

.COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 0379-01
Bill No.: SB 129
Subject: Higher Education; Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies; Roads and Highways
Type: Original
Date: February 6, 2019

Bill Summary: This proposal establishes the "Private College Campus Protection Act" which allows private colleges and universities to employ campus police officers.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Various State Funds	Less than \$100,000	Less than \$100,000	Less than \$100,000
Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds	Less than \$100,000	Less than \$100,000	Less than \$100,000

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

This fiscal note contains 6 pages.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	0	0	0

Estimated Net Effect (expenditures or reduced revenues) expected to exceed \$100,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Local Government	Less than \$100,000	Less than \$100,000	Less than \$100,000

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

Officials from the **Department of Revenue -Motor Vehicle (DOR)** assume the proposed legislation establishes the "Private College Campus Protection Act" which allows any private college or university to appoint and employ college or university police officers. These officers will have the authority to enforce regulations established by the governing board of such college or university to control traffic on any thoroughfare owned or maintained by the college or university.

Administrative Impact:

The proposed legislation allowing a private college or university to appoint officers to enforce regulations established to control traffic on any thoroughfare owned or maintained by the college or university will result in an increase in the number of traffic convictions received and processed by DOR.

DOR has no data that would help us determine how significant that increase will be, but assumes it will be minimal enough to not require additional FTE and cause no impact. If the increase is more significant than anticipated or additional laws are passed that impact the staff who process convictions, additional FTE may be requested through the appropriations process.

Oversight notes DOR processed 561,645 total traffic convictions in FY 2018. DOR indicated a Revenue Processing Tech I can process an estimated 340 convictions a day at a salary of \$11.71 per hour for approximately \$0.30 per conviction processed.

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Office of the Director** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

Oversight notes, the issuance of a traffic violation ticket would result in a fine, of which a portion would go to local school districts as fine revenue and the remaining amount would go to various state and local funds for court costs. For example, a ticket for exceeding the speed limit by 11-15 mhp, would result in a fine of \$55.50 and costs of \$68.50 (for a total of \$124.00).

Oversight does not know how many tickets may be issued as a result of the expanded authority given by proposed legislation. However, it would take over 800 tickets to be issued at the \$124 amount described above to reach \$100,000 in total fine revenue and costs. Oversight will reflect a potential amount of revenue to the state and local political subdivisions of "Less than \$100,000" per year from this expanded authority.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Additional fine revenue received by local school districts may count as a deduction in the following year in determining their state aid apportionment, if the district is not a 'hold harmless' district. For simplicity, Oversight will only reflect the increase in fine revenue as a positive impact to local political subdivisions.

Below are examples of some of the state and local funds which court costs are distributed to.

Fee/Fund Name	Fee Amount
Basic Civil Legal Services Fund	\$8.00
Clerk Fee	\$15.00 (\$12 State/\$3 County)
County Fee	\$25.00
State Court Automation Fund	\$7.00
Crime Victims' Compensation Fund	\$7.50
DNA Profiling Analysis Fund	\$15.00
Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Fund	\$1.00
Sheriff's Retirement Fund	\$3.00
Motorcycle Safety Trust Fund	\$1.00
Brain Injury Fund	\$2.00
Independent Living Center Fund	\$1.00
Sheriff's Fee	\$10.00 (County)
Prosecuting Attorney and Circuit Attorney Training Fund	\$4.00
Prosecuting Attorney Training Fund	\$1.00 (\$0.50 State/\$0.50 County)
Spinal Cord Injury Fund	\$2.00

ASSUMPTION (continued)

According to information on the Department of Higher Education website, in Missouri, there are approximately 11 specialized/technical colleges, 24 independent four-year colleges and universities, and 17 theological institutions. **Oversight** does not know how many of these institutions meet the criteria set forth in the bill and would employ campus police officers. Additionally, Oversight is uncertain regarding the legal framework of how this would be implemented.

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Office of the Director** and **Department of Revenue - Motor Vehicle** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact on the fiscal note to these agencies.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u>	FY 2020 (10 Mo.)	FY 2021	FY 2022
VARIOUS STATE FUNDS			
<u>Revenue</u> - Court costs for tickets for traffic violations issued by newly authorized campus police officers	Less than <u>\$100,000</u>	Less than <u>\$100,000</u>	Less than <u>\$100,000</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON VARIOUS STATE FUNDS	Less than <u>\$100,000</u>	Less than <u>\$100,000</u>	Less than <u>\$100,000</u>
<u>FISCAL IMPACT - Local Government</u>	FY 2020 (10 Mo.)	FY 2021	FY 2022
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS			
<u>Revenue</u> - court costs and fine revenue to various local political subdivisions for traffic violations issued by newly authorized campus police officers	Less than <u>\$100,000</u>	Less than <u>\$100,000</u>	Less than <u>\$100,000</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO THE LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	Less than <u>\$100,000</u>	Less than <u>\$100,000</u>	Less than <u>\$100,000</u>

FISCAL IMPACT - Small Business

No direct fiscal impact to small businesses would be expected as a result of this proposal.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This act establishes the "Private College Campus Protection Act". The governing board of a private college or university may employ police officers for purposes set forth in the act. Such officers shall take an oath of office and complete police training to obtain a peace officer license.


Additionally, private colleges and universities may establish and enforce traffic regulations for on-campus thoroughfares.

This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Department of Public Safety - Office of the Director
Department of Revenue - Motor Vehicle

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February 6, 2019



Ross Strope
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February 6, 2019