

FISCAL IMPACT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Measure: HB 2046

80th Oregon Legislative Assembly – 2019 Regular Session
Legislative Fiscal Office*Only Impacts on Original or Engrossed
Versions are Considered Official*Prepared by: Meg Bushman-Reinhold
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Date: January 25, 2019**Measure Description:**

Directs Department of State Police to maintain staffing level of at least 15 patrol troopers per 100,000 residents of this state, beginning January 1, 2030.

Government Unit(s) Affected:

Oregon State Police (OSP), Department of Public Safety Standards and Practices, Oregon Judicial Department

Summary of Fiscal Impact:

Costs related to the measure are indeterminate at this time - See explanatory analysis.

Summary of Expenditure Impact:

	2019-21 Biennium	2021-23 Biennium
Oregon State Police		
Personal Services		\$5,415,123
Services and Supplies		\$2,450,276
Capital Outlay		\$1,141,800
Total General Fund	\$0	\$9,007,199
Positions		94
Oregon State Police FTE		22.84

	2019-21 Biennium	2021-23 Biennium
Department of Public Safety Standards and Practices		
Personal Services		\$727,648
Services and Supplies		\$541,270
Total General Fund	\$0	\$1,268,918
Positions		4
FTE		4.00

Analysis:

HB 2046 requires the Department of State Police (OSP) to maintain a patrol trooper staffing level of at least 15 troopers per 100,000 Oregon residents, based on population figures from the most recent federal decennial census. The bill takes effect on January 1, 2030.

OSP estimates that the staffing level cited in this bill would provide 24/7 coverage on major thoroughfares in Oregon, including Interstate 5, Interstate 84, Highway 97 and a majority of Highway 101. There is currently no 24/7 OSP patrol coverage anywhere in the state.

Oregon State Police

The implementation plan developed by OSP for this bill states that hiring would begin in January of 2023, adding a total 94 positions (22.84 FTE) for the 2021-23 biennium. The OSP plan projects hiring a similar number of positions each biennium thereafter through 2031. According to OSP's calculations, full implementation of this bill would require an additional 449 positions, of which 300 would be new troopers. The number of positions allocated to each biennium was calculated using population projections for 2020 from Portland State University.

OSP calculated the cost of full implementation, including inflation over five biennia, to be \$146,417,743 General Fund, which includes an additional 146 patrol cars. The bill requires full staffing by January 1, 2030. To meet the bill's requirements, hiring would need to be completed by the end of the 2027-29 biennium. If the Legislature followed the OSP plan to hire beginning in 2021-23, the costs would need to be spread over four biennia, rather than five.

Department of Public Safety Standards and Training

The Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST) projects that each additional class of trainees costs the agency \$634,459. It is unlikely that DPSST could absorb the additional hires required by this bill in its existing schedule. Assuming 60-80 troopers are hired by OSP each biennium, DPSST would likely need to add two training classes per biennium at a cost of \$1,268,918 General Fund beginning in 2021-23. The total cost for the additional 300 troopers would be \$5,075,672 for two additional classes per biennium through 2027-29.

Oregon Judicial Department

The fiscal impact on the Judicial Department is indeterminate. The additional troopers would likely generate additional court filings for violation, misdemeanor and felony offenses. While the number of additional cases is unknown, the Judicial Department anticipates that there will be additional costs with full implementation of the bill on January 1, 2030.

The fiscal impact of this bill is indeterminate because the timeframe for implementation is unknown. Initial implementation costs for the first 94 troopers and support staff (22.84 FTE) are estimated to be \$9,007,202 in the 2021-23 biennium for the Oregon State Police and \$1,268,918 for the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training. If no positions are allocated this biennium, there is no fiscal impact for 2019-21.