

INDIANA STATE EXCISE POLICE

2013 ANNUAL REPORT

AN ACCOUNTING OF DEPARTMENT
ACTIVITY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS



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SOUTH, ROOM E-112
302 W. WASHINGTON STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204

2013 ANNUAL REPORT



PREFACE

The Indiana State Excise Police is the law enforcement division of the Alcohol & Tobacco Commission. State excise police officers are empowered by statute to enforce the laws and rules of the Alcohol & Tobacco Commission as well as the laws of the State of Indiana.

Our mission is to provide quality service, and to protect the morals and welfare of the people of the State of Indiana. We are dedicated to the harmonious growth of our community, through a determined and cooperative partnership. We strive to help our fellow Hoosiers make Indiana a better place to live through education, enforcement and community preservation.

We are specifically tasked to assist the Alcohol and Tobacco Commission in accomplishing their goals, which include:

- The protection of the economic welfare, health, peace, and morals of the people of this state;
- The regulation and limitation of the manufacture, sale, possession, and use of alcohol and alcoholic beverages;
- The regulation of the sale, possession, and distribution of tobacco products; and
- The raising of revenue.

This annual report documents department activity and accomplishments from January 1, 2013, through December 31, 2013. The information contained in this report includes enforcement totals, a recounting of department programs, law enforcement and industry training reports, as well as department and individual accomplishments deserving of recognition.

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LETTER FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT



Once again, I am honored to present the 2013 Indiana State Excise Police Annual Report. The information in the report will offer a detailed overview of the commendable work the Excise officers have done to ensure public safety throughout Indiana, especially in their primary role of regulating the distribution of alcohol, tobacco and oversight of Type II gaming.

Although this year did not include an event as significant as the Super Bowl, it was still a productive year. Shortly after his inauguration, Governor Mike Pence directed agency heads to begin developing strategic plans that were aligned with his *Good to Great* plan, which was the result of his *Road Map for Indiana*. The State Excise Police plan included a restructuring of the agency, which resulted in the development of three (3) regions. The agency mission is in line with the sixth point of the Governor's road map, which is to ensure the *Health and Well-being of Hoosier Families, in Particular the Youth*. Our mission is significant to this point, in that, by regulating the alcohol and tobacco industries we work to make certain that alcohol and tobacco are not accessible to persons who are not of age to purchase or to use these products.

Earlier in the year, the agency was one of two states awarded a \$25,000 grant from the National Liquor Law Enforcement Association (NLLEA) to begin a source investigation initiative. This allows us to assist other agencies throughout the state with fatal crash investigations in which alcohol is suspected to be the primary contributing factor for the cause of the crash. We assist by attempting to determine where the driver may have been last served and over served, proctor administrative charges if violations are discovered and to assist agencies in determining whether criminal charges may be appropriate.

We significantly increased the Cops-in-Shops (CIS) program, which is designed to work with alcohol permit locations to ensure that alcohol is not being accessible to underage persons. Likewise, we significantly increased the Survey for Alcohol Compliance (SAC) and Stop Underage Drinking and Sales (SUDS) programs, which focus on reducing the sale and consumption of alcohol to minors.

During the summer months, a complaint was received concerning the sale of counterfeit merchandise at a large flea market in Franklin County. The investigation yielded the arrest of fifteen (15) people on criminal charges for selling counterfeit merchandise and the seizure of merchandise consisting of clothing, shoes, DVDs, sunglasses, etc. It is estimated that the companies licensed to sell the legitimate merchandise would have lost in excess of \$1.5 million in revenue. The success of this investigation led to a request from the Immigration and Customs Agency (ICE) for our assistance with an investigation at the Parke County Covered Bridge Festival, which led to a seizure of counterfeit merchandise that would have cost legitimate retailers a loss in revenue equal to, if not more than what resulted from the investigation in Franklin County.

We continue to assist businesses throughout Indiana with the implementation of the Smoke-Free Air Law. This includes educating businesses as to the requirements of the law, as well as, filing administrative charges on those business that refuse to comply.

In closing, I expect 2014 to be a productive year as the command staff, officers and civilian personnel continue to develop processes that enhance the mission of the agency. We will continue to maximize our resources to meet the ever-changing needs of the citizens and the industries that we regulate. Moreover, we will continue to focus on the mission and core values of the agency, so we can do our part to ensure that Indiana is a safe place to live, work, visit and raise a family. I hope that the information in this report increases your awareness of the initiatives of the State Excise Police and enlightens you as to our commitment to the development of effective enforcement strategies.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Matt Strittmatter", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Matt Strittmatter
Superintendent

EXCISE POLICE VISION

For the Indiana State Excise Police to be an innovative and progressive state law enforcement agency that delivers exceptional service to the citizens of the State of Indiana with professionalism, integrity and commitment.

EXCISE POLICE MISSION

Our mission is to provide professional and efficient law enforcement service with an emphasis on Indiana's alcohol and tobacco laws. We work to provide a safe environment for Indiana citizens, especially youth, by promoting crime prevention, educating the alcohol and tobacco industries, educating youth to the adverse effects of alcohol and tobacco, and developing community involvement to prevent the sale of alcohol and tobacco to minors. We want to learn what the concerns of the citizens are in order to provide solutions before crimes occur.

We are committed to providing advice and information to the industry, so permit holders are well acquainted with the alcoholic beverage laws and Alcohol and Tobacco Commission policies. We are also committed to ensuring compliance through education, as well as enforcement action, when it is necessary.

EXCISE POLICE VALUES

The Indiana State Excise Police exists to serve the citizens of Indiana by protecting life and property; preventing crime; enforcing state and federal laws, specifically, the laws related to the distribution and possession of alcohol and tobacco; maintaining order; and ensuring public safety.

To achieve the agency's mission, officers and supervisors are committed to the following core values to guide their decisions and the performance of their duties. By adhering to these values, the agency will do its part to contribute to a high quality of life and ensure that Indiana is a safe place to live, work and raise and family.

The core values of the Indiana State Excise Police are:

- Professionalism
- Commitment
- Courtesy
- Diligence
- Initiative
- Loyalty
- Receptiveness
- Teamwork
- Flexibility
- Accountability
- Decisiveness
- Discipline
- Leadership
- Positive attitude
- Resourcefulness
- Integrity
- Communication
- Dependability
- Professional development
- Interpersonal relations
- Ethics
- Skills

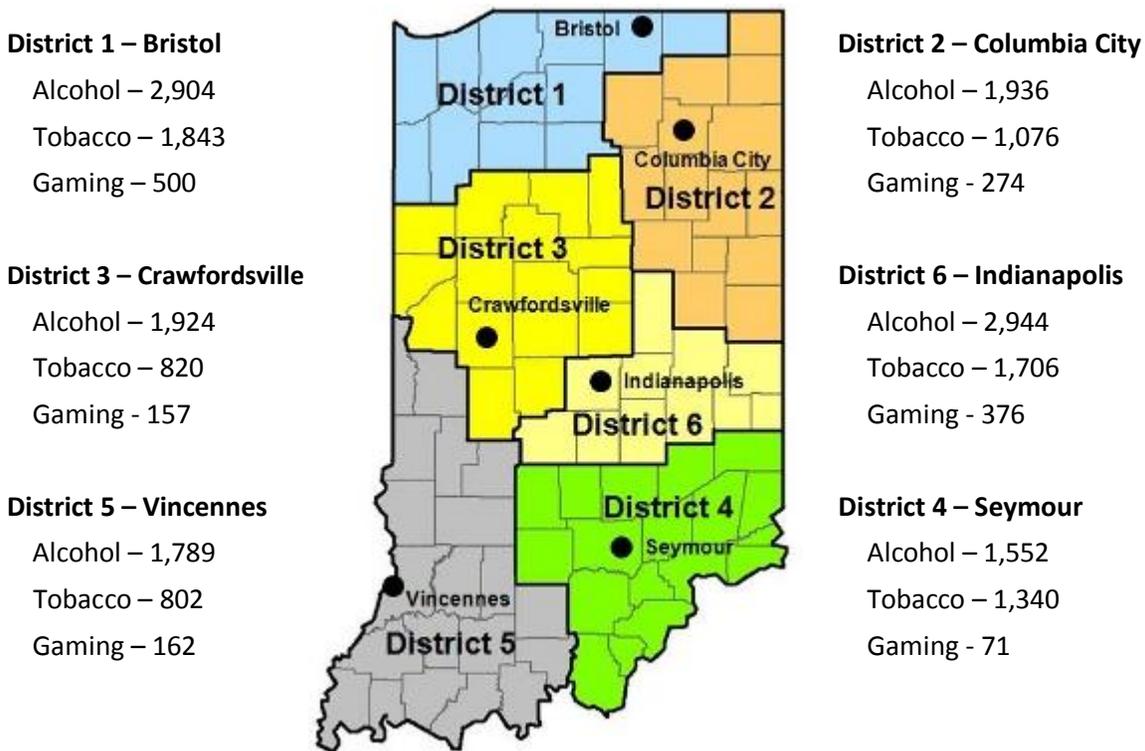
The public confidence and trust given to officers of the Indiana State Excise Police requires the adoption and compliance to the core values, which are the foundation on which the goals, operations and policies are structured.

OVERVIEW

Indiana State Excise Police enforcement officers are assigned to six regionally located district offices and general headquarters.

- District 1 - Bristol
- District 2 - Columbia City
- District 3 - Crawfordsville
- District 4 - Seymour
- District 5 - Vincennes
- District 6 - Indianapolis
- GHQ - Indianapolis

The Indiana counties served by these district offices and the number of permits issued in those districts are illustrated below.



Contact Information for ISEP Offices

DISTRICT OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE / EMAIL
D-1 Bristol Lt. Tim Cleveland	52422 County Road 17 Bristol, IN 46507	(574) 264-9480 dist1@atc.in.gov
D-2 Columbia City Lt. John Folk	1353 South Governors Drive Columbia City, IN 46725	(260) 244-4285 dist2@atc.in.gov
D-3 Lafayette Lt. Kevin Akers	279 W 300 N Crawfordsville, IN 47933	(765) 362-8815 dist3@atc.in.gov
D-4 Seymour Lt. Brian Lang	651 Frontage Road Seymour, IN 47274	(812) 523-8314 dist4@atc.in.gov
D-5 Vincennes Lt. Christopher Bard	3650 S. US 41 Vincennes, IN 47591	(812) 882-1292 dist5@atc.in.gov
D-6 Indianapolis Sgt. Jeff Lang	6400 E. 30 th Street Indianapolis, IN 46219	(317) 541-4100 dist6@atc.in.gov

GHQ STAFF	RANK	PHONE
Matt Strittmatter	Superintendent	(317) 232-2452
Monty McMahan	Captain Districts 1, 3, 6	(317) 232-2452
Patrick Fulford	Captain Districts 2, 4, 5	(317) 232-2452
Dan Rose	Lieutenant Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center	(317) 232-2452
Brent McKinney	Lieutenant Special Operations	(317) 232-2456
Jennifer Fults	First Sergeant Training / Professional Standards	(317) 232-4826
Jeff Lane	Sergeant Quartermaster	(812) 524-7466
Travis Thickstun	Corporal Media Relations / Public Affairs	(317) 232-2469
Rich Swallow	Senior Officer Primary Source / Investigations	(317) 232-2451
Ami Sunier	Officer/Property and Evidence Coordinator	(317) 541-4100



Current staffing includes eighty-five sworn officers, with an average of twelve and one-half enforcement personnel assigned to each of six districts, one officer assigned to the Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center, and nine staff members located at General Headquarters in Indianapolis. Each district consists of one lieutenant to oversee administration of the district, a sergeant who performs both administrative and enforcement functions, and a corporal who acts as a direct field supervisor for enforcement personnel. Each district office employs one civilian serving as an administrative assistant.

By state statute, excise officers possess full police powers to enforce any state law, including the enforcement of Indiana traffic laws. But the agency's primary focus remains enforcing alcohol and tobacco laws, as well as certain statutes regarding gaming in licensed premises.

Newly hired excise officers must successfully complete an agency recruit school, and then graduate the basic course of study at the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy within the statutory time frame. They continue to receive ongoing training in a variety of law enforcement topics and disciplines for the remainder of their careers.

Field enforcement officers are typically assigned counties of responsibility for conducting criminal investigations, permit inspections, and providing educational programs. Some officers are assigned additional duties such as local board investigations (alcohol permit transfers and renewals), law enforcement instruction, server training education, and evidence collection.

Officers typically conduct investigations by their own initiative and a great deal of activity is generated in that manner. Officers are also routinely assigned complaints received from the public about illegal activities. These complaints are closely tracked to ensure thorough investigation.

Enforcement officers are issued the necessary equipment to conduct criminal and administrative investigations, which includes being issued unmarked state-owned vehicles of various makes and models. Officers are issued uniforms that identify them as police officers; however, they often work in a plainclothes capacity. Working plainclothes allows the officer to more easily view crimes in progress, while at the same time, avoiding disruption at busy licensed business locations.

As was the case with other State agencies, the State Excise Police continued to pursue ways to lower agency expenditures in 2013.

ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT

Indiana alcoholic beverage laws are predominantly administered under Title 7.1, the Indiana Alcoholic Beverage Code. Title 7.1 includes the construction and operation of both the Alcohol & Tobacco Commission and Indiana State Excise Police, the procedures for obtaining and issuing permits, as well as the criminal and administrative statutes for alcoholic beverage law violations.

Indiana Administrative Code 905 further defines the contents of Title 7.1. The administrative code is used primarily to regulate the alcohol and tobacco industries, rather than the general public.

Alcohol Industry



There are currently 13,695 active alcoholic beverage business permits issued in the State, each subject to variety of laws, some of which may only affect that specific type of permit.

In 2013, the ATC issued 42,716 permits, up from 41,452 in 2012. Of those, 34,725 were employee permits (servers and clerks). In addition, the ATC licensed 3,569 temporary events last year, up from 3,289 in 2012. Nine hundred and nine (909) business permits

were made “dead” and 244 were put “in escrow” status.

There are 156,344 currently licensed employees (bartenders, package store clerks and servers) at these alcoholic beverage businesses. This does not include employees of grocery, convenience and drug stores where clerks are not required to hold a permit.

During 2013, officers conducted 17,913, enforcement inspections, up from 16,922 in 2012. In fact, many businesses were inspected more than once. In addition to enforcement visits, the agency conducted permit visits of a non-enforcement nature.

Upon finding violations of the law, officers have the option of citing the alcoholic beverage permit administratively or issuing warnings for lesser violations. During 2013, a total of 793 permit holders were cited for administrative violations, a 33% increase over the previous year. Five hundred forty-one (441) businesses were issued written warnings, up 17.6% from 2012.

<i>Permit Enforcement Type</i>	<i>2011*</i>	<i>2012*</i>	<i>2013*</i>	<i>% Change</i>
Notice of Violation – Typical Enforcement	653	596	793	+33%
Notice of Warning – Typical Enforcement	427	460	541	+17.6%

Listed below are some of the more commonly cited administrative violations against alcoholic beverage permits.

<i>Violation Charge</i>	<i>2011*</i>	<i>2012*</i>	<i>2013*</i>	<i>% Change</i>
Sale of Alcoholic Beverages to a Minor	36	29	32	+10%
Allow a Minor to Enter / Loiter	64	71	62	-12.7%
Sale to Intoxicated Patron	12	7	19	+271%
Employee Permits (unlicensed server)	185	140	161	+15%
Determine Qualification Employee / Owner	47	48	29	-39.5%
Fail to Check Identification	5	3	10	+6.1%

** The 2011, 2012 & 2013 violation numbers listed do not reflect violations cited during the SAC – Survey for Alcohol Compliance checks during those years. SAC checks are an atypical form of law enforcement.*

Alcohol Compliance Inspections

The Survey for Alcohol Compliance (SAC) is conducted by the Indiana State Excise Police to evaluate the availability of alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 21. SAC inspections consist of ISEP Officers and 18-20-year-old youths who attempt to obtain alcohol at licensed retail establishments. Conducted in phases, the primary goal is to reduce access and availability of alcoholic beverages to Indiana youth.

The enforcement phase of SAC commenced July 1, 2009. Last year, 12,487 inspections were conducted at alcoholic beverage outlets as part of SAC, up from 9,978 inspections in 2012.

Last year, 20 locations were cited for gaming violations during alcohol-compliance checks, up slightly from 15 in 2012. Below are the most common charges filed during an alcohol-compliance inspection.

<i>SAC - Violation Charge</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>% Change</i>
Sale of Alcoholic Beverages to a Minor	603	495	655	+32.3%
Allow a Minor to Enter / Loiter	359	285	340	+19.2%
Employee Permits	93	59	110	+86.4%
Fail to Check Identification	92	193	198	+2.6%

Alcohol Criminal Enforcement

As a normal course of business, excise officers make arrests for all types of criminal charges, just as any other police agency. Due to the nature of this agency, excise officers tend to concentrate on alcohol and tobacco-related crimes.

One unfortunate trend excise officers have seen emerging in recent years is the number of severely intoxicated people, most of them less than 21 years of age, who require medical



treatment because of their levels of intoxication. Excise officers took 20 people to emergency rooms for medical evaluations last year after they were found to be dangerously intoxicated.

Excise officers arrested 75 people for public intoxication in 2013, down 46% from 139 in 2012.

During 2013, officers issued a total of 5,354 citations to the public for criminal or traffic violations, down 21.3% from 6,800 in 2012. Excise officers also issued 560 warning tickets last year.

Listed below are totals for some of the more common criminal charges filed during alcohol investigations.

<i>Criminal Charges</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	2013	<i>% Change</i>
Minor Possess / Consume / Transport Alc Bev	2,315	3,172	2,431	-23.4%
False ID or False Statement of Age Related	467	592	334	-40.7%
Furnish Alcohol to a Minor/Induce to Possess	394	576	357	-38.1%
Minor Enter / Loiter in Tavern or Liquor Store	156	187	215	+15%
Public Intoxication	129	139	75	-46%
Maintain or Visit Common Nuisance	51	61	12	-80.3%
Sale of Alcoholic Bev without a Permit	21	38	19	-50%
Resist Law Enforcement	56	69	58	-16%

*Public Intoxication law, I.C. 7.1-5-1-3, was amended on July 1, 2012.

In addition to SAC, other types of enforcement programs have also been instituted, some state-wide and others on a more local level. **Stop Underage Drinking and Sales**, or SUDS, is an alcoholic-beverage program that has been in use by the State Excise Police for several years.

SUDS is a federally-funded program that pays officers overtime for working details where there is a high likelihood of underage drinking. The primary goal of the program is to reduce the acquisition of alcoholic beverages by those individuals who are not legally entitled to possess them. By reducing access to alcoholic beverages through education and enforcement, the number of young individuals who will be injured or killed can be greatly reduced. In 2013, 71 permit holders were issued administrative violations on 136 charges and 24 permit holders were issued written warnings for 30 charges. That's up substantially from 2012, when excise officers cited 27 permit holders on 50 charges and issued written warnings to 22 permit holders on 27 charges.

<i>Year</i>	<i>SUDS Details</i>	<i>SUDS Citations</i>	<i>Minor Charges</i>
2013	190	3,460	2,096
2012	103	1,279	961
2011	238	2,904	1,935
Change from 2012	+84.4 %	+170.5 %	+118.1 %

Cops in Shops, or CIS, a program developed by The Century Council, is possible in Indiana thanks to funding provided to the Excise police by the Governor's Council on Impaired and Dangerous Driving. Cop-In-Shops is an enforcement program where Excise officers pose as employees or

customers at licensed dealer establishments. Upon attempting to purchase alcoholic beverages, a minor will be arrested by the officer. Officers also observe for intoxicated patrons attempting to make purchases and take appropriate enforcement action. While working CIS details, officers and employees have an opportunity to share information. Clerks learn the finer points of checking ID's, while Excise officers observe first-hand the daily problems the industry experiences in its attempts to prevent underage access to alcoholic beverages.

In 2013, excise officers issued 244 tickets and 57 warnings during 127 **CIS** enforcement details around the state, primarily at locations with high incidents of false ID use in the past. That's up substantially from 31 details held statewide in 2012.

Other **intensified patrols** are enforcement details designed to target locations and functions that have been identified as having a potential for problems with alcohol and/or tobacco use. Examples include lakes/reservoirs, concert venues, sporting and community events, and other locations where the affected age groups may be present in increased numbers. Often these problem locations are identified by concerned citizens in the local community. Intensified patrols are typically executed during normal work hours without the use of external funding.

Fact Teams (Fatal Alcohol Crash Teams) exist in seven Indiana counties to adjudicate impaired drivers who have caused crashes involving serious bodily injury or death. These teams, made up of local police officers working with the county Prosecutor's office, ensure prosecution of impaired drivers. The State Excise Police often assist their efforts by investigating those locations where the involved driver may have been consuming alcoholic beverages prior to the accident. These investigations can result in the permit location being cited for Sale alcoholic beverages to an intoxicated patron. Last year, excise officers conducted three FACT investigations.

TOBACCO ENFORCEMENT

The ATC currently has 9,266 active tobacco certificates issued to retail stores in Indiana and their corporate headquarters. Laws governing the sale and possession of tobacco products are strictly enforced throughout the state. A total of 834 tobacco certificate-only locations were identified as being inspected during 2013. An additional 243 locations that hold both alcohol permits and tobacco certificates were also inspected, totaling 1,077 tobacco enforcement inspections.

Retailers found to have sold tobacco to a juvenile, or who are not in possession of a valid certificate to sell tobacco products, are cited administratively at the ATC.

Juveniles found in possession of tobacco, and persons who provide tobacco to them, are ticketed for infractions into the local city or county court system. Citations for juvenile possession of tobacco decreased substantially to 390 last year from 446 in 2012 – a 17% decrease.

Totals for 2013's most common administrative and criminal tobacco charges are listed below.

<i>Tobacco Charge</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	2013	<i>% Change</i>
Sale to juvenile (store)	31	9	11	+22.2%
No or Expired Certificate (store)	51	58	28	-51.7%
Sale/Provide to a juvenile (person)	58	24	20	-16.7%
Possession by juvenile (person)	874	446	390	-12.6%

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Inspections

In 2013, twelve (12) Indiana State Excise Police officers conducted Advertising & Labeling inspections on behalf of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Additionally, off-duty police officers are contracted to make undercover buys. Inspections were conducted at 7,925 locations in 2013, which resulted in 309 federal violations. Those violations include charges of the sale of single cigarettes, allowing self service of regulated tobacco products, and other advertising or labeling violations. Each inspection and any related violations were documented and reported to the FDA. Because the Excise officers' salaries are partially reimbursed by the FDA, this program has resulted in substantial savings to the agency.



Tobacco Retailer Inspection Program (TRIP)

Starting in 2001, the State Excise Police partnered with Indiana University to both survey and ultimately cite stores that illegally allow juveniles to purchase tobacco products. TRIP (Tobacco Retailer Inspection Program) allows the State Excise Police to contract with off-duty police

officers and the Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University to conduct inspections of tobacco outlets.

Inspection teams made up of police officers, young people aged 15, 16, or 17, and adult monitors conduct unannounced inspections of retail outlets that sell tobacco throughout Indiana. The youths attempt to purchase cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, pipe tobacco, or cigars. If a sale is made, the officer immediately issues a notice of violation to the storeowner and clerk. The Alcohol & Tobacco Commission prosecutor issues notices of civil monetary penalty and handles prosecution of violators. Penalties may range from \$200 to \$1000, depending on the number of infractions committed.

In 2013, the TRIP program continued to show that less than 10% of retailers were willing to sell tobacco to juveniles. TRIP teams conducted 2,495 inspections in 2013. Of those, 238 locations were cited for being willing to sell tobacco to juveniles, bringing the non-compliance rate to 9.5%. That's up from 6.4% in 2012 and 4.8% in 2011. By comparison, the 2002 non-compliance rate was 18.9%.

OTHER CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT TOTALS

As excise officers have full police powers, they often make arrests for law violations other than alcohol and tobacco. While conducting investigations for alcohol and tobacco violations it is not unusual for an excise officer to find illegal drugs, unlawfully possessed weapons, drunk drivers, persons wanted on warrants, and various other criminal activities.

The department also routinely receives complaints from the public on a variety alcohol, tobacco and criminal law violations both at licensed and unlicensed locations.

Criminal Charges Other Than Alcohol and Tobacco

In addition to the alcohol and tobacco charges listed previously in this report, below are totals for some of the more commonly charged criminal-law violations.



Sizable increases were seen in the number of arrests for false informing, drug-related and motor vehicle offenses. Decreases were observed in OWI and open container, resisting arrest and indecent exposure charges.

While patrolling around the state of Indiana, excise officers assisted other police departments on 525 incidents. They also assisted 366 stranded motorists. Excise officers assisted with three vehicle fires in 2013.

Listed below are totals for some of the more commonly charged criminal offenses.

<i>Criminal Charge</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	2013	<i>% Change</i>
Drug Possession and Dealing Arrests	462	363	467	+22.3%
Operating While Intoxicated Charges	108	141	104	-26.2%
Open Container Violations	207	244	186	-24%
Driving While Suspended/Habitual Traffic Viol	62	130	164	+26%
Service of Arrest Warrants	67	67	70	+4.5%
Resist Arrest / Flee LE Officer	59	66	58	-12.1%
Theft or Criminal Conversion	31	64	23	-64%
False Reporting or Informing	56	26	46	+77%
Indecent Exposure or Public Nudity	26	22	15	-31.8%
Battery (Includes Domestic & Sexual Battery)	5	14	13	-7.1%

Complaint Investigations

The department tracks complaints filed with the agency by following the two most serious law violations contained in the complaint. While the entirety of the complaint is investigated, limitations exist that allow for only the two most serious charges to be tracked. For example, should a complaint of selling alcohol to intoxicated persons, sales to minors and unlicensed employees be received, only the sales to intoxicated and minors complaints are marked for tracking.

During 2013, the agency received 1,874 complaints of illegal activities against persons or permit holders. This is consistent with the 1,849 complaints received in 2012. Excise officers completed the investigations and closed 1,879 complaints during 2013, including any still open complaints received prior to 2013. Of the 1,874 complaints received, 30% (482) resulted in enforcement action being taken (i.e., an arrest, violation or warning). There was a marked increase in tobacco-related complaints starting in 2012 and a slight increase continuing into 2013, many of which are related to the state's new Smoke-Free Air Law, I.C. 7.1-5-12.

<i>Crime Referenced in Complaint</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	2013	<i>% Change</i>
Sale to Intox or DUI with Permit Connection	140	105	117	+11.4%
Sales to Minors or Allow Minors to Loiter	307	251	204	-18.7%
Tobacco-related and Smoke Free Law	226	794	822	+3.5%
Other Alcoholic Beverage	612	708	630	-11%
All Other Crimes	159	36	101	+180.6%

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

In 2013, excise police officers received 8,786 hours of training as part of the agency's commitment to continuing education – up from 7,474 in 2012. Each year, officers are required to complete at least 24 hours of training, but most officers go well beyond that minimum requirement. On average, our officers received more than three times the required amount of training, with an average of 103 hours of additional training per officer.



The agency has a total of 44 Law Enforcement Training Board certified instructors, which makes up half of the officers on the department. In 2013, we conducted a nine-week recruit school to provide training to four new officers. The recruits received 350 hours of training over the nine weeks. All training was provided by our own certified instructors at the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy. Also in 2013, 12 of our officers became certified to carry a TASER. We

now have 59 certified TASER users on the department.

We again had officers graduate from PELA. Three supervisors completed the leadership training last year, bringing the total on the department to 18.



In 2013, excise instructors also provided of total of 2,196 hours of training to attendees of the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy, Fort Wayne Police Department Academy, Indiana University Police Department Academy, Northwest Indiana Law

Enforcement Academy, Southwest Indiana Law Enforcement Academy, other law enforcement entities, governmental agencies, county alcoholic beverage board members and servers of alcoholic beverages.

INDUSTRY & PUBLIC RELATIONS

Alcohol Awareness Programs

Alcohol awareness, or AA, programs provide information to servers and clerks about such topics as sale of alcoholic beverages to minors, sale of alcoholic beverages to intoxicated patrons, dangers of alcohol on the body, etc. School programs cover such topics as binge drinking, drunk driving and tobacco use.

During 2013, excise officers conducted 189 educational, training and public information programs that were viewed by over 10,000 persons. That's down from 359 in 2012. Much of that reduction comes as a direct result of new online training options launched last year, as well as continued use of third-party trainers around the state.

The agency participated in several booth-type events that were attended by literally tens of thousands of people. Some examples of this include the Indiana State Fair, Indiana Black Expo, Circle City Pride Festival, county fairs and various college career fairs.

Media Relations/Public Information

In 2013, the Indiana State Excise Police continued to expand its efforts to inform the public about its work to promote public safety by enforcing the Alcoholic Beverage Code and other violations of Indiana law. Last year, the Public Information Officer sent 63 news releases, down from 92 in 2012, but up from 57 in 2011. As a result, the agency continued to garner significant earned media coverage, including television news, radio news programs and newspapers around the state (and nationally).



In addition to expanded efforts with traditional news media outlets, in 2011 the state excise police launched social media accounts on both Facebook and Twitter (@ExcisePolice). The agency sent out nearly 100 Tweets to a Twitter following that grew to 2,677 people in 2013 (up from 1,443 people in 2012). Social media accounts allow news media, the public and alcohol and tobacco businesses to get direct information on the agency's enforcement efforts. We also regularly answer questions from citizens posted to these social media sites.

Server Training

In 2009, the ATC began certifying trainers to provide server-training classes to industry employees. These private individuals and businesses offer the required mandatory server training to their own employees, as well as the general public. As of 2011, trainers no longer have the ability to train other individuals wishing to become certified trainers. The ATC now trains all trainers. Transferring a large number of server training programs to the private sector allowed the agency to redistribute its resources to other areas. In 2010, agency-provided server training programs dropped 62% as a direct result of redirecting server training to the private sector – a number that has continued to drop each of the last three years. Now, excise officers

can focus more time on providing educational programs to schools (including colleges, high schools, middle schools, and elementary schools).

Early in 2013, to assist permit holders in meeting the Certified Server Training requirement, the Indiana Alcohol & Tobacco Commission began offering free training online. This training is essentially the same program that was previously taught in live format by Indiana State Excise Police Master Certified Trainers. There is no charge for the ATC online training, it meets all requirements for server certification and is available in both English and Spanish.

Online training allows those who have difficulty attending a live class to receive the training at their convenience. When someone applies for a new permit or renews an existing permit online, he or she is notified of the training requirement and given a link to access the online training portal. Having different formats of ATC approved training available to a public with diverse needs allows for increased compliance with the law.

Totals for server training or alcohol awareness programs provided by excise staff during 2013 are listed below.

<i>Target Audience</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	2013	<i>% Change</i>
Alcohol & Tobacco Clerks, Servers & Owners	115	107	46	-57.1%
Train-the-Trainer	134	53	52	-1.8%
General Public, Schools, Civic Organizations	91	140	83	-40.7%