Oregon
Tina Kotek, Governor

Department of Administrative Services
155 Cottage Street NE
Salem, OR 97301

MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 29, 2026

TO: Financial Estimate Committee

FROM: Sione Filimoehala, Policy and Budget Analyst

SUBJECT: Initiative Petition 28 Financial Estimate

Initiative Petition 28 (IP28) is broadly made up of two major operative sections. The first major section of IP28 modifies criminal laws relating to animal cruelty, abuse, sexual assault, and neglect, expanding definitions to all animals within the state. The second major section of IP28 creates a fund and oversight council to be used to assist individuals who worked in industries that would be criminalized under the measure.

IP28 expands definitions from ORS 167.310 through ORS 167.335, which pertain to the cruelty, abuse, sexual assault, and neglect of animals, from only domestic animals to all mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. IP28 also removes definitions in ORS 167.310 through ORS 167.335 that exclude livestock, animal cultivation, or other activities otherwise authorized by law. IP28 provides exceptions from actions necessary to defend against the threat of immediate harm found in ORS 167.310 through ORS 167.335. IP28 reclassifies criminal penalties outlined in ORS 167.315 through ORS 167.335 downward. IP28 provides for community services in an animal care facility in lieu of penalties.

IP28 creates the Humane Transition Fund and the Transitional Oversight Council (Council), which will oversee the use of the fund. The Council is made up of members from various state agencies, the nine tribal governments, and professionals from identified industries. The Council is directed to distribute grants from the fund to assist agencies or organizations, and individuals for the purposes of providing food assistance, replacing lost income, providing job training, providing for animal care, assisting in conservation and rewilding efforts, and other purpose unanimously approved by the Council.

If passed, the modification to criminal law would go into effect 30 days after the election.

This analysis includes projected fiscal impacts related to state agency expenditures and fee related revenues. Appendix A and Appendix B include the projected impacts to local governments as shared by the League of Oregon Cities and Association of Oregon Counties. DAS CFO has been working with the Legislative Commission on Indian Services on potential impacts to tribal governments, however, has not received analysis at the time of this memo.

DAS has also been working with the Legislative Revenue Office on the financial impact of the Petition. Direct and indirect economic impacts are anticipated to be outlined in a memo from the Legislative Revenue Office.

Fiscal Impact Summary

State Government Assumptions:

- The modifications to criminal law from the Petition would go into effect for seven months of the 2025-27 biennium, starting in December 2026.
- The creation of the Humane Transition Fund and Transitional Oversight Council would go into effect July 1, 2027.
- At minimum, the Petition would criminalize a large portion of activities performed by the following industries:
    - Animal production and aquaculture (3-digit North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 112)
    - Fishing, hunting, and trapping (3-digit NAICS 114)
    - Animal slaughtering (5-digit NAICS 31161)
    - Seafood processing (5-digit NAICS 31171)
    - Support activities for animal production (5-digit NAICS 11521)
    - Exterminating and pest control services (5-digit NAICS 56171)
- Many other industries could be impacted by the proposed modifications to criminal law pending legal review.
- The Petition would criminalize all recreational fishing and hunting activities.
- Criminalization of industries and recreational activities would lead to a loss of state programs and revenues that support those impacted industries and activities.
- The Transitional Oversight Committee will meet four times per year, or eight meetings per biennia.
- Per Diem for committee members is calculated on average between localities, accounting for three meals and one night at the maximum lodging rate, without room tax, inflated by 2.3 percent, per the 2027-29 Budget Instructions. Final Per Diem rate is calculated at $242, including $87 for meals and $155 for lodging.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT

It is difficult to determine an accurate financial impact estimate, as the full costs are a combination of directed activities, directly impacted activities, indirect impacts including opportunity losses and expansions of duties. As such, each category of costs will be calculated or estimated to provide as full a picture as practicable.

Directed Activities

Within the category of directed activities, the Petition directs the following agencies, tribal representatives, and identified industries to participate in the Transitional Oversight Council:

- Department of Human Services (ODHS), four total representatives,
- The Department of Agriculture (ODA),
- The Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW),
- Representatives from each of the nine tribal governments in Oregon,
- A representative from the Oregon Farm Bureau,
- Three members of communities directly impacted by the implementation of the Petition,
- A veterinary medicine professional,
- A representative from a non-profit farmed animal sanctuary,
- At least two advocates for animals, and
- One of the chief petitioners of the Petition.

The costs for the administration of the Transitional Oversight Council would include one new position at ODHS as well as per diem costs for non-state employee members of the Council summarized below:

Organization Type	Cost Type	Total Cost
State Agency, ODHS	New Position	$335,144
Tribal Governments	Per Diem	$17,452
Industry, Oregon Farm Bureau	Per Diem	$1,939
Community Members	Per Diem	$5,817
Industry, Veterinary Medicine	Per Diem	$1,939
Industry, Animal Advocacy	Per Diem	$3,878
Petitioners	Per Diem	1,939
Total Direct Ongoing Cost (2027-29:		**$388,108**

Directly Impacted Activities

Within the category of directly impacted activities, ODA, ODFW, the Oregon State Police (OSP), and the Oregon Employment Department (OED) have provided estimates of impacts due to cessation of programs and loss of revenue. A summary of activities directly impacted at state agencies is provided below:

Agency	Reduced Positions	Increased Expenditures	Reduced Expenditures	Lost Revenues
Department of Agriculture	112 Positions (56.34 FTE)		$6.7 Million in 2025-27 $26.7 Million in 2027-29	$3.4 Million in 2025-27 $13.7 Million in 2027-29
Department of Fish and Wildlife	1190 Positions (862.5 FTE)			$40.8 Million in 2025-27 $171.4 Million in 2027-29
Employment Department		$49.3 Million in 2027-29 for unemployment insurance payments	$4.0 - $8.2 Million in 2027-29 for reduced Paid Family Leave benefits	$6.2 - $20.1 Million in 2027-29 for unemployment insurance and Paid Family Leave
State Police		$38.0 Million in 2027-29		
Total	**1302 Positions** **(918.84 FTE)**	**$87.3 Million in 2027-29**	**$6.7 Million in 2025-27** **$30.7 - $34.9 Million in 2027-29**	**$44.2 Million in 2025-27** **$191.3 - $205.2 Million in 2027-29**

At ODA, eight general program areas are expected to end, and four additional programs areas are expected to have indirect impacts. Livestock, State Meat Inspection, Animal Health, Confined Animal Feeding permitting, Commercial Livestock feed, Commodity-commission oversight, wolf depredation, and Dairy and Egg programs are expected to end, which are represented in the above summary table. Laboratory Services, Field Offices, Central Services, and residual fee revenues are all also expected to be impacted by the passage of IP28, though those impacts are indirect and not reflected in this analysis.

ODFW reports that all positions wholly funded by fishing, hunting, or commercial licenses will be eliminated. Because ODFW utilizes license revenues across the agency to support nearly all activities, full impacts to current programs are still being determined including impacts programs supported by federal grants and administrative functions.

OSP assumes current Fish and Wildlife enforcement duties will remain at the current level. However, OSP will lose the revenue provided by fishing and hunting licenses, requiring support from General Fund revenues.

OED expects impacts to the Unemployment Insurance trust fund and Paid Leave trust fund inclusive of the loss of payroll tax revenue, contributions, interest earnings, and additional benefits and claim costs due to loss of employment. OED expects an additional $49.3 million in increased expenditures related to increased claims in Unemployment Insurance. OED also expects a reduction in claims benefits in the Paid Family Leave program due to a general reduction in the workforce. Additionally, OED expects a loss of revenue between $6.2 million and $20.1 million in the 2027-29 biennium related to the Unemployment Insurance and Paid Leave Oregon programs. Potential revenues lost includes some tax revenues that would otherwise be provided through payroll contributions.

Indirect Impacts

The category of indirect impacts includes revenues expected to be lost due to reduced activities as well as new costs due to expansions of duties. A summary of estimated revenues lost due to various decreased activities are summarized as follows:

Agency	Estimated Fee Revenues Lost
State Marine Board	$6.8 Million in 2025-27 $23.4 Million in 2027-29
Parks and Recreation Department	$5.5 Million in 2025-27 $29.4 Million in 2027-29
Total	**$12.3 Million in 2025-27** **$52.8 Million in 2027-29**

Within the category of indirect impacts are those impacts that occur due to expansions of duties for agencies. Expansions of duties include additional regulatory requirements made in sectors that continue work with animals and enforcement actions in the Public Safety sector resulting in an overall higher workload. A summary of additional costs due to expanded duties is summarized by agency below:

Agency	Additional Costs	Brief Description of Expansion
Department of Justice	Indeterminate	Likely increase in questions and case referrals.
Judicial Department	Indeterminate	Overall, this measure could have potentially significant impact to the OJD. However, the extent of that impact currently cannot be quantified. Should this measure be approved by the voters and have a significant impact, OJD may need to request additional resources from the legislature to ensure that courts have the necessary resources to resolve cases in a timely manner.
Racing Commission	$0.2-$0.6 Million per biennium	Includes: 1. Additional vet oversight 2. Additional stewards' documentation 3. Additional disease testing and sample analysis 4. More frequent and detailed inspections 5. Additional documentation and verification 6. Staff training 7. Legal costs 8. Rule Revisions

Within those agencies with expanded duties exist a subset that expect either a minimal impact or a potential for small savings. The Department of Corrections has reported the reclassification of criminal offenses that were previously felonies may produce modest savings as misdemeanors, other than a subset, are managed fiscally at the local level and would not have an impact on the Department.

The Department of Public Safety Standards and Training expects no fiscal impact due to the passage of IP28.

Total Financial Estimate on State Government

Due to the variable nature of types of financial impacts of IP28, it is difficult to combine the total financial estimate to a single number. The estimate includes direct ongoing costs, lost revenues, increased expenditure, and reduced expenditure, each of which is summarized independently below:

Loss of Revenues	Increased Expenditures	Reduced Expenditures
$56.5 Million in 2025-27 $244.1 - $258.0 Million in 2027-29	$87.8- $88.3 Million in 2027-29	$6.7 Million in 2025-27 $30.7 - $34.9 Million in 2027-29

Draft Financial Statement

Initiative Petition 28 changes Oregon's criminal laws on animal cruelty, abuse, sexual assault, and neglect. These laws would apply to all mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, and amphibians in the state. The measure also creates the Humane Transition Fund and the Transitional Oversight Council. The Council would give grants to help agencies, organizations, and individuals adjust to industries that would become illegal under the measure.

To carry out the measure, state agencies may face about $88 million in added costs. These costs come from higher unemployment payments, backfilling funding for Oregon State Troopers, and supporting the new council. Agencies also expect to spend $7 million less in the 2025–27 budget period and about $30 million less in 2027–29. This is because the Department of Agriculture would stop programs related to livestock, animal health, dairy, and eggs, and because fewer people working in these industries would reduce Paid Family Leave benefits.

As programs and industries such as hunting, fishing, and animal production end, several state agencies would lose revenue. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Agriculture, and the Employment Department would receive about $57 million less in 2025–27 and $245 million less in 2027–29. Other agencies, like Oregon Parks and Recreation and the Oregon State Marine Board, would also receive fewer fees. The impact on other types of taxes is unknown.

Counties would also be affected. Their revenues could drop by at least $60 million each year due to lower agricultural property taxes, fewer park fees, and reduced development revenue. County costs could rise by at least $340 million because of higher expenses for animal control, district attorneys, forest management, and county fairgrounds. The financial impact on cities is uncertain.

Appendix A

Financial Estimate of impacts on Local Governments; Oregon Cities

In the completion of the financial estimate of IP28, Oregon Cities, represented by the League of Oregon Cities, provided estimates on direct costs, losses of revenue, increased expenditures, and reduced expenditures.

Summary

Direct Costs	Loss of Revenues	Increased Expenditures
	Indeterminate	**Indeterminate**

Statement from Cities

The League of Oregon Cities (LOC) estimates that Initiative Petition 28 will have a fiscal impact on cities, larger than can be meaningfully estimated. The LOC lacks key data to provide a definitive estimate of statewide fiscal impact but can share examples of impact:

1. **Revenue impact:** Many Oregon cities, particularly in rural and coastal regions, receive transient lodging tax (TLT) revenue from visitors whose primary purpose is to hunt,

fish, or attend rodeos and livestock events. IP 28 bans or effectively prohibits these activities. As a result, cities where they are primary tourism drivers are expected to experience reductions in TLT revenue and event-related income due to fewer events and overnight stays. The magnitude of the impact will vary by community and cannot be reliably quantified with available data. The LOC expects the impact to be substantial in cities that rely heavily on these activities for visitor spending. Oregon statute does not require cities to track TLT revenue by visitor purpose, and standard city TLT reports categorize revenue by lodging type rather than by the reason for travel. Cities cannot isolate the portion of TLT attributable specifically to hunting, fishing, or rodeo related tourism. Thus, LOC cannot quantify this impact.

Cities that own or operate fairgrounds, arenas, or event centers that host rodeos and livestock events may also experience direct revenue losses. A major rodeo in Central Oregon (part of a series of events) generates $10 million in annual economic activity, the majority of which comes from the rodeo. In Eastern Oregon, one facility estimates that IP 28 could reduce its rental revenues by 10-50% due to the potential loss of rodeo events, and likely higher insurance costs for events that could be seen in violation of IP 28. Cities that do not own their own event centers would still experience fiscal impacts through reduced TLT collections and broader tourism activity.

2. **Other reduction in economic activity:** Additionally, communities whose local economies include agriculture or commercial fishing will see adverse impacts. For example, one coastal community’s fishing fleet comprises 33% of their local economy. The loss of these industries would have fiscal consequences for cities, including reduced visitor spending, fewer supporting businesses, and potential population decline, all of which would place long-term pressure on city services and the local tax base.

3. **Operational impact to law enforcement:** The financial impact to municipal law enforcement is indeterminant as well. IP 28’s broad, expansive language covers everything from unsanitary fish tanks to large boarding facilities. Accurately quantifying labor, administrative, and equipment costs requires reasonably estimating the number and types of calls for service, response rate, investigation complexity, arrest decisions, prosecution rate, and final disposition. As these factors will differ between agencies throughout the state, attaching a cost and estimating the aggregate financial impact is entirely speculative given the high levels of uncertainty.

Appendix B

Financial Estimate of impacts on Local Governments; Oregon Counties

In the completion of the financial estimate of IP28, Oregon Counties, represented by the Association of Oregon Counties, provided estimates on direct costs, losses of revenue, increased expenditures, and reduced expenditures.

Summary

Activity Type	Lost Revenue	Increased Expenditures	Reduced Expenditures
Ag Property Tax Loss	$ 45,420,000		
Real Market Loss	Indeterminate		
Transient Lodging Tax	Indeterminate		
Fairgrounds Compliance		$ 50,000,000	
Animal Control and Dog Services		$ 134,640,000	
Wildlife Services Compliance		Indeterminate	$ 7,500,000
Veterinary Services		$ 4,320,000	
Forest Management		$ 50,000,000	
Parks Revenue	$ 14,500,000		
Vector Control/Vermin		$ 20,000,000	
District Attorneys		$ 54,000,000	
County Sherriff Office		$ 13,000,000	
Marine Patrol		Indeterminate	
County Development Departments	$ 13,000,000		
Total	**$59,920,000**	**$338,960,000**	**$7,500,000**

Statement from Counties

Potential Impacts of IP 28 on Oregon's Counties:

Oregon Initiative Petition 28 (officially titled the People for Elimination of Animal Cruelty Exemptions [PEACE ACT]) if passed would eliminate the legal exemptions currently in statute for hunting, fishing, trapping, and farming from Oregon's animal abuse statutes (ORS 167.315 – 167.333). Although counties do not issue hunting and fishing licenses, nor do we have agricultural fields for farming, counties are responsible for wildlife services, law enforcement, public health, and forest management to name a few. This initiative petition will increase the workload for many county departments and staff, while simultaneously eliminating staff and potentially entire divisions. The impacts IP 28 will have on Oregon's counties is immense and broken down by subject area below.

Please note: Under the timeframe provided to fill this request, some county departments were unable to analyze the true impact of IP 28. Some county departments are not included, not because they are not impacted, but because time did not allow a full impact to be examined.

REVENUE AND FISCAL IMPACTS FOR COUNTIES

General Government:

Economic Impacts and Job Loss

Annual Agriculture Property Tax Loss: $45,420,000

Counties anticipate a significant loss in property tax revenue coming into our General Funds. Although this figure is back of the napkin, the Agriculture Sector pays roughly $151m in property taxes annually, and cattle ranching is roughly 31% of all agricultural activities. With the cattle and livestock growers not being able to make the revenue needed to cover property tax, the loss will be substantial.

Impact on Taxable Real Market Values: $8,752,000,000 (Portion subject to County Revenue: INDETERMINATE)

Hunting and fishing tourism, commercial fisheries, and commercial cattle ranches make up about $4 billion of Oregon's GDP. Should these be eliminated, that would reflect at 1.6% contraction in Oregon's total GDP. A decrease in Oregon's total taxable real market value by that same percentage would equate to a loss of at least $8,752,000,000 in taxable real market value, which could have significant revenue impacts on local governments via compression of property tax rates.

County Transient Lodging Tax: INDETERMINATE

Some counties see a portion of the transient lodging tax come in as revenue for the general fund. If the hunting and fishing industries see the criminalization called for in IP 28, the tourism coming into these coastal and eastern Oregon counties will be significant. It is unknown the true impact of revenue reduction IP 28 will have on the tourism in each TLT receiving county.

Fairgrounds Impact: $50,000,000

Oregon Counties conduct their annual County Fair every summer culminating in the State Fair in September. Many counties have animal / livestock portions. Marion County features a full livestock show, petting zoo, pony ride and pig races. Polk County Fair has livestock exhibits, 4-H competitions and children livestock shows. Linn County has an annual Black-Sheep Gathering as well as various regional small-animal and livestock shows. It is further anticipated that if the 4-H and animal / livestock portion is not reduced or lost, animal barns and facilities will need to be significantly retrofitted to be in compliance with IP 28. It is anticipated the cost at County Fairgrounds to retrofit and modify the facilities to be in compliance will vary greatly from county to county.

Counties anticipate averaging roughly $1.4m per county fairgrounds or $50m across the state.

Health and Human Services - Local Public Health Programs: INDETERMINATE 1. Increased Costs for Rabies Management and Medical Prophylaxis By removing exemptions for wildlife management, the Act restricts the standard practice of euthanizing and testing suspected rabid wildlife (primarily bats) following human exposure. Local Public Health Authorities would face a legal grey area, likely forcing a defensive shift toward automatically recommending and potentially subsidizing expensive Rabies Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) regimens for exposed individuals when testing is blocked, significantly increasing local public health expenditures. 2. Escalated Emergency Response Costs for Zoonotic Disease Outbreaks Eliminating statutory exemptions for vermin control and wildlife management strips LPHAs and vector control districts of the legal tools needed to mitigate public health threats. Prohibiting the culling of flocks infected with Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) or managing protected rodent vectors (Hantavirus reservoirs) will predictably result in larger, prolonged disease outbreaks. This will require a substantial, unbudgeted drawdown of local emergency response resources, personnel hours, and increased community healthcare costs. 3. Strain on Environmental Health Inspections The sudden prohibition of commercial meat processing and the Act's mandate to establish state-subsidized plant-based food networks will create an immediate regulatory crisis. Environmental Health divisions will experience a severe strain on existing resources and a diversion of inspector hours to handle a massive volume of complex compliance inquiries, investigate illegal processing operations, and re-permit rapidly changing food supply chains. Most of this permitting will be at the state level, but I do not think local agencies will avoid increased inquiries from retail operators.

Natural Resources:

Wildlife Services: INDETERMINATE

24 counties contract with USDA-APHIS for predator management). IP 28 would no longer allow a county to contract for these types of services. This would bring savings of +$7.5m. However, these savings would be spent in other areas like the sheriffs, district attorney, public health to respond to those violating IP 28 as well as responding to potential health impacts stray and feral animals bring to communities.

Animal Control and Dog Services: $134,640,000+

1. Dangerous dogs with a history of biting/killing/injuring other animals or people would not be allowed to be humanely euthanized, creating serious public safety concerns.

2. Stray animals not redeemed by their owners and not wanted for adoption by anybody else because of poor behavior or poor health issues would clog the animal shelter system, causing overcrowding and dangerous/unhealthy conditions due to deteriorating mental and physical health common in animals held for unreasonable periods of time in crowded shelter conditions.

3. Stray animals left out in the community due to lack of space in crowded animal shelters would create public safety concerns due to things like packing up of stray dogs that then become dangerous predators to other pets, wild animals, and humans.

4. Stray dogs, cats, and other domestic pets may become sick and spread disease due to lack of space in shelters to take them in, and loss of the authority to humanely euthanize them in the interest of public health and in the course of following best practices for the control of diseases, both inter-species like FIV (Feline Immunodeficiency Virus), FeLV (Feline Leukemia Virus) and zoonotic diseases with risks to humans such as rabies.

5. Loss of the ability of pet owners to follow best practices when making end-of-life decisions for their own pets to prevent suffering related to an animals poor health prognosis and/or family and public safety risks associated with an animals dangerous behavior. Counties would need to incur the cost of another veterinarian or the equivalent in contracted euthanasia veterinary services outside of Oregon.

$120,000 (1FTE) for a Veterinary Services contractor in each county.

Total for all counties with Item: $4.32m

6. Extensive additional costs associated with the potential and likely outbreak of diseases, overpopulation and public safety issues caused by the inability to make reasonable decisions about the outcomes for animals that may include humane euthanasia.

7. If the agencies responsible for enforcing state and other animal law did not enforce and the governing body added all animals to the current Title 5 ordinance and Dog Services became Animal Services, there will be a substantial financial impact for county budgets. It is anticipated with a shift of services for additional species, $3.5m per year per county is realistic. Total for all counties with Item: $126m

8. The provisions that would require persons convicted under the proposed changes to perform community service in an animal shelter are unworkable and largely rejected by the animal welfare community. It has largely been determined that when people are convicted of committing animal crimes, it is not appropriate for them to be working alongside animal-loving volunteers and staff in an environment that would require additional supervision and monitoring and would involve unreasonable risk to other animals since the person has been convicted of animal crimes. It may also be problematic to require this type of community service if no animal shelter is willing to accept those persons, as has been the case when arbitrarily ordered by the courts in previous cases.

If the county is required to allow violators to serve their community service hours at the county shelter, there would be negative financial impact. Counties do not currently allow this type of service (counties conduct background checks on all volunteers to ensure they do not have these types of violations on their records). Since IP 28 requires Animal Shelter facilities to monitor these individuals, a position would likely need to be created and hired to provide the oversight. Depending on the number of individuals additional staff would be required.

$120,000 (1FTE) for a Human Services Coordinator in each county.

Total for all counties with Item: $4.32m

Animal Services costs are projected to increase by $134,640,000 as a starting point

Forest Management: $50,000,000

Eight counties in Oregon have their own County Forests to manage. These forests range from 1000 acres to over 33,000 acres. With no hunting, deer and elk populations will rise with will put strain and damage to new plantations. Bear and beaver damage to trees would also increase. With more game surviving due to the elimination of hunting activities, there will most likely be an increase for predators like mountain lion, wolves, and the possibility of an increase number of human conflict and confrontations. This increase damage to new plantations and existing stands will bring an increase of between $250-400 per acre of additional management activities.

Extrapolated out for the total cost impacted for counties will be around $50m.

Parks: Revenue Reduction of $14,500,000+

Many county parks receive their revenue from fees and park usage. Many county parks also have recreational fishing that occurs and the budgets will take hit if recreational fishing was eliminated. So large that it's hard to project because the ripple impact would touch facility rentals, visitation numbers, events, etc. One popular county park estimated their parking revenue for FY 26-27 to be projected to be $760,000 and approximately 1/3 to 1/2 are connected to recreational fishing activities. This implies $380,000 annual loss of parking revenue for this one park alone.

Extrapolated out for all county parks in Oregon, a reduction to County parks to be $14,500,000.

Parks would also have other impacts, such as loss of staff time while navigating injured animals, but this is hard to quantify.

Vector / Vermin Control: $20,000,000

Some counties manage and run their solid waste and transfer stations. Dumps and transfer stations bring in a risk of rodents and vermin that must be dealt with. It is not uncommon for local governments to budget $100,000 for vermin control per landfill.. By not having the ability to deal with these rodents in the same way, we will see a savings of a millions of dollars; however, the increase in savings will be lost when attempting to combat the potential of diseases spread by rodents that reside in transfer stations and municipal dumps.

Counties also will be required to conduct live trapping and transport services.

Oregon has 24 total open and closed landfills tracked by the EPA and 11 active municipal solid waste landfills.

This would see a savings of $1.1m across all landfills, however the cost spent in combating and dealing with potential diseases as well as live catch and release by these rodents will eliminate these savings and cause additional cost to the county.

Cost impact to counties for Vector/Vermin Control: $20m (vehicles, traps, staff at all 11 active municipal solid waste landfills).

Public Safety:

District Attorney Office: $54,000,000

The following assumptions are being made for the DAs:

● A sizeable percentage of the population does not comply with this law;

● Law enforcement investigates violations and refers them to the DA's Office for prosecutions;

● The law is otherwise legal and constitutional and the DA's Office prosecutes violations all violations

Counties would need to establish a dedicated "Animal Injury Unit" within the District Attorney's office. We anticipate the need for an additional 2-3 Deputy DAs, a supervising Deputy DA, and 3 support staff (legal assistant and paralegal). This most likely would see an increase of $1.5m annual cost per county.

Cost for County District Attorneys: $54m

County Emergency Management: INDETERMINATE

It is unlikely that Emergency Management would have a lead role in invasive species incidents - the lead would most likely be ODFW, DOA, DEQ etc. and county emergency managers would be in a support / coordination role. However, county emergency management would have a serious implication for control of communicable animal diseases. The main strategy for controlling some communicable diseases in animals, such as avian influenza and mad cow disease, is 'depopulation,' which may be illegal under the passage of IP 28. The state veterinarian would be able to quantify this piece.

County Sheriff Office: $13,000,000+

IP 28 will create currently unfunded enforcement requirements that may increase calls for service, particularly in the rural areas of a county where many farms and agricultural businesses operate. Implementing the measure would likely require new training for law enforcement personnel (this includes the development and delivery of curriculum to teach officers which practices would no longer be permissible and what enforcement actions would be required).

Growing wildlife populations will increase the frequency of human-wildlife encounters, which potentially lead to injuries or fatalities and generate additional emergency service calls. Increased interactions between wildlife and domestic animals may also result in more reports taken on missing or injured pets which will further add to service demands.

Half of Oregon State Police Game Troopers are paid by ODFW funds. This represents roughly 65 FTE that would need to be absorbed by counties for the current level of service. By increasing what is now criminalized by IP 28, additional officers most likely will be needed.

Cost of County Sheriff Office: $13m+ for 65 FTE lost by State Police Game Troopers. Cost of County Sheriff Office for new training: Indeterminate.

Increased legal expenses on County and Liability Exposure: IMDETERMINATE

Noting a concern about liability - deputies would no longer be permitted to humanely euthanize an injured animal under this initiative - nor could deputies or wildlife services kill predators unless they were an immediate threat. If that predator goes on to later harm someone, what's our exposure?

Marine Patrol: INDETERMINATE

County marine patrols are largely funded by grants from the Marine Board from license fees. If people register fewer boats as they don't fish, counties will not be able to fund these services and rivers will become less safe.

Transportation and Community Development:

County Planning and Community Development Departments: $13,000,000

The passage of IP 28 will cause the criminalization of farming and ranching husbandry activities as well as cause impacts to wildlife and natural resource spaces. Planning Department Ordinances, comprehensive plan and zoning sections, each would need to be updated for this change. Ordinance updates will run between $30k - $60k depending on the number of code updates that need to occur in each county. This includes both the code update and staff time.

An update to the Comprehensive plan to factor in the necessary changes to Land Use Goals 3 and 5 will be more time consuming and difficult. Counties estimate a Comprehensive plan review and update to be $500,000 per county; most counties will only need to update the Comprehensive Plan for Goals 3 (Agricultural Land), 4 (Forest Lands), 5 (Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces), Goal 8 (Recreational Needs); coastal counties will need to update Goal 16 (Estuarine Resources) and Goal 17 (Coastal Shorelands). The anticipated Comprehensive Plan updates for these Goals instead a complete 19 goal update would be between $100,000 - $175,000 per county.

Rezoning of parcels under an illegal designation (hunting preserves as an example) would most likely need to occur. The number of these parcels will vary depending on the county and the cost to rezone will depend on what it would be rezoned to. The cost here is indeterminate.

Because these changes found in IP28 will trigger a property change, county planning and community development offices will be required to send out Measure 56 notices. These notices would be required for every parcel zoned Exclusive Farm Use, Mixed Use (Farm/Forest) as well as Rural Residential. A M56 notice would need to be sent to parcels within city limits but that would fall on the city planning departments, counties would see the M56 impact for resource lands (farm, forest, mixed use), as well as urban unincorporated, rural residential, and parcels inside a UGB that have not yet been annexed into city limits.. DLCD submitted a fiscal impact last legislative session on M56 notices being provided to all EFU zoned parcels at $2m. Adding in Mixed Use as well as Rural Residential the figure would be estimated around $5m.

Total cost incurred by County Planning Departments for IP 28 that is quantifiable would be slightly over $13m.

TOTAL FISCAL COST INCURRED: $334,640,000 (floor), will increase with Indeterminate fiscal impact added in.

TOTAL REVENUE LOSS FOR COUNTIES: $59,920,000 (floor) in direct property tax revenue loss to counties and local taxing districts. This will increase with Indeterminate impacts from tourism loss as well as the loss in Real Market Value (RMV) subject to the county tax structure. There is the potential for a $8,752,000,000 loss in taxable real market value, which would further impact county revenues. The true impact of this loss in RMV is indeterminate.