



March 22, 2023

Representative Paul Evans, Co-Chair
Senator Janeen Sollman, Co-Chair
Joint Sub-Committee on Public Safety
900 Court St NE
H-178 State Capital
Salem, OR 97301

Members of the Joint Sub-Committee on Public Safety,

Below are the questions and responses from the March 20, 2023, Oregon State Police (OSP) Senate Bill 5530 information meeting:

1. Is there a nationwide benchmark in terms of State Police troopers-to-population ratio?

In short, no, there isn't a generally accepted benchmark for the number of state police troopers-to-population ratio. This is due to the fact that there isn't a generally accepted staffing model or national criteria for the number of law enforcement officers in an agency. While the FBI does gather and publish data on the number of law enforcement officers per 1,000 residents, it explicitly cautions against comparing data from one state to another because of the complexity of duties, crime trends, and functions. In addition, the International Association Chiefs of Police (IACP) now discourages agencies from using per-capita approach to establish staffing targets.

However, when looking at the FBI's Full-time State Law Enforcement Employees data (Table 76), the average per-capita law enforcement officers per 1,000 residents for State/Highway Patrol agencies in the United States – not including Oregon - was 0.19 (or 19 per 100,000 residents)¹.

¹ Full-Time State Law Enforcement Employee data was obtained from Table 76 of the FBI's 2019 UCR data. The per-capita data was calculated using 2019 population estimates from the US Census Bureau.

2. Can OSP provide data on all police-to-population ratios for the state?

According to the FBI’s Full-time Law Enforcement Employees data (Table 77), there were approximately 6,400 officers in Oregon as of 2019 (most recent data table available)². This includes police officers from city, county, and state law enforcement agencies of all disciplines (patrol, detectives, jail staff, etc.). This translates to an average per-capita rate of approximately 1.5 law enforcement officers per 1,000 residents in Oregon.

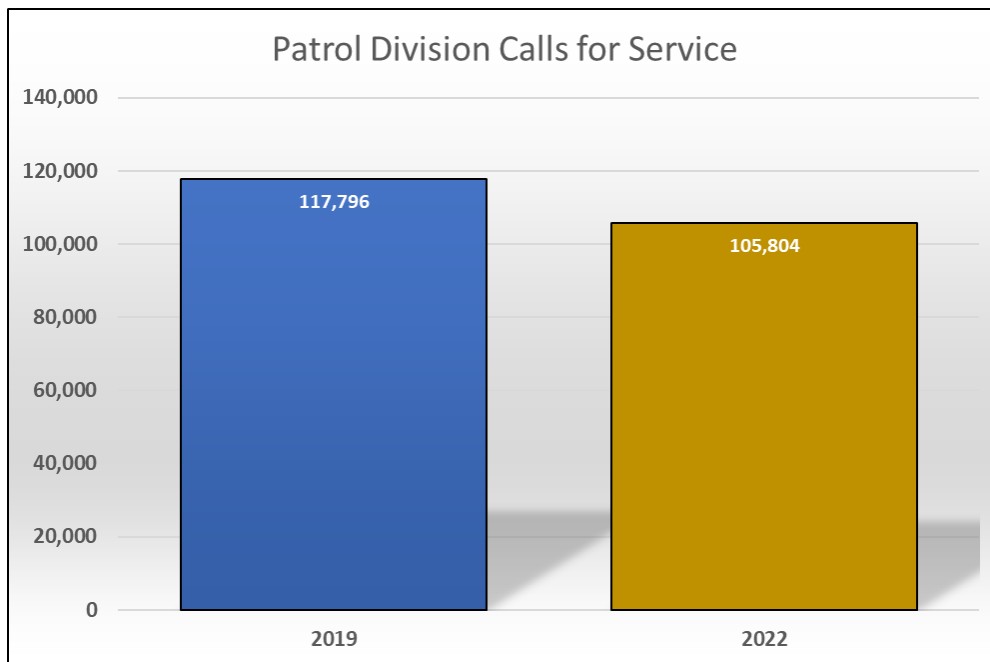
3. What percentage of Personal Services costs is budgeted for OT and how much is mandatory OT?

The agency’s overtime in the Governor’s budget is \$22.7 million all funds and 5.33% of the total of the Personal Services costs for the agency. Approximately \$15.9 million is General Fund.

4. Comparison data on calls for service between 2022 vs pre-pandemic?

Below is a chart illustrating the difference in the number of Calls for Service assigned to Patrol Division troopers. The chart compares 2019 (pre-COVID) and 2022 (post-COVID).

Chart 1: *Patrol Division Calls for Service; Pre-COVID (2019) vs. Post-COVID (2022)*



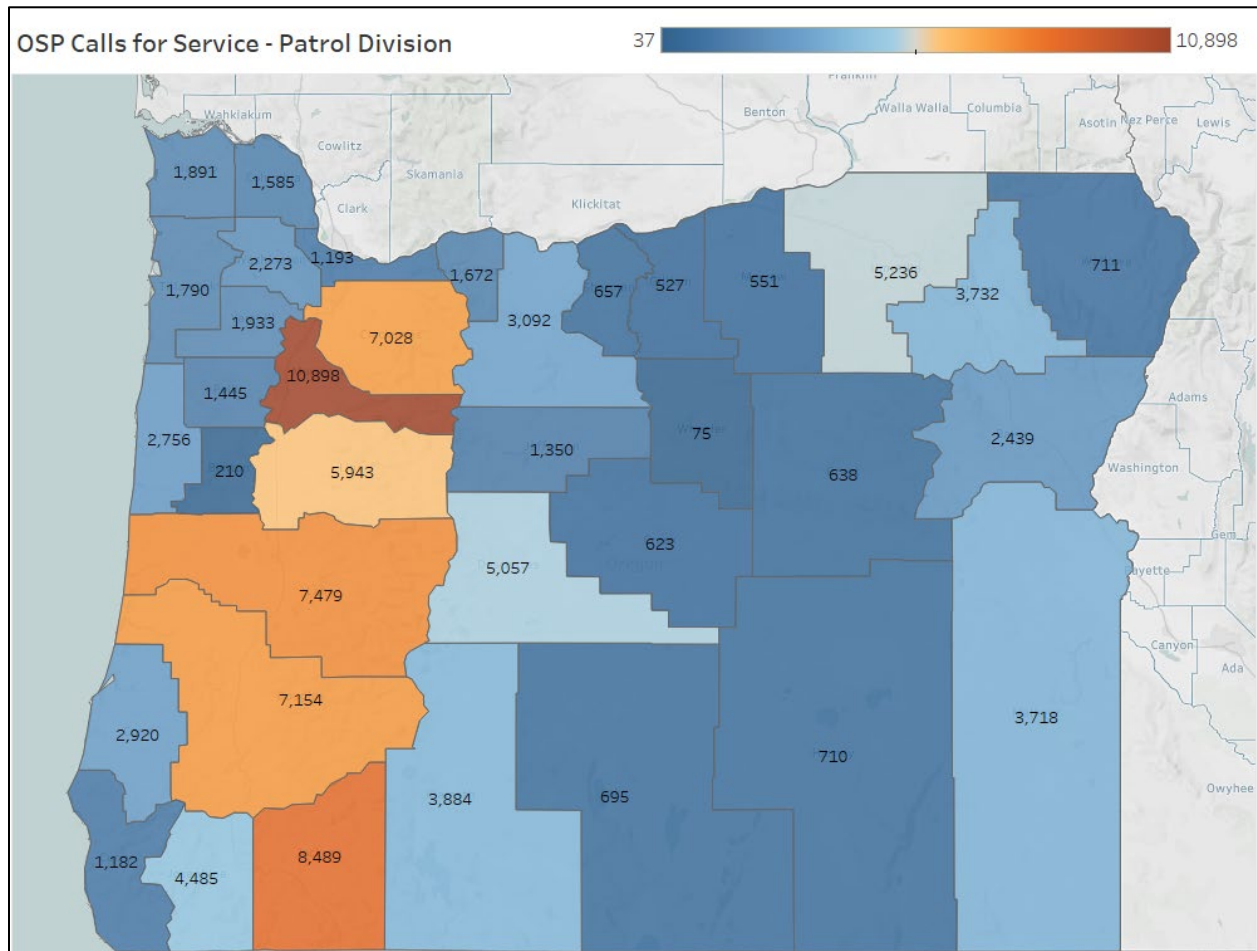
The difference in the number of Calls for Service from 2019 to 2022 is 11,992, which translates to a 10% reduction.

² Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees data was obtained from Table 77 of the FBI’s 2019 UCR data. The per-capita data was calculated using 2019 population estimates from the US Census Bureau.

5. Heat map on calls for service by location?

Below is a heat map highlight the location of Patrol Division Calls for Service during 2022. The map does not include self-initiated contacts or reported crash events.

Chart 2: *Patrol Division Calls for Service Heat Map (2022)*



6. Dose OSP have data around compliance (or lack of) with ELS system?

Overall, we do not have data around compliance with the electronic licensing system (ELS) for hunters and anglers in Oregon. However, the three main non-compliance issues our Fish and Wildlife Troopers experience are:

- Failure of Hunters/Anglers not logging into the app prior to going out of cell coverage. Not able to pull up their license/tags when contacted by Troopers. As we have discussed the issue of no cell service is the biggest hurdle for everyone trying to use ELS in Oregon.

- Failure of Hunters to redeem vouchers and purchase their tags prior to the season, then taking big game and not being able to tag their animal because they have no E-tag.
- Rapid Harvest reports show a large number of people purchasing their tags and immediately or within minutes tagging their big game or salmon/steelhead. The sheer amount of people not purchasing their tags until the day of. Whether it is because they are honestly forgetting to purchase their ELS tag or if they are cheating the system, it is difficult for Troopers to follow up on and consistently enforce.

7. On average, how long can a customer expect to wait before their firearms background check is processed?

A number of customers have their firearms background check auto-approved within minutes of their request. For 2023, approximately 42% of background checks have been auto-approved. However, for the transactions that do not auto-approve, we are currently working on processing transactions from January 23, 2023.

8. What is the average number of FICS transactions per year, is it 400,000?

In 2022, we had close to 400,000 transactions with 393,868 for the year. During the past five years, our transactions have been:

- 2018 – 283,784
- 2019 – 276,912
- 2020 – 418,061
- 2021 – 338,330
- 2022 – 393,868

9. What is the Forensics turnaround time?

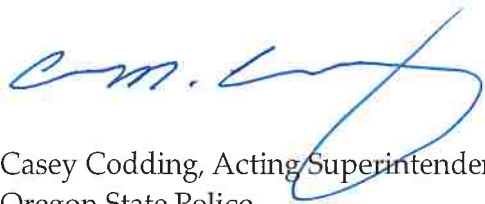
Below are the turnaround times for the entire Forensic Division since 2018:

- 2018 – 116 Days
- 2019 – 87 Days
- 2020 – 82 Days
- 2021 – 75 Days
- 2022 – 107 Days

10. What is/are the causes for the uptick in Forensics request turnaround time?

Although the processing time for analytical requests has become more efficient, the volume and complexity of requests has exceeded our resource capacity, resulting in the increase of overall turnaround time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "C. Coddling", written over the typed name.

Casey Coddling, Acting Superintendent
Oregon State Police