



Oregon State Police

Ways & Means Presentation Question Responses

3-12-13

Co-Chair Senator Winters
Co- Chair Senator Williamson
Members of the Committee
 Senator Devlin
 Senator Whitsett
 Representative Barker
 Representative Hanna

These are the answers to questions asked during the first day of OSP's Ways & Means presentation. If you need any further information, please feel free to contact me directly.

Rick Willis
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Question:

How many more patrol cars are needed to reach a 1 to 1 ratio?

Answer:

In order to reach a 1:1 ratio we would need to purchase an additional 94 vehicles. This would cost us an estimated \$4,784,200 above our current budgeted amounts.

Question:

What is the rational for having a 1 to 1 ratio?

Answer:

The advantages to a 1:1 patrol car ratio include:

- Troopers would be available for call-outs from their residence and have their equipment readily available.

- A trooper who is called out from their residence would have reduced response time because they did not have to travel to their office to retrieve a vehicle.
- Less time would be spent by troopers moving their equipment in and out of vehicle at the beginning and end of their shifts.
- Troopers currently sharing a vehicle would not have to wait for other troopers to return to the office before they can go out on patrol.
- The agency would be able to field more troopers in large scale events.
- If each trooper would have a mobile platform (mobile office), less time would be spent in the offices, and more time would be spent out in the field on patrol.
- Troopers exercise greater care and maintenance to a vehicle personally assigned to them.
- Safety of the troopers would be improved because they would be more familiar with their vehicle, how it handles, and where equipment is located.

Question:

What comprises the other funds portion of your budget?

Answer:

2013-15 Governor's Budget List of Other Funds

Division	Budget	Summary of Related Programs
Administrative Services	\$ 8,141,449	Agency Cost Allocation and IBOTT
Patrol Services	\$ 11,442,531	Pass Through Grants from ODOT, Agreements related to OSU and the Capitol Mall
Fish & Wildlife	\$ 23,401,649	ODFW, Agreements with other agencies
Criminal Investigations	\$ 5,337,799	Arson, Forfeitures, Sex Offender Registration Fees
Forensic Services	\$ 310,614	Criminal Fines and Assessments
Medical Examiner	\$ 254,469	County building support fees
Gaming	\$ 9,929,673	Lottery Security Section, Tribal Gaming Section, Oregon Athletic Commission, Vendor Investigations
Criminal Justice Information Services	\$ 11,828,233	Identification Services Section, Law Enforcement Data System
State Fire Marshal	\$ 20,663,880	State Fire Marshal general operations (FIPT) / Community Right to Know / Hazardous material emergency response
Other Funds Total	\$ 91,310,297	

Question:

What are the potential impacts of removing Sergeants from management?

Answer:

The following are some but not all of the ramifications. Rick Willis will meet with Sen. Whitsett to discuss this issue in more detail.

- Sergeants will spend less time in the office performing administrative tasks (personnel reviews, discipline, scheduling).
- Sergeants will implement less corrective action on the field force, which will be absorbed by the lieutenants. These duties will afford increased front line duties.
- Sergeants' compensation packages will be bargained.
- Sergeants will have the ability to be in the field more, ensuring consistent operational practices from the field force.

Question:

Who took first place in the National Information Technology award?

Answer:

The 2012 first place winner in the “Cross-Boundary Collaboration and Partnerships” category was the State of California for their “Public Employer Readiness Team” (PERT) project. PERT was a collaborative outreach project undertaken by the State of California, which involved more than 3,125 private businesses. As you recall from our presentation, OSP’s mobility and E-citation program was selected as runner-up.

The award was presented by the National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO).

Question:

From the 2009-2011 budget, how many people has OSP lost and how much money was allocated to those positions?

Answer:

Biennium	All Funds	POS	FTE	Notes
2009-11	(2,484,136)	(8)	(7.5)	Dispatch, Wireless, Fleet, IT and ID Services reductions
2011-13	(17,026,411)	(76)	(75.5)	Patrol, Criminal Investigations, State Fire Marshal, and Forensics reductions
2013-15 (GB)	(3,206,137)	(15)	(15)	Agency management and State Fire Marshal reductions
Total	(22,716,684)	(99)	(98)	

Question:

What are we doing with the Portland Road Facility?

Answer:

OSP is currently working with DAS and a Request For Information (RFI) has been posted. We believe we can improve operations and reduce costs by finding a more suitable location for these functions. The RFI requests information on either a single compound that meets all the needs of each section currently housed at the Portland Road facility, or separate locations that house the functions.

Question:

What is the impact on OSP operations in fiscally distressed counties?

Answer:

Although several Oregon counties are fiscally distressed, for OSP, the impact is the greatest in Josephine County. In June 2012, the Josephine County Sheriff's Office experienced reductions, which eliminated their detectives unit and significantly reduced their dedicated patrol resources, jail space, and dispatch capacity. When these reductions occurred, OSP began tracking Josephine County calls for service related to the Patrol Division, Criminal Division, and Dispatch Center.

The information below provides further detail on the impact to OSP operations. OSP has been able to adapt to the situation in Josephine County, in part because of the proximity of the Central Point Patrol Office. This will not be possible in other counties, for example Curry County; OSP is minimally staffed in the Gold Beach Office and the next closest office is Coos Bay, located approximately 90 miles away.

Below are graphs which depict a 2011-2012 comparison of Josephine calls in OSP Dispatch, Patrol Division, and the Criminal Division.

Patrol Division Impacts:

- OSP does not have the resources to respond to all calls for service.
- OSP responds to calls where an imminent risk of harm to an individual or individuals exists. If a trooper is unavailable, the on-call sworn supervisor will determine the proper response, erring on the side of caution.
- Most of these high-risk calls require the response of two troopers, a primary and back-up unit.
- Four (4) troopers from the Central Point office were shifted to Grants Pass in order to provide assistance.
- These 4 troopers were assigned to mitigate risk to OSP employees and meet the Department's obligation to provide adequate resources to handle

high-risk calls within reasonable industry safety standards (backup officers).

- OSP has a dedicated night shift Sergeant in Grants Pass and Central Point to supervise the additional call load.
- Limited jail space impacts the ability to lodge suspects in jail, troopers routinely call ahead to the jail to inquire about available space and then make a decision to lodge the suspect in jail or issue a citation and release.
- Patrol calls for service have increased:
 - 154% increase in calls from June through December 2012.
 - 696 referrals to OSP Patrol Division from June 2012 through December 2012.
- Responding to calls for services greatly reduces a trooper's proactive patrol time, therefore it is expected that OSP enforcement efforts will be reduced. For example:
 - DUII enforcement
 - Hazardous traffic violations
 - Interstate drug trafficking
 - Commercial truck inspections / enforcement

Criminal Division Impacts:

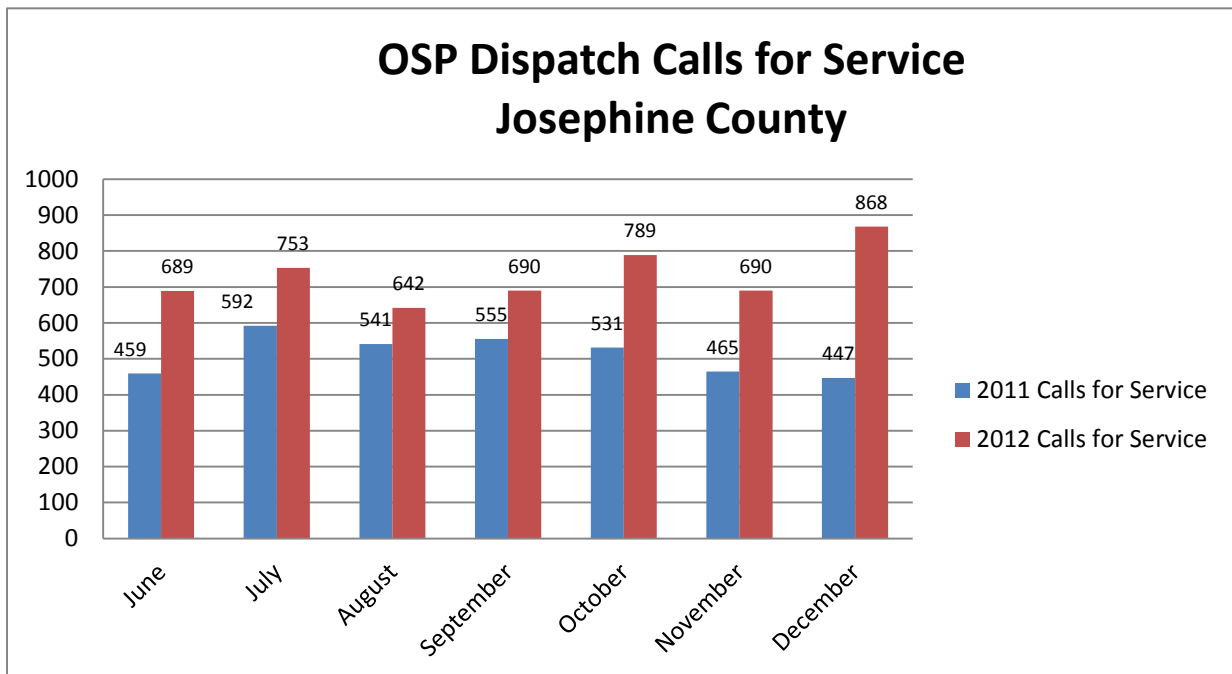
- On June 1, 2012, the Josephine County Sheriff's Office eliminated their detectives unit, this caused all referrals from Department of Human Services (DHS) on child abuse or neglect to be sent to OSP.
- All felony child abuse or neglect cases are assigned to a detective for an investigation.
- OSP conducts investigations on alleged misdemeanor crimes in cases where victims/suspects/families are the subject of multiple DHS referrals.
- Criminal calls for service have increased:
 - 1,446% increase in investigations and DHS referrals from June through December 2012, compared to the same time period in 2011.
 - 433 investigations and referrals from June 2012 through December 2012.
- One additional detective position was re-allocated internally to assist with the Josephine County caseload.
- Additionally, detectives assigned to the Roseburg Office often assist with cases in Josephine County.

Dispatch Center Impacts:

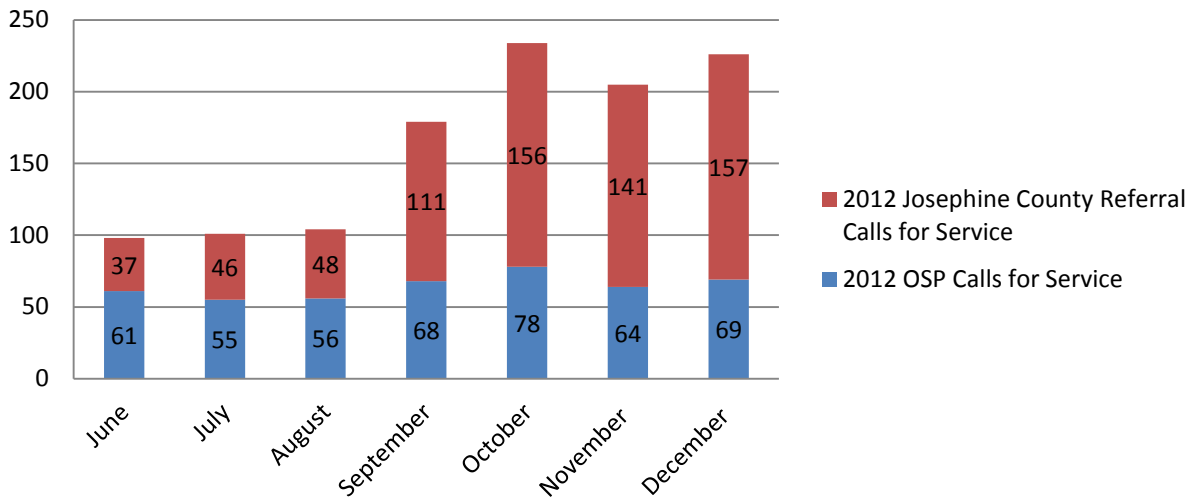
- Currently, Josephine County has one dispatcher that works Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. – 4 p.m.

- All Josephine County calls for service outside of Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. – 4 p.m. are transferred to OSP Dispatch in Central Point through the Grants Pass Police Department.
- The key to OSP response is the presence of an *imminent risk of harm to an individual or individuals*.
- OSP Dispatch Center calls for services have increased:
 - 43% increase in calls from June through December 2012, compared to the same time period in 2011.
 - 5,121 calls received from June 2012 through December 2012.

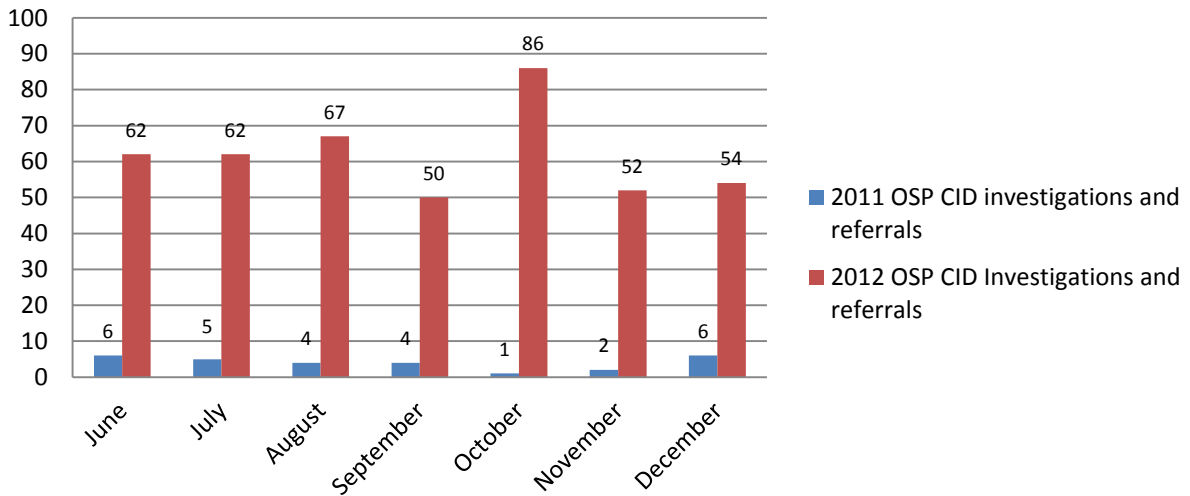
**Oregon State Police
Josephine County Calls for Service
2011 & 2012**



2012 OSP Patrol Division Calls for Service in Josephine County



OSP Criminal Division Investigations & Referrals in Josephine County





Oregon State Police

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Question:

Do we share information with other states and do they share information with us regarding Sex Offender Registration?

Answer:

Yes, the Sex Offender Registration (SOR) Unit shares information daily with the other 49 states, four territories, and 200 Indian Tribes nationwide. Information with respect to sex crimes requiring offenders to register differs from state to state. The majority of the shared information is with respect to sex crimes requiring offenders to register – which differ from state to state.

For example, when an offender registered in another state moves to Oregon and contacts law enforcement in order to complete an Oregon registration, the SOR Unit contacts the state the offender is moving from in order to obtain information and documentation on crimes committed.

Question:

Tell us how you interface with other agencies and DOJ using the inter-agency drug teams; and how that works.

Answer:

Our drug enforcement detectives interface with other agencies by working together on 14 interagency drug enforcement teams throughout the state. Six of these interagency teams partner with city and county detectives to effectively investigate drug crimes by sharing information and combining resources.

OSP detectives are also assigned to federal interagency narcotic teams or coordinate their efforts with federal agencies. As local interagency teams identify a Drug Traffic Organization (DTO),* they often share the information with federal authorities who have interstate jurisdiction and the capability to pursue these organizations across state lines. In some cases, the result is a federal prosecution which is often more effective than a state prosecution.

The cooperation and sharing of resources via interagency teams has been successful for many years with OSP detectives consistently contributing to their success. OSP drug enforcement detectives receive significant specialized training and are also provided with peer training to become experienced and competent investigators.

DOJ complements the Drug Task Forces by providing prosecutorial, analytical, and technical resources in state wire cases and complex cases. DOJ provide much needed organizational flow charts and phone records support. In most cases the interagency narcotics teams send their information to DOJ in Salem, Oregon. The DOJ analysts work up the information and then send the completed analytical information back to the appropriate task force.

*A DTO is defined as five or more individuals with organization and control who are involved in distributing illegal drugs.

Question:

Tell us where the drug task forces are and where were the ones that were discontinued because of a lack of resources.

Answer:

Current locations where drug task forces are:

Team Names	Region Served	Participating Agencies	Team Leadership by OSP
UWDTF	Union County Wallowa County	La Grande PD Union County SO Wallowa County SO Enterprise PD OSP	Yes
BENT	Umatilla County	Pendleton PD Hermiston PD Umatilla County SO DEA OSP	Yes
CODE	Deschutes County Crook County	Bend PD Redmond PD Deschutes County SO Crook County SO OSP	Yes
CCITF	Clackamas County	Oregon City PD Gladstone PD Clackamas County SO Canby PD Milwaukie PD IRS FBI OSP	
Fugitive Task Force	Statewide	Portland PD Clackamas County SO Multnomah County SO Washington County US Marshals Service OSP	
DEA	Marion County	Salem PD DEA OSP	
POINT	Polk County	Dallas PD Polk County SO OSP	
TNT	Tillamook County	Tillamook PD Tillamook County SO OSP	
LINT	Lincoln County	Newport PD Lincoln City PD Lincoln County SO OSP	Yes
YCINT	Yamhill County	McMinnville PD Newberg PD Yamhill County SO OSP	
INET	Lane County	Springfield PD Lane County SO Eugene PD DEA OSP	Yes
SCINT	Coos County	Coos Bay PD Coos County SO OSP	
RADE	Josephine County	Grants Pass PD OSP	Yes
MADGE	Jackson County	Central Point PD Medford PD Jackson County SO DEA OSP	

Current locations where we pulled our Drug Enforcement Detectives due to lack of funding:

East Region: The Dalles
Northwest Region: St. Helens
Astoria
Southwest Region: Klamath Falls
Roseburg

Question:

Tell us how many drug interdiction, arson, and explosive calls you respond to.

Answer:

- The three Highway Interdiction Team (HIT) detectives responded to 686 post patrol traffic stop investigations in the last three years. There are nine designated HIDTA (High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas) counties in Oregon. The three detectives are strategically located across the state to effectively respond to HIDTA level seizures.*
- Arson Detectives responded to 562 call outs where they investigated suspicious origin fires involving death, injury, or financial value in the last three years.
- Bomb Explosive Technicians responded to approximately 900 calls for service involving improvised or suspicious devices and disposals of explosive materials (i.e. fireworks, old blasting caps, unstable dynamite) in the last three years.

* HIDTA level seizures are 1 oz. of heroin, 2 oz. of cocaine, 2 oz. of methamphetamine, 1 pound of marijuana, currency of over \$1,000.00.

Question:

Provide a list of resources you need to be able to adequately go after the drug cartels in Oregon.

Answer:

Twelve additional Drug Enforcement Detectives, including vehicles, equipment, and electronic surveillance equipment.

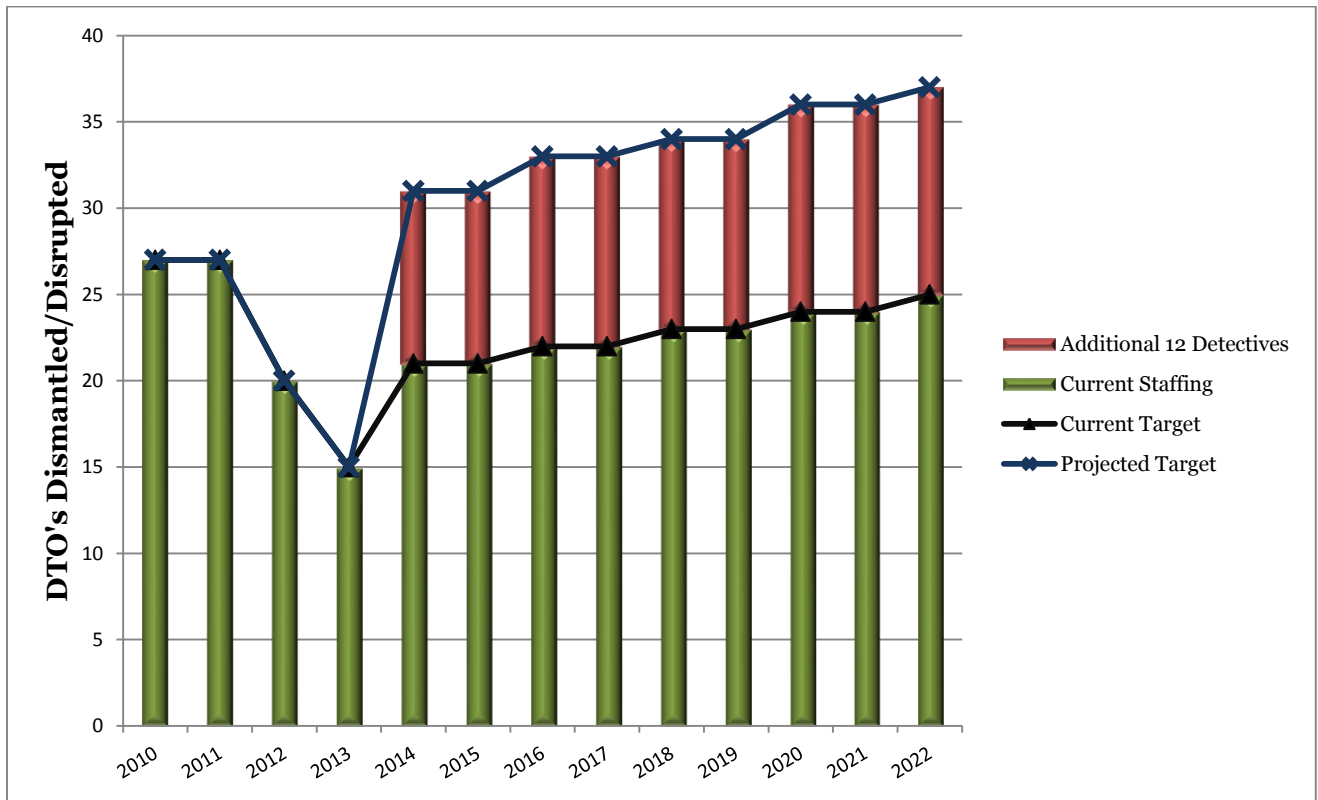
- \$255, 000 per Detective
- Total= \$3,060,000.00 per biennium

If twelve additional drug enforcement detectives were authorized, OSP would assign those detectives to teams/locations, which work the mid to upper level cases, targeting drug trafficking organizations. These additional resources may also afford OSP the opportunity to work collaboratively with local agencies in order

to revitalize some teams, which were previously reduced or eliminated due to funding. These locations may include Roseburg, Klamath Falls, St. Helens, The Dalles, and Baker City.

The graph below projects the outcome of drug trafficking organizations disrupted/dismantled with the investment of 12 additional drug enforcement detectives.

**Drug Trafficking Organizations
Disrupted/Dismantled Per Year
Investment of 12 Additional Drug Enforcement Detectives**



Question:

How many major drug offenders have we apprehended?

Answer:

The number Possession/Distribution of a Controlled Substance felony arrests per year is listed below:

Year	Number of arrests
2009	220
2010	332

2011	383
2012	266

Question:

How many people convicted of sex crimes are not required to register?

Answer:

We do not keep track of people convicted of sex crimes who are not required to register. Specifically, there are three sex crimes in Oregon that do not require sex offender registration and we do not keep track of persons convicted of these crimes.

These crimes are:

1. Buying or selling a person less than 18 years of age.
2. Possession of materials depicting the explicit sexual conduct of a child with the intent to seduce a child to participate or engage in sexual explicit conduct.
3. Invasion of personal privacy where a person makes or records a photograph, motion picture, videotape, or other visual recording of another person in a state of nudity without consent of that person.

Question:

Provide a list (highest to lowest) of those who use your Forensic Services?

Answer:

Please see attached spreadsheet titled Submissions by Agency

Question:

If we pass a bill expanding the definition of DUII, do you have the capacity to handle the increased workload?

Answer:

Currently, the Laboratory confirms all drugs detected, whether controlled or not controlled, in urine with the exception of a few such as caffeine, nicotine and drugs where the laboratory does not have a standard or capacity. The presence of those drugs is being reported now so this would not be a change or increase in workload.

The dosage level and reasonable time of ingestion cannot be determined through the analysis of urine. The Division does not have the ability to perform ante-mortem blood toxicology.

The Division is unable to detect the presence of synthetic cannabinoids (marijuana) in urine. The Division does not have the instrumentation necessary to identify these drugs. Currently, agencies needing this analysis performed have the work conducted through a private entity at their own cost.

If the Division were expected to provide this analysis, new instrumentation would need to be purchased for the Portland and Springfield Laboratories where toxicology services are provided. Each instrument (Time-of Flight Mass Spectrometer) costs \$400,000 to \$500,000 each. This instrumentation would also give the Division the ability to perform toxicology testing on both urine and blood in ante-mortem cases where only urine can be tested currently.

The Division does expect an increase in expert testimony if this bill passed, but is unable to quantify those impacts. The impacts would cause backlogs and turn-around-times to increase because scientists would spend less time doing casework due to being away from the lab providing testimony. Fiscal impacts would be minimal due to travel.

Question:

What is the cost of having an outside entity perform synthetic drug test?

Answer:

The approximate cost for an outside entity to perform a Synthetic Cannabinoid metabolites screen is \$95.00. This quote was obtained from NMS Labs.

Question:

What are the top substances you are seeing in the testing that are not required by law to be tested for?

Answer:

This is a list of the top 10 most common non-scheduled drugs detected and confirmed by our Toxicology Unit in 2012 through urines collected for DUII investigations standards:

- Diphenhydramine – Benadryl antihistamine and/or sleep aid, over the counter
- Citalopram – Celexa anti-depressant, prescription
- Trazodone – Desyrel anti-depressant, prescription
- Cyclobenzaprine – Flexeril muscle relaxant, prescription
- Tramadol – Ultram synthetic narcotic analgesic, prescription
- Promethazine – Phenergen anti-histamine, prescription

Gabapentin – Neurontin anticonvulsant, prescription
 Sertraline – Zoloft anti-depressant, prescription
 Venlafaxine – Effexor anti-depressant, prescription
 Dextromethorphan – Cough suppressant, over the counter

Nicotine and Caffeine are detected in most urine samples, but the Division does not confirm these substances with standards as in the above drugs.

Question:

What additional equipment and technologies do you need to keep current in the forensics field?

Answer:

The Division has equipment that needs to be replaced due to age and maintenance issues. The Division also needs instrumentation to keep current with certain types of analyses. See below chart summarizing costs by type of analyses.

	Replacement	New	Total
DNA	\$360,000	\$283,000	\$643,000
Toxicology	\$112,000	\$740,000	\$852,000
Biology	0	0	0
Chemistry	\$397,000	\$347,000	\$744,000
Crime Scenes	0	\$460,000	\$460,000
Firearms	\$60,000	0	\$60,000
Latent Prints	0	\$200,000	\$200,000
Trace	0	\$600,000	\$600,000
Total			\$3,559,000

For example, the FBI is changing the standards for all states to enter DNA profiles into the CODIS database. This will require the DNA Unit to replace four Genetic Analyzers by October 2015. The Division will not be able to enter any DNA profiles into the DNA Database without making the changes. The Division has planned to use the Federal DNA Backlog Grant to purchase two of the instruments (\$180,000 each). Funding has not been identified for the other two instruments yet. The DNA Unit is projecting \$1.2 million in supplies and services in the 2013-2015 Biennium, not including replacement equipment or new equipment.

Question:

Are you ahead or behind of your peers in other states and by how much?

Answer:

It would take considerable research to answer this question with certainty and specific examples. We know that there is instrumentation in Controlled Substance Analysis, Toxicology Analysis, Trace Evidence Analysis and DNA Analysis that most states use in forensic analysis that we do not have due to available funding; so we are behind in those areas.

A couple of examples include not having the instrumentation needed to perform Ante Mortem Blood Toxicology, confirming Synthetic Cannabinoids and Substituted Cathinones, effective separation and determination of isomers and stereoisomers (i.e. psilocyn vs. psilocybin), and confirmation of a wide variety of controlled substances that are difficult with current instruments. The Division is behind in the ability to identify inorganic compounds for Trace, Explosives and Chemistry.

With regards to DNA, the Division is in the middle compared with our peers. The Division is behind the Washington system but ahead of other states that are similar in size to Oregon.

Question:

In what areas/disciplines do you need additional resources to be current with the industry?

Answer:

The analytical disciplines with the highest volume of work are Chemistry, Latent Fingerprints, Toxicology and DNA.

Latent Fingerprints is the area that is struggling the most at this time. The number of examiners has not been able to keep pace with the volume of work being requested causing the backlog and turn-around-times to increase in this area.

Trace (Impressions) is another area where currently trained staff is struggling to keep pace with the volume of work.

DNA will likely need additional resources in the future but adding staff to the Unit at this time would be detrimental to operations given the challenges and projects that are being planned for the 2013-2015 biennium that include adding Y-STR analysis, Robotics, High Throughput Property Crime Project and conversion to new equipment, standards and training for the new DNA Database requirements.

The Division has eleven vacancies as of January 31, 2013 that includes four Scientists and one Quality Assurance Manager. All positions are in varying stages of being recruited and filled. There will be an additional eight scientists and/or supervisors that will be eligible to retire in the 2013-2015 biennium.

After taking into consideration the filling of the current 11 vacancies, the potential of an additional 8 vacancies attributed to attrition, the Division could add no more than five new positions to address workload without a detrimental effect due to recruiting and training efforts. While training a new scientist, the new scientist and coaching scientist are unable to perform casework, which can cause backlogs and turn-around-time to increase. Depending on the analytical discipline the training of a new scientist can take anywhere from six months to two years. It is important to find the right balance of hiring and training without overly negative impacts on operational needs and service delivery to our customers.

The following table summarizes the pending backlog of casework by analytical discipline on February 28, 2013.

	Under 30 Days	Over 30 Days
Anthropology	0	1
Biology Processing	84	44
Chemistry	508	187
DNA	207	338
Crime Scene Processing	11	8
Firearms & Toolmarks	45	59
IBIS	111	256
Latent Fingerprints	288	621
Toxicology	411	85
Trace	37	88
Miscellaneous	2	3
Total	1,704	1,690

(Does not include Post-Mortem Toxicology or DNA Convicted Offender Samples)

Question:

How many states do swabs upon arrests, not just for felonies?

Answer:

All states collect DNA samples from “felony convicted offenders.”

The Federal Government agencies and 28 states collect DNA samples from persons arrested for crimes:

- Federal agencies collect from anyone arrested
- 11 States collect from all felony arrests

- 5 States collect from anyone arrested of a violent felony
- 8 States collect from anyone arrested of a violent felony and burglary/robbery

All felony Arrests	Serious violent felony arrests	Serious violent felony arrests and burglary/robbery	Phased in to all felony arrestees	Other
AL, CA, CO, KS, LA, ND, NM, OH, SC, SD, VT, Fed, DoD	AR, MI, NJ, TN, VA	AK, AZ, CT, IL, MD, MO, NC, UT	FL	OK, TX *MN

Arrestee Laws

Alabama	Arrest for any felony or sexual offense
Alaska	All crimes against a person, felonies under the Criminal Code, offenses relating to alcohol
Arizona	Homicide, sex-related offenses, burglary, prostitution and incest
Arkansas	Felony arrests for murder, kidnapping, rape and sexual assault
California	All felony arrests (2009)
Connecticut	Arrested for serious violent felonies if prior convictions for felony offense
Colorado	Arrests for a felony offense or the investigation of a felony offense
Florida	Arrests for homicide, assault, sex offenses, lewdness (2011) phasing in to all felony arrests in 2019
Illinois	Arrest for murder, home invasion, and criminal sexual assault
Kansas	All felony arrests (July 2008)
Louisiana	All felonies & sex-related misdemeanor offenses
Maryland	Arrest for crimes of violence and burglary or attempts
Michigan	Violent felony arrests (assault, murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, mayhem and sex offenses)
Minnesota*	Arrest for certain felonies (murder, assault, robbery, kidnapping, criminal sexual conduct)
Missouri	Felony arrests for offenses against a person, sex offenses, family offense, burglary, prostitution & pornography
New Jersey	Arrest for murder, manslaughter, sex offense, assault, kidnapping, burglary, arson, robbery, stalking
North Dakota	All felonies
Ohio	All felony arrests
Oklahoma	Arrest of any alien unlawfully present under Federal Immigration Law
South Carolina	All felonies or offenses punishable by a sentence of 5 years or more and eavesdropping, peeping or stalking
South Dakota	Arrest for all felonies, crime of violence or violation of Sex Offense Chapter
Tennessee	Arrest for violent felony offenses
Texas	Indicted for certain sex-related felony offenses

Utah	Arrest for violent felony offenses
Vermont	Ct. determines at arraignment there probable cause that person has committed a felony
Virginia	Probable cause determination by magistrate for violent felony offenses
Federal & DoD	All felonies

Question:

Do you know of any fire deaths in any building with a working fire suppression system?

Answer:

Between 2008 and 2012, there were a total of 160 reported fatalities, 4 of which were in sprinkler equipped buildings.

Question:

On the POP 105 slide, what was in the tanker that required the hazmat suits to be used?

Answer:

The picture was a training prop that was set up, at the TVF&R training center. The chemical placard on the tank indicates corrosive substance; which is a Level A response.

Question:

How does LEDS connect to DMV so officers know the background information of a person they have pulled over?

Answer:

We understand that the issue at the heart of this question to be regarding where a person goes to DMV and releases their interest in a vehicle claiming it was sold, and then DMV enters this information on the registration. The vehicle is then abandoned alongside the roadway. When law enforcement investigates it, the owner just claims they sold the vehicle. There is concern that this process allows vehicles to be abandoned and then others must foot the bill to cart them off.

We understand the problem and our Patrol division will work with DMV to address the issue.



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During Public Testimony
3-14-2013

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Question:

We need a two, five, and ten year plan for the agency. What are the appropriate size, scope, and mission for the Oregon State Police?

Answer:

Superintendent Evans' short-term goals include implementation of the Records Management System (RMS) and the Integrated Business Operations and Technology Transformation (IBOTT). This system will serve as the building blocks for efficiencies that will be realized by tracking performance and trends through a wide range of data fields. By being better informed of areas that are in need of focused efforts, we can more efficiently deploy our resources and develop a defensible business case for the agency's needs as it relates to our size, scope, and mission.

The mid-range goals for the agency include moving to a paperless reporting system to minimize duplication of work for our employees as well as our partners. Advancements in time accounting will improve accountability and productivity for individual employees, work groups, and the agency as a whole. The agency is

developing greater efficiencies as they relate to required reporting that is vital for grant applications and grant reporting. With easier access to better statistics, the agency will use the data driven policing model to concentrate efforts on areas that have been identified as a higher priority. These identified areas will be the focus of key performance measures that will be developed specifically to address the problems the data driven model reveals. Efficiencies can be realized by moving to a “one trooper to one patrol car” ratio. This will allow each trooper a take home vehicle and access to a “mobile office.” The troopers will be able to respond from their residences if a priority service need arises saving precious time. The mobile office platform will allow troopers to stay in the field longer without returning to their offices to perform administrative functions.

The agency’s long-term goals are tied to the Governor’s Ten Year Plan. These goals include Oregonians are safe and secure, and Oregon’s environment is healthy, and sustainable communities and economy. Some of the strategies that will be implemented to accomplish these goals include expansion of evidence based programs, assistance to our partners, reducing the impacts of drugs and alcohol, and uniformed and specialized police services. Examples of the success metrics tied to these strategies include, but are not limited to, reducing the number of fatal crashes by 25%, increasing the apprehension of individuals illegally harvesting Oregon’s fish and wildlife by 16%, and increasing the number of resolved major crime team investigations solved within 12 months to 95%.

Question:

Why would OSP prohibit troopers from carrying their own rifles?

Answer:

The Oregon State Police teaches uniformed tactics when instructing troopers. This training is most effective when all members are utilizing identical equipment. A standard rifle platform allows for consistent instruction on its specific functions and features. Tactical advantages are present when troopers are using identical weapon systems. An example would be if troopers were involved in a gun fight and one trooper ran out of ammo, another trooper could easily pass him/her a magazine. The trooper receiving the magazine will be familiar with it because it is identical to their own. Another example would be if a trooper were forced to use another trooper’s rifle. There would be no hesitation about how the rifle functions and how to employ that weapon. Allowing personally owned and non-uniformed rifles has the potential to diminish this tactical advantage.

If a trooper were to damage a personally owned weapon while in the course of their duties, the department would be responsible for repair of the weapon (in full or in part). This creates a variable cost that would be difficult to project and manage. Other

questions would arise as to who would repair the weapon and what limits would the department be willing to pay if it were a non-standard item.

Much like our pistols, a rifle has a maintenance schedule. The department utilizes department armorers to perform this maintenance. The armorers are trained to work specifically with department weapons and maintain spare parts if needed. This is important to ensure the weapon is always functioning properly and is safe to deploy. If personally owned rifles were permitted, the department would be responsible to ensure that those weapons were functioning properly due to liability issues. This may become problematic due to employees obtaining a personal benefit (repair and maintenance) for property they personally own. Additionally, department armorers would not have stock parts for non-standardize weapons.

When a trooper is involved in a shooting, the weapon(s) are collected from the employee while the incident is evaluated by the district attorney. This evaluation may take months depending on the situation. Currently, when a trooper's weapon is taken for this evaluation period, an identical replacement is provided to the trooper in the interim. This would again be a problem if the weapon were personally owned and non-standard. Not only would the employee's personal property be taken from them for a period, they may not be given an identical replacement to use until their own weapon is released.

Question:

What is the turnover rate of troopers and dispatchers?

Answer:

The below chart depicts the number of sworn employees (troopers) and the number of dispatchers that have left the department due to attrition through retirements, dismissal, and resignations.

Year	Sworn Employee Total	Sworn Employee Average Per Month	Dispatcher Total	Dispatcher Average Per Month
2009	35	2.9	6	0.5
2010	30	2.5	3	0.3
2011	37	3.1	6	0.5
2012	34	2.8	6	0.5

Question:

Why are we not having people lining up to fill these jobs when the compensation packages are above the median income and the unemployment rate is so high?

Answer:

Troopers:

The job market for the top candidates is very competitive at the City, County, State and Federal levels. The layoff of troopers in 2003 and the State budget uncertainty has hurt our ability to attract qualified candidates as applicants have numerous job offers to choose from. Comparing total State Police Trooper compensation for the first 5 years of employment with the five largest city's Police Departments in Oregon (Portland, Eugene, Salem, Gresham, and Hillsboro); you will see a large disparity. Listed below is the difference between an OSP trooper's total compensation and a police officer in these five cities for the first five years of employment. Four of the five agencies reach their highest salary at five years of service, with Gresham reaching their highest salary at 5.5 years of service. An OSP trooper will not top out until their ninth year of service so the discrepancy outlined below is only for the first five years on the job. The discrepancy continues even beyond nine years as troopers currently top out at \$628 less per month in total compensation.

Year One: \$ 8,544.00 (loss in Troopers compensation compared to the average of the 5 highest cities average total compensation)

Year Two: \$ 11,094.00

Year Three: \$22,962.00

Year Four: \$34,230.00

Year Five: \$49,032.00

Dispatchers:

There are currently two Oregon State Police dispatch command centers; one is located in Salem (NCC) and the other is located in Central Point (SCC). The SCC has been performing the 911 functions for emergency calls for police services for Josephine County since approximately July of 2012. Recently there has been some information shared or concerned questions expressed regarding the authorized staffing, ability to recruit because of a perception of low pay, high turnover or poor retention and excessive overtime. This summary will address these issues.

AUTHORIZED STAFFING:

The command centers are the primary answering point for emergency and general calls for service from the general public. They are required to be open for business 24/7. The authorized staffing for both command centers to accomplish this endeavor is 72 positions. The breakdown per center is as follows:

NCC

- 1- PEM F Director
- 5- PEM A Supervisors
- 27- Telecommunicator 2 (Dispatchers)
- 6- Telecommunicator 1 (Call Takers)

SCC

- 1- PEM F Director
- 4- PEM A Supervisors
- 24- Telecommunicator 2 (Dispatchers)
- 4- Telecommunicator 1 (Call Takers)

The dispatch positions are classified as Telecommunicator 1 (TC1) or Telecommunicator 2 (TC2) positions. A TC1 is essentially a call taker. Their primary responsibility is to receive the initial phone calls, obtain the information and prioritize what needs to be transferred to the TC2 Dispatcher.

The TC2 dispatcher receives and dispatches radio requests for wanted/missing persons, stolen property, driver's license checks and other law enforcement information.

DIFFICULTIES RECRUITING:

There have been no problems at either of the two Command Centers in the area of recruiting. For example during the two most recent hiring recruitments, the SCC received a total of 229 applicants. Out of the applicant pool, the SCC has hired six experienced 911 dispatchers since September of 2012 and a seventh is in the background process. Four of these hires included 911 dispatchers from Josephine County who were unfortunately laid off due to budget cuts in that particular county. The NCC has had equal success in filling the vacancies it has posted over the past two years. In short, neither of the centers is experiencing difficulties recruiting qualified applicants.

RETENTION:

The two command centers have experienced no problems as far as retention problems related to low salary issues. In fact, of the 72 authorized positions in both command centers, each have lost the following positions for the following reasons during the last two (2) years:

NCC

- 2- Trial Service Removals
- 1- Retirement
- 2- Career development where one went to SOR at GHQ and the other took a promotion as a Dispatch Director in Portland.

SCC

- 2-Trial Service Removal
- 1- Retirement
- 2- Stayed home to raise family
- 1- Spouse moved out of state for a job offer.

The current objective is to keep both command centers at full staffing. Currently the NCC has two vacancies and the SCC has one vacancy, however we are in the hiring

process to fill these positions. Additionally we will consider adding staff in the future if the need arises.

OVERTIME:

In August of 2012, the SCC was understaffed. This occurred because there were three dispatch vacancies and four dispatchers who were on either extended OFLA or FEMLA leave due to long-term medical issues. There were also three supervisors out of the office on an extended personnel matter. Additionally the PEM F Director was on an extended leave of absence. Essentially this meant there were 11 vacancies in the SCC with only two floor supervisors available to cover the 24/7 requirements of a busy command center. To address the supervisor issue, three dispatchers were shifted away from their dispatch duties to work “lead worker” supervisory roles. Additionally, the Criminal Lieutenant was temporarily assigned to fill in for the Director position. It should be noted that during this time of historical staffing shortages, the dispatch center was working through training all staff on a new Computer Aided Dispatching system.

Due to the above described staffing shortages with the vacant seven dispatch positions, and taking into consideration the dispatchers working out of class it left approximately 15 positions that we had available to schedule on a 24/7 basis. A handful of these fifteen dispatchers were taking time off the dispatch floor to train others in the implementation of the new CAD system, as well as training for new dispatchers as we started to hire new employees in September. To address this shortage staff was scheduled to work either voluntary or mandatory overtime.

Overtime shifts are considered voluntary when the overtime shift is posted and the employee signs up in advance to work the overtime shift. For example, overtime sign ups were posted for volunteers when the dispatchers were required to take furlough days, requested vacation time, comp time or sick leave. The supervisor posted overtime to cover the shift and dispatchers who wanted to work overtime chose to sign up. Mandatory overtime occurred when there was low coverage and nobody wanted to voluntarily work the hours. In situations in which no volunteers were received, dispatchers were advised they were required to work the overtime hours. The majority of the overtime worked at the SCC from August 2012 through December 2012 was considered voluntary.

Information/concerns were provided that staff were working 15 to 16 days straight with no days off because of mandatory overtime. In review of the schedules during that time period there is nothing indicating anybody was necessarily forced to work 15 or 16 days straight with no days off. There were a couple of occasions where staff did work 15 to 16 days with one day off in the middle, but a good majority of the overtime hours that were worked by the few staff was usually voluntary or overtime that was posted in advance and they signed up for. In further review there were occasions where one call taker and five of the 15 dispatchers worked 9-13 days in a row but

nearly all of those were voluntary. The remaining staff did not work more than 6 days in a row.

The mandatory overtime often occurred when dispatchers were called in early or held over past the scheduled end of their shifts. These situations occurred when the SCC was busy and in most cases, staff were able to take scheduled time off.

CURRENT STAFFING:

To address the above staffing shortage with both command centers nearly every vacancy has been filled or is currently being recruited to fill. Specifically in the SCC the four extended staff on medical leave have returned to work, two supervisors have been promoted from within and a new director has been hired and the vacancies have been filled. In the future vacancies will be recruited for and filled and work volume will be considered for the addition of additional staff.

Question:

Can the LFO Work with the Department to do a Cost/Benefit analysis of Furloughs, Overtime, and the cost of the lag time between hiring a trooper and the availability of DPSST training space?

Answer:

Yes, we will work with LFO to develop a cost/benefit analysis on furloughs, overtime and the lag time between hiring a trooper and the availability of DPSST training space.

Question:

Can you draw a distinction between the work conducted by OSP and the DOJ Detectives?

Answer:

Below is the 2010 Executive Summary on OSP CID and DOJ Responsibilities. This document is out of day, and some of the numbers have changed. Also we no longer have detectives assigned to the DOJ Fusion Center.

Executive Summary

This executive summary provides an overview of the collaborative effort between the Oregon State Police Criminal Investigation Division and Department of Justice - Criminal Justice Division to clarify enforcement efforts toward public safety in Oregon. The goal is to define our respective enforcement roles and avoid duplication of services.

The purpose of the Oregon State Police Criminal Investigation Division is to provide specialized investigative services in support of criminal justice agencies statewide through innovative programs and highly trained and dedicated personnel. Detectives serve as a deployable, statewide investigative resource that no other agency can duplicate. The Criminal Investigation Division is comprised of 98 sworn detectives and supervisors divided into the following sections: Major Crimes Section, Drug Enforcement Section, and the Counter Terrorism Section (which includes the Arson and Explosives Unit).

The mission of the Department of Justice - Criminal Justice Division is to fight crime by assisting District Attorneys in the prosecution of crime and support law enforcement agencies in their efforts to investigate crimes. The Criminal Justice Division is comprised of prosecutors, criminal analysts and special agents focused on the Division's enforcement priorities.

This joint review identified services that are primary to each respective agency and provides clarification regarding areas where roles within public safety intersect.

Primary Services

The following identifies primary services that are unique to each respective agency.

<u>OSP Criminal Investigation Division</u>	<u>DOJ – Criminal Justice Division</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State institution investigations • Polygraph Unit • Computer forensic examinations • Participation on 28 interagency major crime teams • Participation on 16 interagency drug teams • Participation on one interagency fugitive task force. • Multi-disciplinary child abuse team participation • Multi-jurisdictional child abuse investigations • Arson investigations • Explosive device investigations • Missing Children Clearinghouse • Crime scene animation/reconstruction • Homicide Information Tracking System • VICAP • Sex offender registration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet Crimes Against Children Unit • Organized crime investigations • Financial crime investigations • Mortgage fraud investigations • Environmental crimes • Domestic violence prosecution/investigative support • Driving under the influence prosecution support • Fusion Center • Prosecution support upon request • Analytical support

Clarification of Enforcement Efforts

Major Crimes:

While both agencies provide overall support toward major crime investigations throughout Oregon, there are clear distinctions in how those services are delivered.

OSP Criminal Investigation Division - Major Crime Section Detectives provide the immediate 24/7 investigative response required during homicide investigations, police officer-involved shootings, and other critical incidents. Detectives reside in communities throughout the state and participate on 28 different interagency major crime teams where they assist and lead investigations as needed.

The DOJ Criminal Justice Division provides prosecutorial, analytical and investigative support to local law enforcement and District Attorneys on major crimes upon request. The Criminal Justice Division has the ability to provide counties with experienced prosecutorial support as needed. Services are focused toward prosecution efforts as opposed to the initial on-scene investigation.

Crimes Against Children:

Each agency performs investigations that focus on addressing crimes that victimize children. The investigative efforts within child abuse, however, are different.

The OSP Criminal Investigation Division provides primary statewide response to child physical and/or sexual abuse cases that cross county or state lines. In 2009, OSP Detectives investigated 816 cases of alleged child physical and/or sexual abuse. Detectives also serve on local county child abuse teams (MDT's) around the state that serve to coordinate the public safety response regarding incidents of child abuse and fatalities.

The DOJ Criminal Justice Division maintains an Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Unit that focuses primarily on identifying offenders who victimize children through use of a computer. In addition, Criminal Justice Division attorneys prosecute ICAC cases as Special Deputy District Attorneys.

Public Official Investigations:

The investigation of public official crimes is a function both agencies perform in support of local law enforcement; however, the types of cases each agency handles is different.

The DOJ Criminal Justice Division is required by statute to investigate allegations of corruption or malfeasance by public officials. DOJ is also required to coordinate, cooperate and assist with taking legal action in these cases. Traditionally, DOJ's public official misconduct cases stem from allegations regarding elected officials and heads of agencies or departments. In addition, the Criminal Justice Division conducts investigations and prosecutions on request from District Attorneys and law enforcement agencies in which there is a conflict of interest. The Criminal Justice Division also prosecutes election law violations on behalf of the Secretary of State.

OSP Criminal Investigation Division Detectives conduct public official investigations on request by local law enforcement agencies, District Attorneys, and other state agencies. Typically, these cases involve rank and file public officials and involve specific acts of criminal misconduct as opposed to public corruption.

Drug Enforcement:

The investigation of drug crimes is an important service that each agency provides. As with other enforcement efforts the delivery of these services is different for each agency.

OSP Criminal Investigation Division Drug Enforcement Section Detectives are assigned to sixteen interagency drug task forces and one drug/violent crime fugitive task force located strategically throughout the state. Detectives work with local, state, and federal agencies to disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations on a local, interstate, and international level. Assignment of detectives to local drug teams provide a 24/7 immediate response to drug problems as they arise. All OSP drug detectives are trained and certified to respond to clandestine laboratories across the state.

The OSP Drug Enforcement Section monitors reportable retail sales and commercial transactions involving the transfer of the chemical precursors used to manufacture controlled substances. They provide recertification training in clandestine laboratory investigations and manage the statewide training coordination for the HIDTA Initiative. OSP drug detectives also provide post seizure investigative support to the OSP Patrol Division.

The DOJ Criminal Justice Division provides prosecutorial, investigative, analytical and technical support to law enforcement agencies and District Attorneys upon request. In addition, the Criminal Justice Division conducts drug trafficking investigations as part of its statutory mandate to investigate organized crime. The Criminal Justice Division focuses on disrupting mid and upper level drug trafficking organizations.

Counter-Terrorism:

Both agencies work in a collaborative manner to deliver public safety services toward terrorism issues within Oregon.

The DOJ Criminal Justice Division provides analytical support and analysis of current terrorism trends through the Fusion Center. The Center's goal is to detect, disrupt, prevent and assist in the investigation of terrorism by providing a secure mechanism to exchange information in the public safety community.

The OSP Criminal Investigation Division – Counter Terrorism Unit is designated as the Fusion Center investigative resource in coordination with the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force. As a participating member of the Fusion Center, the OSP Counter Terrorism Unit investigates tips and leads generated by the Fusion Center or other contributing agencies.

An example of this cooperation occurred in April, 2010, when DOJ attorneys gave OSP Counter Terrorism Unit personnel assigned to the Fusion Center information regarding suspicious money transfers from United Arab Emirates to a person in Oregon. This resulted in additional investigation and coordination with federal partners.

Question:

What are our thoughts on ODOT LC 670/HB2265- using radar/cameras at ODOT construction sites?

Answer:

HB 2265 removes the sunset clause dated December 31, 2014 that repeals the current act and expands the current law to allow photo radar in work zones on interstates and when construction zone workers are not present.

The Oregon State Police has not participated in photo radar enforcement to date. The law requires the following in order for photo radar to be utilized:

- Operation by uniformed police officer
- Operation in a marked police vehicle
- A sign posted within 100 to 400 yards of the unit
- The speed must be displayed within 150 feet of the unit
- Operation may not exceed more than four hours per day at one location
- A citation must be mailed within six days to the registered owner
- A process for disputing a citation must be in place when a registered owner claims not to be the driver

The process of photo radar has been legislatively available to our agency since 2007. However, due to our limited resources, we have not participated due to low levels of troopers, administrative staff, infrastructure, and equipment available to support it.

Question:

What is the annual percent of worker compensation claims for sworn officers? What is the annual percent for all of OSP staff?

Answer:

The annual percentage of worker compensation claims for sworn officers listed by year are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Sworn claims</u>	<u>Average# of Sworn</u>
2009	16.60%	113	674
2010	11.90%	89	678

2011	19%	123	645
2012	15.60%	97	620

The annual percentage of worker compensation claims for all OSP staff is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Employee claims</u>	<u>Average # of Employees</u>
2009	10.20%	126	1236
2010	8.60%	105	1228
2011	11.20%	133	1183
2012	9.50%	109	1143

Question:

How would OSP supplement county sheriff patrol coverage if we were given additional funds?

Answer:

County sheriff's patrol staffing continues to evolve and their ability to respond to calls for service varies based on numerous factors. OSP has historically stepped in to bridge the gap in service where county and city agencies have demonstrated the need for assistance. This assistance is one of our core functions. It has not been the department's intent to engage in long-term supplanting of county roles and resources. When the local jurisdiction regains its ability to provide service to their customers, OSP resources are refocused back to our primary responsibilities.

If OSP were provided with additional funds to hire new troopers, they would be deployed based on priority service needs of that specific area. This would follow an evidence based policing model. The number of calls for service and the service gap for each area would be considered. The highest priority would be placed on ensuring the safety and security of the citizens and our troopers responding to potentially volatile calls for service. Troopers performing in this capacity typically are responding to priority 1 calls for service. These calls are mostly in-progress and involve persons or property in immediate jeopardy, such as domestic disputes and burglaries. Decisions regarding the number of troopers assigned in each area, would take into account the number and frequency of these types of calls. OSP would move toward 24/7 patrol coverage in offices that support the demonstrated need.

Adding troopers to an office or area takes time unless a trooper immediately transfers from another office in the state. New troopers require an average of nine months to train. After this training period, they can be assigned solo patrol. Troopers who are

hired as laterals from other Oregon police agencies require less training time and can be sent on solo patrol in as little as two months.

Counties currently experiencing service gaps from the sheriff's departments include but are not limited to Lane, Josephine, and Curry counties.

Forensic Services Division Submissions by Agency
1/1/2009 - 12/13/2012

	Submissions	Percentage
Portland Police Bureau	11,579	12.487%
Oregon State Police	9,781	10.548%
Medical Examiner	9,527	10.274%
Medford Police Department	4,320	4.659%
Clackamas County Sheriff's Office	3,342	3.604%
Gresham Police Department	2,109	2.274%
Douglas County Sheriff's Office	1,842	1.986%
Washington County Sheriff's Office	1,774	1.913%
Bend Police Department	1,707	1.841%
Beaverton Police Department	1,659	1.789%
Grants Pass Department Public Safety	1,617	1.744%
Eugene Police Department	1,599	1.724%
Springfield Police Department	1,539	1.660%
Salem Police Department	1,381	1.489%
Deshcutes County Sheriff's Office	1,259	1.358%
Roseburg Police Department	1,215	1.310%
Jackson County Sheriff's Office	1,172	1.264%
Multnomah County Sheriff's Office	1,158	1.249%
Albany Police Department	1,025	1.105%
Lane County Sheriff's Office	976	1.053%
Corvallis Police Department	974	1.050%
Linn county Sheriff's Office	954	1.029%
Polk County Sheriff's Office	891	0.961%
Marion County Sheriff's Office	867	0.935%
Hillsboro Police Department	838	0.904%
Hermiston Police Department	783	0.844%
Redmond Police Department	766	0.826%
Klamath Falls Police Department	761	0.821%
Pendleton Police Department	680	0.733%
Oregon City Police Department	666	0.718%
Klamath County Sheriff's Office	642	0.692%
McMinnville Police Department	628	0.677%
Coos Bay Police Department	586	0.632%
Tigard Police Department	546	0.589%
Benton County Sheriff's Office	535	0.577%
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	530	0.572%
Coos County Sheriff's Office	525	0.566%
Woodburn Police Department	521	0.562%
Blue Mountain Enforcement Narcotics Team	483	0.521%
Keizer Police Department	478	0.515%
Douglas County Interagency Narcotics Team	449	0.484%
Yamhill County Sheriff's Office	447	0.482%
Ashland Police Department	434	0.468%
Ontario Police Department	430	0.464%
Lincoln City Police Department	405	0.437%
Josephine County Sheriff's Office	396	0.427%

Forensic Services Division Submissions by Agency
1/1/2009 - 12/13/2012

Umatilla County Sheriff's Office	393	0.424%
North Bend Police Department	372	0.401%
Tillamook County Sheriff's Office	361	0.389%
Lake Oswego Police Department	356	0.384%
Clatsop County Sheriff's Office	350	0.377%
Newberg-Dundee Police Department	347	0.374%
Lebanon Police Department	338	0.365%
Tualatin Police Department	317	0.342%
Tualatin Police Department	316	0.341%
Milton-Freewater Police Department	313	0.338%
Prineville Police Department	308	0.332%
West Linn Police Department	301	0.325%
Forest Grove Police Department	293	0.316%
Milwaukie Police Department	286	0.308%
Canby Police Department	285	0.307%
Seaside Police Department	255	0.275%
Astoria Police Department	252	0.272%
Sandy Police Department	248	0.267%
Central Point Police Department	243	0.262%
Morrow County Sheriff's Office	242	0.261%
The Dalles Police Department	233	0.251%
Monmouth Police Department	231	0.249%
Toledo Police Department	226	0.244%
Dallas Police Department	224	0.242%
Florence Police Department	223	0.240%
Troutdale Police Department	222	0.239%
Newport Police Department	222	0.239%
Winston Police Department	221	0.238%
Curry County Sheriff's Office	207	0.223%
Crook County Sheriff's Office	205	0.221%
Portland Fire Bureau	205	0.221%
Baker City Police Department	202	0.218%
Madras Police Department	197	0.212%
Coquille Police Department	192	0.207%
Brookings Police Department	191	0.206%
Independence Police Department	191	0.206%
St. Helens Police Department	187	0.202%
Sutherlin Police Department	186	0.201%
Malheur County Sheriff's Office	183	0.197%
Myrtle Creek Police Department	180	0.194%
Sweet Home Police Department	170	0.183%
Cottage Grove Police Department	166	0.179%
Junction City Police Department	154	0.166%
Talent Police Department	151	0.163%
Tillamook Police Department	150	0.162%
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	149	0.161%
Harney County Sheriff's Office	142	0.153%

Forensic Services Division Submissions by Agency
1/1/2009 - 12/13/2012

Columbia County Sheriff's Office	140	0.151%
Umatilla Police Department	134	0.145%
Sherman County Sheriff's Office	129	0.139%
Sherwood Police Department	129	0.139%
Warm Springs Tribal Police	128	0.138%
Union County Sheriff's Office	122	0.132%
Baker County Sheriff's Office	120	0.129%
LaGrande Police Department	117	0.126%
Lincoln County Interagency Narcotics Team	116	0.125%
Umatilla Tribal Police	115	0.124%
Stanfield Police Department	112	0.121%
Boardman Police Department	101	0.109%
Wasco County Sheriff's Office	99	0.107%
Molalla Police Department	98	0.106%
Philomouth Police Department	96	0.104%
Yamhill County Interagency Police Department	94	0.101%
ATF	92	0.099%
Cornelius Police Department	91	0.098%
Federal Bureau Investigation	89	0.096%
Reedsport Police Department	88	0.095%
Gladstone Police Department	82	0.088%
Hood River County Sheriff's Office	75	0.081%
United States Forest Service	65	0.070%
Eagle Point Police Department	65	0.070%
Rockaway Beach Police Department	65	0.070%
Hood River Police Department	63	0.068%
Silverton Police Department	61	0.066%
Gold Beach Police Department	59	0.064%
Nyssa Police Department	58	0.063%
Fairview Police Department	58	0.063%
Gervais Police Department	57	0.061%
Phoenix Police Department	54	0.058%
Warrenton Police Department	54	0.058%
Regional Organized Crime Narcotics	54	0.058%
Port of Portland Police	50	0.054%
Burns Police Department	49	0.053%
South Coast Interagency Narcotics Team	49	0.053%
Grant County Sheriff's Office	47	0.051%
Clatsop County Interagency Narcotics Team	47	0.051%
Hubbard Police Department	47	0.051%
Stayton Police Department	46	0.050%
Sunriver Police Department	45	0.049%
Scappoose Police Department	44	0.047%
Clackamas County Interagency Task Force	44	0.047%
John Day Police Department	43	0.046%
Columbia County Enforcement Narcotics Team	39	0.042%
Jackson County/Southern Oregon Narcotics Team	35	0.038%

Forensic Services Division Submissions by Agency
1/1/2009 - 12/13/2012

Rogue River Police Department	35	0.038%
Gilliam County Sheriff's Office	35	0.038%
Manzanita Department Public Safety	34	0.037%
Jacksonville Police Department	32	0.035%
Adult & Family Services Division	31	0.033%
Department of Corrections	30	0.032%
Bandon Police Department	29	0.031%
Lake County Sheriff's Office	27	0.029%
Yamhill Police Department	27	0.029%
Myrtle Point Police Department	26	0.028%
Wallowa County Sheriff's Office	25	0.027%
Amity Police Department	24	0.026%
Lane Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team	24	0.026%
Polk County Interagency Narcotics Team	24	0.026%
Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue	23	0.025%
Elgin Police Department	22	0.024%
South Metro Gang Task force	20	0.022%
King City Police Department	20	0.022%
Linn County Parole & Probation	20	0.022%
Lakeview Police Department	18	0.019%
Bureau of Land Management	18	0.019%
Clatskanie Police Department	18	0.019%
Aumsville Police Department	18	0.019%
Hines Police Department	17	0.018%
Portland State Public Safety	17	0.018%
Oakridge Police Department	17	0.018%
Oregon Department of Justice	17	0.018%
United States Probation Office	16	0.017%
Cannon Beach Police Department	15	0.016%
Carlton Police Department	13	0.014%
Rainier Police Department	11	0.012%
Pilot Rock Police Department	10	0.011%
Enterprise Police Department	10	0.011%
Aurora Police Department	10	0.011%
Coburg Police Department	10	0.011%
Mt Angel Police Department	10	0.011%
Wheeler County Sheriff's Office	9	0.010%
Drug Enforcement Agency	9	0.010%
Turner Police Department	9	0.010%
Union Pacific Railroad Police Department	8	0.009%
Adair Village Police Department	8	0.009%
Vernonia Police Department	6	0.006%
United States Coast Guard	6	0.006%
Conf Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw	6	0.006%
Athena Police Department	5	0.005%
Gearhart Police Department	5	0.005%
Columbia City Police Department	5	0.005%

Forensic Services Division Submissions by Agency
1/1/2009 - 12/13/2012

Coquille Tribal Police	5	0.005%
Immigration & Customs Enforcement	4	0.004%
Port Orford Police Department	3	0.003%
Rogue Area Drug Enforcement Team	3	0.003%
Shady Cove Police Department	3	0.003%
United States Marshall Service	3	0.003%
OHSU Department Public Safety	3	0.003%
North Plains Police Department	3	0.003%
Burns Paiute Tribal Police	2	0.002%
Merrill Police Department	2	0.002%
Condon Police Department	2	0.002%
US Department of Homeland Security	2	0.002%
US Department of Health & Human Services	2	0.002%
Oregon Liquor Control Commission	2	0.002%
Washington County District Attorney	2	0.002%
Crooked River Ranch Fire Department	1	0.001%
Black Butte Police Department	1	0.001%
Butte Falls Police Department	1	0.001%
Southern Oregon High-Tech Crimes Task Force	1	0.001%
Medford Enforcement Regional Interagency Team	1	0.001%
Malheur Community Correction P&P	1	0.001%
United States Postal Service	1	0.001%
Oregon Poison Center	1	0.001%
Multnomah County Corrections	1	0.001%
Multnomah County District Attorney	1	0.001%
Gaston Police Department	1	0.001%
	92,728	100.000%