

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL NOTE

BILL NUMBER: HB 723 (Senate Finance Committee Substitute)

SHORT TITLE: Dark Window Inspection Fee

SPONSOR(S): Representative Verla Insko

FISCAL IMPACT					
	Yes ()	No (X)	No Estimate Available ()		
	<u>FY 2000-01</u>	<u>FY 2001-02</u>	<u>FY 2002-03</u>	<u>FY 2003-04</u>	<u>FY 2004-05</u>
REVENUES					
Highway Fund				No fiscal impact	
EXPENDITURES					
Highway Fund				No fiscal impact	
PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT(S) & PROGRAM(S) AFFECTED:	Department of Transportation – Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) Department of Health and Human Services				
EFFECTIVE DATE:	This act is effective July 1, 2001.				

BILL SUMMARY:

The act allows persons with photosensitive medical conditions, such as systemic lupus erythematosus, to obtain medical exceptions from the window tinting law. To receive a medical exception permit, a person must complete an application with the Division of Motor Vehicles and obtain a doctor's written statement about the photosensitive medical condition that warrants darker window tinting. The medical exception permit is renewed every five years and must be accompanied by a medical recertification. A person may receive no more than two medical exception permits.

BACKGROUND:

Lupus is a chronic, autoimmune disease that causes inflammation of the joints, skin, blood, kidneys and other organ systems. (Autoimmune means the body's immune system mistakenly attacks healthy tissues.) Lupus patients are 90% female who began having symptoms of the disease in their early twenties and thirties. Forty to sixty percent of systemic lupus patients, the

most severe form of the disease, are photosensitive. The sun's UV rays cause the skin of a systemic lupus patient to become red, inflamed and develop a rash.

ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY:

The Lupus Foundation of America estimates that 1 out of every 185 Americans has some form of Lupus. Using the North Carolina population age 18 and older of 5,720,050 in 1998, there are 30,919 Lupus sufferers of driving age in the state. Information from the Colorado HealthNet indicates that approximately 30 percent of Lupus sufferers have photosensitivity as a symptom. Based on this figure, there would be an estimated 9,300 persons in North Carolina eligible for the medical exception permit due to Lupus. No information is available on the potential number of persons suffering from other photosensitive medical conditions, but it is expected that Lupus is the most prevalent photosensitive medical condition in the State.

Although there are potentially 9,300 persons eligible for a medical exception permit, data from a 1998 survey conducted by Dr. Laurel Broadhurst in the Department of Health and Human Services suggest only a fraction of this population will apply for the permit. Dr. Broadhurst contacted window-tinting programs in several states, as well as local doctors and national organizations that treat Lupus and other photosensitive diseases. Georgia, a state with a population only 100,000 greater than NC, reported only 120 to 180 permits issued each year. In Pennsylvania, with population 60% larger than NC, Dr. Broadhurst found that only 634 drivers had applied for a medical exemption since 1991. Given this anecdotal data, the Division of Medical Evaluation in the Department of Health and Human Services estimated that only 100 persons per year would apply for this permit. Given the small number of potential applicants, the legislative liaison for the Department of Transportation said DMV could administer this program at no additional cost.

NOTE: Inspection stations will no longer inspect the window tinting of Lupus patients each year and will lose the \$10 inspection fee they now receive on these vehicles.

FISCAL RESEARCH DIVISION 733-4910

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