INDIANA STATE POLICE

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Date: September 21, 2012

To: Adam Horst, Director
State Budget Agency

From: Paul E. Whitesell, Ph.D.
Superintendent

Subject: **FY2014 – FY2015 Biennium Agency Overview**

It is my pleasure to submit the Indiana State Police FY2014 and FY2015 budget request for consideration and action by the Indiana General Assembly and the State Budget Committee.

Mission

The Indiana State Police shall provide the most professional, effective and courteous police service possible at all times and with every endeavor.

Goals

1. The protection of life and property will be our primary focus.
2. We will uphold and defend federal and Indiana State constitutions and enforce all laws.
3. We will address crimes and offenders with diligent, conscientious and proactive initiatives.
4. We will ensure public safety on our roadways with vigorous and directed traffic enforcement.
5. We will assist the public and all police agencies at any time and in any manner possible.

Field Operations – Enforces laws for the regulation and use of vehicles traveling Indiana roadways and all other laws of the State of Indiana focusing on fatal crash reduction and impaired driver enforcement.

Criminal Investigations - Investigates crimes through the efforts of field detectives and specialized units. Field detectives investigate murders, sexual assaults, burglaries, thefts, and other felonies. Specialized units investigate crimes against children, drug crime, white collar crime, auto theft, intelligence, public corruption, and computer crimes.

Criminal Justice Data - Maintains, upgrades, and facilitates all of the department's computerized law enforcement/criminal justice communications and information storage and retrieval systems. Trains and monitors all law enforcement agencies in the proper use of criminal justice information obtained through the Indiana Data and Communications System (IDACS)

and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Maintains statewide communications link for department and other state and federal agencies.

Records – Maintains State of Indiana central repository for criminal history, firearms permits and vehicle crash report records.

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.

Office of Professional Standards – Coordinates and maintains all Department regulations, rules, and standard operating procedures; ensures compliance with IOSHA, Equal Employment Opportunity, and state Ethics rules; supervises Department's internal investigations process; and provides legal counsel to the Criminal Investigations and Records Divisions.

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

Training – Directs, coordinates, tracks, and conducts training for all civilian and police personnel including recruit training for troopers, motor carrier inspectors, capitol police officers, and other law enforcement agencies throughout the State.

Logistics - Provides maintenance, repair, distribution, and inventory control of Department facilities, equipment, supplies, and services.

Accomplishments and Challenges over the Past Biennium

Like many state agencies, ISP has faced its share of financial challenges over the past biennium. However, during these difficult times, a consistent sense of duty and a true belief in our mission has been the ever present attitude at the Indiana State Police. Daily, I witness acts that make me proud to lead such an extremely professional and dedicated organization.

Laboratory Division
- Case Backlog
  - The backlog declined from 10,113 cases at the start of 2005 to 2,433 cases by the end of 2011 even though submissions increased from 13,145 cases in 2005 to 17,711 cases in 2011.

- Case Turnaround Time
  - Average case turnaround time from submission to completion went from 202 days in 2005 to 48 days in 2011.

- Convicted Offender Database
  - There are currently over 183,000 DNA samples contained within the database.
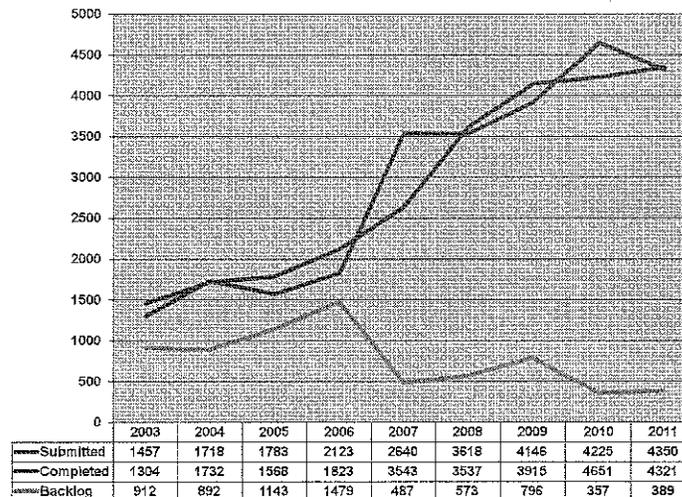
- Since 2009, there have been 76 cold case investigations reanalyzed and, of those, 46 CODIS eligible profiles were obtained and entered. In 16 of these cases, new leads were identified and forwarded to detectives for further investigation.
- Every year the number of CODIS hits and utilization of the database increases. During the past 7 years, there have been 2,524 positive CODIS hits.

Year	# of Hits
2005	63
2006	137
2007	442
2008	454
2009	353
2010	517
2011	558
Total	2,524

- One notable hit involved a 1979 murder case reopened by ISP detectives. A DNA analyst found a speck of blood on the back of the victim's shirt and with the help of the CODIS database was able to identify a suspect who was arrested and charged with this murder.

- DNA Backlog

  - During the past 7 1/2 years, the number of DNA scientists has increased from 34 in 2005 to 53 in 2012.
  - The DNA backlog reached a high of 1,479 in 2006 and stands at 389 at the end of 2011. The number of cases older than 45 days has gone from 968 in 2005 to only 68 in 2011. Currently 83% of our DNA cases are completed within 45 days of submission.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Submitted	1457	1718	1783	2123	2640	3618	4146	4225	4350
Completed	1304	1732	1568	1823	3543	3537	3915	4651	4321
Backlog	912	892	1143	1479	487	573	796	357	389

- New DNA Services
  - Capability to conduct analysis of criminal paternity cases and analysis of YSTRs was added to the Laboratory. YSTRs are DNA markers on the Y chromosome and are only present in DNA from a male individual. This testing helps to identify persons when only a small amount of male DNA is present or when male DNA is masked by female DNA in a mixed sample. The section also completed the validation to automate portions of the analysis with robotics.

- Crime Scene Training and Response
  - During the past 8 years, 88 local and county officers have graduated from the Laboratory Division's Crime Scene Investigator's course.
  - During the past 7 years, ISP Crime Scene Investigators have responded to a total of 9,071 crime scenes where they have processed the scene and collected relevant evidence for further analysis. Over half of our crime scene investigations are completed for local and county agencies.

- Accreditation for the Laboratory
  - In 2012, the Laboratory was reaccredited to ISO 17025 standards by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board. This process required a major rewrite of policies and analytical method manuals to meet the more detailed and stringent requirements found in ISO 17025.
  - As part of accreditation, the Laboratory Division distributed customer satisfaction surveys to prosecuting attorneys and contributors from non-ISP police agencies. The Laboratory Division received an overall 92% satisfaction rating.

- Digitizing Records
  - The Indiana State Police Laboratory adds about 120 linear feet of records a year. The Laboratory is in process of digitizing historical records through the use of competitive grant funds. Additionally, the Laboratory is reducing the amount added every year by moving to electronic notes where practical, capturing equipment generated data electronically, and scanning in records as they are created. Digitizing these records frees up valuable analytical space and improves record security, accessibility, and disaster recovery.

Criminal Investigations Division
Meth Suppression Section
In 2010 and 2011, Meth Suppression Section (MSS) full-time investigators drew 2,335 cases resulting in the seizure of 1,490 grams of methamphetamine and 150 seizures of other drugs. They made 2,229 criminal arrests on 7,078 criminal charges. They conducted 706 methamphetamine-related educational programs reaching over 354,000 citizens from a variety of community organizations. The Section removed 408 children from clandestine lab environments and referred them to the Division of Child Services. All MSS Clan Lab Team personnel participated in processing over 2,709 clandestine laboratories statewide. MSS implemented the

Indiana Methamphetamine Investigation System (IMIS) and trained nearly 350 users who utilized the system over 22,000 times. Over 3,000 clan lab seizure reports and tips were entered into IMIS and 1,887,153 pseudoephedrine sales were voluntarily submitted to the system by retailers from around the state. Of the sales reported, nearly 530,000 were deemed suspicious. Through the utilization of IMIS, ISP was able to better track the clandestine labs seized throughout the state and reconcile those with the Drug Enforcement Administration's records in the El Paso Intelligence Center. In addition, IMIS assisted in creating better tracking of the types of labs being seized and injuries from meth labs to law enforcement, suspects, children, and innocent bystanders.

Vehicle Crimes Unit (VCU)
There were 7,727 vehicles reported stolen in 2011 in Indiana. In 2011, the three undercover investigators and one sergeant assigned to VCU conducted 73 criminal investigations resulting in 95 arrests and the recovery of 75 stolen vehicles. The four units also conducted 783 inspections of salvaged and foreign titled vehicles.

An investigation of two suspects engaged in an ongoing criminal enterprise was conducted in Hendricks County. During the lengthy undercover operation, detectives bought multiple stolen vehicles and construction equipment. The two suspects were targeting vehicles and equipment left in hotel parking lots and on construction sites. These arrests stopped an ongoing theft operation responsible for a financial loss of over $2.5 million.

The VCU arrested 9 people involved in an elaborate car theft operation that was based in New York, Indianapolis, and Washington, D.C. The scheme started with high-end luxury vehicles being stolen in New York. The VIN was altered and all of the documentation associated with the vehicle was forged. Then, members of the organization drove the stolen vehicles to Indiana, obtained legitimate Indiana documentation through fraud, and sold them at rock-bottom prices to waiting "customers" who were complicit in the scheme. Those Indiana "customers" would then abandon the vehicles, report them stolen, and attempt to collect the insurance money at the vehicle's full market value. Members of the theft ring were charged with engaging in this scheme at least ten times, for a loss of between $500,000 and $600,000. The suspects, including a federal law enforcement officer, were arrested for various felony charges including insurance fraud, forgery, auto theft, perjury, and false reporting.

The VCU arrested a career auto thief following a lengthy undercover operation that included hand-to-hand transactions with an officer. The suspect was indicted by a federal grand jury for 25 counts for various offenses arising out of his scheme to steal motor vehicles, which were altered and then sold along with counterfeit titles and other false documentation. The indictment identified 17 different vehicles stolen over the last seven years in the Indianapolis metropolitan area, with most of the alleged thefts occurring in Hamilton County. The 17 vehicles were valued at over $500,000. The subject is believed to be personally responsible for the theft of over 500 vehicles with an estimated value in excess of $14.7 million.

Field Enforcement Activity
Our agency narrowed the scope of our enforcement efforts to specific, directed patrols during FY2011 and continuing into FY2012. These patrols are assigned based on real time crash data which includes location, peak days of the week, and times that the frequencies of crashes are at their highest. The fatality rate has stayed fairly consistent with a slight increase since 2010, which was at a level equal to the year 1925. In FY2012, there were 800 killed on Indiana's roads. Our agency has been able to reduce the occurrence of fatal crashes in the areas where targeted enforcement has occurred.

Motorcycle Program
The motorcycle program consists of 25 Harley Davidson motorcycles assigned to 21 troopers, one first sergeant and three sergeants. The team is divided into three squads which are assigned to three geographical areas: north, central, and south. The primary function of the ISP motorcycles is to provide the department with a vehicle that is versatile enough to respond to traffic incidents in congested areas, enforce traffic offenses, and to provide security escorts. Their mission, when not conducting escorts, is to provide our agency's Districts with additional enforcement capabilities and increase visibility in their high traffic volume areas.

Stealth Vehicles
   Mustangs
   The Mustang program provides our agency's Districts with an additional traffic enforcement tool. The 14 Districts were each issued a Mustang to manage and assist with their crash reduction efforts on non-interstate roadways.

   INDOT Pickup Trucks
   INDOT has purchased a total of 9 pickup trucks for use by our agency to patrol inside their construction zones. These trucks are designed to look like an INDOT vehicle and address crash-causing violations within construction zones.

Super Bowl XLVI
Super Bowl XLVI was held in Indianapolis on February 5, 2012 at Lucas Oil Stadium. Planning for Super Bowl XLVI by the Indiana State Police began in late 2009. The Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD) was the lead agency, with ISP as a partner, for public safety before and during the event. The Department's commitment began on January 27, 2012, with the opening of the NFL Experience at the Indiana Convention Center and lasted through February 6, 2012. ISP had a total of 319 personnel committed during the January 27-February 6 timeframe. We were the lead agency for the NFL Experience and assisted IMPD by serving on various subcommittees led by a steering committee composed of IMPD, ISP, and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) personnel. Troopers worked all facets of the detail, including: criminal investigation, traffic, crowd control, stadium security, command, planning, and tactical.

Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division (CVED)
CVED performed a total of 782 inspections on commercial vehicle food transporters in 2011 and completed 578 so far in 2012 for a total of 1,360 documented food related inspections. In 2011, Indiana began the process of working toward a new law that gave ISP CVED trained officers and inspectors the authority to cite for Class A infractions and Class A misdemeanors related to food

transportation. The new Indiana Codes, IC 8-2.1-27-7, IC 8-2.1-27-8, became effective in March 2012.

Previous attempts to address this gap in authority through the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA), and the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) were unsuccessful due to the fact that this issue fell outside of their authority. The federal authority rests with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Attempts to seek assistance from the responsible federal authorities were also unsuccessful.

The CVED coordinated several media ride-a-longs in 2011 and 2012 which were instrumental in getting state legislators and the public behind this issue. In one of the Senate hearings on this new law, NBC's Today Show footage of spoiled meat, seafood, poultry and cross contamination such as thawing chicken dripping onto raw vegetables were visual testaments to the serious nature of the problem. This footage was taped during one of the many "specialized food enforcement" patrols held by the CVED and demonstrated for viewers the dire situation.

Prior to the passage of this law, when ISP encountered a food transportation problem and could not get a board of health agency to respond, they were required to allow the food truck to continue on the roadway. ISP had no authority to address transportation food problems. We coordinated with the State Department of Health and the County Board of Health agencies when available. However, this method of addressing the problem and our lack of authority became very taxing on the local health agencies and their limited budgets. State legislators listened and passed laws providing ISP the authority necessary to fine violators. They also authorized health departments to impound violator vehicles until such time as all fees for disposal were paid, removing any financial burden or risk they may have previously encountered from violators.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Stimulus Grant Funding
Livescan
The Indiana State Police in partnership with the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute sought an Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) for Livescan fingerprint devices. The Indiana Livescan network of 68 devices in 63 counties was reaching the end of life coverage. The State needed to upgrade the technology to include palm prints and mug photographs to be compliant with the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act.
The State of Indiana was awarded a $3.8 million dollar grant to purchase 102 Livescan devices. There were 29 counties without a Livescan device. These counties were a priority in the grant request. This grant provided funding so that every county jail/arrestee center will have a new Livescan fingerprint device that has palm print capture and mug photograph capability.

All new Livescan devices have been installed in the 92 counties. This project has provided Indiana with statewide coverage of criminal Livescan fingerprint devices. It is improving the overall criminal history reporting by jails and arrestee processing centers.

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Crimes Against Children and Cyber Crime

In 2011, the five detectives and one sergeant assigned to the Crimes Against Children Unit (CACU) conducted investigations that resulted in 119 individuals being charged in federal or state courts. The CACU held 50 training sessions for law enforcement and civilian organizations with over 3,200 attendees.
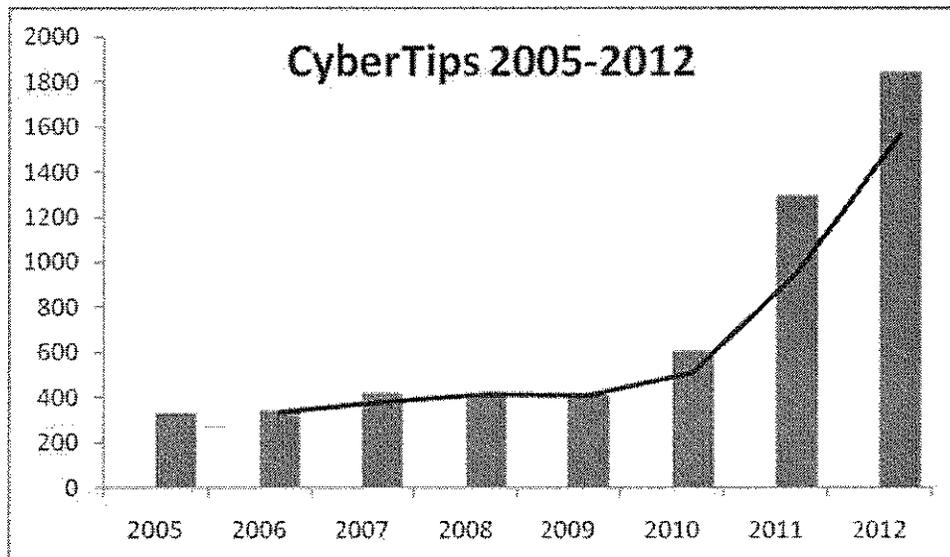
The CACU took a leadership position in Operation Guardian Angel, a designated United States Department of Justice code-word designated investigation. This national investigation was coordinated in the Southern District of Indiana, with the Indiana State Police having responsibility for both investigations and forensics for many components of the investigation. The operation focused on Internet predators targeting children for sex acts. To date, this operation has resulted in the federal arrest of over 100 predators.

The five forensic computer examiners assigned to the Cyber Crimes Unit (CCU) conducted a total of 304 computer forensic examinations and 292 cell phones examinations. Over 184 terabytes of data were examined. CCU examiners conducted forensic previews on an additional 46 hard disk drives, 385 CDs, and 159 other pieces of digital storage media. The 25 Digital Media Recovery Specialists conducted a total of 384 forensic previews of hard disk drives along with 420 cell phones, accounting for nearly 85 terabytes of previewed data.

As the Indiana ICAC Task Force primary grant recipient, the Indiana State Police is responsible for receiving, assessing, analyzing, and disseminating all CyberTips from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (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 vast majority of all cases, CyberTips are investigated by the Indiana State Police CACU.

CyberTips are just one mechanism by which detectives receive information leading to the necessity for criminal investigation. Other mechanisms include proactive online Peer-to-Peer investigations, referrals from the other 60 ICAC task forces, complaints from third parties, referrals from other departments within Indiana, and requests for assistance from within the Indiana State Police.

The chart entitled *CyberTips 2005-2012* shows the number and trend of CyberTips received by the Indiana State Police over that time period. The number of CyberTips for 2012 is projected based on those received from January 1 through June 30.

CyberTips 2005-2012

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 throughout the world, 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. Sadistic offenders would have within their collection child pornography and adult sadistic material. Now, the majority of child pornography collections encountered include sadistic child pornography. The degree of sadism within the images and videos is also increasing.

Records Division System Upgrades
The Indiana State Police has taken full advantage of the State contract for Electronic Applicant Fingerprinting that was awarded to L-1 Identity Solutions by the Indiana Department of Administration. The contract with L-1 has helped streamline the process of conducting fingerprint-based background checks. Today, 80% of all electronically submitted fingerprint-based checks are processed without ISP staff touching the fingerprint card. On average, an electronically submitted card is processed within 36 hours of receipt compared to 4 to 7 business days for paper fingerprint cards. The contract has eliminated the need for ISP personnel to fingerprint the public, thus allowing thousands of man hours annually to be used doing police work. L-1 staff fingerprints the public at General Headquarters, which has freed-up 2,000 hours of time for the fingerprint examiners to focus on criminal and applicant fingerprint processing. Citizens who have access to the electronic application for handgun permits and use L-1 for fingerprinting can receive their permit in 3 to 7 days which is 5 weeks faster than those who do not.

The ISP owns and maintains the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) which populates the Central Repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) with arrest information. The AFIS is a product of NEC Corporation of America. The NEC AFIS was purchased by the ISP in 1998 from a competitive bid process. The NEC AFIS became fully

operational in 2000. The system was last upgraded in 2004 by NEC. ISP is currently under contract with NEC to upgrade the AFIS. This upgrade will provide enhancements and improved technology to the AFIS. The new upgraded system should be completed by March 2013.

Missing Children and Missing Endangered Adults
The Indiana Silver Alert law became effective July 1, 2009, creating a Silver Alert program and renaming the Indiana Missing Children's Clearinghouse to the Indiana Clearinghouse for Information on Missing Children and Missing Endangered Adults (ICIMCMEA). The ICIMCMEA Section created procedures to receive and transmit Silver Alerts. The criteria focuses on missing endangered adults and high risk missing persons. It differentiates between a statewide alert and a regional alert based upon the possible use of a vehicle in the disappearance. The criteria and procedures were provided to law enforcement via an IDACS message along with a new Silver Alert website (www.silveralert.in.gov). Meetings with the Indiana Broadcaster's Association were held to develop a Memorandum of Understanding between the Indiana State Police and the broadcasters' voluntary participation. From July to December 2009, there were 13 requests for Silver Alerts and ten activations; three individuals were found before activation, six were found as a result of the activation, and four individuals were found deceased. In 2012, the program continues with approximately 25-30 Silver Alerts each year.

LEAN
The Continuous Improvement Unit (CIU) was created in January of 2008. All employees were initially trained in Lean Thinking principles and continue to be as they are hired. Recent successes include the implementation of an electronic audit system. This took us from a mostly paper-based system, which required the Quartermaster Section to travel to all districts each year, to an electronic system which requires no travel for Quartermaster personnel. Annual savings are estimated at over $12,000 in eliminated travel expenses and a reduction of 2,475 man-hours which translates into a soft savings of $64,350 in salaries and benefits. These savings are made while still improving the delivery of new equipment to sworn personnel weeks faster than using the old paper system. Several members of the department were certified in yellow and green belts in Lean Six Sigma through the City of Indianapolis' Department of Audit & Performance. Currently, two personnel are working on certifications in Lean Six Sigma black belt through Purdue University and will complete this training in October of 2012.

Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Management Systems
Indiana State Police, in partnership with the Integrated Public Safety Commission (IPSC), completed the purchase of a statewide Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management System (RMS) from InterAct Public Safety Systems. Implementation for CAD was completed in 2011 and the implementation for RMS was just completed this year (2012). CAD systems are designed to assist communications personnel to effectively initiate and monitor events and assist with control of operations of all emergency service vehicles. Other benefits include improved public safety through faster responses to emergencies, increased officer safety through the visual/audible monitoring of dispatch activity, improved information exchange, and the elimination of duplicate information entry. Two events pertaining to officer safety should not go unnoticed with this system. Along with the CAD, officers are issued GPS devices that allow the dispatchers to track officers on a map. One officer was involved in an accident and could not speak, but was able to press the emergency button on his radio. Dispatch personnel

quickly located him on the map and were able to send other officers to assist. Another officer was in a pursuit and dispatch personnel were able to identify a curve in the road and alert him just by watching his location on the map.

Five of the 6 dispatch centers can now accept secondary wireless 911 transfer calls through the INdigital network. CAD calls for service records are automatically created when a dispatcher answers the INdigital phones. This allows the dispatcher to concentrate on the actual emergency of the caller.

Consolidate Dispatch - Regional Dispatch Centers
Today's public safety communication systems and information technology creates opportunities for consolidation of operations, provides a means for improved data interoperability between emergency responders, and improves overall dispatch center operating efficiency. In an effort to make more efficient use of the available technology statewide, the state police consolidated 18 dispatch centers into 6. These 6 communications centers are strategically located by region (Bloomington, Versailles, Fort Wayne, Lowell, Toll Road, and Indianapolis) to provide the most effective communications statewide. All dispatch centers were remodeled, which required moving existing dispatch equipment and replacing outdated radios. The regional concept is working well.

Objectives for the next Biennium

Field Enforcement Activity
With the daily enforcement efforts of road troopers coupled with our Motorcycles, Mustangs, and now INDOT stealth trucks, we hope to decrease the number of fatalities during this budget cycle back to the 1925 level, which was last achieved in 2010.

Records Division System Upgrades
ISP was recently awarded its first NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) grant to upgrade the Criminal History Record Information System (CHRIS) and this should be completed during this budget cycle. The grant provides ISP the opportunity to rewrite the CHRIS program for the first time in 14 years. It also will provide an electronic file on every criminal history record, eliminating the need for paper criminal history files. It will help to eliminate hundreds of man-hours spent searching, pulling, and re-filing the paper files. It will also provide a scanning feature so all old and new records can be scanned into the system and eliminate the paper files completely.

Key Performance Indicators
The Indiana State Police has 3 Key Performance Indicators:

1. Decrease the number of vehicle crashes occurring on Indiana's roadways in the high crash areas.
2. Increase the total number of Criminal Arrests.
3. Average response time after being dispatched.

KPI # 1

The Indiana State Police will focus its traffic enforcement activities in an effort to reduce the number of total crashes occurring on Indiana roadways. We will focus on roadways defined as high crash areas by using current crash data. Reducing the number of vehicle crashes will reduce death and injury as well as reduce personal property damages, thus benefitting the quality of life for all travelers on Indiana state roadways. This metric is measured by the number of vehicle crashes reported through the Statewide Indiana State Police Vehicle Crash Report System on a quarterly basis. The desired outcome will be a decrease in the direction of the metric.

KPI # 2

The Indiana State Police will increase its number of Criminal Arrests by enforcing all state and federal laws and their constitutions. This metric is measured by reporting the number of criminal arrests made on a quarterly basis. The desired outcome is an increase in the number of criminal arrests made in the current year in comparison to the past year. The rationale for this selected target is to increase the number of criminal arrests to ensure public safety and protect the lives and property of the visitors and residents of the State of Indiana. The source and methodology for reporting the results of the metric is the Indiana State Police Department's Trooper Daily Activity Report.

KPI # 3

The Indiana State Police will monitor our response times to "Priority 1" calls for service. Presently our calls for service are given a priority rating of 1 (most urgent) to 3 (least urgent). The response time to any call for service can be the difference between life and death. The tracking of this metric will help the ISP to determine our manpower deployment efficiencies based on location, time of day and frequency. We will use the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system located at each of our 6 regional dispatching sites to capture this data and report quarterly.

Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)
ISP is requesting the annual required contribution (ARC) to pay for the OPEB liability associated with the health insurance program offered to our Indiana State Police Employees (active and retired) and their dependents (over 7,435 in total). The estimated amount of the ARC is $12,713,000 in FY14 and $11,290,000 in FY15 for a total biennial cost of $24,002,987. OPEB are employee benefits (other than pensions) that are received after employment with the state is terminated, such as health, dental, vision, life insurance, prescription drug benefits, etc. Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) 45 requires public entities to account for liabilities for OPEB in the same way that pensions are reported on the state's financial statements. It is important that Indiana funds these OPEB liabilities, which is the reason that ISP is seeking General Fund support to pay the ARC in fiscal years 2014 and 2015. ISP has made numerous benefit and premium revisions to assist in decreasing this liability as well. Disclosure of annual OPEB costs and the accrued liability will bring transparency to the benefits program, which will allow for informed policy decisions about the level and types of benefits provided by employers and methods for financing and managing these benefits.

As we plan for the next biennium, my staff and I would like to thank the Governor and the members of the Indiana General Assembly for the tremendous support we have received during the current biennium. Numerous accomplishments have been achieved in many areas of the department. 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.

Paul E. Whitesell, Ph.D.
Superintendent

Enclosure: Organizational Chart