

Oregon State Police

	2019-21 Actual **	2021-23 Legislatively Adopted **	2021-23 Legislatively Approved *	2023-25 Current Service Level	2023-25 Governor's Budget
General Fund	282,653,128	491,282,855	536,930,341	448,644,496	436,035,561
Lottery Funds	7,447,482	11,068,651	11,317,795	11,561,965	10,561,965
Other Funds	230,979,130	304,853,996	306,862,659	117,067,387	177,578,220
Federal Funds	6,768,347	13,774,908	17,483,246	13,937,008	14,113,696
Total Funds	527,848,087	820,980,410	872,594,041	591,210,856	638,289,442
Positions	1,427	1,482	1,502	1,341	1,394
FTE	1,387.54	1,462.14	1,467.89	1,340.00	1,389.90

* Includes Emergency Board and administrative actions through December 2022.

** Includes the Office of State Fire Marshal which becomes an independent agency July 1, 2023

Program Description

The Oregon State Police (OSP) enforces traffic laws on state highways, investigates and solves crimes, conducts forensic analysis and post-mortem investigations, and provides background checks and law enforcement data. Key programs include patrol, criminal investigations, fish and wildlife law enforcement, and enforcement of tribal gaming laws and the Lottery. OSP is the only provider of certain specialized public safety and criminal justice system services in Oregon, including forensic lab services, the State Medical Examiner, and criminal justice information systems (CJIS). The Office of the State Fire Marshal will no longer be a part of OSP beginning July 1, 2023.

The primary revenue source for the Department is General Fund, which makes up 75% of the CSL budget. Measure 76 Lottery Fund which helps support the fish and wildlife division, and Federal Funds which supports forensic services, fish and wildlife, criminal investigations and CJIS, including various federal grants, make up 4% of the total budget. The final 21% of the budget are Other Funds that come from a variety of sources including: interagency agreements to provide services, capital construction and general obligation bond revenues for construction projects, fees for regulatory functions in the CJIS unit, fees for Ignition Interlock Devices and marijuana tax revenue.

CSL Summary

The current service level (CSL) budget is an overall 30.9% decrease from the 2021-23 legislatively approved budget (LAB), with General Fund decreased by 13.8%, Other Funds by 61.8% and Federal Funds decreased by 17.2%. This is largely due to the separation of the Office of the State Fire Marshal into its own independent agency beginning July 1, 2023. Additional there are phase-outs for one-time American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding that had been provided for repair and renovation of regional offices, vehicle purchases, and other equipment and a phase-out for a one-time investment for the Law Enforcement Data System update.

The Measure 76 Lottery Funds have a constitutionally dictated allocation for how much of the statewide total must be made available for grants and how much for agency operations. When certain thresholds are met, the percentage split for grants is required to increase from 65% to not less than 70% which results in a corresponding 5% drop in available funding for agencies that receive Measure 76 Lottery Funds for operations, like OSP. Based on the latest revenue forecasts, this constitutional threshold is projected to be met in the current 2021-23 biennium and in 2023-25. The result is that more funding must be made available in 2021-23 for grants than was originally allocated, and that less funding will be available for agency operations in 2023-25, like the \$11.6 million that OSP has in CSL to support its fish and wildlife division. Based on the latest revenue forecast from February 2023, there projects to be sufficient lottery revenues to fund OSP's current service level fish and wildlife division budget.

The separation of the State Fire Marshal into an independent agency has resulted in some current service level issues for the Department, specifically the loss of revenue State Fire Marshal had provided for its share of the agency administration and rent. Additionally, there is an issue with the way DAS charges had been split between OSP and State Fire Marshal which requires adjustment to OSP's budget. While each of these issues would require backfill of General Fund or some other source of revenue to prevent a budget shortfall within the Department, the Package 070 Revenue Shortfall included in the Governor's budget only reflects the loss of seven filled permanent full-time positions in Agency Support resulting from the loss of indirect revenue from the State Fire Marshal that had previously supported these positions.

Policy Issues

The passage of Ballot Measure 114 (BM114) will require a significant investment for the Department to complete the necessary background checks required for an individual to apply for a permit to purchase a firearm. This background check is in addition to the background check required when an individual purchases a firearm. The Firearms Instant Check System (FICS) unit at OSP is already experiencing backlogs from high volumes the past few years and processes about 400,000 transactions per year through 26 current staff. OSP estimates that this new volume could potentially double the number of transactions and has estimated the need to implement this program at \$15.7 million General Fund and 42 positions (44.25 FTE) in 2023-25. Part of this estimate is \$3.4 million of one-time costs for the creation of the searchable electronic database of all permits issued that is required as part of the measure.

Legislative investments in the 2021 session provided the Department with 75 new positions, including 18 new troopers (with vehicles and equipment), 11 positions across the agency for police accountability and wellness, and 16 positions for the Chief Medical Examiner. This brought the number of sworn positions in the agency to 766. Of that total, 611 are trooper positions, with 478 troopers in the patrol division. While local law enforcement agencies have begun to increase hiring of late, the Department has not had very robust recruiting classes and vacancies remain an issue, with 60 vacancies in patrol and 86 total vacancies of sworn positions as of March 15, 2023. Additionally, there are a significant number of retirement eligible staff across all divisions as the senior members of the Generation X demographic (roughly 1969-1984) are now reaching 25 years of service. Most recently the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, and Majors in command of Patrol, Criminal Investigations, and Fish and Wildlife, all retired at the end of 2022.

The Department also received funding in 2021 for its first ever capital construction request for major renovations and additions for the Central Point Area Command, Springfield Area Command, and the Springfield Forensic Lab and Medical Examiner Facility. OSP is currently finalizing negotiations with a property owner for the Springfield Lab and Medical Examiner facility and intends to purchase a parcel of land from ODOT that adjoins the current Springfield Area Command to demolish the existing structure and build a new larger facility. The Department is requesting \$23.6 million for the Springfield Lab project, \$8.1 million for the Springfield Area Command, and \$16.7 million for the Central Point Office expansion. These amounts include the total cost of issuance (\$516,814 Other Funds) for the bonds, with estimated General Fund Debt Service totaling \$4,283,820.

Governor's Budget Summary

The Governor's budget for OSP totals \$638.3 million and 1,394 positions (1,389.90 FTE), including \$436 million General Fund. The total budget is 8% above current service level, while the General Fund is 3% below the current service level, which is achieved by assuming \$25.6 million in General Fund savings through a 11-12% vacancy rate.

Investments within the Governor's budget include funding for 8 policy option packages totaling \$62.9 million all funds and 29 positions (25.90 FTE). Of the total, \$14 million is General Fund, \$48.7 million is Other Funds, and \$177,837 is Federal Funds for a fish and wildlife division position. The following General Fund investments were included:

- \$1.3 million General Fund and 6 positions (3.50 FTE) for police accountability and wellness support for establishment of a peer support team.
- \$4 million General Fund for lifecycle replacement of equipment including tasers, ballistic vests and mobile data terminals.
- \$4.5 million General Fund Debt Service related to \$44 million Other Funds from the sale of general obligation bonds to support the Springfield Forensic Lab and Medical Examiner's Office and the Springfield and Central Point Area Commands.
- \$2.9 million General Fund for to continue 17 positions established in 2021-23 and limited duration and make them permanent in the CJIS Division for the Firearms Instant Check System (FICS) unit to address the firearm backlog.
- \$1.2 million General Fund and 5 positions (4.40 FTE) for a firearms program investigative unit.

The increase in Other Funds in the Governor's budget includes \$44.1 million in proceeds from bond funding from capital construction requests detailed above; \$2.5 million in carry forward of ARPA funding for replacing vehicles; \$2.1 million in carry forward of funding for the Guardian vessel replacement and aircraft replacement; and \$13.3 million and 31 positions (31.00 FTE) for implementation of BM114.

Other Significant Issues and Background

The current economy has increased the costs of fuel, ammunition, equipment, and vehicle maintenance. Additionally, the procurement of vehicles continues to be problematic as supply chain issues have greatly impacted the process of vehicle procurement. The agency received funding for the purchase of 62 vehicles in 2019-21 and then \$4.6 million of ARPA funding in 2021-23 to replace 214 vehicles and purchase 27 additional vehicles. Currently 189 vehicles have been received and the remaining are on order and will arrive in the next few months.

Gaming Enforcement Division has long been funded with Other Funds from charges for services, but the fees collected, especially during COVID when many ring sport events were shutdown, have not been sufficient to cover the costs of running this program. Vacancies and rebalancing of General Fund appropriations have been utilized to cover the difference.

The Department of Administrative Services (DAS) property in Wilsonville, known as the North Valley Complex, is being designed with the expectation of housing multiple state agency functions, including space for the long-term storage of evidence for the Department. The DAS price list includes \$3 million for OSP's expected rent for the 2023-25 biennium, however no funding is included in OSP's current service level or Governor's budget for this property.

The LEDS 20/20 project replaces the infrastructure that supports the criminal offender record repository and allows the exchange of data and services between OSP and its state and federal partners. The 2021-23 budget provided \$2.8 million General Fund (\$2.1 million one-time) for Phase 6 of the project the Sex Offender Registration, which is supposed to be the final phase. This has been delayed and may be scheduled for completion in late 2024. The agency also requested that two limited duration positions received in 2021-23 that are associated with LEDS 20/20 be made permanent, a program manager position and an Operations and Policy Analyst 3. Additionally, an Information System Services 8 position was requested to support LEDS 20/20 as OSP is the first response to any LEDS system issues, which then engage with the vendor or third parties involved. Each of these positions would be funded with General Fund.

Key Performance Measures

A copy of the Oregon State Police Annual Performance Progress Report can be found on the LFO website:
https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lfo/APPR/APPRProposed_OSP_2022-09-29.pdf