## Fiscal Estimate - 2001 Session

Original Updated	Corrected Sup	pplemental			
LRB Number <b>01-3719/1</b>	Introduction Number SB-32	24			
Subject					
Passive alcohol sensors					
Fiscal Effect					
Appropriations Rever Decrease Existing Decrease Existing Appropriations Rever Create New Appropriations  Local:  No Local Government Costs Indeterminate  1. Increase Costs 3. Increase	ease Existing absorb within agency's	s budget No ment			
Parameter Comments	ease Revenue School WT0				
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 DOT 11/30/01

LRB Number <b>01-3719/1</b>	Introduction Number	SB-324	Estimate Type	Original	
Subject					
Passive alcohol sensors					

## **Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate**

2001 SB 324 creates s.175.50, Wis.Stats., to prohibit law enforcement use of passive alcohol sensors for the purpose of detecting alcohol in a person's breath unless the person consents to its use.

The State Patrol currently does not use passive alcohol sensors to detect alcohol in a person's breath. The State Patrol, under authority identified in s.343.305(6)(b), Wis.Stats., and administrative rule Trans 311, has not approved passive alcohol sensors as reliable alcohol detection equipment for law enforcement use in Wisconsin. The State Patrol uses other breath testing equipment (e.g. PBT's and Intoximeters) to identify and quantify alcohol in a person's breath; a prohibition on the use of passive alcohol sensors will not have a fiscal impact on the State Patrol.

The Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Safety (BOTS) annually applies for federal Section 410 incentive grant funding to promote traffic safety by combating alcohol-impaired driving. Additional "supplemental" funding through the Section 410 program, beyond the "basic" Section 410 funding received from a specific federal formula, could be obtained if Wisconsin could demonstrate that it has a program to deploy or encourage the use of passive alcohol sensors in the detection of alcohol-impaired drivers. A statutory limitation on the use of passive alcohol sensors in Wisconsin could result in the federal rejection of a DOT/BOTS application for supplemental Section 410 funding (the basic funding would still be available to Wisconsin). In the current federal fiscal year, supplemental Section 410 funding totalled approximately \$60,000 for each additional eligibility criterion that Wisconsin met (of which use of passive alcohol sensors is one criterion).

The Department of Transportation, under the direction of the Governor, is currently conducting a study on the effectiveness of passive alcohol sensors.

**Long-Range Fiscal Implications** 

unknown