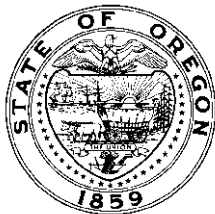


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## **Oregon Department of State Police Administrative Overview May 2011**

### **Introduction**

The Oregon Department of State Police was formally established in 1931 (Oregon Law 1931, Chapter 139) to serve as a rural patrol force and to provide assistance to local and county law enforcement. Today, the mission of the Oregon State Police (OSP), “is to develop, promote, and provide protection to the people, property, and natural resources of the state, ensure the state’s safety and livability by serving, protecting and educating its citizens and visitors through leadership, action, and coordination of Oregon’s public safety resources” (2001-2003 Governor’s Recommended Budget).

The agency provides a number of specialized programs and services including transportation safety, criminal investigation, forensic services, coordination of federal grants for drug and violence prevention, medical examiner services, gambling enforcement, state emergency response coordination, arson investigation, containment of explosive materials and devices, fish and wildlife law enforcement, and maintenance of a statewide communications network.

### **History**

The foundations of the Oregon State Police began in 1917 with the creation of the Oregon Military Police. The main responsibility of the Military Police was the protection of ship-building facilities within the state although the Portland Police Department, Multnomah County Sheriff’s Department, and a variety of private security firms shared protective responsibility. There was considerable debate over whether to make the Oregon Military Police a permanent force, but this effort was disbanded at the end of World War I.

In the 1920s, law enforcement in Oregon was extremely fragmented. One agency was responsible for fish laws, another for game laws, and separate groups enforced forestry, prohibition, criminal, and arson laws. In 1920, traffic enforcement was placed under the supervision of the State Traffic Bureau established in the Secretary of State’s Office. Traffic enforcement and prohibition concerns led the public and politicians to call for the creation of a statewide police force that could efficiently address these legal issues.

In 1921, the State Highway Department was created (OL 1921, Chapter 106, Section 3) and a bureau to enforce laws dealing with the use of highways was established, but the new bureau did not encroach upon the jurisdiction of the Traffic Department. Due to the increasing number of traffic fatalities, the presence of organized crime in Oregon, and the duplication of enforcement efforts, the District Attorneys of Oregon formulated a resolution in 1924 to establish a state constabulary. However, immediate opposition and the lack of influential support buried the resolution before it reached the Legislative Assembly.

At the same time, the State Traffic Bureau struggled with the problems of operating a traffic force that spread across the entire state. In 1929, the Department had a total contingent of 50 men. A year later the Department reorganized and assignments were arranged so that traffic enforcement was handled more uniformly throughout the state. A clear chain of command was also established between the chief in Salem and traffic policemen in the field. The state was divided into seven administrative districts, each headed by a captain reporting directly to the chief.

Despite the restructuring within the Traffic Department, enforcement efforts of various agencies remained inefficient. In 1931, with the backing of Governor Julius Meier, Senate Bill 170 was introduced in the Legislative Assembly. The "State Police Bill" proposed consolidating statewide law enforcement efforts in the areas of traffic, commercial fishing, game, arson, liquor, narcotics, and criminal laws. To do so, the bill called for the dissolution of the State Traffic Department in the Secretary of State, the Liquor Enforcement Division, the enforcement sections of the State Game Commission, State Fish Commission, and the Arson Squad of the State Fire Marshal's Office.

Reaction to the "State Police Bill" was immediate and intense. Fierce opposition came from such divergent groups as the National Safety Council and the Oregon Federation of Labor. The Federation of Labor felt that the bill would militarize law enforcement in the state and the Safety Council believed that consolidation would lead to massive confusion. Vested interests, including the well-financed illicit liquor industry, pressured politicians to scrap the legislation. The bill stalled in committee, but passed in the House. The last obstacle to organizing the State Police collapsed when backers of an opposition referendum failed to acquire the necessary number of signatures. The bill became law on August 1, 1931.

The 1931 law read that the "Department of State Police and each of the members thereof shall be charged with the enforcement of all criminal laws... to prevent crime, to pursue and apprehend offenders and to obtain legal evidence necessary to insure the conviction in the courts of such offenders, to institute criminal proceedings, to execute any lawful warrant or order of arrest issued against any person or persons for any violation of the law... to give first aid to the injured, [and] to succor the helpless" (OL 1931, Chapter 139, Section 9).

At the same time, the law gave the Superintendent the power to establish a state detective bureau to provide the State Police, county, and municipality peace officers with records of fingerprints, expert advice on handwriting and ballistics, photographs and personal histories of persons

accused of crime (OL 1931, Chapter 139, Section 7). The Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation was formally established in 1933 (OL 1933, Chapter 52).

Governor Meier chose a superintendent of the Oregon State Police who initially divided the state into three administrative districts. The mid-Willamette Valley soon gained district status and this four-district organizational structure remained until 1979, when a fifth district was created. There were 31 reporting stations established for the public to report accidents, complaints, or to contact State Police officers. Aside from district headquarters, State Police offices were rare. In many cases, reporting stations were only telephones in strategic locations that would link the caller with the nearest office.

State Police enforcement of liquor laws was short-lived ending with the repeal of national prohibition (OL 1933, Chapter 1) and the creation of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission in 1935 (OL 1935, Chapter 428).

The State Penitentiary housed its fingerprints and photographs at the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation. This location spared the records from the disastrous 1935 Capitol Fire. The 1939 Legislative Assembly created the State Police Crime Detection Laboratory (OL 1939, Chapter 406). The central laboratory was housed within the University of Oregon Medical School in Eugene until it was moved to its present location in Portland in 1976. After the 1935 fire at the Capitol, the General Headquarters temporarily set up offices in the Salem City Police Station. Three years later the State Police moved into the new Capitol building.

By 1939, the Oregon State Police consisted of a general administration unit and a bureau of criminal identification, fire marshal, fish, game, motor carrier, radio, traffic, and the Willamette River patrol divisions. The original cadre of 112 sworn officers increased gradually and by 1940 there were 193 employees, 169 officers and 24 clerks, representing the State Police. Over the same period of time the fleet of patrol cars had grown to 190 automobiles all equipped with short-wave radio, in conjunction with the State Highway Division in an effort to establish a joint statewide radio network. During the next decade, two-way radios replaced the old short-wave receivers.

In 1941, all fingerprint records and photographs were transferred from the State Penitentiary to the General Headquarters in the State Capitol. The records moved again in 1949 when the General Headquarters moved from the Capitol to the newly constructed General Services Building. The 1947 Legislative Assembly provided State Police officers with standard uniforms and badges and a State Police insignia (OL 1947, Chapter 147).

By 1950, the Department employed 325 officers. The first polygraph examiner, hired in 1954, subsequently worked for the Identification and Investigation Bureau. A year later, a chemist in the Portland Crime Lab became the first female State Police Officer. Later the same year, all personnel associated with the Crime Lab became members of the Department.

In 1955, game licenses and permits were created and State Police officers were charged with inspecting hunting licenses and permits (OL 1955, Chapter 173). In 1957, the State Police and

State Fire Marshal were made jointly responsible for notifying fire departments and fire protection districts upon the release of a convicted arsonists from a correctional facility (OL 1957, Chapter 245). Fish and game laws continued to develop and a statute prohibiting commercial salmon netting in Oregon vested the State Police with the authority to enforce these laws (OL 1957, Chapter 152, Section 5). The Legislative Assembly provided for creation of an educational course in fish and game enforcement laws for State Police 1967 (OL 1967, Senate Joint Resolution 1967). In 1958 and 1959, respectively, the Criminal and Traffic Divisions became separate administrative entities.

During the 1960s, increases in population, motor vehicle registrations, licensed operators, and miles of new highway created a need for standard crime reporting, improvement of communication capabilities, and larger police forces. In 1960, a uniform traffic citation was introduced and three years later the Uniform Crime Reporting System was made mandatory. State Police authority to issue citations for traffic offenses was further expanded in 1963 (OL 1963, Chapter 448) and the OSP was charged with providing protection to the Governor and his family (OL 1963, House Joint Resolution 43). The "Implied Consent Law" passed in 1965 and provided that a person suspected of driving under the influence must submit to a Breathalyzer test (OL 1965, Chapter 574). In 1966, the Department started a direct teletype connection with a control terminal operated by the California Highway Patrol, which relayed information to a central information center in Washington, DC. Initially designed to facilitate the gathering of criminal statistics, the Machine Records Division would now cover virtually all of the Department's operations. During the same year, satellite laboratories were installed at Pendleton, Medford, and Eugene.

Throughout the 1970s, the State Police established new divisions, reorganized old ones, and improved their communications and records systems. The Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS), established in 1969 under ORS 181.710, was implemented in 1971, and replaced the old teletype system. Also in 1971, counties were given the option of entering into a contract with the State Police or the sheriff of the county to patrol and provide enforcement of boating laws on the waterways within the county (OL 1971, Chapter 475, Section 4(2)(a)). The Bureau of Criminal Investigations began to computerize and microfilm their records in 1972 and completed the project in 1979. New positions of Planning and Research Officer (1973), Executive Assistant to the Superintendent (1976), and Academy Commander (1977) were created to handle the increasing complexity of the Department's work. This complexity required forming new divisions or awarding existing sections division status. The Implied Consent Program was transferred from the Health Department to the Oregon State Police in 1979.

Active recruitment of women began in the 1970s as well, and in the fall of 1976, 11 men and 12 women graduated from the State Police Academy. This class marked the first recruit class in which a number of women completed the basic recruit training course. By 1980, there were 1,164 Department employees consisting of nearly 1,000 officers and the remainder, civilian support personnel.

Early State Police officers were not formally trained. Officers were hired and assigned to a senior officer who provided on-the-job training. In 1934, the Department held its first in-service training course. Attending officers were schooled in first aid and marksmanship, and saw

demonstrations of the latest police equipment. The first recruit schools were four weeks in length until 1971, when the recruit school length jumped to six weeks. Recruit schools were expanded throughout the 1970s and 1980s until 1994, when the first 16-week class was held. The 16-week class remains in effect today. Recruits have trained at the Redmond Air Center and Camp Withycombe. Currently, they train at Camp Rilea. The Department training operations have historically vacillated between Division and Section status. Training regained Division status in 1995 and has been considered a Division since then.

A new cooperative effort was established with the Department of Fish and Wildlife in 1990. The agreement, called "Cooperative Enforcement Planning," is an attempt to ensure that enforcement priorities match the management goals of the Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Division. Also in 1990, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) was brought online. This system keeps a database of millions of fingerprint entries available for comparison.

The 1993 Legislative Assembly reorganized many state agencies and the State Police was no exception. Senate Bill 1044 transferred LEDS from the Executive Department to the State Police (OL 1993, Chapter 188). The State Police were also delegated responsibility for the Oregon State Oregon State Athletic Commission (OL 1993, Chapter 742, Section 119), the Office of Emergency Management (OL 1993, Chapter 187), and the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OL 1993, Chapter 186). Senate Bill 156 also called for the State Police to establish a committee to provide for a smooth transition of the State Fire Marshal to the State Police. The advisory committee disbanded on January 1, 1996.

Historically, the Office of the State Fire Marshal had been an independent agency, created in 1917 (OL 1917, Chapter 282), with the Insurance Commissioner as ex-officio Fire Marshal. However, the 1963 Legislative Assembly separated the State Fire Marshal Department from the Insurance Commissioner and placed the office directly under the Governor (OL 1963, Chapter 523). The office was incorporated under the Department of Commerce in 1971 (OL 1971, Chapter 753). The law also provided for the appointment of a State Fire Marshal and the establishment of a separate administrative office. The Department of Commerce dismantled in 1987 and the State Fire Marshal transferred to the Executive Department (OL 1987, Chapter 414). It remained there until 1993, when in an effort to consolidate the public safety responsibilities of Oregon, it was transferred to the State Police (OL 1993, Chapter 186).

In accordance with the legislative efforts to relocate public safety responsibilities under the State Police, the Office of Emergency Management also moved from the Executive Department to the State Police in 1993 (ORS 401.260(1)). The Office of Emergency Management evolved from the Department of Civil Defense, which formed within the executive branch as part of the Civil Defense Act of 1949. The initial duties of the Department were to deal with disasters including those caused by "enemy attack, sabotage, or other hostile action, or from fire, flood, earthquake, or natural causes." In 1967, the Department of Civil Defense was renamed the Department of Emergency Services. This name change reflected a policy shift that emphasized dealing with natural disasters rather than military conflict. In 1969, the Department of Emergency Services was transferred to the newly created Executive Department and the name was changed to the Emergency Services Division. In 1981 the name changed to the Emergency Management

Division. In the 1993 move from the Executive Department to the State Police the name changed to the current Oregon Emergency Management.

The Oregon Oregon State Athletic Commission was an independent agency reporting to the Governor until it was administratively relocated within the State Police in 1993. The Oregon State Athletic Commission officially formed in 1987 as a consolidation of local municipal commissions into one state agency responsible for the regulation of professional boxing and wrestling events and participants. Accounting responsibilities for the Arrest and Return of Fugitives were also transferred to the State Police in the 1993 Legislative reorganization.

Senate Bill 1044, passed in 1993, altered the authority of the Oregon Criminal Justice Council and created the Criminal Justice Information System Advisory Board. The purpose of this action was to enable better coordination between the Judicial Department, Department of Corrections, Department of State Police, Motor Vehicles Division of the Department of Transportation, State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision, Board of Public Safety Standards and Training, State Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Oregon Liquor Control Commission.

In 1995, the transfer of the State Medical Examiner from the State Health Division to the State Police (OL 1995, Chapter 743, Section 1). The beginnings of the Gaming Enforcement Division were established in 1995 when the Legislative Assembly gave the State Police the authority to conduct criminal records checks on potential vendors or select employees of casinos operated under the State/Tribal compacts (OL 1995, Chapter 723).

The Superintendent of State Police was given clear jurisdiction to determine the requirements to safely extradite suspects by the 1999 Legislative Assembly (O.L. 1999 ch. 867).

The 2001 Legislative Assembly passed legislation giving supervisors/parole authority the jurisdiction to obtain blood or buccal samples from those parole for committing or conspiracy to committ certain types of crimes (O.L. 2001 ch. 852). Crimes do not include some sex crimes, burglary in the second degree, promoting or compelling prostitution, burglary in the first degree, assault in the first degree or conspiracy to commit the above crimes. All samples shall be sent to the Oregon State Police for processing. In addition, the Superintendent of State Police was given authority to appoint Department of Corrections employees as Special State Police Officers if the Superintendent deems it nessecary or advisable to assist the Department of Corrections in medical transportation function/duty. Appointees must meet the Department of Corrections standards for corrections officers

Out of state background investigations required by County Sheriffs for concealed weapon applicants and those participating in horse racing; jockey's, managers, trainers, stewards, etc are to be conducted by Oregon State Police (O.L. 2003 ch. 166) using the FBI resources. In addition, the statue directs OSP conducts background checks on canditeds for the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training. In the event the FBI policy is to neither return nor destroy fingerprint cards the statute directs OSP to use a different means of conducting background checks. OSP is also empowered to conduct background investigations for the Department of Parks and Recreation (O.L. 2003 ch. 200). Finally, having researched and developed the concept of an Amber alert System, OSP is directed by the State Legislature to implement an Amber Alert

Plan/System in cooperation with other Oregon Law Enforcement Agencies, the Oregon Department of Transportation, media and broadcasters.

The Oregon State Police, having operated a sex offender registry for a number of years, is given clear authority on what they may publish concerning sex offender identification, location, history and status (O.L. 2005 ch. 812).

The Oregon State Athletic Commission, a part of Gaming Enforcement, is renamed the Oregon State Athletic Commission with expanded powers to regulate and investigate boxing, mixed martial arts, entertainment wrestling matches, contests and exhibitions (O.L. 2007 ch. 585). The Commission is charged with regulating participants, contestants, promoters, stewards, trainers, etc. The maximum civil penalty is raised from \$2500.00 to \$100,000.00 and the Commission is to develop rules governing the regulation of events. The State Police may now operate photo radar in highway work zones except on the interstate (O.L. 2007 ch.634). All photo radar zones must be clearly posted. The Office of Emergency Management was removed from OSP and established as part of the Oregon Military Department (O.L. 2007 ch. 740).

The Legislative Assembly directed the Oregon State Police to develop a targeted enforcement program aimed at reducing fatalities, injuries and property damage by allocating patrol resources based upon motor vehicle accident data compiled by the Oregon Department of Transportation (O.L. 2009 ch. 660).

### **Current Organization**

The Oregon Department of State Police is organized into the Superintendent's Office, two bureaus, the Policy and Organizational Development and Administrative Services Division's, respectively. The Superintendent's Office is comprised of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Internal Audits and Professional Standards.

Two bureaus are Public Safety Services and Police Services. The bureaus are further broken down into divisions, with each division responsible for a program area. Public Safety Services is comprised of Forensics Services Gaming Enforcement, the State Medical Examiner, Office of the State Fire Marshal, Criminal Justice Information Services and Regional Dispatch Centers. Police Services contains Patrol, Regional Headquarters, Fish and Wildlife Services, Criminal Investigations, and Special Operations

The Administrative Services Division is comprised of Business Services, Budget Services, Computer Services, Accounting, Front Desk/Reception, Facilities and Contracts & Procurement. The Policy and Organizational Development Division is comprised of Human Resources, Payroll, Training, Recruitment.

## **Division Programs and Functions**

### ***Criminal Investigation Division***

The Criminal Investigation Services Division augments state and local law enforcement through investigation of major crime, including juvenile and violent offenders, gathering of evidence, and apprehension of offenders. The Division also provides specialized investigation and intelligence information services to local law enforcement agencies and the justice system. The division is divided into three sections: Customer Service, Drug Enforcement, and Arson/Explosives and Major Crimes.

### ***Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Division***

Officers in the Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Division are responsible for general public safety and enforcement of laws governing and protecting fish and wildlife populations in Oregon. The Division also contracts with the Oregon State Marine Board to patrol waterways and enforce boating rules and regulations. The State Police are solely responsible for fish and wildlife enforcement in Oregon. The Division consists of four sections including Administration, Boating and Marine Safety, Commercial Fisheries, and Wildlife. In addition, the Division contains the OSP Aircraft Unit.

### ***Forensic Services Division***

Forensic Services provides scientific, technical, and investigative support to the criminal justice system through forensic analysis and the compilation of criminal offender information. The Division consists of Administration or Quality Assurance section, Identification Services section, the Forensic Laboratories, and an Implied Consent program. The Identification Services section is the state repository for criminal records and fingerprints and performs handgun checks. The Implied Consent program purchases, maintains, and trains State Police officers in the use of breathalyzer equipment. The Forensic Laboratories examine crime evidence for the Oregon State Police as well as local criminal justice agencies.

### ***Gaming Enforcement Division***

Gaming Enforcement provides security services for the Oregon Lottery and assists in the fulfillment of regulatory and monitoring requirements of each Tribal/State compact agreement involving Native American tribes that operate gaming centers in Oregon. In addition to gambling, the Gaming Enforcement Division also regulates professional boxing and wrestling events in Oregon. Gaming Enforcement consists of five sections: Administration, the Oregon State Athletic Commission, Compliance Enforcement, Gaming Investigations, and Lottery Security.

The Tribal/State compacts require the Oregon State Police to perform background investigations on vendors, contractors, and prospective tribal gaming licensees and to oversee the tribal gaming centers to certify that in the operation of their facilities, the tribes are complying with compact agreements. The Tribal Gaming section carries out these duties through two units: applicant and corporate investigations and compliance enforcement.



### ***Administrative Services Division***

The Administrative Services Division is the administrative arm of the Department. The Division handles personnel, payroll, procurement of supplies and uniforms, and vehicle management. The Training section of the Human Resource Division recruits, selects, hires, and trains recruits and cadets and provides continuing training to current officers. The Training section also operates the Drug Evaluation and Classification and Impaired Driving program, the Citizens Volunteer program, and the Assessment Centers, which identify police officers for promotion to first line supervisors.

### ***Information and Communications Management Division***

The Information and Communications Services Division provides reliable, cost effective communications systems and information services that enhance field operations and officer safety, as well as provide and effective oversight and management infrastructure for Headquarters operations and administration. This Division has five sections: Administration, Information Systems, Public Safety Technology, Regional Dispatch Services, and Wireless Communications.

### ***Criminal Justice Information Services Division***

The Criminal Justice Information Services Division is comprised of the Law Enforcement Data System and ID Services sections. The Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) section is responsible for planning, developing, managing, and operating a statewide system to share criminal justice information. This system contains information on crimes, criminals, missing persons, and stolen property to assist law enforcement agencies in the investigation of crimes. LEDS has five sections: Administration, Operations Services, Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting, Public Safety Data Warehouse, and System Development. The ID Services section maintains and provides access to data and information relevant to law enforcement agencies, stakeholders and the public. The section conducts back ground checks, responds to request for criminal history checks, processes applicants for purchase of firearms. The section is composed of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System, Computerized Criminal History program, Firearms Program, Open Records and Regulatory programs.

### ***Office of the State Fire Marshal Division***

This Office of the State Fire Marshal protects life and property from fire, hazardous materials, and other perils through education, enforcement, and emergency response. The Division consists of five sections. The Fire and Life Safety Services section operates fire and life safety code enforcement and fire investigation programs. The Administrative section includes Codes and Technical Support. The Licensing and Permits section issues licenses and permits for explosives, fireworks, liquefied petroleum gas, and non-retail gasoline dispensing. The Education and Information Services section incorporates Data Services and educational programs including Community Education and Juvenile Firesetter Intervention. The Community Right-to-Know section maintains a database of hazardous substances in Oregon and audits these businesses for compliance with hazardous substance laws at federal, state, and local levels. Regional Hazardous Materials Response Teams contract with local political entities to clean up hazardous materials spills occurring throughout the state.

### ***Office of the State Medical Examiner Division***

The State Medical Examiner supervises and directs death investigations, provides direct professional services, such as autopsies, court testimony, case review, and technical assistance to county medical examiners and other agencies. The State Medical Examiner's Office contains deputy state medical examiners, a forensic administrator, medical transcriptionists, and one district medical examiner located in each of Oregon's 36 counties.

### ***Patrol Division***

The Patrol Services Division provides a uniform police presence and law enforcement services throughout the state with a primary responsibility for traffic safety and response to emergency calls for service on Oregon's state and interstate highways. The Patrol Services Division is divided into three sections: Program Analysis, Patrol Support, and Patrol Operations. Field operations constitute the majority of the services provided by Patrol Services. These services include augmenting and supporting local enforcement, meeting the needs of the public for criminal investigations, and traffic safety efforts through formal and informal community contact and meetings. Traffic safety includes enforcement of the motor vehicle code, motor carrier regulations, and accident investigations.

### ***Special Operations***

Special Operations consists of various special services including the Dignitary Protection Unit, Flight Operations, the Honor Guard, the Mobile Response Team, and the Oregon State Police Reserves, and the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team.

### ***Boards***

The Juvenile Firesetter Program Advisory Board is a committee of fire, forestry, and mental health professionals appointed by the State Fire Marshal. This committee meets twice a year to advise on program direction and policy.

The Missing Children Clearinghouse Advisory Board is appointed by the Superintendent of State Police and advises on policy and procedure for the Missing Children Clearinghouse program.

The Oregon State Police Reserves Board consists of retired Oregon State Police Reserves members. Board members are appointed from various regions around the state. The Board meets as necessary to provide direction and oversight for the Oregon State Police Reserves program.

The Regional Appeal Advisory Board is appointed by the State Fire Marshal and convenes whenever a state fire code enforcement order is disputed. The dispute is appealed to the Regional Appeal Advisory Board, which makes a final decision.

The State Medical Examiner Advisory Board develops policy and recommends a proposed budget to the Department of State Police for administration of the state death investigation program. The Governor appoints Board members.

### ***Advisory Committees, Commissions, and Councils***

The Oregon Athletic Commission is appointed by the Superintendent of State Police with the stipulation that of the five members, one must be a physician. The Commission is charged with regulating ring sporting events in Oregon and meets at least quarterly to develop guidelines, subject to the approval of the Superintendent, to promote the safety of the sporting contestants, officials, and general public. The Commission also regulated the taxes from proceeds of sporting events.

The Code Interpretation Committee convenes to review and interpret fire code entries so that the State and public may apply the Oregon Uniform Fire Code with clarity and consistency. Guidelines for interpretation are the Office of the State Fire Marshals' official policy on enforcement of the code.

The Fire Code Committee meets monthly to provide recommendations to the State Fire Marshal concerning the composition, use, understanding, and revision of the Oregon Uniform Fire Code.

The Hazardous Materials Teams Administrative Advisory Committee is comprised of fire service professionals, one response team member, representatives from the Oregon Department of Transportation, the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and businesses holding hazardous chemicals. It meets as necessary to make recommendations to the State Fire Marshal on team administration, such as personnel and cost issues.

The Hazardous Materials Teams Advisory Group meets quarterly to make recommendations to the local agencies responsible for the individual response teams on the teams' standard operating procedures for the response teams and recommend equipment. This committee is comprised of one member of each team and representatives from Oregon Emergency Management and the DEQ.

The Hazardous Materials Teams Training Advisory Committee consists of the team training officers. The group meets quarterly to review and update the technician training guidelines and discuss training issues.

The Homicide Incident Tracking System (HITS) Commission consists of law enforcement professionals from Oregon and Washington states. The Commission provides guidance on the HITS program direction and data collection and use policies.

The Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) Advisory Committee meets as necessary to develop LEDS policies and provides direction and oversight for the LEDS system. The committee is comprised of the director or designee of the State Courts, State Police, Oregon Criminal Justice Council, Department of Motor Vehicles, State Board of Parole and Post-Prison supervision, Board on Public Safety Standards and Training, Oregon Association of Chiefs of Police, Oregon Sheriffs' Association, Oregon Jail Managers' Association, and the administrator of the information resource management division of the Executive Department.

The Public Education Advisory Committee is appointed by the State Fire Marshal and meets quarterly to advise on policy, procedures, and objectives for educating the public about fire safety.

The Public Safety Data Warehouse Steering Committee provides policy direction and oversight for the developing program.

## **Chronology**

1917 State Fire Marshal established.

1918 Oregon Military Police created.

1920 Oregon State Traffic Bureau, the precursor of the State Police, established.

1921 Oregon State Highway Department establishes a bureau to enforce laws concerning the use of highways which was not to encroach upon the Traffic Bureau.

1931 Senate Bill 170, the “State Police Bill”, passes the Oregon Legislature establishing today’s Oregon Department of State Police.

1939 State Police Crime Detection Laboratory established at the University of Oregon Medical School in Eugene.

1941 Fingerprint and Photograph files transferred from the Oregon Penitentiary to the State Police General Headquarters.

1955 First female officer sworn to a State Police position.

1958 Recruit training moved to Camp Withycombe.

1960 Uniform Traffic Citation introduced.

1963 The mandatory Uniform Crime Reporting System implemented.

1965 Implied Consent Law created under Oregon Law 1965, Chapter 574.

1971 Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) established.

1972 Bureau of Criminal Investigations begins computerizing and microfilming their records.

1975 First organized Rangemasters School held at Redmond Air Center.

1976 State Police Crime Detection Laboratory moves to Portland.

- 1993 Oregon Department of State Police assumes responsibility for the Office of the State Fire Marshal, the Office of Emergency Management, and the Oregon State Athletic Commission.
- 1995 Oregon Department of State Police assumes Administrative responsibility for the State Medical Examiner and Criminal Justice Services.
- 2007 Office of Emergency Management relocates to the Oregon Military Department. The Boxing and Wrestling Commission is restructured into the Oregon State Athletic Commission to effectively regulate all ring sports.

### **Primary Agency Statutes and Administrative Rule Chapters**

- ORS 107 Dissolution, Annulment; Separation; Mediation and Conciliation Services
- ORS 133 Arrest and Related Procedures; Search and Seizure; Extradition
- ORS 146 Investigation of Deaths, Injuries, and Missing Persons
- ORS 153 Violations and Traffic Offenses
- ORS 163 Offenses Against Persons
- ORS 166 Offenses Against Public Order; Firearms and Other Weapons; Racketeering
- ORS 181 State Police; Crime Reporting and Records; Public Safety Standards and Training
- ORS 186 Miscellaneous Matters Related To Government and Public Affairs
- ORS 237 Public Employees Retirement Generally
- ORS 276 Public Facilities
- ORS 401 Emergency Services; Search and Rescue; Emergency Telephone Systems; Communications Districts
- ORS 418 Child Welfare Services
- ORS 453 Hazardous Substances; Radiation Sources
- ORS 461 State Lottery
- ORS 463 Boxing and Wrestling
- ORS 465 Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials I
- ORS 466 Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials II
- ORS 470 Small Scale Local Energy Projects
- ORS 475 Controlled Substances; Illegal Drug Cleanup; Paraphernalia; Precursors
- ORS 476 State Fire Marshall, Protection from Fire Generally
- ORS 477 Fire Protection of Forests and Vegetation
- ORS 478 Rural Fire Protection Districts
- ORS 479 Protection of Buildings from Fire; Electrical Safety Law
- ORS 480 Explosives; Flammable Materials; Pressure Vessels
- ORS 496 Application, Administration and Enforcement of Wildlife Laws
- ORS 506 Application, Administration and Enforcement of Commercial Fishing Laws
- ORS 813 Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants
  
- OAR 257 Department of Oregon State Police
- OAR 259 Board/Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (Polygraph Licensing)
- OAR 104 Department of Oregon State Police, Office of Emergency Management
- OAR 230 Department of Oregon State Police, Oregon State Athletic Commission

OAR 345 Department of Energy, Energy Facility Siting Council  
OAR 837 Department of Oregon State Police, Office of State Fire Marshal

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