

The questions below relate to the Draft of the Financial Impact Statement on IP17:

Questions related to Oregon State Police Financial Impact Projections in the Draft Report

1. The report indicates OSP will process the background checks for permits to purchase. What is required in that process?
2. How does this differ, if any, from the processing of the current background checks for a purchase? For example, will some be processed online without the involvement of a processor? And, will some require a processor to be involved? Should the time for processing the checks related to a permit be about the same amount of processor time/interaction as the time a regular gun purchase check take?
3. If the background check for a permit to purchase has been completed a few weeks or so before the purchaser goes in to buy a gun, would the OSP expect the check, done at the time of purchase, will be completed either all by the computer or very quickly because any problems would have been cleared up? How might that enter into the estimate of the number of new processor positions needed?
4. When background checks are not cleared immediately, does OSP have an estimate of the amount of time that a processor actually spends taking steps to research and resolve the issues? Would that likely be the same amount of time when handling a permit to purchase background check?
5. Is there a process for initial denials to be resolved informally after the applicant provides additional information to correct the record? Does OSP know how often or what percent of the time that happens? We assume that an applicant for a permit to purchase could also use that informal process to help clear up problems?
6. The report mentions that some temporary processors were brought on in 2021 to clear up a backlog. Has the backlog been clearing steadily or will the temporary processors be on board for a while and might they help with the initial influx or permit to purchase background checks?
7. Does OSP know how many applicants will be repeat purchasers after getting a five-year permit? Do you have a way to identify how many? It seems that might reduce the estimate of 300,000 checks being needed because they will already have a permit. Should that be reflected in the estimated costs?
8. OSP now charges \$33 for most background checks. Does this cover the actual cost of performing the check?

Questions related to Oregon Judicial Department Financial Impact Projections in the Draft Report

1. Does the Judicial Dept or OSP know how many denials of a right to purchase a gun were actually filed in circuit courts last year? Wouldn't that be a more accurate figure to use for calculating the financial impact of the judicial department?
2. Is there some way to find out the number of actual appeals of denials filed by contacting the courts or another source?
3. Does the Judicial Dept or OSP know of any sources that indicate the actual number of appeals to the Court of Appeals after a circuit court upheld the decision of OSP that the buyer failed the background check? How did they come to the conclusion that 70% might be appealed?
4. It seems it would be more accurate to either use the number of reported appeals or past numbers or, if that is unavailable, to conclude it is indeterminate?

Questions related to Local Government Financial Impact Projections in the Draft Report

1. The plan is to have 250 more employees and then supervisors at a ratio of 10:1, which should be 25? But later in the report the number of supervisors listed is 50? Can you clarify that?
2. The cost of the supervisor is listed as \$120k annually. What duties did the counties envision the supervisors will take on? In small counties might the sheriff perform some or all of those or would the supervisor typically be a new full-time position? And, did the counties provide an estimate of a salary range or are they all at that level?
3. The report lists the cost of the 250 employees at \$100,000 a year for each employee. Does that correspond with a particular position or rank, like a deputy sheriff or a clerk? Or is there a range for different types of employees involved?
4. Could the counties describe what these 250 employees, who are hired to “process applications”, will be doing? Fingerprinting? Photographing? Review paperwork? Meet with the applicant? How much time do they estimate for each application?
5. Was the processing estimate based on a model, like the process for concealed handgun licenses or some other process? Can they estimate how much time a concealed carry permit process typically takes per applicant?
6. The estimate in the draft report of the time for an attorney to handle an appeal is 10 hours? Is that based on anything similar, like an appeal from a denied background check? Or from a denied concealed carry permit denial? Did the counties know how many appeals for each of those are filed every year? If not, is that available?
7. Are those decisions often appealed beyond the trial court to the Court of Appeals? Do the counties say how often? Do they recall any that were filed?

Miscellaneous:

Did DAS' calculations take into account any savings related to medical or police investigation and enforcement that might occur based on a reduction in gun-related injuries, as a result of the closer scrutiny of purchasing or the ban on large-capacity magazines that the initiative will provide?