



# OREGON STOP PROGRAM

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# OREGON STOP PROGRAM

## BACKGROUND

76th OREGON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—2017 Regular Session

### Enrolled House Bill 2355

Introduced and printed pursuant to House Rule 12.00. Proposition filed (at the request of Attorney General Ellen Rosenblum).

CHAPTER .....

AN ACT

Relating to public safety; creating new provisions; amending ORS 51.050, 157.915, 151.921, 131.925, 187.839, 161.570, 161.615, 181A.410, 221.539, 415C.501, 423.478, 423.525, 475.005, 475.752, 475.824, 475.834, 475.854, 475.874, 475.894 and 475.894; and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

**SECTION 1.** As used in sections 1 to 4 of this 2017 Act:

(1) "Law enforcement agency" means an agency employing law enforcement officers to enforce criminal laws.

(2) "Law enforcement officer" means a member of the Oregon State Police, a sheriff or a municipal police officer.

(3) "Officer-initiated pedestrian stop" means a detention of a pedestrian by a law enforcement officer, not associated with a call for service, when the detention results in a citation, an arrest or a consensual search of the pedestrian's body or property. The term does not apply to detentions for routine searches performed at the point of entry to or exit from a controlled area.

(4) "Officer-initiated traffic stop" means a detention of a driver of a motor vehicle by a law enforcement officer, not associated with a call for service, for the purpose of investigating a suspected violation of the Oregon Vehicle Code.

(5) "Profiling" means the targeting of an individual by a law enforcement agency or a law enforcement officer, on suspicion of the individual's having violated a provision of law, based solely on the individual's real or perceived age, race, ethnicity, color, national origin, language, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, political affiliation, religion, homelessness or disability, unless the agency or officer is acting on a suspect description or information related to an identified or suspected violation of a provision of law.

(6) "Sexual orientation" has the meaning given that term in ORS 174.100.

**SECTION 2.** (1) No later than July 1, 2018, the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, in consultation with the Department of State Police and the Department of Justice, shall develop and implement a standardized method to be used by law enforcement officers to record officer-initiated pedestrian stop and officer-initiated traffic stop data. The standardized method must require, and any form developed and used pursuant to the standardized method must provide for, the following data to be recorded for each stop:

(a) The date and time of the stop;

(b) The location of the stop;

- HB 2355 (2017) had two primary components:
  - It required the collection of traffic and pedestrian stop data from all Oregon law enforcement by 2021.
  - It changed Oregon's drug possession laws.
- The Statistical Transparency Of Policing (STOP) Program was created to implement the requirements of HB 2355 for traffic/pedestrian stop data collection.
  - STOP has been a collaborative effort between CJC, OSP, and DPSST.
  - The STOP Program developed the technological means for LEAs to report data as required by HB 2355 and provides assistance to LEAs in meeting their reporting requirements.
  - Starting in December 2019, the CJC will submit an annual report to the Legislature analyzing STOP data.
  - LEAs identified as having potential disparities will be offered training and technical assistance from DPSST.



# STOP DATA COLLECTION

WHAT DATA WILL BE COLLECTED?



# STOP DATA COLLECTION

## STOP STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT GROUP

- To assist with the implementation of HB2355, the STOP Stakeholder Group was formed, consisting of representatives from OSP, CJC, and DPSST, as well as representatives from:
  - Law Enforcement
  - Legislature
  - Department of Justice
  - Office of the State CIO
  - Community Groups and the ACLU
- The goal of the Stakeholder Engagement group was to implement HB2355 in a manner that would ensure efficient and effective collection of high quality data

# STOP DATA COLLECTION

## STAKEHOLDER DEFINED VARIABLES

### Stop Variables

Law Enforcement Agency Id  
Type of Stop  
Stop Date and Time  
Justification for the Stop  
Was a Search Conducted?  
Search Type  
Search Findings  
Disposition of the Stop

### Demographic Variables

Perceived Age  
Perceived Gender  
Perceived Race/Ethnicity  
Residential Zip Code

### Geographic Variables

Geocode Data (X,Y)  
Full Street Address  
City, State, Zip  
County where Stop Occurred  
Highway and Milepost  
Landmark  
Intersection Location

# STOP DATA COLLECTION

## THREE TIERED ROLLOUT

### Tier 1: 100+ Officers

Beaverton PD  
Clackamas County Sheriff  
Eugene PD  
Gresham PD  
Hillsboro PD  
Marion County Sheriff  
Medford PD  
Multnomah County Sheriff  
Oregon State Police  
Portland Police Bureau  
Salem PD  
Washington County Sheriff

### Tier 2: 25-99 Officers

*Approximately 40 Agencies, including,*

Ashland PD  
Bend PD  
Benton County Sheriff  
Clatsop County Sheriff  
Hood River County Sheriff  
Lake Oswego PD  
McMinnville PD  
Oregon City PD  
Tigard PD  
Yamhill County Sheriff

### Tier 3: 1-24 Officers

*Approximately 100 Agencies, including,*

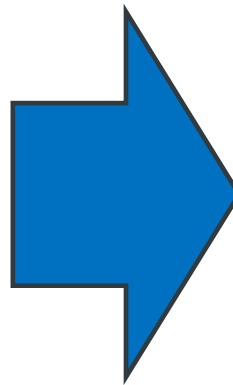
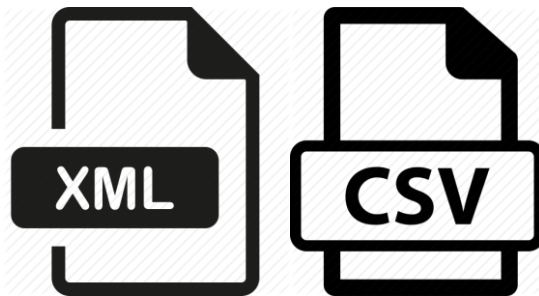
Astoria PD  
Coos County Sheriff  
John Day PD  
Newport PD  
Portland State University PD  
Seaside PD  
Silverton PD  
Sunriver PD  
The Dalles PD  
Wasco County Sheriff

# OREGON STOP PROGRAM

## DATA SUBMISSION OPTIONS

The screenshot shows a web-based data entry form for the Oregon Stop Program. It is divided into several sections: STOP INFORMATION, LOCATION, SUBJECT, and OUTCOME. The STOP INFORMATION section includes fields for Stop Date, Stop Time, County of Stop, Nature of Stop, Agency, and ORS Code. The LOCATION section has tabs for Major, Street, and Highway, with fields for Latitude and Longitude. The SUBJECT section includes Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Home Zip Code. The OUTCOME section has five columns: Statutory Reason for Stop, Disposition, Search Conducted, Search Findings, and Physical Custody Arrest Made, each with radio button options. A red Submit button is located at the bottom right of the form.

The screenshot shows a mobile login screen for the Oregon Stop Program. It features the program's logo at the top, followed by input fields for USER ID and PASSWORD, and a blue LOGIN button. A RESET PASSWORD link is located below the login button.



The screenshot shows the Oregon Statistical Transparency of Policing dashboard. The header includes the program name and a welcome message for Ken Sanshagria, CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION. The main content area features a section titled "House Bill (HB) 2355" with a list of requirements for the STOP program. Below this is a "System Announcements" section with information about a Go-Live for Tier 1 Agencies and training materials. The dashboard also includes a sidebar menu with options like Dashboard, My Information, Data Exchanges, Admin, Reports, and Help.

**House Bill (HB) 2355**

The STOP program stems from the 2017 Oregon Legislative Session, where HB 2355 was enacted and signed into law. The bill requires:

- All Oregon Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to collect specific data related to officer initiated traffic and pedestrian stops.
- Oregon State Police (OSP), in consultation with the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) and the Department of Justice (DOJ), to establish a standardized method for the collection of required data elements from all Oregon LEAs.
- CJC to perform the requisite data analysis to identify patterns and practices of profiling and deliver a report to DPST to provide advice or technical assistance based on the best practices of policing to LEAs.

**System Announcements**

Go-Live for the Tier 1 Agencies is scheduled for July 1, 2018. Tier 1 Agencies include all agencies with 100+ officers.

Training Materials and Manuals can be found under the Help section located on the menu to the left. These materials and manuals will detail how to get started with the system.

You may also access the help page by clicking on this link: [Help](#).



# STOP DATA COLLECTION

HOW WILL DATA BE ANALYZED?





# STOP DATA ANALYSIS

## BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

- Various types of traffic stop data have been collected and analyzed for 30 years.
- No statistical method can prove discrimination—they can only identify instances that indicate the possible presence of discrimination.
- Primary Issues for Research:
  - The benchmark problem: How can we select the appropriate baseline for comparison?
    - Traffic stop data shows us the share of drivers from demographic groups stopped by law enforcement
    - Researchers need to determine the appropriate pool of at risk drivers for comparisons
  - Alternative Explanation Problem. Disparities in stop data could be due to:
    - Racially biased policing
    - Differences in driving behavior and/or offending rates
    - Differences in exposure to law enforcement

# STOP DATA ANALYSIS

## ADDRESSING RESEARCH CHALLENGES

- How can the CJC address these shortcomings and challenges?
  - First, police-citizen encounters must be broken down into their component parts.
    - Is there a disparity in the initial decision to stop a driver or pedestrian?
    - Are there disparities in post-stop decisions, such as whether an individual is searched, cited, or arrested?
  - Second, statistical models capable of addressing as many of the identified challenges as possible must be used.
- In the end, however, we must remember that we cannot prove discrimination or explain why disparities occur.

Initial Decision to  
Stop a Driver or  
Pedestrian



Post-Stop  
Outcomes:  
Searches,  
Warnings,  
Citations, or  
Arrests



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# Questions?

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