

INDIANA STATE POLICE

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Date: August 20, 2018

To: Jason D. Dudich, Director
Indiana State Budget Agency

From: Douglas G. Carter, Superintendent
Indiana State Police

Subject: **FY2020 – FY2021 Biennium Agency Overview**

It is my pleasure to submit the Indiana State Police FY2020 and FY2021 budget request for consideration and action by the Indiana General Assembly and the State Budget Committee.

Mission

The Mission of the Indiana State Police is to protect life and property within the State of Indiana from all threats, foreign and domestic, to investigate and deter crime, and to promote roadway safety by upholding the laws of the State of Indiana. By partnering with federal, state, and local agencies, the Indiana State Police will accomplish these efforts through effective patrols, investigations, intelligence gathering, innovative application of current technology and all crimes policing efforts.

Vision

We will be the model of a highly trained, equipped, responsible and coordinated statewide police agency that is independent, yet supportive of all law enforcement agencies.

We are committed to the utmost professionalism in delivering all-encompassing police services focused on criminal apprehension, crime reduction, traffic safety, and homeland security.

We will continue to develop the skills of our members while efficiently and effectively managing our resources and maintaining an unwavering commitment to uphold and defend the constitutions of the State of Indiana and the United States of America.

Programs and Functions

Field Operations

Field law enforcement provides for the safety of the citizens of Indiana and those who visit the state by responding to calls for police service and by patrolling the highways, neighborhoods, and communities of Indiana.

Field law enforcement is also responsible for the security of state properties as identified in IC 10-11-2-28.

Uniform officers provide 24-hour patrol to assist motorists, respond to criminal and traffic problems, and assist other police agencies.

Detectives concentrate on significant and lengthy criminal investigations.

All officers are charged with upholding and defending federal and Indiana state constitutions and enforcing all laws. Troopers work to ensure public safety on Indiana roadways and reduce crime in our communities through innovative and proactive enforcement, education, and public cooperation.

Criminal Investigations

The Criminal Investigation Division investigates all criminal offenses as defined within the Indiana Criminal Code. District detectives primarily focus on investigating general crimes to include, but not limited to: homicides, crimes against children, sex crimes, property crimes, fraud, and various other felonious crimes.

Special Investigations detectives primarily focus on covert investigations, to include drug crimes, auto theft, organized crime, financial crimes, public corruption, cyber crimes/Internet crimes against children, electronic surveillance, and intelligence information and analysis.

Commercial Vehicle Enforcement

The Indiana State Police, through the Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Division (CVED), is the only law enforcement agency in the state certified to enforce federal regulations on commercial motor vehicles.

In addition to conducting roadside safety inspections, CVED is tasked with conducting new entrant safety audits, compliance review audits on problem carriers, weight enforcement, dyed fuel enforcement, school bus annual inspections, fuel tax/permitting/registration enforcement, hazardous material enforcement, passenger carrier inspections and post crash investigations which involve CMVs.

CVED is also tasked with providing ISP instructors to other state and local agencies throughout the nation.

Criminal Justice Data

Criminal Justice Data maintains, upgrades, and facilitates all of the Department's computerized law enforcement/criminal justice communications, information storage and retrieval systems. Criminal Justice Data provides training and monitors all law enforcement agencies in the State of Indiana on the proper use of criminal justice information obtained through the Indiana Data and Communications System (IDACS) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

Criminal Justice Data maintains statewide communications links for the Department and other state and federal agencies. In addition, Criminal Justice Data is the State of Indiana central repository for criminal history, firearms permits and vehicle crash report records.

Laboratory Services

The Laboratory Division provides forensic services at no charge to federal, state, county and local agencies throughout the State of Indiana. These services include tests for firearms and tool mark comparisons; identification of controlled substances; trace examinations; questioned documents; latent prints; forensic biology/DNA and maintenance of the state's DNA database. The division also provides polygraph examinations and crime scene investigations upon request.

Special Operations

The Special Operations command maintains the Department's ability to react to and resolve situations that require specialized planning, tactics and equipment. This command provides necessary support for other law enforcement agencies not similarly staffed or equipped and ensures continuity of service for Indiana citizens. Requests for services from Special Operations typically fall outside of the capabilities of regular uniformed police.

Special Operations provides executive and judicial protection and conducts Homeland Security operations. Troopers working in Special Operations provide tactical operations and tactical resolution for the Department, as well as for other law enforcement agencies. Federal standards are followed in the planning and execution of large scale events at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, Indiana State Fair and other venues. Special Operations also oversees and administers the Department's airborne law enforcement operations.

Capitol Police

Capitol Police maintains security and preserves the peace in and about any building or property used by the state for housing of personnel or activities of an agency or a branch of state government.

The Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center collects information relating to terrorism and its impact on Indiana. The Fusion Center develops intelligence to be used by government executives at state and local levels so as to make strategic decisions about the prevention, mitigation, and response to terrorism in Indiana.

Training

The Training Section provides the training administration for all Department in-service and academy training. In-service training is conducted by section staff and ILEA certified Department instructors throughout the state. The section administers a wide variety of specialized schools for sworn and civilian personnel that often involve in-state and out-of-state travel. At any one time, the division is administering over 80 active in-service school files. The section has the responsibility to certify the completion of all Department sworn personnel's statutorily required in-service training. Completed hours are reported to the ILEA on an annual basis.

Accomplishments and Challenges Over the Past Biennium

Sworn Salary Matrix Increase

During the last biennium a significant salary increase was approved by the state legislature for all enforcement officers in Indiana. Indiana State Police Troopers, Capital Police Officers, and Motor Carrier Inspectors were among those to whom the increase effected. This was the first significant increase to the salary matrices effecting these employees since the FY2007 and FY2008 biennium

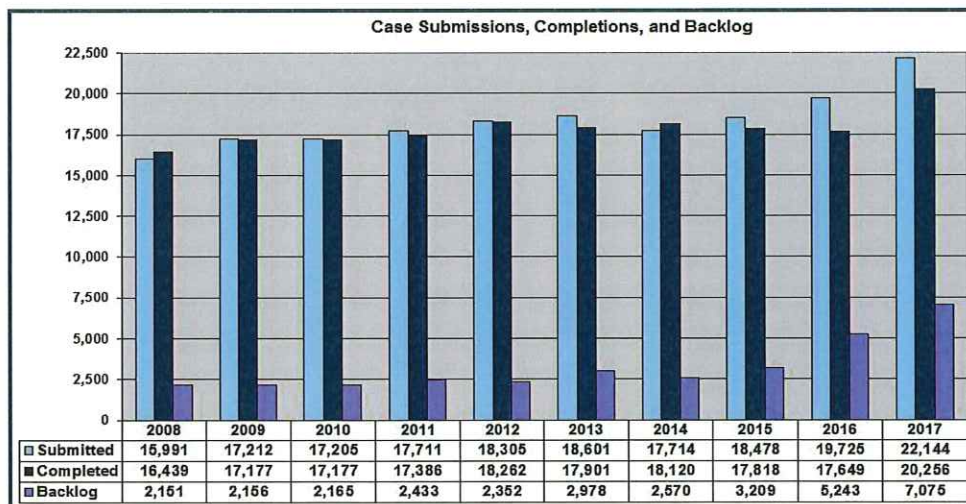
Due to this increase the ISP is showing great progress in the areas of recruitment and retention. We are once again competitive among other agencies in our comparative geographic area for average beginning trooper salaries.

This has impacted our Troopers, Capitol Police Officers and Motor Carrier Inspectors both personally and professionally. A sincere sense of appreciation prevails among the ranks toward all those responsible for approving this much needed adjustment.

Laboratory Division

The Laboratory Division provides forensic services for federal, state, county, and local agencies throughout the State of Indiana. These services include tests in forensic biology/DNA and maintenance of the state's DNA database, identification of controlled substances, firearms and tool mark comparisons, latent prints, questioned documents, and trace examinations. The Division also provides polygraph examinations and crime scene investigations upon request. In 2017, the Laboratory Division received 22,144 new cases for analysis, responded to and worked 1,007 investigations involving 1,351 different crime scenes, and conducted 602 polygraph tests.

The total number of cases submitted to the laboratory and the number of case completions have both consistently increased from 2015 to 2017. The graph below illustrates the case submissions at the laboratory over the last ten years.



Case Backlog

- The backlog has increased from 3,209 cases at the end of 2015 to 7,075 cases by the end of 2017, with submissions increasing from 18,478 cases in 2015 to 22,144 cases in 2017.

Case Turnaround Time

- Average case turnaround time from submission to completion went from 58 days in 2015 to 94 days in 2017. The aging laboratory conditions at Evansville, Fort Wayne, and Lowell continued to negatively impact the turnaround times of our laboratory system in 2017.

Combined Offender DNA Index System (CODIS)

- There are over 297,000 DNA samples within the Indiana database.
- DNA profiles developed from samples collected at crime scenes aid in investigations approximately 48% of the time.
- In 2017, there were 631 hits, and since the inception of the CODIS program there have been 6,237 investigations aided.
- Felony arrestee DNA collection started in January 2018. During the first six months of collection, the Laboratory received 20,236 arrestee samples. These felony arrestee samples have led to 141 investigations aided.

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

- The Latent Print Unit examines and compares unknown to known fingerprints. When a case is submitted without a suspect, the unknown fingerprints are entered into state and federal AFIS databases. Lists of potential candidates are generated by the system, but the comparison, identification, and verification processes are made by forensic scientists. In 2017, there were 1,057 prints entered into AFIS that resulted in 237 fingerprint matches.

DNA Casework Backlog

- Indiana State Police has experienced continued pressure on cases to keep up with state and county processing demands.
- In 2017, the Indiana General Assembly requested the Indiana State Police to conduct a thorough audit of all untested sexual assault examination kits within Indiana.
- On December 1, 2017, the Laboratory Division published a report as required by Senate Resolution 55 of the finding and recommendations, which is available on the Laboratory's website (<http://www.in.gov/isp/labs/2549.htm>).
- Between December 1, 2017 and July 24, 2018, the Laboratory Division has received 908 sexual assault kits for examination, of which 546 of these kits were collected as evidence by law enforcement prior to December 1, 2017.

National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN)

- The NIBIN program automates ballistic evaluations and provides investigative leads in a timely manner. In 2017, the Fort Wayne Regional Laboratory confirmed 247 hits, and 67 additional hits were generated at the Indianapolis Regional Laboratory, for 314 NIBIN hits in 2017. This represents a 336% increase in NIBIN hits from 2016.

Drug Analysis

- Synthetic drugs (spice, K2, fentanyl, and bath salts) and their various derivatives continue to be a challenge for the Drug Unit. In 2017, 18 additional drugs were controlled by either the federal or state government and since 2011, more than 165 new drugs have been controlled.
- On July 1, 2014, new statutory weight thresholds for the possession and sale of drugs went into effect. These new weight thresholds have significantly increased the number of tests performed per drug case and contributed to an increase in the backlog from 1,616 in 2015 to 5,168 in 2017.
- In 2017, the Drug Unit analyzed 458 cases with fentanyl, which represents a 300% increase in fentanyl cases since 2015. During the first half of 2018, fentanyl was identified in 327 cases, which projects to over 600 fentanyl cases in 2018.
- During 2017, 14,266 cases were submitted for drug analysis, which is a 36% increase from 2015 submission levels. In 2018, the drug submissions are projected to be over 16,000.

Criminal Investigations Division

Meth Suppression Section

From January of 2016 through December of 2017, members of the Meth Suppression Unit initiated 1,151 criminal incidents resulting in the seizure of 14,322 grams of methamphetamine. Team members made 1,184 arrests resulting in 3,665 criminal counts.

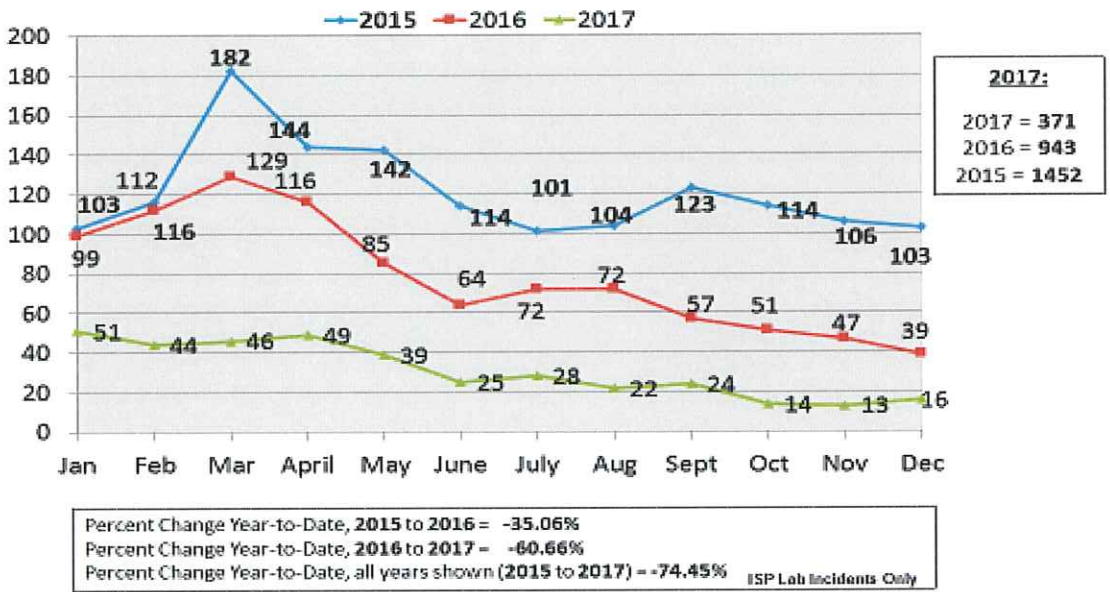
In that time, team members engaged in community outreach, media appearances, and public safety training programs with an estimated total impact of nearly 265,000 persons. Additionally, team members received over 1,250 investigative tips from the public and submitted 54 criminal activity reports.

Over that same time period, full-time members initiated 563 laboratory investigations and assisted in the processing of an additional 913 laboratories. Team members referred 134 children to the Division of Child Services. In the past two years, over 5.5 million pseudoephedrine sales records have been entered into data management systems, within those sales there was over 1.1 million unique purchasers.

Utilizing the data from the National Precursor Log Exchange (NPLEx) and Indiana Methamphetamine Investigations System (IMIS), full time team members investigated 33 pseudoephedrine violation incidents resulting in 81 arrests. A query of the NPLEx data showed over 102,000 blocked sales of pseudoephedrine in this reporting period.

All of the methamphetamine laboratory seizures reported to the Indiana State Police are in turn filed with the Drug Enforcement Administration’s El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). By utilizing these management tools, team members and supervisors are able to monitor the frequency of various types of manufacturing processes utilized by clandestine chemists. This data clearly indicated the ‘One Pot’ method was the primary means by which methamphetamine was produced in Indiana during this reporting period.

Below chart represents an annual comparison of clandestine lab incidents:



Drug Enforcement Section (DES)

The Indiana State Police Drug Enforcement Section (DES) is assigned to specifically investigate drug related crimes. The program utilizes its personnel in the areas of covert operations, pharmaceutical diversion, interdiction, intelligence, drug trafficking organizations, weapons, tips, and referrals.

The primary mission of DES is the detection, investigation and successful prosecution of drug trafficking organizations and narcotics related offenses. DES will also assist with non-drug related offenses that may affect the security and well-being of citizens throughout Indiana. In a continuing effort to accomplish our mission DES has established and will maintain professional relationships with other law enforcement entities, prosecutors and social service agencies.

Indiana's drug problem is severe and multifaceted. The role of DES in Indiana communities has never been greater. In recent years, Indiana has seen an exponential increase in opioid abuse, primarily prescription drugs and heroin. The Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) has reported the number of Hoosier opioid related overdose deaths increased 74% from 2014-2016. The increase represents a change in the opioid mortality rate of 6.9 deaths per 100,000 Indiana residents in 2014 to 11.8 deaths per 100,000 residents in 2016.

In addition, in 2016, approximately 19% of all drug related deaths involved heroin, approximately 32% were related to prescription opioids including fentanyl related deaths, and a combined 52% of all drug overdose deaths involved some type of opioid. In addition to the opioid epidemic, the amount of methamphetamine in Indiana continues to rise as the number of meth labs continue to decrease.

In 2017, for the first time, more methamphetamine samples were submitted to ISP labs than marijuana. The importation of methamphetamine in Indiana is continuing to be an increasing problem.

From January 2016 through December 2017, DES initiated 1,761 new investigations, executed 729 search warrants, cultivated 288 new informants, and conducted 390 consensual residence encounters. Officers conducted 1,526 surveillance details, 513 undercover drug purchases, 34 controlled deliveries, and responded to 473 citizen tips. Officers filed 1,520 felony and 315 misdemeanor counts on 796 persons, not including submission of 36 cases to the Attorney General's office for medical licensing action. In addition, DES was able to facilitate 25 lawful wire intercepts investigations involving organized drug trafficking and distribution.

The parcel interdiction squad seized \$9,692,738 in currency, 4,362 pounds of marijuana, 32.5 pounds of cocaine, 31.2 pounds of methamphetamine, 3 pounds of fentanyl, 196 pounds of THC products, and \$69,863 worth of fraudulent credit cards and gift cards. The highway interdiction squad seized 66 pounds of heroin, 122 pounds of cocaine, 33 pounds of methamphetamine, 18 pounds of fentanyl, 969 pounds of marijuana, 7 pounds of THC products, and \$286,640 in illicit United States Currency.

DES will continue to allocate resources in the most prudent way possible in order to implement meaningful strategies aimed at assisting communities across the state. While our particular methods of operation are constantly evaluated and adjusted to try and meet the ever-changing demands of combating the illegal drug trade in Indiana, the foundation of our program will remain intact built upon the highest standards possible. We will always make it our priority to conduct legal, ethically sound investigations ever bearing in mind the safety of our officers and trust of the citizenry.

Auto Theft Unit (ATU)

In the first 6 months of 2018, according to NCIC entries, there have been approximately 2,689 vehicles reported stolen in Indiana. In 2016, approximately 5,461 vehicles were reported stolen in Indiana and in 2017, 6,024 vehicles were reported stolen. In the first six months of 2018, the Auto Theft Unit has conducted 89 criminal investigations resulting in 92 arrests and the recovery of 210 stolen vehicles. ATU also conducted 2,073 inspections of salvaged and confidential VIN requests.

The Indianapolis metropolitan area had the highest number of vehicles reported stolen in Indiana. These stolen vehicles are often used by criminals to commit other violent crimes, including level 1 felony burglary with serious bodily injury, armed robbery and criminal confinement.

In September 2017, the ISP Regional Auto Theft Task Force, which was formed by ISP and IMPD to combat auto thefts in Marion and the surrounding counties, developed informants with information that led to the arrest of four suspects responsible for multiple thefts and a level 1 burglary with serious bodily injury in April of 2017.

The four suspects, who lived in Marion County, drove a stolen vehicle to Putnam County, where they targeted an elderly couple that lived in a rural area. The suspects broke into the elderly couple's home, in the early morning hours, tied them up and struck the elderly male with the butt of a shotgun, cracking his skull and putting him into the intensive care unit, where it was initially thought he would not survive. The suspects stole weapons, jewelry, collectables, and the elderly victim's car and returned to Indianapolis. Days later, the suspects drove to Owen County and committed a similar crime, targeting another elderly couple.

Based on information developed by Auto Theft Task Force Officers, related to stolen vehicles and ATVs, a search warrant was issued for the suspect's residence in Marion County. ISP, IMPD, in conjunction with Putnam County and other county deputies executed the search warrant at the home of one of the suspects.

During the search of the residence, a handgun and other property from the Putnam County burglary was recovered. Days later, with the help of informants, The Auto Theft Task Force Officers located a storage unit on the south side of Indianapolis, where the suspects were believed to have stored other stolen property. During the search of that storage unit, one of the suspects arrived in a stolen truck and as officers approached he attempted to flee, driving towards officers and pointing a handgun at himself and the officers. After a three hour standoff, the suspect was taken into custody.

The storage unit contained stolen items from multiple unsolved criminal investigations in Hancock, Shelby, Bartholomew, and Johnson Counties. Two of the four suspects in this case have been convicted in Putnam County of multiple offenses and face 150 years each in prison. The other two have trials scheduled for the fall of 2018.

Organized Crime and Corruption Unit (OCCU)

The Organized Crime and Corruption Unit (OCCU) specializes in crimes involving public officials, complex financial crimes, and human trafficking. Detectives from OCCU are assigned to state and federal task forces, including the US Attorney's Office (USAO) North and South Districts of Indiana Public Corruption task forces, the Indiana Protection for Abused Trafficked Humans task force (IPATH), and the Marion County Grand Jury. OCCU works in conjunction with the State Board of Accounts, Inspector General's Office (IG), the Secretary of State's Office (SOS) and the Office of the Attorney General (AG) in combating public corruption and related crimes.

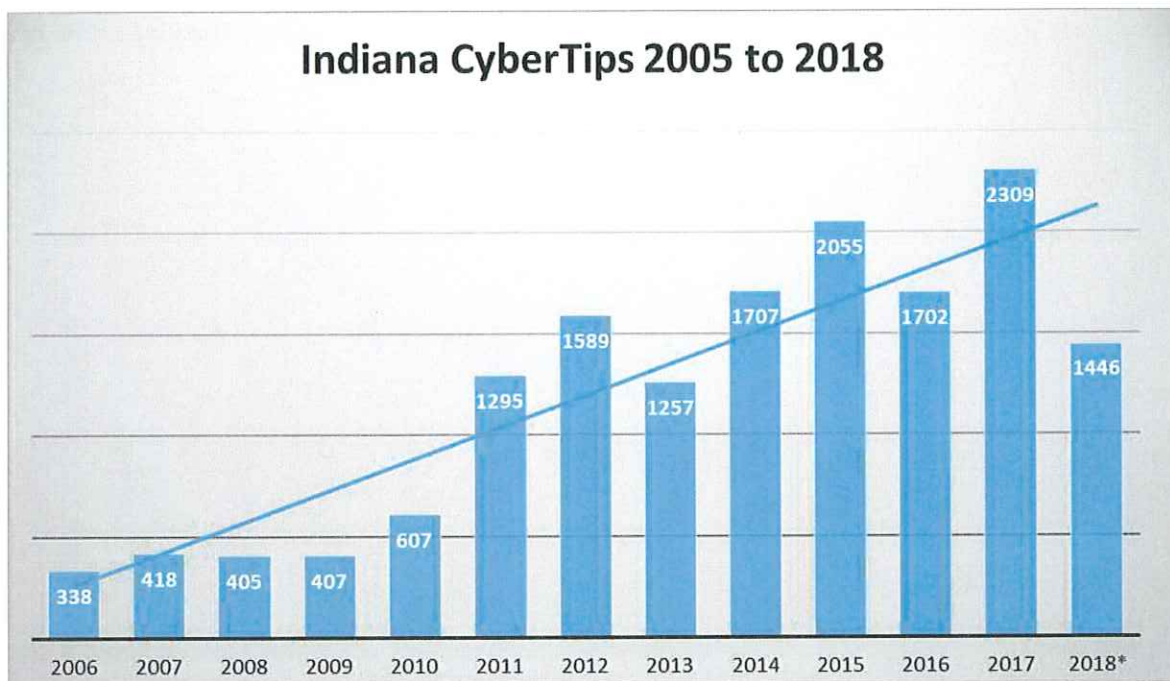
In the first six months of 2018, the Organized Crime and Corruption Unit conducted 132 criminal investigations resulting in 37 charges being filed. In 2016, OCCU Detectives assigned to the FBI North West Public Corruption Task Force started the investigation that led to the indictment of the former Lake County Sheriff, who was found guilty in August of 2017, for bribery and five counts of honest services wire fraud.

In 2017, OCCU Detectives assigned Human Trafficking (HT) worked with the AG's Office, the USAO, Department of Child Services and The Indiana Trafficking Victim's Assistance Program (ITVAP), to provide human trafficking recognition training to over 1500 police officers and victim assistance providers across the state. This training also included the nationally recognized training program, the Interdiction for The Protection of Children.

OCCU HT Detectives participated in several pro-active undercover operations in an attempt to locate endangered and trafficked children. During these operations several children were recovered and multiple state and federal charges were filed against the adults who trafficked them.

Crimes Against Children and Cyber Crime

The number of investigators assigned to the Crimes Against Children Unit (CACU) has increased from 2005 to present in an effort to meet increasing demand for investigations involving child pornography, online child solicitation and online child sexual extortion. There are currently 10 full-time internet crimes against children investigators and one sergeant. There is also one detective assigned to the unit, whose primary responsibility is the receipt, evaluation, assignment, and tracking of CyberTips received in Indiana from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). During this time period, there has been a significant increase in both the volume and complexity of those CyberTips. The quantity of CyberTips received for investigation in Indiana from 2005 through June 30, 2018 is represented in the following graph:



*through June 30, 2018

As the Indiana ICAC Task Force primary grant recipient, the Indiana State Police is responsible for receiving, assessing, analyzing, and disseminating all CyberTips from NCMEC that involve Indiana victims or offenders. The number of CyberTips received increases every year, with no indication of a mitigation of this trend.

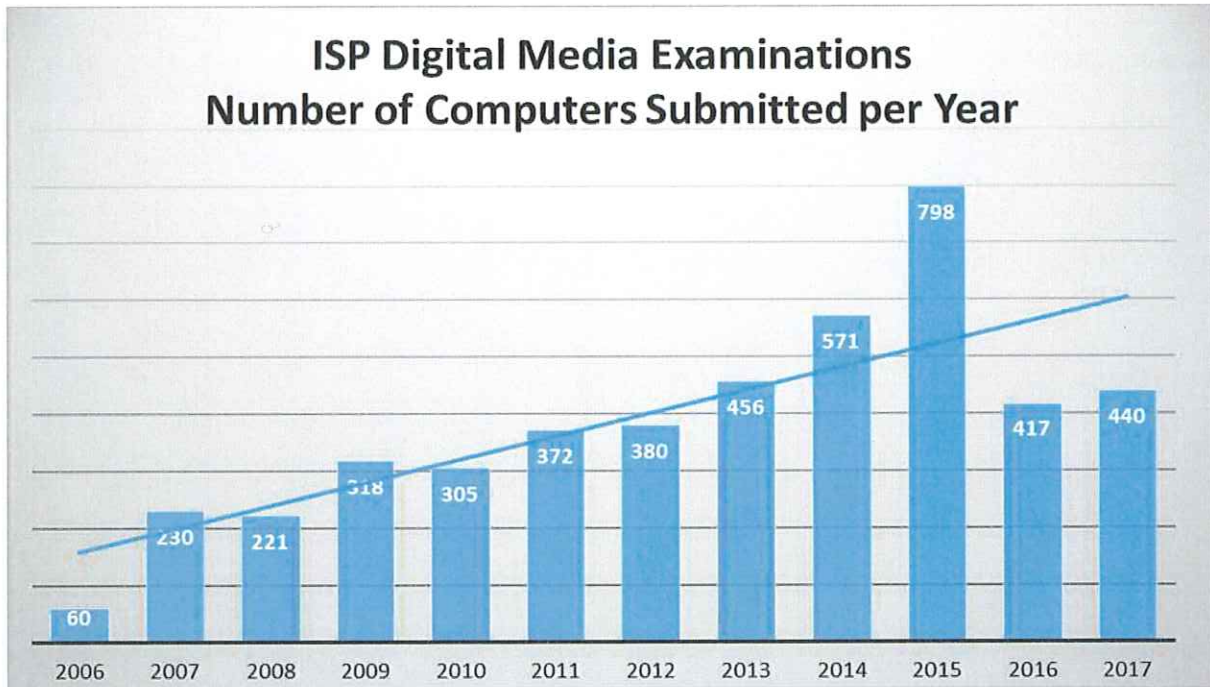
When a CyberTip is received involving a location in which there is an Indiana ICAC Task Force affiliate, it is analyzed and disseminated to that department. When there is no such affiliate, it becomes the responsibility of the five detectives assigned to the CACU to conduct the investigation. In the clear majority of all cases, CyberTips are investigated by the Indiana State Police CACU. While investigations resulting from a NCMEC CyberTip do not always lead to an arrest, some of the most significant investigations and convictions have resulted from CyberTips.

Another trend that has been noted by both investigators and examiners with the Indiana State Police, and those working in this field is the increasing extremity of both the child pornography being encountered and the activities of the offenders being investigated. Ten years ago, it was relatively uncommon to find sadistic child pornography within the collections of offenders. Now, the majority of child pornography collections encountered include sadistic child pornography.

The Indiana State Police leads the Indiana ICAC Task Force (ICAC), which is one of 61 such task forces nationally. There are 43 federal, state, and local police and prosecutorial agencies that serve on ICAC.

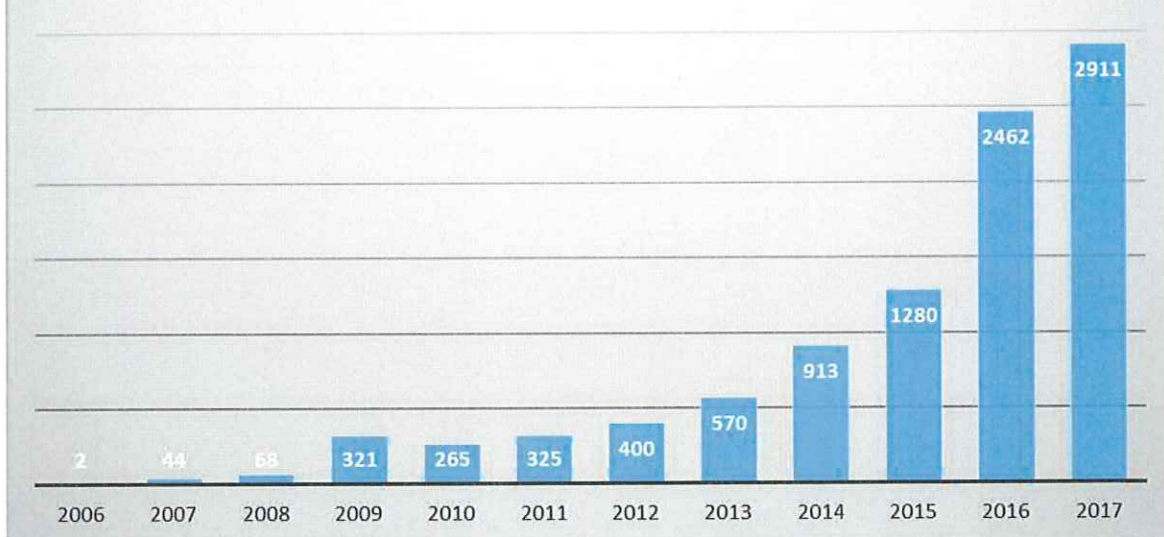
As a measure of investigative activity, between January and June of 2018, Indiana ICAC conducted 896 criminal investigations involving those involved in the production, distribution, possession, and advertisement of child pornography, online child sexual solicitation, and online child sexual extortion. In the first six months of 2018, the Indiana ICAC also held 23 training sessions for Indiana law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, probation officers, and victims' service providers. In an effort to better inform and inoculate the potential victim pool, CACU members provided 423 presentations for 32,701 children, parents, and educators in the same six month period.

The ten forensic computer examiners assigned to Cybercrime Unit (CCU) conducted a total of 440 computer forensic examinations and 2,911 cellular device and tablet forensic examinations in 2017. Over the last decade, there has been exponential growth in both the amount of data requiring examination during the course of criminal investigations and the complexity of those investigations. There has also been a transition from the recovery of evidence and contraband stored on computers to stored on cellular devices. The following chart illustrates the number of cases submitted to the ten forensic examiners working in the Cyber Crime Unit.



As cellular devices have increasingly become ubiquitous, CCU has needed to address the challenge of extracting data from these devices in a forensically sound manner. The following chart helps to show the magnitude of the challenge faced over the last nine years:

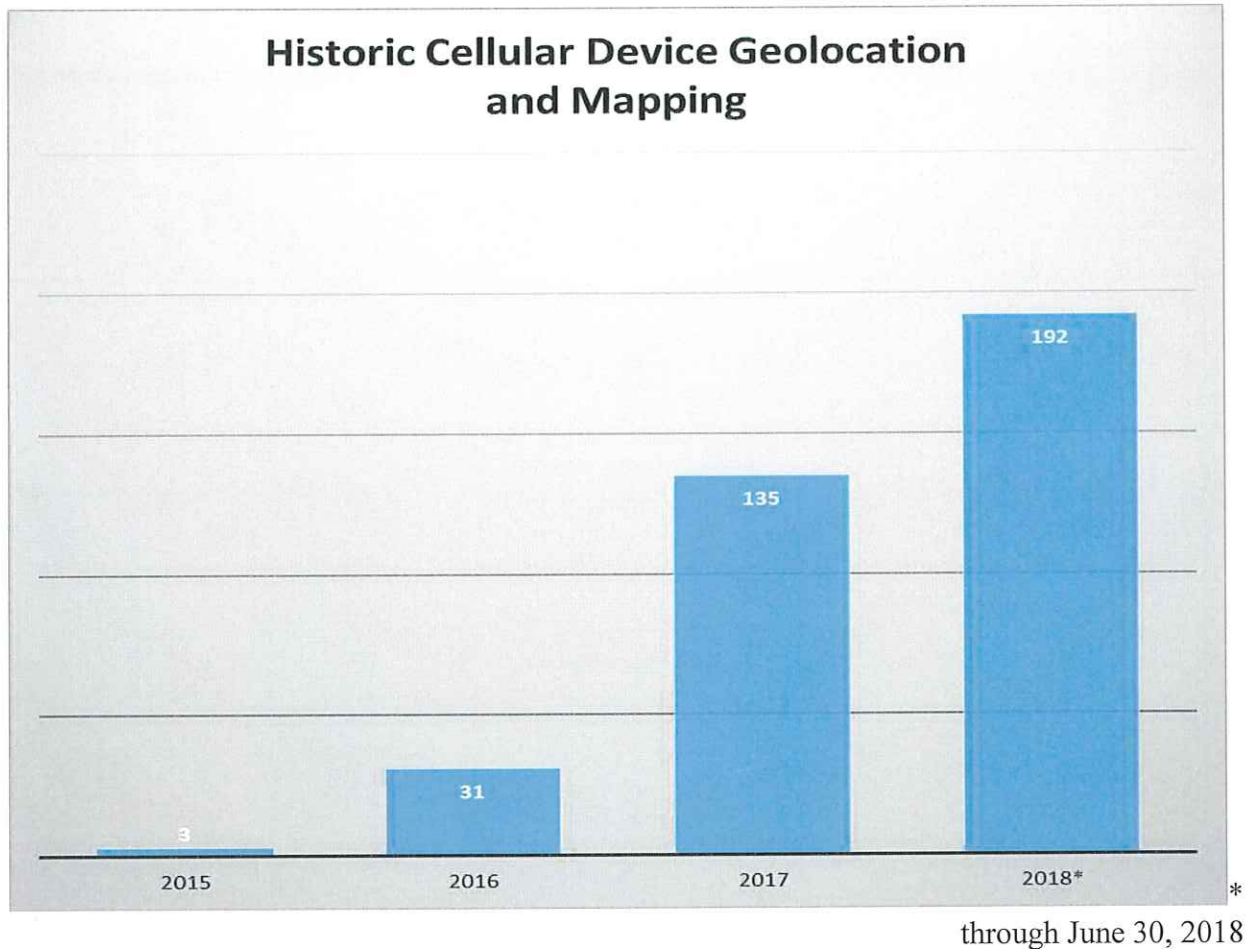
Cellular Devices and Tablets Forensically Examined



The most recent way that the Cyber Crime Unit has worked to deploy cutting edge technology to forensically recover data from cellular devices is by developing the capacity to conduct JTAG and chip-off forensic examinations. This involves the disassembly of the cellular device, desoldering or milling of the memory chip from the mother board of the device, and extraction of the binary code from the memory chip. In many instances this method is the only technical option when material of evidentiary value or contraband resides on a device that contains a lock code. The Cyber Crime Unit is one of the very few public sector groups outside of the federal government to have this capability.

The ability to forensically recover and map the historic location of cellular devices is increasingly becoming a valuable source of evidence in child exploitation and other types of investigations. Members of the Electronic Surveillance Unit (ESU) provide skilled fact and expert capabilities and testimony in this area. The chart below depicts the growth in demand for this specialized area of forensic expertise:

Historic Cellular Device Geolocation and Mapping



Training

The Training Division utilizes innovative methods to enhance the performance of all personnel through recruit and in-service training. ISP strives to maximize the capabilities and potential of all sworn and civilian employees and thereby reduce liability, maintain certifications and proactively engage in professional and leadership development.

In the past two years Training Division personnel have coordinated and provided more than 80 hours of required training for all Department personnel as well as hundreds of hours of continued education in subjects such as instructor development, legal issues, and leadership development. For in-service training alone, ISP personnel received more than 100,000 hours of training collectively over the biennium.

The Training Division also coordinates training for other agencies throughout the state as requested. More than 12,000 students from organizations outside of the Department received training from ISP personnel over the last two years.

The Training Division conducted two recruit academies during the last biennium. The 76th recruit academy graduated 54 new troopers and the 77th graduated 32. Approximately 1,000 hours of instruction go into each of the 22-week academies.

Field Enforcement Activity

Field enforcement is divided geographically into 2 zones (North and South), further divided into 5 areas, which encompass 14 total districts. All district commanders, in coordination with the district investigative commanders, are responsible for identifying law enforcement needs in their respective geographical area. Area and zone commanders coordinate with the districts to ensure uniform enforcement while maintaining the individual needs of the district.

Each district and area is responsible to monitor the response provided by all officers to the needs of the communities they serve. Commanders develop profiles of the districts that indicate problems in the individual counties and communities that can be addressed by field enforcement personnel. Officers then initiate responses to those problems.

ISP has initiated a new program named All Crimes Policing. The All Crimes Policing program is an officer awareness course designed to increase an officer's likely-hood of recognizing and uncovering concealed criminal activity by:

- Educating officers as to the baseline concepts of criminal patrol.
- Highlighting legal and professional criminal enforcement philosophies utilized by all officers across the United States.
- Providing officers with techniques which allow for the recognition of behavioral inconsistencies in comparison with the innocent public.

The weakest link in the criminal/terrorist enterprise is during transit on highways, roadways, and public areas in the State of Indiana. ISP can safeguard the public through community partnerships with citizens and enforcement of traffic and criminal laws and prioritizing the All Crimes Policing concept. ISP has trained over 800 officers in the base and advanced level concept of this program.

Program Goals

- Facilitate a training outlet designed to educate and motivate officers to look beyond the traffic stop when suspicious circumstances are observed.
- Build a foundation of well-trained and experienced frontline officers capable of identifying concealed criminal activity.
- Implement advanced interdiction techniques designed to develop officers and provide them with the skillset to identify and disrupt major criminal activity.
- Increase highway interdictions of major trafficking organizations.
- Provide officers with the skillset to further roadside criminal investigations.

Field Investigations

Field Investigators (District Detectives) are assigned under Operations Command to each of the 14 regional districts of the Indiana State Police. Each district is commanded by a District Investigative Commander (DIC). The DIC is responsible for managing all criminal investigations that take place within the district, whether initiated by a uniformed Trooper or a Field Investigator. An Investigative Squad Leader serves under the DIC and they are responsible for the first line supervision of the Field Investigators.

The number of Field Investigators assigned to each district varies depending on a number of factors, including the geographic size of the district, historical analysis of crime statistics, and current criminal trends. Field Investigators are called upon to investigate a variety of crimes. These commonly include Adult and Child Sex Crimes, Missing Persons, Battery, Burglary, Robbery, Fraud, and Theft. They also are depended on to conduct and/or assist in cases that involve homicide, suicide, accidental and/or natural death.

Contingent on the capabilities, manpower, and/or budgets of the local Sheriff's and municipal police departments, many times Indiana State Police Field Investigators are counted on to assist with or solely investigate the majority of the more serious crimes that occur within their respective areas of assignment.

Additionally, the Indiana State Police has traditionally investigated situations that involve police action events that result in serious bodily injury or death to either law enforcement officers or members of the public. Within the last several years, the attention garnered by these incidents by the public and our profession has justly increased. The responsibility to investigate these matters in most areas within the state is assumed by ISP Field Investigations

School Safety

One of the major initiatives undertaken primarily by field personnel was the ISP school safety program. School safety was identified early on by Superintendent Carter as one of his highest priorities.

Troopers have been directed to make school visits and to interact with administrators, principals and students. Increased visibility, officer presence and developing personal relationships with school administrators is a key contributor to overall school safety.

In 2013 the Department completed over 3,000 school visits and these visits continue to be a Department priority.

Since 2015 ISP has provided over 1178 *Unarmed Response to an Active Shooter* programs to Indiana schools, churches, daycare centers, government centers, law offices and other public gathering sites with 516 completed in the last 12 months serving 25,315 Hoosiers. These programs bring together a response and planning team which includes law enforcement from local municipalities, county and state agencies and has been presented to over 63,000 Hoosiers since its inception.

As per Indiana statute, all school corporations must have a trained School Safety Specialist. To receive this training, Indiana schools must participate in the Indiana School Safety Specialist Academy. Department personnel have served as presenters at the Indiana School Safety Specialist Academy for the last three years. Over 3,500 school resource officers, law enforcement officers and school safety specialists have attended these training sessions.

Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division (CVED)

CVED conducted 137,264 inspections on commercial vehicles. Items checked during these inspections include driver qualification, compliance with hours of service, observations for drug and alcohol violations, size and weight compliance, proper registration and permitting, and an overall assessment of each vehicles mechanical condition.

CVED's first, and most important job is improving safety and according to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration's (FMCSA) Intervention Model, these efforts have resulted in approximately 41 lives saved as a result of commercial motor vehicle involved crashes last year.

Each year in Indiana approximately 1100 new interstate commercial motor carriers begin operating. Within the first year of operation FMCSA mandates that each must undergo a safety audit by a member of CVED's Safety Audit squad. A safety audit is geared toward educating new carriers on what is required of them in order to participate in interstate commerce. CVED's Safety Audit squad conducted 1,431 safety audits over the past year.

CVED conducted approximately 50,000 school bus inspections. State law mandates that every school bus must undergo and pass an inspection by an Indiana State Police officer before it can be used to transport students. The law requires that each bus be inspected once a year, and buses older than 12 years must be inspected twice a year. ISP performs the school bus inspections year around with 20 dedicated school bus troopers.

Indiana State Police Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division has been nationally recognized for our efforts toward commercial vehicle safety. Indiana was named among our peer states as #1 in the nation with traffic enforcement on commercial motor vehicles, #1 on data quality submitted to FMCSA and an honorable mention on effectiveness of compliance investigations.

Objectives for the Next Biennium

Laboratory Services

The Laboratory Division previously identified the need for capital improvements at three of the regional laboratory facilities, which resulted in the General Assembly allocating funds in the current biennium.

An independent needs assessments was completed by a forensic architectural firm and confirmed the need for capital improvements at Evansville, Fort Wayne, and Lowell laboratories. During the comprehensive needs assessment performed by the forensic architectural firm it was determined that the long-term value solution would be to build three new standalone combined laboratory district facilities.

Construction of Lowell and Fort Wayne district laboratory facilities are to begin in 2019. The new laboratory prototype is to be designed to have a new district building which uses shared functions with the laboratory. Once fully vacated the old existing buildings would be available for a full conversion to a substantial evidence storage facility. This renovation will make storage space available to consolidate multiple long-term evidence storage areas into larger regional locations. This recommendation has been reviewed and approved by the State Budget Committee.

Additional funds needed to build a third combined post/laboratory facility on existing department property at Evansville will be requested in the FY20 21 biennium.

Funding for the additional staffing needs based upon case submission levels, associated with these projects is requested in the upcoming biennium to coincide with the completion of construction.

Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division

As we move forward CVED's biggest challenge continues to be Motor Carrier Inspector (MCI) staffing for the State's weigh stations. In past years, uncompetitive MCI salaries resulted in unsuccessful attempts to hire enough personnel to keep pace with attrition. Due to the new increased salary and renewed recruiting efforts we have a goal of adding, at minimum, 7-10 additional MCIs in the next year. We now operate 8 weigh stations with 20 MCIs. These facilities are operational M-F from 6:00 am until 6:00 pm.

When weigh stations are adequately staffed and operational there is a significant increase in compliance with size/weight regulations, permit revenue, registration and fuel tax, and compliance with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations.

In addition, weigh stations provide thousands of instances of face-to-face contact with commercial vehicle drivers. These contacts produce a large percentage of cases where unsafe drivers are removed from the road due to violation of hours of service rules, fatigue, improper qualifications, suspensions, intoxication, and drug possession/use.

Criminal Justice Data Division

Replace/upgrade Indiana's Criminal Identification System (Formerly known as AFIS)

Identify long term funding mechanism for sustainability of critical statewide law enforcement systems

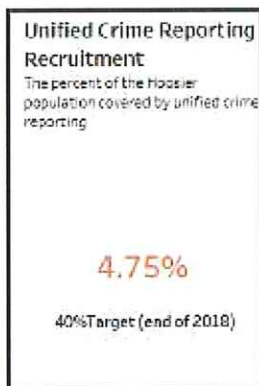
Continue rollout of Statewide NIBRS to law enforcement agencies across the state.

Key Performance Indicators

The Indiana State Police has 5 Key Performance Indicators

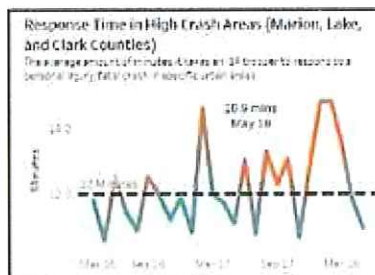
Unified Crime Reporting Recruitment

The percent of the Hoosier population covered by unified crime reporting. Overall the program will continue to ramp up and onboard additional law enforcement agencies until the deadline of year 2021. This KPI will track the percentage of Hoosier population covered with the ultimate goal of 100 percent.



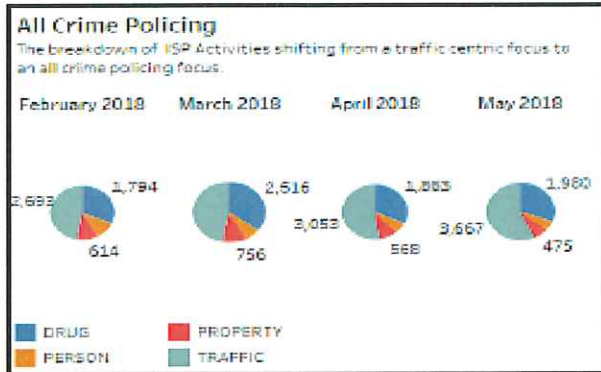
Response Time in High Crash Areas

This KPI the average amount of tickets it takes a Trooper to respond to a personal injury/ fatal crash in each of the three major urban areas known for high crash numbers (Marion, Lake, and Clark Counties).



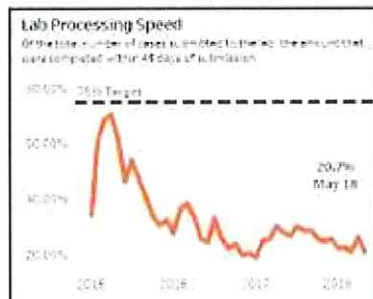
All Crime Policing

This KPI captures the breakdown of ISP Activities shifting from a traffic centric focus to an all crime policing focus.



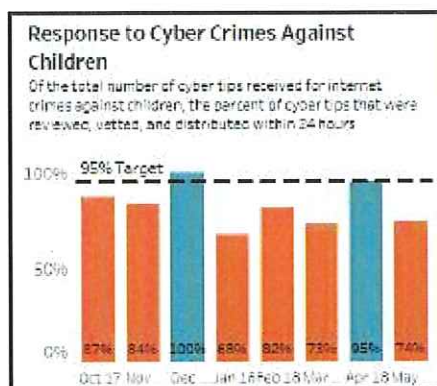
Lab Processing Speed

Of the total number of cases submitted to the lab, the amount that were completed within 45 days of submission.



Response to Cyber Crimes Against Children

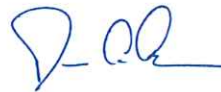
Of the total number of cyber tips received for internet crimes against children, the KPI captures the percentage of cyber tips that were reviewed, vetted, and distributed within 24 hours.



The Mission and Vision of the Indiana State Police are consistent with the commitment to delivering the best police services to the citizens of Indiana. The values of duty, dedication and professionalism will be foremost in our efforts when conducting services focused on criminal apprehension, crime reduction, traffic safety and homeland security.

Unknown threats and new challenges we encounter daily, make it necessary to continuously adapt our approach in response to today's changing environment. As ISP moves in to the next biennium we will adapt our strategies to these changes, develop partnerships to support all law enforcement agencies in service to the public, and manage our resources in an effort to improve public safety.

As the budget review and approval process for the upcoming biennium begins, we hope that you will continue to provide the resources necessary to realize our shared goals to make Indiana a safer place to live, work, and visit.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'D. G. Carter', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Douglas G. Carter
Superintendent

Attachment: Organizational Chart