



Ohio Sunset Review Committee
Agency Questionnaire

Agency Name Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission (OPOTC)

Point of Contact Mary E. Davis, Executive Director

Agency's primary purpose and its various goals and objectives

The primary purpose of the OPOTC is to oversee the basic training and certification of numerous public safety professionals. The goals and objectives of the commission include (ORC 109.71 - 109.803):

- 1) Curriculum development, academy approval and oversight, instructor qualifications, and state certification of - peace officers, bailiffs, public defender criminal investigators, certified k-9 units, correction officers, jailers, probation/parole officers, private security officers, county humane agents, and peace officers needing break-in-service program;
- 2) Develop and administer state certification exams;
- 3) Develop and conduct sheriff's basic training;
- 4) Develop annual firearms re-qualification program and instructors;
- 5) Conduct training determinations for peace officers and develop training for statutorily mandated training topics;
- 6) Oversee annual continuing professional training (CPT) program and reimbursement for peace officers and troopers; and
- 7) Establish and conduct a training school for law enforcement officers (i.e., Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy (OPOTA).

Agency's past and anticipated workload, number of staff required to complete workload, and total number of staff

2014 statistics for above objectives and responsibilities:

1) Basic training programs and state certification

a. Curriculum and exam development for basic programs - Developed, reviewed and updated 95 lesson plans consisting of 673 hours of instruction in 6 basic programs. - 6 staff; could use 2 more instructional designers.

b. Academy approval, oversight, and instructor certifications for basic programs - 1,325 academies open/closed, and 1,991 instructor certificates issued - 5 field staff + 8 office staff. Could use 5 more field staff.

2) State certification exams - 3,303 exams administered - 1 staff.

3) Sheriff's basic training - 1 completed every 4 years and training determinations done in between election years - 2 staff.

4) Annual firearms training program (re-assessed every 3 years) and instructor certifications - 1,101 instructor certifications - trainers plus + 2 staff.

5) Training determinations and statutorily mandated training

a. Conduct training determinations for peace officers - 3 staff.

b. Develop training for statutorily mandated training topics - 2 staff.

6) CPT program and reimbursement - 4 hours in 2014 of 34,000 officers - 4 staff.

7) Conduct OPOTA - 897 classes/24,023 students; - 35 trainers/5 support staff; online learning - 90 courses with 70,717 completions. Could use 25 more trainers in order to provide reality-based training to support good decision making while under stress.

OPOTC/A staff total 81; 38 for commission certification functions (all items except advanced training offered by OPOTA), 42 for the academy, and the Executive Director.

Agency's past and anticipated budgets and its sources of funding

Please see attached.

Number of members of its governing board or other governing entity and their compensation, if any

9 members made up of:

2 sheriffs

2 chiefs of police

1 member from the public

1 member from BCI

1 member from the highway patrol

1 member from the FBI

1 member from the department of education

Ohio Revised Code 109.71

Additional notes

Last December, both Attorney General DeWine and Governor Kasich convened groups to explore police training. The Attorney General's Advisory Group on Law Enforcement Training issued a report with 25 recommendations regarding police training, for pre-certification, certification, and post-certification time periods. The Governor's Task Force on Community-Police Relations also issued a report and established a subsequent collaborative which in part is looking at police training and looking to the OPOTC for guidance.

Both groups recommended that police training incorporate more scenario based and hands-on training for law enforcement in Ohio. To accomplish these recommendations, additional training officers will need to be hired and additional equipment will need to be purchased. Further, for the decentralized model of basic training, it was recommended that more oversight and quality control measures be instituted. This would require additional field staff to monitor basic academies.

The situation of police training and anticipated workload on the OPOTC is in flux as determinations are being made, as to what resources are needed and available, for meeting the recommendations on police training.

Fund	ALI	ALI Descr	FY 2014 Spending	FY 2015 Spending	FY 2016 Budget
1060	055612	GENERAL REIMBURSEMENT	\$ 136,712	\$ 144,848	\$ 159,655
3E50	055638	ATTORNEY GENRL PASS-THRGH FND	\$ 140,990	\$ 126,205	\$ 120,000
3R60	055613	ATTORNEY GENERAL FEDERAL FUNDS	\$ 1,125		
4190	055623	CLAIMS SECTION	\$ 4,520,635	\$ 4,619,887	\$ 667,791
4210	055617	POLICE OFFICER TRNG ACDMY FEE	\$ 1,491,070	\$ 1,408,937	\$ 3,155,680
5900	055633	PEACE OFFICER PRIVT SECRTY FUD	\$ 48,971	\$ 59,485	\$ 54,755
5L50	055619	LAW ASSISTANC ENFORCEMENT PROG	\$ -	\$ 2,153,215	\$ 2,514,200
5LR0	055655	PEACE OFFICER TRAINING-CASINO	\$ 1,507,166	\$ 3,909,630	\$ 3,369,003
5MP0	055657	OPOTC Forfeitures	\$ 119,985	\$ 77,532	\$ 98,825
J087	055635	LAW ENFCT THLGY TRNG FAC ENHN	\$ 103,544		
Grand Total			\$ 8,070,198	\$ 12,499,739	\$ 10,139,909

