Costs:

Development

private contractor/vendor analysis, design, & programming \$692,000

DOJ analysis, design, & programming \$84,000

Equipment

database server and software licenses \$170,000

database storage hardware \$250,000

other hardware and software licenses \$60,000

Ongoing Annual Maintenance \$300,000

Total First Year IT Costs: \$1,256,000

Total Second & Each Following Year Costs: \$300,000

Total First Year Costs: \$2,106,164

Total Second & Each Following Year Costs: \$1,088,780

In addition, the bill allows a person to appeal the department's denial of an application, or suspension or revocation of a license, directly to the circuit court. If the court overturns the department's decision, the court may order the department to pay the person all court costs and reasonable attorney fees. While it is difficult to know how many application denials, or license suspensions or revocations will be appealed, defending the department's decisions in court and paying the appellants' costs could have a significant fiscal impact on the department.

AB 126 provides that DOJ may charge a license fee that is equal to the cost of issuing the license but does not exceed \$52. DOJ may also charge a license renewal fee that is equal to the cost of renewing the license but does not exceed \$27. DOJ shall determine the costs of issuing and renewing a license by using a 5-year planning period. Finally, AB 126 requires that license applicants submit a fee for a background check that is equal to the background check fee charged under s. 175.35 (2i).

*AB 126 allows DOJ to contract with the Department of Transportation to produce and issue concealed carry licenses. DOT currently contracts with a private vendor to produce driver licenses at a rate of \$1.095/license. Later this year, the contract will expand to include the vendor mailing all licenses to recipients, but the rate will increase to \$2.25/license. The contract is based upon producing 1.3 million licenses per year.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications