Fiscal Estimate - 2011 Session

Original Dydated	Corrected Suppl	emental							
LRB Number 11-0683/1	Introduction Number AB-010	08							
Description Costs of administering tests for intoxication									
Fiscal Effect									
State: No State Fiscal Effect Indeterminate Increase Existing Appropriations Decrease Existing Appropriations Appropriations Create New Appropriations Increase Existing Appropriations Decrease Existing Appropriations Increase Existing Appropriations Increase Costs Increase Costs Indeterminate Increase Costs Increase Co									
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS									
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date							
DOT/ Zachary Wyatt (608) 266-0403	Stephanie LaSage (608) 267-3703 5/18/2011								

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOT 5/18/2011

LRB Number 11-068:	3/1	Introduction Number	AB-0108	Estimate Type	Original		
Description							
Costs of administering tests for intoxication							

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, an individual arrested for operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated may be asked to provide a sample of breath, blood, or urine for analysis. The actual costs associated with blood analysis vary, but are paid for by the law enforcement agency requesting the analysis. AB-108 would shift the cost of that analysis to the individual accused of operating while intoxicated, if they are found guilty of that violation.

REVENUES. The Wisconsin Division of State Patrol (DSP) spent \$60,151 in FY10 on 840 blood draws. The actual charge per blood draw varies widely depending on the facility that is performing the task; DSP has been billed as little as \$15 and as much as \$200 per draw. For our purposes, we will use the aforementioned figures and assume an average cost of \$71.61 per draw.

Assuming that DSP requests 840 blood draws, with approximately 95% resulting in a BAC over 0.08 or with a detectable prohibited drug, 798 individuals would be charged with having a prohibited concentration of intoxicants. Assuming a 92% conviction rate, 734 individuals would be required to pay the costs incurred by DSP.

Assuming only 67% of convicted offenders will actually pay their court-ordered forfeitures, approximately 492 individuals would reimburse DSP. Assuming an average cost of \$71.61 per blood draw, DSP might recover \$35,232.12 per year.

COSTS. The bill requires courts to collect all costs from the offender to reimburse the arresting law enforcement agency for the withdrawal of blood. This would require a system of individualized billing for each offender. DSP currently has no method of assigning bills for individual blood draws to the responsible individual. Thus, DSP has no method for matching payment received from a court to a specific expenditure. It can be assumed that this will be a similar challenge for local law enforcement agencies.

As mentioned previously, DSP might expect to recover approximately \$35,000 annually in the form of reimbursements. If total costs associated with creating a billing mechanism exceed \$35,000, billing costs will exceed revenues. This is especially relevant at the local level. DSP initiates a large number of blood draws, providing a large potential pool of reimbursement to offset the cost of developing billing methodology. Local law enforcement agencies initiate a lower number of blood draws, and would therefore have a smaller pool of reimbursement funds to offset the cost of billing.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2011 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

X	Original		Updated			Corrected		Suppl	emental	
LRB	Number	11-0683	/1	In	itroc	duction Nu	mber	AB-01	08	
Descr Costs		ing tests for i	ntoxication							
	-time Costs lized fiscal e		Impacts for S	State an	d/or	Local Gover	nment (d	o not inc	lude in	
Patrol	would have t	o develop a s	ystem of indiv	/idualize	ed bill	oonsible indivi ing for each o what the cost	ffender. 7	The exact		
II. Anr	nualized Cos	ts:			Annualized Fiscal Impact on funds from:					
		2			1	ncreased Cos	ts	Decre	ased Costs	
A. Sta	te Costs by	Category								
Stat	e Operations	- Salaries an	d Fringes				\$	\$		
(FTI	E Position Ch	anges)								
Stat	e Operations	- Other Cost	S		-				-35,000	
Loc	al Assistance					,				
Aids	s to Individua	ls or Organiza	ations							
Т	TOTAL State Costs by Category						\$		\$-35,000	
B. Sta	te Costs by	Source of Fu	unds							
GPI	₹									
FEC)									
PRO	D/PRS (Drive	r Imp Surcha	rge)						-35,000	
SEC	G/SEG-S						·	***************************************		
III. Sta reven	ate Revenue ues (e.g., tax	s - Complete k increase, d	this only whecrease in li	en proj cense fe	posa ee, et	l will increases.)	or decr	ease stat	е	
						Increased R	ev	Dec	reased Rev	
GPI	R Taxes						\$		\$	
GPI	R Earned									
FE)									
PR	O/PRS									
SE	G/SEG-S	-								
T	OTAL State	Revenues					\$		\$	
			NET ANNUA	LIZED I	FISC	AL IMPACT				
						<u>Sta</u>	<u>ate</u>		Local	
NET CHANGE IN COSTS				\$-35,0	00	\$				
NET (CHANGE IN F	REVENUE					\$		\$	
							<u>.</u>			
Agen	cy/Prepared	Ву		Author	ized	Signature			Date	
DOT/	Zachary Wya	att (608) 266-0	0403	Stepha	nie La	aSage (608) 2	67-3703		5/18/2011	