INDIANA STATE POLICE
INDIANA GOVERNMENT CENTER NORTH
100 NORTH SENATE AVENUE

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204-2259

www.State.in.us/isp

Date: September 1, 2020

To: Zachary Q. Jackson, Director
Indiana State Budget Agency

From: Douglas G. Carter, Superintendent
Indiana State Police

Subject: **FY2022– FY2023 Biennium Agency Overview**

It is my pleasure to submit the Indiana State Police FY2022 and FY2023 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.

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.

Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center

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.
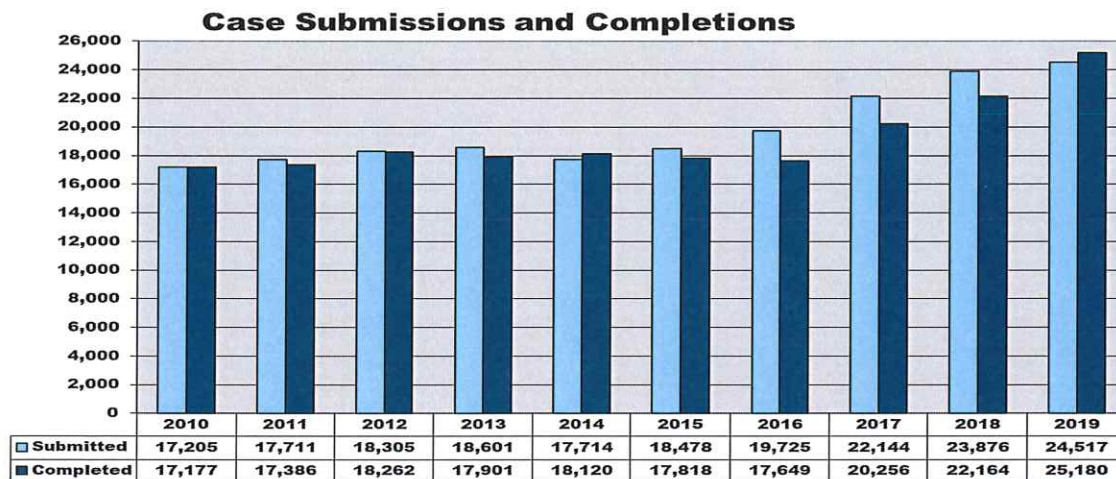
Training

The Training Section provides the training administration for all Department in-service and academy training. In-service training is conducted by section staff and the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy (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

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 2019, the Laboratory Division received 24,517 new cases for analysis, responded to and worked 933 investigations involving 1,263 different crime scenes, and conducted 770 polygraph tests.

The total number of cases submitted to the laboratory and the number of case completions have both consistently increased from 2017 to 2019. The graph below illustrates the case submissions and completions at the laboratory over the last ten years.

Case Submissions and Completions

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Submitted	17,205	17,711	18,305	18,601	17,714	18,478	19,725	22,144	23,876	24,517
Completed	17,177	17,386	18,262	17,901	18,120	17,818	17,649	20,256	22,164	25,180

Combined Offender DNA Index System (CODIS)

- There are over 364,500 DNA samples within the Indiana database. DNA profiles developed from samples collected at crime scenes aid in investigations approximately 56.6% of the time.
- In 2019, there were 958 hits, and since the inception of the CODIS program there have been 8,594 investigations aided.
- Felony arrestee DNA collection started in January 2018. Since arrestee DNA collection began, the Laboratory received more than 73,500 arrestee samples. These felony arrestee samples have led to 918 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 2019, there were 427 prints entered into AFIS that resulted in 93 fingerprint matches.

DNA Casework Backlog

- The DNA backlog stood at 774 at the end of 2019. The number of cases older than 45 days has decreased from 790 in 2017 to 324 in 2019. As of July 1, 2020, 60.7% of the DNA backlog is less than 45 days.
- In 2018 and 2019, the Laboratory Division received 2,362 sexual assault kits for examination.
- On December 1, 2017, the Laboratory Division published a report as required by Senate Resolution 55 that detailed the findings and recommendations of a statewide survey of untested victim sexual assault kits. This report is available on the Laboratory's website (http://www.in.gov/isp/labs/2549.htm). Since this report was published, the ISP Laboratory has continued to receive these "historical" kits from various contributors that are attributable to the survey data. To date, the Laboratory has received 966 of these historical kits.
- In furtherance of the statewide survey, the Laboratory Division personnel collaborated with Indiana Criminal Justice Institute and Indiana Prosecuting Attorney Council staff in developing the Indiana Statewide Victim Sexual Assault Kit Tracking System that was activated on April 1, 2020.

National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN)

- The NIBIN program automates ballistic evaluations and provides investigative leads in a timely manner. In 2019, the Fort Wayne Regional Laboratory confirmed 112 hits, and 79 additional hits were generated at the Indianapolis Regional Laboratory, for 191 NIBIN hits in 2019. This represents a 177% increase in NIBIN hits from 2018.

Drug Analysis

- Synthetic drugs (spice, K2, fentanyl, and bath salts) and their various derivatives continue to be a challenge for the Drug Unit. In 2019, 15 additional drugs were controlled by either the federal or state government and since 2011, more than 227 new drugs have been controlled. In 2019, the term "substantially similar" was added to the Indiana Criminal Code, specific to controlled substances. This new statutory language added hundreds of additional compounds that are now potentially controlled. This requires the drug analysts to compare all identified compounds to all known controlled substances.

- 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 5,168 in 2017 to 6,501 in 2019.

- During 2019, 16,497 cases were submitted for drug analysis, which is a 15.6% increase from 2017 submission levels.

- In an effort to reduce the drug backlog and to ensure timely results so as to not delay court proceedings, in January 2020 the Laboratory Division began outsourcing selected drug cases to the Miami Valley Regional Crime Laboratory in Dayton, Ohio.

- In 2019, the Drug Unit analyzed 845 cases with fentanyl, which represents a 184% increase in fentanyl cases since 2017.

Criminal Investigations Division

Meth Suppression Unit

Beginning in 2016, the Meth Suppression Unit began seeing a decline in the total number of clandestine labs investigated and at the same time, an increase in the amount of imported methamphetamine available throughout the state. During the 2018 – 2019 period, Meth Suppression began adapting to these changes and placing greater emphasis on methamphetamine importers and distributors while still maintaining the ability to respond to all clandestine labs encountered within Indiana.

From January of 2018 through December of 2019, members of the Meth Suppression Unit initiated 1,174 criminal incidents resulting in the seizure of 95,762 grams of methamphetamine. Team members made 321 arrests resulting in 1,018 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 5,000 persons. Additionally, team members received over 346 investigative tips from the public.
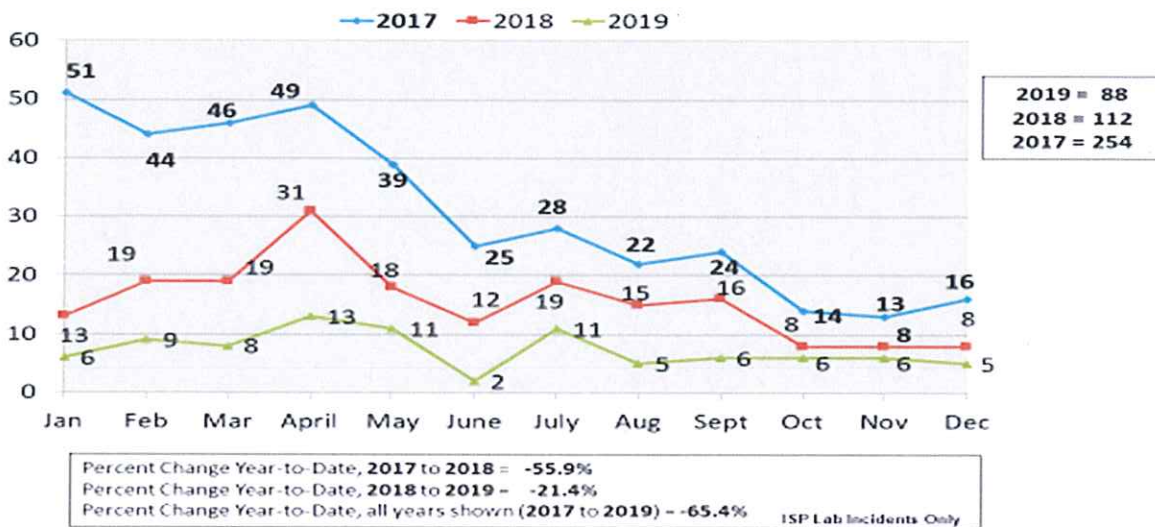
Over that same time period, team members initiated 274 laboratory investigations. Team members referred 20 children to the Division of Child Services. In the past two years, over 2.3 million pseudoephedrine sales records have been entered into data management systems for a total of 4.7 million grams of pseudoephedrine.

Utilizing the data from the National Precursor Log Exchange (NPLEx) and Indiana Methamphetamine Investigations System (IMIS), full time team members investigated 6 pseudoephedrine violation incidents resulting in 4 arrests. A query of the NPLEx data showed over 73,696 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:

Annual Comparison ISP Clandestine Lab Incidents 2017 – 2019

Legend: 2017, 2018, 2019

	2019 = 88
	2018 = 112
	2017 = 254

2017: Jan 51, Feb 44, Mar 46, April 49, May 39, June 25, July 28, Aug 22, Sept 24, Oct 14, Nov 13, Dec 16

2018: Jan 13, Feb 19, Mar 19, April 18, May 31, June 12, July 19, Aug 15, Sept 16, Oct 8, Nov 8, Dec 8

2019: Jan 6, Feb 9, Mar 8, April 13, May 11, June 2, July 11, Aug 5, Sept 6, Oct 6, Nov 6, Dec 5

Percent Change Year-to-Date, **2017 to 2018** = -55.9%
Percent Change Year-to-Date, **2018 to 2019** = -21.4%
Percent Change Year-to-Date, all years shown **(2017 to 2019)** – -65.4%   ISP Lab Incidents Only

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, heroin and synthetic opioids. The Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) has reported the number of Hoosier opioid related overdose deaths increased 138% from 2014-2018. The increase represents a change in the opioid mortality rate of 6.9 deaths per 100,000 Indiana residents in 2014 to 16.4 deaths per 100,000 residents in 2018.

To further understand the severity of the opioid epidemic in Indiana, it is important to consider the burden that emergency departments (ED) face as a result of opioid overdoses. Between 2011 and 2017, Indiana residents experienced 26,884 non-fatal opioid involved overdose ED visits. In 2018 alone, Indiana residents experienced 5,825 ED visits related to any type of opioid, and heroin related ED visits totaled 3,727.

In addition to the opioid epidemic, the amount of methamphetamine in Indiana continues to rise as the number of meth labs continue to decrease. From 2017 on, more methamphetamine samples are being submitted to ISP labs than marijuana. The importation of methamphetamine in Indiana continues to be an ever increasing problem. Methamphetamine currently outnumbers all other drugs being submitted to ISP labs.

From January 2018 through December 2019, DES initiated 2,017 new investigations, executed 650 search warrants, cultivated 355 new informants, and conducted 395 consensual residence encounters. Officers conducted 2,093 surveillance details, 653 controlled drug purchases, 130 undercover drug purchases, 19 controlled deliveries, and responded to 480 citizen tips. Officers filed 2,200 felony and 623 misdemeanor counts on 1,030 persons, not including submission of 20 cases to the Attorney General's office for medical licensing action. In addition, DES was able to facilitate 13 lawful wire intercepts investigations involving organized drug trafficking and distribution.

One of the principle functions of DES is to assist and support Federal, state, and local agencies. During this period, DES assisted Federal agencies on 5,126 occasions and other state and local agencies on 2,088 occasions.

The parcel interdiction squad seized $6,003,766 in currency, 684 pounds of marijuana, 6 pounds of cocaine, 37 pounds of methamphetamine, and 193 pounds of THC products. Airport interdiction efforts resulted in the seizure of 210 pounds of marijuana and $960,207 in illicit United States Currency. The highway interdiction squad seized 50 pounds of heroin, 311 pounds of cocaine, 253 pounds of methamphetamine, 41 pounds of fentanyl, 2,738 pounds of marijuana, 280 pounds of THC products, and $573,205 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 2018, according to the National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB) statistics, there were approximately 17,308 vehicles reported stolen in Indiana. In 2019, approximately 16,395 vehicles were reported stolen and in the first 6 months of 2020 7,545 have been reported stolen in our state. In 2018, the Auto Theft Unit initiated 187 criminal investigations resulting in 155 arrests and the recovery of 211 stolen vehicles. ATU also conducted 4,118 inspections of salvaged vehicles and secondary VIN requests. In 2019, the ATU initiated 271 investigations resulting in 193 arrests. Also in 2019, the ATU recovered 524 stolen vehicles and conducted 4,451 VIN checks.

The Indianapolis metropolitan area continues to have the highest number of vehicles reported stolen in Indiana. These stolen vehicles are often used by criminals to commit other violent crimes, including burglary, armed robbery, criminal confinement, and murder.

In September 2017, the ISP Regional Auto Theft Task Force was formed by ISP and IMPD to combat auto thefts in Marion and the surrounding counties. This task force 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 task force has been responsible for seizing hundreds of stolen vehicles in the Indianapolis metropolitan area worth millions of dollars.

June 2018 an ISP ATU detective, with the assistance of the ATUTF, conducted an investigation in Marion County, which resulted in the recovery of over half million dollars in construction equipment including loaders, bobcats, and zero-turn mowers. It was determined this equipment came from the I-69 construction project. The suspect was arrested and charged with multiple felony offenses and is a habitual offender.

In December 2018 the ATUTF conducted an investigation regarding a habitual truck thief who frequently stole F-250s. Police had been looking for the suspect for several months because he had outstanding warrants out of 3 counties and multiple charges by IMPD. The ATUTF located him December, which resulted in a pursuit and a brief barricade situation. The suspect was arrested and charged with multiple felony offenses and received a lengthy prison sentence. This investigation has also evolved in identifying additional defendants and continued well into 2019.

In November 2019 the ATUTF conducted an investigation on the northeast side of Marion County using a confidential informant. The CI was able to provide detectives with reliable information. Upon conducting additional investigation detectives were able to recover 6 stolen vehicles and dismantle a vehicle theft ring. The suspects are facing multiple felony charges.

In December 2019, an ATU detective conducted an investigation in northwest Indiana using a confidential informant to infiltrate individuals using stolen identities to rent vehicles and sell them rather than returning them. The ATU was able to conduct multiple covert transactions. The ATU was assisted by the NICB and the ISP Drug Enforcement Section. This is an ongoing, multi-state, comprehensive investigation.

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, Office of the Inspector General (IG), the Office of the Secretary of State (SOS) and the Office of the Attorney General (AG) in combating public corruption and related crimes.

In 2018, the Organized Crime and Corruption Unit conducted 139 criminal investigations resulting in 194 defendants and 384 charges being filed. In 2019, OCCU detectives conducted 367 investigations, which resulted in 284 defendants and 572 charges being filed.

In 2019 OCCU began participating in a multi-agency investigation involving ISP, The Office of Inspector General, SBOA and the FBI. It involves a group of virtual schools that have been receiving state funding. The investigation has revealed that at least 70% of the students the school is receiving payment for have not attended/completed any classes. Many students have been fraudulently enrolled. This will most likely reveal a multi-million dollar illicit funding level. The United States Attorney's Office has taken the case for federal prosecution.

In 2019 OCCU worked numerous significant investigations involving public officials. A Daviess County Dispatcher, also serving as a Washington City Reserve Deputy, was arrested for numerous felony offenses including rape, sexual misconduct with a minor, sexual battery, and child solicitation. The Bicknell Police Chief was arrested for battering the Knox County Prosecutor's Investigator. He was charged with Official Misconduct, Battery, and Obstruction of Justice. A Petersburg Police Officer was charged with taking over $9,000 in cash from that Department's evidence room. That officer is facing Official Misconduct and Theft charges.

In 2019, Special Investigations Section (SIS) 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 600 police officers and victim assistance providers across the state. The training also included the nationally recognized training program, the Interdiction for The Protection of Children. HT recognition and hotel/motel interdiction training was also provided to ISP All Crimes Policing (ACP) Units and other public safety officials statewide in 2019.

Office of Intelligence and Investigative Technologies

The Office of Intelligence and Investigative Technologies (OIIT) is a section of the Indiana State Police (ISP) that specializes in providing support to the ISP and other Federal, State, and Local law enforcement in the area of criminal investigations and terrorism.

The OIIT is made up of eighty (80) sworn and civilian members containing the specialty sections of the Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC), Indiana Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC), Electronic Support Unit (ESU), and Technical Support Unit (TSU).

Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC)

The Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC) mission is to collect, evaluate, analyze and disseminate information and intelligence data regarding criminal and terrorist activity in the State of Indiana while following Fair Information Practices to ensure the rights and privacy of citizens. The IIFC vision statement is to provide a 24 hours a day/7 days a week centralized, comprehensive, multi-agency, information and intelligence sharing network to enhance the operational effectiveness of all Indiana public safety agencies involved in crime prevention and Homeland Security.
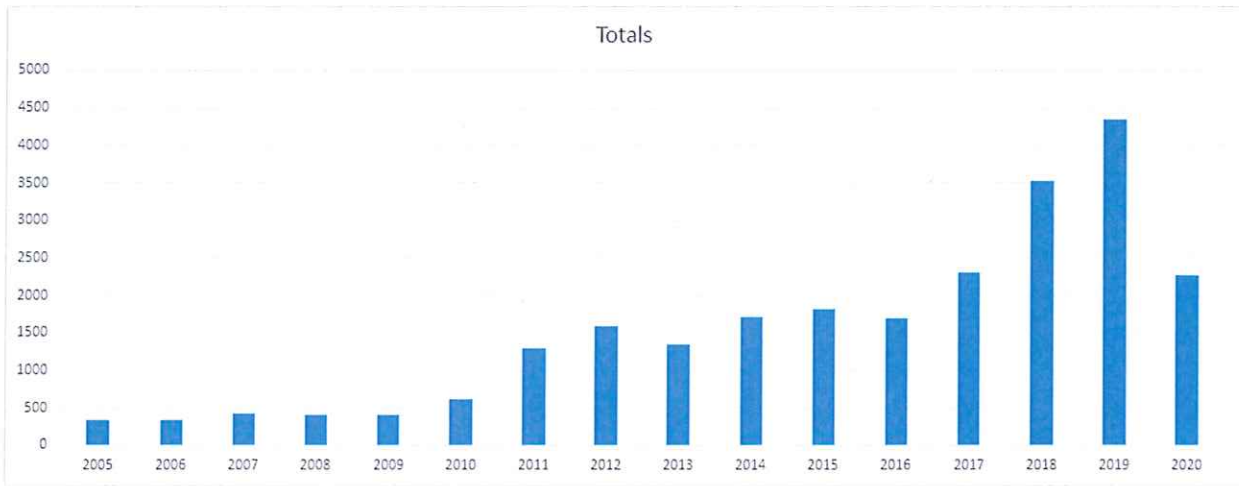
The IIFC fulfills its mission and vision statement by responding to over 20,000 Requests for Information (RFI), over 250 situational awareness bulletins, vetting over 600 tips, and Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR) every year. The IIFC is also involved in providing support to the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) and major events that have occurred in the state such as active shooters and threats to Indiana's schools, government facilities, and private businesses.

The IIFC provides analytical support for 98% of the over 500 law enforcement agencies in the State of Indiana. The IIFC maintains a 98% satisfaction rating by those who responded to surveys of IIFC products. This is accomplished with staffing of twenty (20) ISP civilian analysts and ten (10) other agency support personnel.

Indiana Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC)

As the Indiana ICAC Task Force primary grant recipient, the Indiana State Police is responsible for receiving, assessing, analyzing, and disseminating all CyberTips from National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) that involve Indiana victims or offenders. The number of CyberTips received increases annually, with no indication of a reduction to this trend. The ISP 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.

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 ten detectives assigned to the ISP Crimes Against Children Unit (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. The following chart shows the continued increase in CyberTips since 2005.
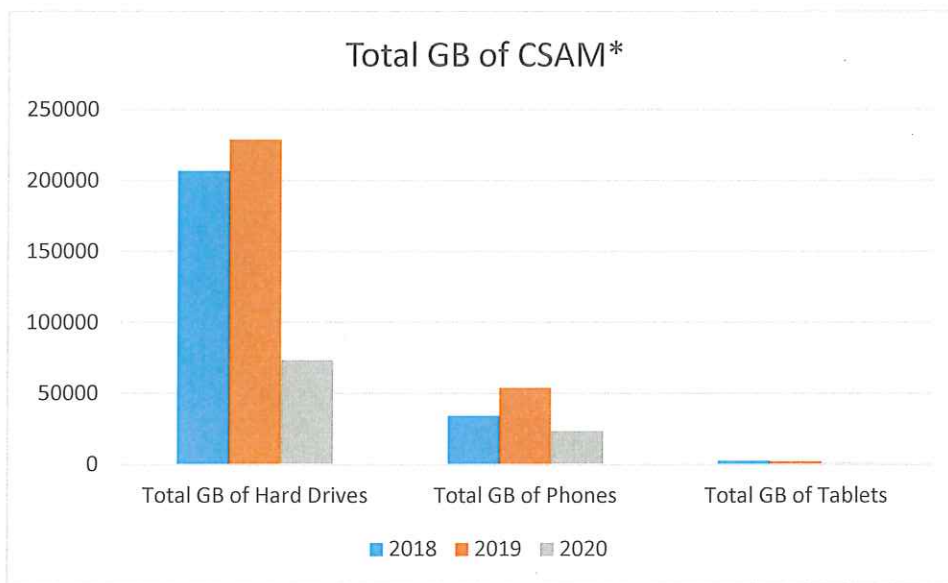

Totals

Another trend that has been noted by both investigators and examiners at ISP, 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 ten forensic computer examiners assigned to the ICAC provide direct support to the ICAC investigators, as well as, many other Federal, State, and Local law enforcement agencies. Over the last decade, there has been exponential growth in both the amount of data requiring examination and the complexity of the data associated with the investigations. There has also been a transition from the recovery of evidence and contraband stored on computers to cellular devices.

The following chart illustrates the number of cases submitted to the forensic examiners in the Cyber Crime Unit.

Total # ISP Forensic Examiner Cases

Year	Cases
2014	410
2015	510
2016	569
2017	642
2018	846
2019	928
2020	418

The chart below represents the total Gigabytes of Child Sexual Assault Material (CSAM) that is downloaded and viewed by members of ICAC for investigations and forensic examinations.
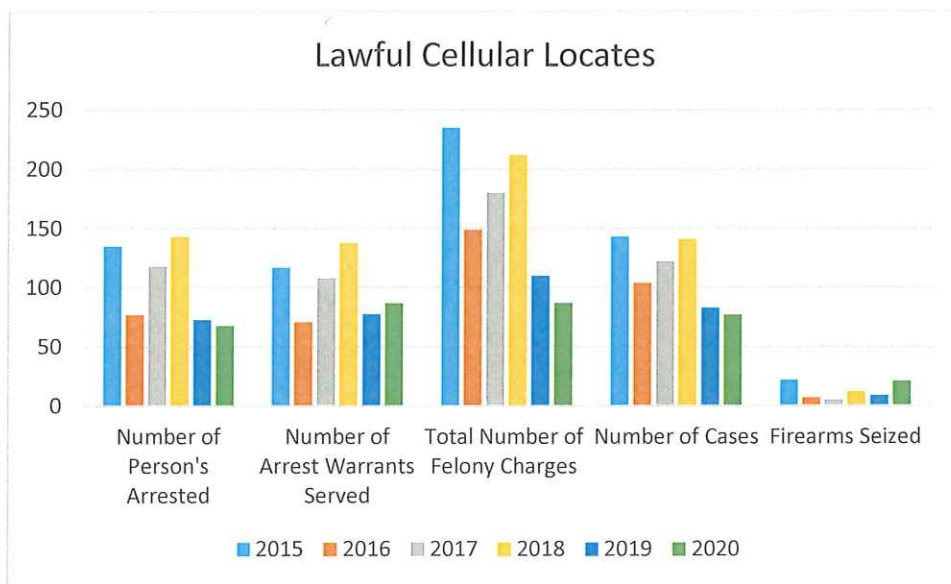
Total GB of CSAM*

Categories: Total GB of Hard Drives, Total GB of Phones, Total GB of Tablets
Legend: 2018, 2019, 2020

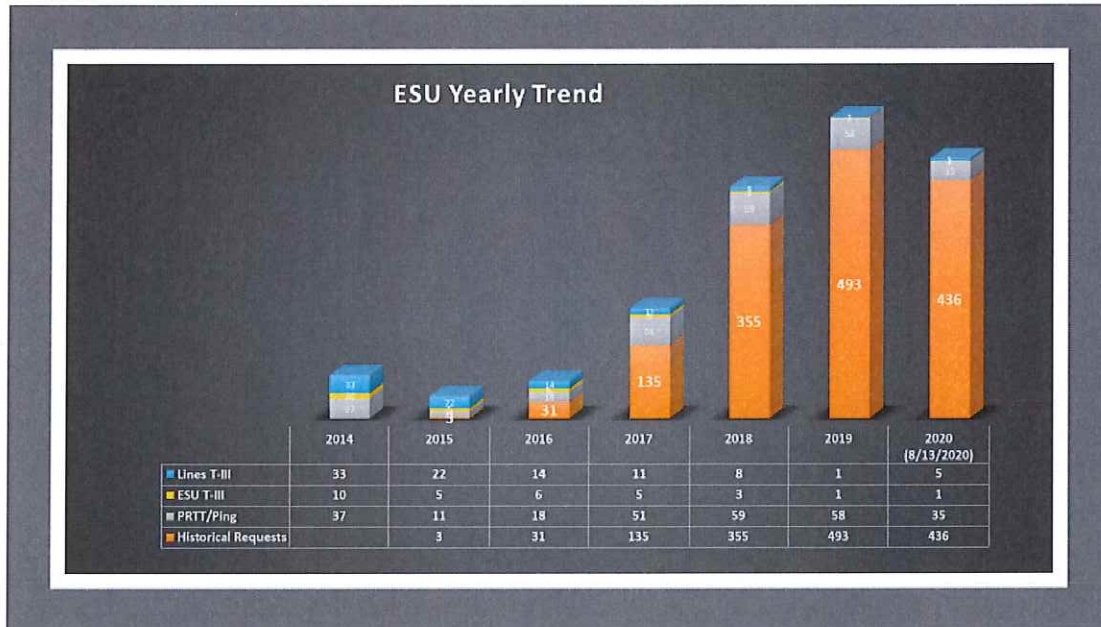*CSAM- Child Sexual Abuse Material
"GB"= Gigabytes of data

Electronic Services Unit

The Electronic Services Unit (ESU) provides support to the ISP and other Federal, State, and Local law enforcement agencies with lawful covert technology-based cases. This unit is very technologically focused based on their equipment and knowledge. Cellular device location has led to significant case resolution by locating violent felons and weapons. Most of these locates have been within hours of the original crime or days of arrest warrants being issued. This capability has limited the offender's ability to travel freely to commit other crimes or victimize other persons.
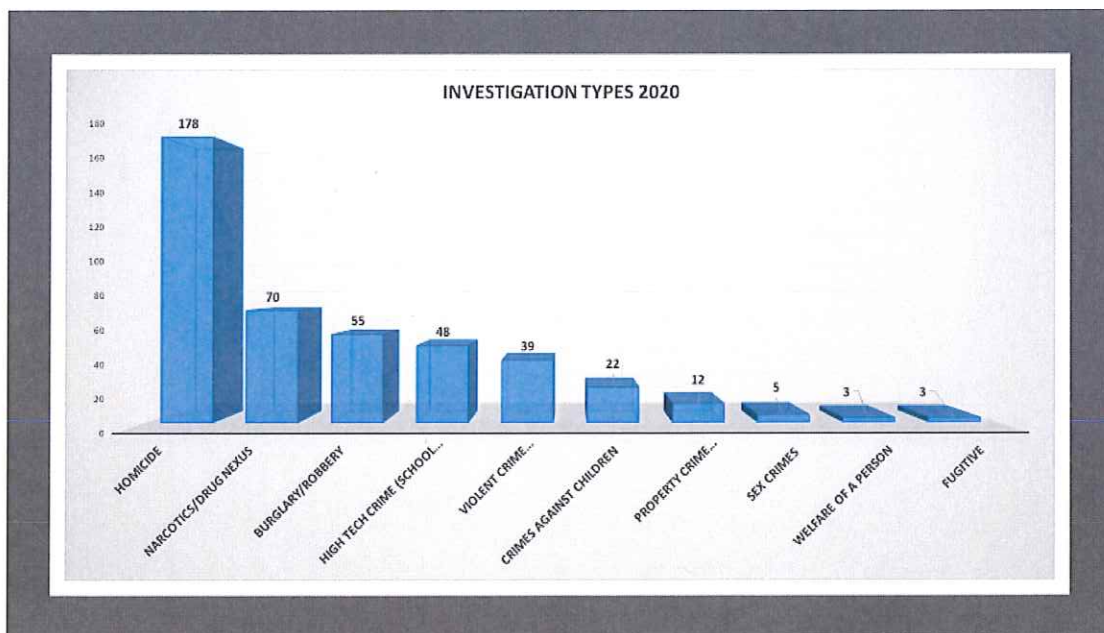
The following chart shows the success of cellular device location.

Lawful Cellular Locates

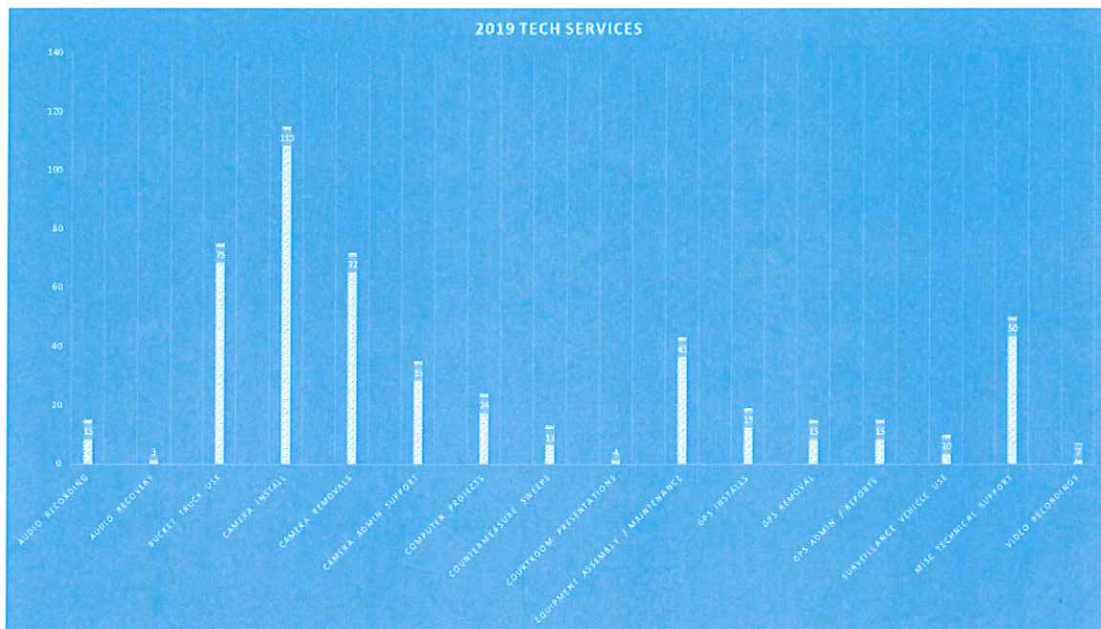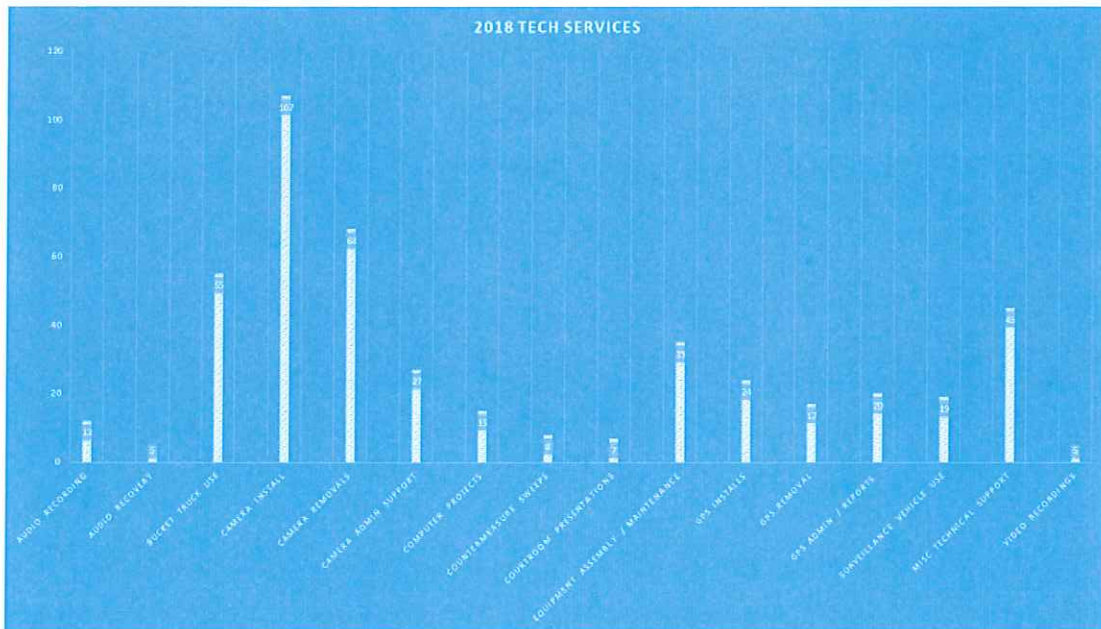Legend: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020

Another key part of this unit is the ability to provide lawful historical data analysis. This function allows for the analysis of cellular and other technical information from a historical perspective to help solve a case. The following two charts show the investigative analysis on cell phone records conducted by the unit.

ESU Yearly Trend

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (8/13/2020)
Lines T-III	33	22	14	11	8	1	5
ESU T-III	10	5	6	5	3	1	1
PRTT/Ping	37	11	18	51	59	58	35
Historical Requests		3	31	135	355	493	436

The chart below represents specific case types, which the vast majority involve violent crimes against persons.

INVESTIGATION TYPES 2020

Case Type	Count
HOMICIDE	178
NARCOTICS/DRUG NEXUS	70
BURGLARY/ROBBERY	55
HIGH TECH CRIME (SCHOOL...)	48
VIOLENT CRIME...	39
CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN	22
PROPERTY CRIME...	12
SEX CRIMES	5
WELFARE OF A PERSON	3
FUGITIVE	3

The unit also provides a lawful covert surveillance capability. This ability allows the monitoring of a location, person, or device. The charts below represent productivity over the last two years.

2018 TECH SERVICES

2019 TECH SERVICES

Without all of these resources used in the OIIT section, the ISP could not bring the elevated level of intelligence and investigative technology to the ISP and other state and local agencies in their fight to mitigate crime and prosecute criminals.

Training

After the Indiana State Police formed in 1933 it largely consisted of basically untrained, ill equipped traffic officers left over from the Motor Vehicle Police. The first formal "academy" or recruit school began July 15, 1935 at the Indiana State Fairgrounds in Indianapolis. The applicants were given physicals, underwent a "character" investigation, took a written exam, were fingerprinted, and were personally interviewed by the Superintendent and members of the State Police Board before they were accepted to attend the training. Recruits were housed and slept on Army cots on the second floor of the horse barn and ate their meals at the State Fair Hotel. Training lasted five weeks and between 60 and 70 passed the rigorous training program to become the first formally trained troopers. The following year the Indiana State Police moved recruit training to the campus of Indiana University in Bloomington where recruit schools would be held for the next 40 years. In 1976 the Indiana State Police began training troopers at the then "new" Indiana Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA). This location remains the ISP recruit training facility.

Today, ISP's 80th Recruit Academy continues to train in the same ILEA facility but much has changed in areas relevant to the current social climate and how troopers were originally trained and how they are now taught and continue to be trained throughout their careers.

De-escalation

Verbal de-escalation, is taught at all recruit schools. As part of the Control Tactics program, it is discussed in the classroom and emphasized during demonstrations and scenario training. At recruit school and during annual Control Tactics in-service training, we conduct scenarios that allow officers to de-escalate a situation if they are able to identify certain triggers and employ learned techniques that will end the scenario peacefully instead of a physical confrontation. The training includes identifying pre-assault cues, when to disengage and call for assistance, and controlling ego and emotions.

De-escalation is also taught as a part of the Mechanics of Arrest, now called Basic Concepts Of Policing (B-COP). Recruits are taught to identify the use of professional words and tone, the use of proper language to avoid "backfire" language, the use of "ethical appeal", how to explain the WHY, and the no threat communication of consequences technique. De-escalation is a part of nearly every arrest training scenario at some level in the ISP training program.

Cultural Awareness

Cultural awareness training has been a major focus for the ISP for the last several years. Major Todd Smith and Captain Rueben Marte developed and presented a significant training module that was presented statewide to all ISP personnel in 2016. They continue to present the class to each recruit school. Employees hired after 2016 are directed to attend the presentation at each subsequent recruit school in order that all new civilian personnel are exposed to the training. Topics in this training include, meaning of culture and cultural awareness, stereotypes and labels, racially charged words, racial profiling, fear of the police, prejudice and discrimination.

Duty to Intervene

How an officer should react when he or she observes a colleague commit an act of excessive force is a discussion point in both our Emergency Vehicle Operations and Control Tactics training, although it is not currently a stand-alone program. In the EVO training for recruit school, it is taught that the lead officer in the pursuit should not normally be the first to make contact with the suspect at the end of the pursuit. Emotions may be high and discretion lacking. The concept of vicarious liability is part of the EVO lesson plan, but is generally taught in terms of a supervisor's or senior officer's responsibility to not allow unconstitutional behavior on the part of another.

Plans are in place to address this concept in a more vigorous way in recruit school and in-service training. Instruction, demonstrations, and scenarios will be structured to make it clear that officers of any rank or seniority who have an opportunity to intervene in an excessive use of force must do so, or risk professional and personal liability based on their failure to intervene. [*Jones v. City of Hartford*, 2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17340 (Dist. CT. 2003)] At least one scenario in recruit school B-COP training for the 80th class will have a duty-to-intervene requirement. A similar scenario will be part of the next in-service training for Control Tactics.

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.

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.

Small Unmanned Aerial Systems (SUAS) Program

The Indiana State Police Department (ISP) established an initiative in April of 2018 to begin researching the usefulness and sustainability of a SUAS program. The goal was to benefit the area of crash investigations and contained two main components. The first was to reduce the time Indiana roadways were restricted due to crash events and the second to improve the quality of crash investigations.

Due to the benefits of reducing roadway restriction time for both ISP and INDOT, a partnership was established between the two departments resulting in INDOT providing funding for the ISP SUAS program.

14 SUAS are deployed around the state in conjunction with sophisticated surveying equipment known as "Total Station" devices for ground measurements. The SUAS provide high quality aerial imagery that ground photographs are unable to depict. The combination of the SUAS, Total Station, and specialized software allows for high quality investigative tools that result in a more thorough investigation.

Prior to this technology being utilized by the ISP, troopers were using pen, paper, tape measures and ground based cameras to document serious crash events. This method of investigation, while time tested, often required lengthy restrictions of traffic flow on roadways. Roadway restrictions impacted commutes of motorists, and at times, created additional expenses for INDOT from providing manpower to assist with traffic control and also resulted in a financial cost to businesses that rely on traditional vehicles to conduct operations. Roadway closures prior to this technology were often measured in hours, while this technology provides the above benefits typically in under one hour of roadway restrictions.

The inaugural training for the program was completed on November 8th, 2019 and as of August 14th, 2020, the ISP has utilized the SUAS 131 times across the state for incidents and training proficiency.

The program not only benefits motorists merely traveling on Indiana roadways, but also the individuals who unfortunately are involved in these potentially life changing crash events.

Special Operations

Indiana State Police and the City of Greenwood marked the opening of ISP's new hangar at Indy South Greenwood Airport in July of 2020. Construction of the 16,000 square-foot hangar and office space began last June and cost approximately $2.5 million. It was fully funded by the City of Greenwood and is now being leased to the ISP for $5,000 a month.

A number of factors contributed to the decision to re-locate in Greenwood. At the top of the list was location. Staying close to Indianapolis and still being able to house all the department's infrastructure in one place meets our operational needs, but also the needs of our law enforcement partners across the state.

The partnership with the City of Greenwood benefits not only our aviation program but it also enables the department to maintain many of the ISP special operation functions within one facility and command structure while also providing room for future growth for this area of expertise.

School Safety

In an effort to take school safety to the next level, the Indiana State Police encourages school corporations to hire School Resource Officers to serve not only as a first line of defense in an active shooter incident, but also to provide additional security within the schools to combat drug usage, bullying, and other issues often requiring law enforcement intervention.

In partnership with Indiana educators and local law enforcement, ISP conducts various training sessions throughout Indiana. Training sessions help schools and law enforcement agencies establish partnerships necessary for coordinating a unified and effective response to various incidents.

Joint Training Sessions are held in each of the Indiana State Police Districts. Each session features the "unarmed response" to an active shooter concept from an informational and a practical drill perspective. Sessions are scheduled by ISP District Public Information Officers in cooperation with local school and law enforcement personnel.

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. To enhance this program ISP created the School Walk Through Initiative.

The School Walk Through Initiative is a statewide program that provides an added level of security to schools while also giving Hoosier children the opportunity to interact with police officers in a positive learning environment. In addition to providing safety presentations, troopers will simply walk through the halls during school hours. Please keep this in mind as you may see state police cars in the school parking lots and your children may tell you about state troopers walking the hallways of their school.

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. Our department personnel have served as presenters at the Indiana School Safety Specialist Academy since its inception.

Other resources such as downloadable videos, forms, guides, as well as a PowerPoint presentation for educators to incorporate into their own safety plans and training programs are available on the ISP School Safety website.

Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division (CVED)

The Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division has 110 total enforcement personnel comprised of 71 sworn troopers and 40 civilian Motor Carrier Inspectors (MCIs). Troopers in the division are fully sworn law enforcement officers with full investigative and arrest authority. Motor Carrier Inspectors have limited enforcement authority within state statute and full authority to enforce federal regulations. CVED has also trained and oversees approximately 175 non-division, district troopers to enforce the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs).

Because CVED is tasked with enforcing the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, ISP is annually awarded a federal grant (approximately $8,000,000), known as the Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP). This grant is one of the primary funding sources for CVED and is strictly limited to commercial vehicle safety enforcement.

CVED's first, and most important, job is improving safety through enforcement intervention. Intervention takes place in the form of a traffic stop or inspection. According to the FMCSA's Intervention Model, developed in 2013, Indiana's CVED enforcement interventions saved approximately 44 lives and prevented 438 crashes in this biennium.

The Indiana State Police Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division has been nationally recognized by the FMCSA 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, #2 on data quality submitted to FMCSA and an honorable mention on effectiveness of compliance investigations.

CVED conducted 146,248 inspection on commercial vehicles during this biennium and placed 7,491 drivers and 9,936 vehicles out of service for violating critical inspection criteria. Items checked during these inspections included driver qualifications, compliance with hours of service rules, observations for impairment by drugs, alcohol, and fatigue, overall mechanical fitness of the vehicles, registration and fuel tax issues, and size and weight compliance.

In the area of size and weight enforcement CVED screened 5,351,800 commercial vehicles for weight using weigh-in-motion (WIM) scales at the weight stations. In addition, 486,764 CMVs were directed by the WIM system to static scales for potential overweight violations and enforcement and CVED's patrol CVEOs weighed 6,731 trucks using portable wheel scales.

ISP has the sole responsibility, as required by state statue, to inspect all buses used for the transportation of pupils in Indiana. CVED's school bus inspection troopers conducted approximately 53,000 school bus inspections in this past biennium. All buses newer than 12 years must be inspected annually and those older than 12 years must be inspected semi-annually.

In addition to conducting safety inspections, part of our Federal mission includes conducting investigations into interstate carriers. CVED has two investigative squads. The first squad conduct audits on new Indiana based carriers ensuring these carriers understand by the FMCSRs and operate in compliance with regulations. Over this past biennium CVED personnel conducted 1,627 audits.

CVED's second investigative squad conducts extremely in-depth and technical investigations into every aspect of a commercial vehicle operator's business when the FMCSA has deemed a carrier to be a "bad actor" in the industry for repeated and cumulative major safety violations. These investigations are very similar to white collar crime investigations. Over the past two years CVED's Compliance Review squad conducted 129 such investigations. As a result over $400,000 in fines have been issued.

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 appropriating funds in the last two biennia of $42 million.

Construction of the new Ft. Wayne combined post/laboratory facility began July 2020. Construction of the facility is estimated to be completed in the summer of 2021.

Key Performance Indicators

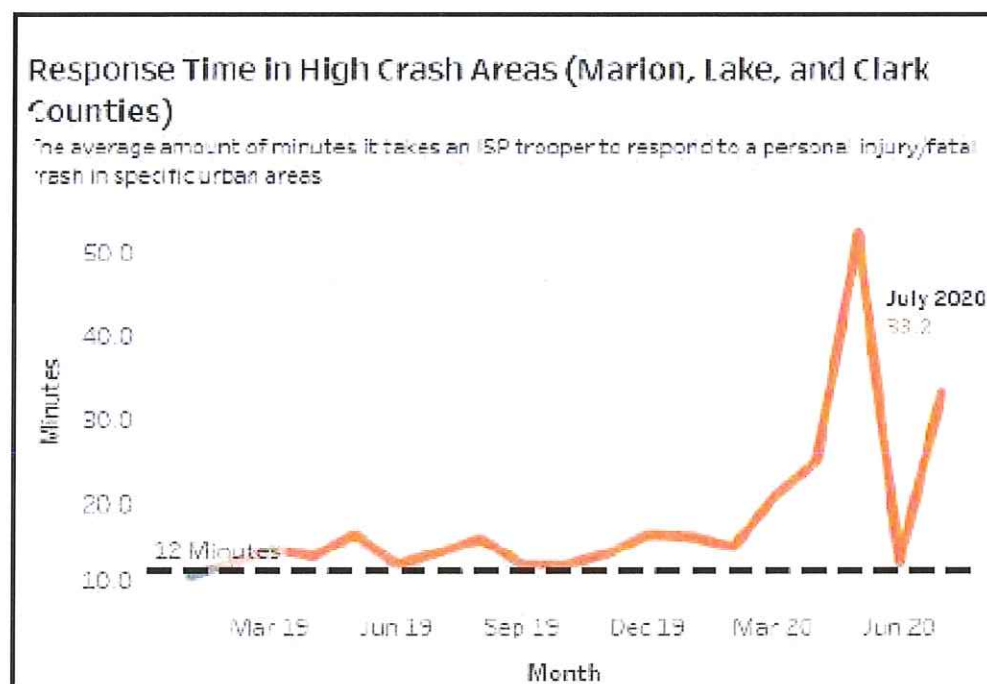The Indiana State Police has 5 Key Performance Indicators

Unified Crime Reporting Recruitment

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

> **Unified Crime Reporting Recruitment**
> The percent of the Hoosier population covered by unified crime reporting. 100% Target (end of 2021).
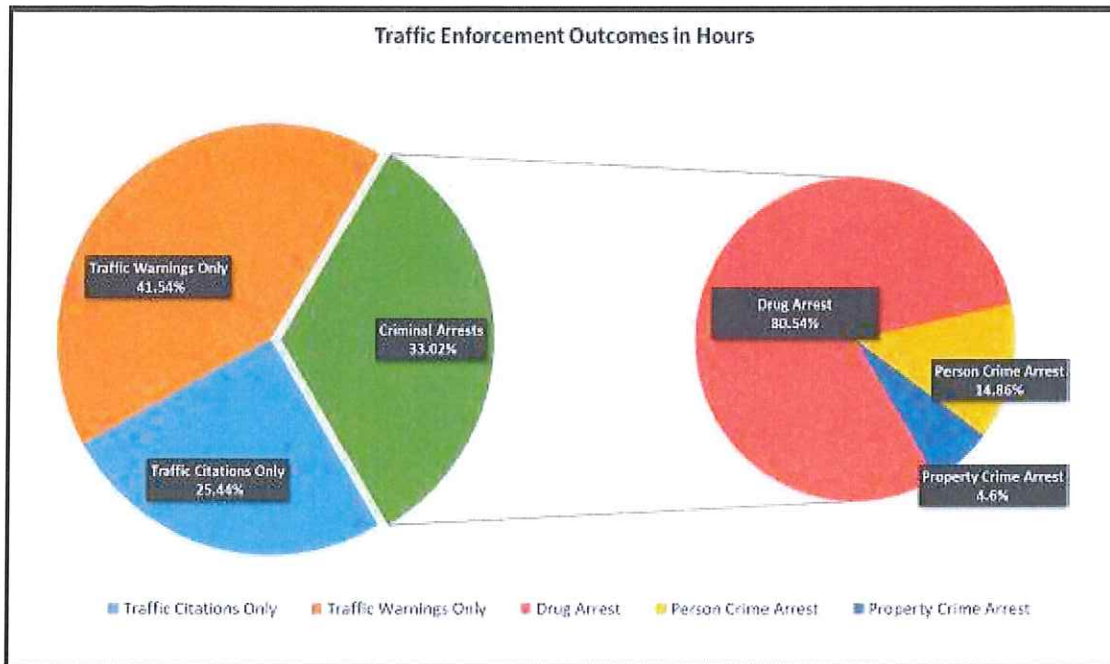>
> **48.00%**

Response Time in High Crash Areas

This KPI represents the average amount of time 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).
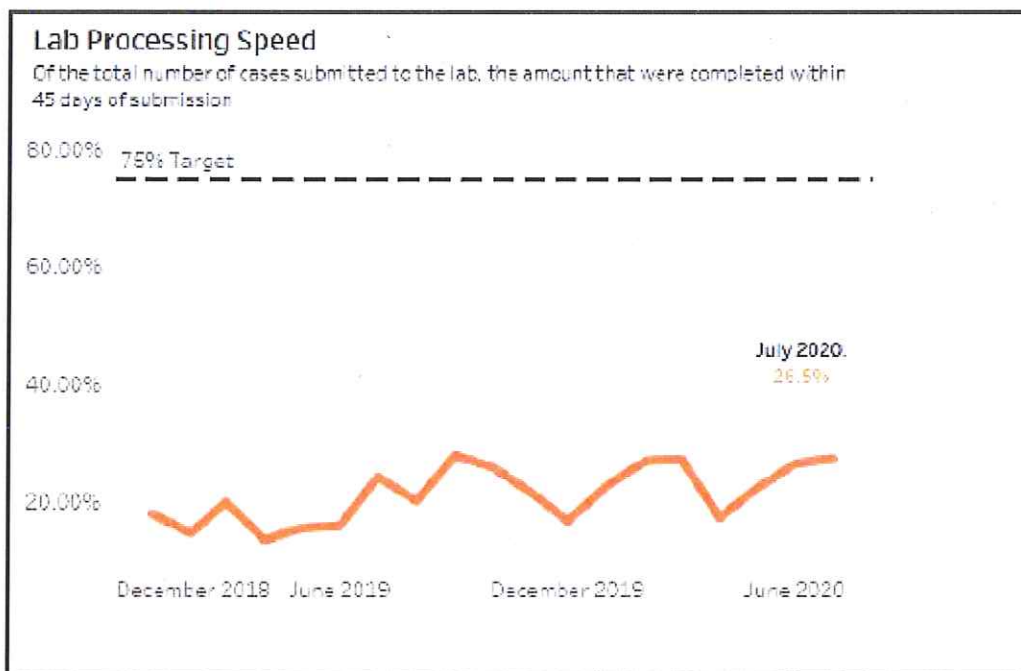

Response Time in High Crash Areas (Marion, Lake, and Clark Counties)
The average amount of minutes it takes an ISP trooper to respond to a personal injury/fatal crash in specific urban areas

Traffic Enforcement Outcomes in Hours

This KPI captures the breakdown of ISP Activities originating from traffic enforcement.

Lab Processing Speed

This KPI represents the total number of cases submitted to the lab that were completed within 45 days of submission.

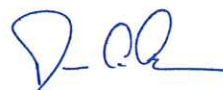**Response to Cyber Crimes Against Children**

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.

Response to Cyber Crimes Against Children

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

	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20
# of Tips	524	422	288
Avg. days	0.2	0.4	0.3
Avg. hours	7.2	11.3	7.1

The Mission and Vision of the Indiana State Police are consistent with the commitment to delivering the best police services to all who live in and visit 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 and revise our training to assist in bringing about positive changes, continue to develop partnerships in support of all law enforcement agencies in service to the public, and manage our resources in an effort to improve public safety in Indiana.

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 our state a safer place to live, work, and visit.

Douglas G. Carter
Superintendent

Attachment: Organizational Chart