



Date: August 22, 2022

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

From: Douglas G. Carter, Superintendent
Indiana State Police

Subject: **FY2024– FY2025 Biennium Agency Overview**

It is my pleasure to submit the Indiana State Police FY2024 and FY2025 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, cybercrimes/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 to make strategic decisions about the prevention, mitigation, and response to terrorism in Indiana.

Training

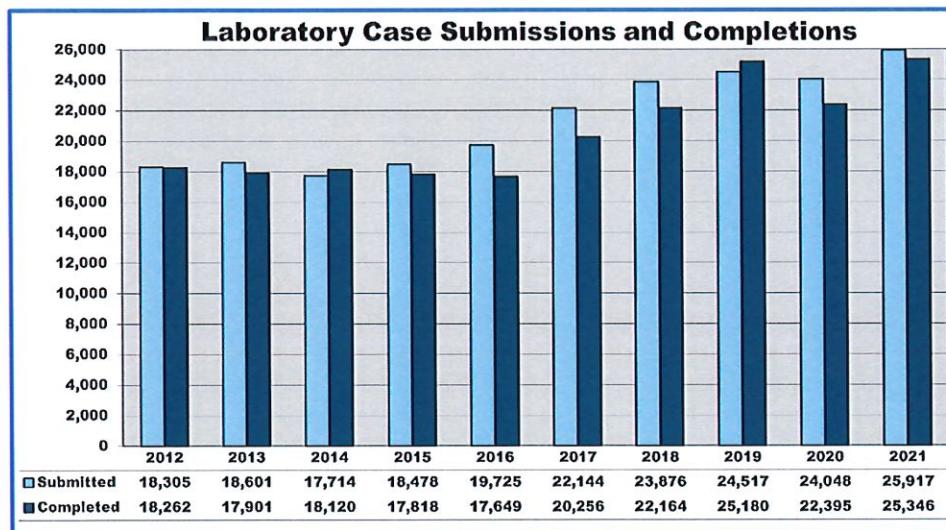
The Training Section provides the training administration for all Department in-service and academy training. In-service training is conducted by section staff and the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) certified Department instructors throughout the state. The section administers a wide variety 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 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. Along with the aforementioned operations, the Division also provides polygraph examinations and crime scene investigations upon request. In 2021, the Laboratory Division received 25,917 new cases for analysis, responded to and worked 731 investigations involving 1,124 different crime scenes, and conducted 710 polygraph tests.

The total number of cases submitted to the laboratory and the number of case completions have both increased from 2020 to 2021. The graph below illustrates the case submissions at the laboratory over the last ten years.



Combined Offender DNA Index System (CODIS)

- There are over 394,000 DNA samples within the Indiana database.
- DNA profiles developed from samples collected at crime scenes aid in investigations approximately 56% of the time.
- In 2021, there were 860 hits, and since the inception of the CODIS program there have been 10,019 investigations aided.
- Felony arrestee DNA collection started in January 2018. Since arrestee DNA collection began, the Laboratory has received more than 106,000 arrestee samples. These felony arrestee samples have led to 1,470 investigations aided.

DNA Casework Backlog

- At the end of 2021, the DNA backlog was at 962. As of June 1, 2022, 34.7% of the DNA backlog is less than 45 days.
- In 2020 and 2021, the Laboratory Division received 1,883 sexual assault kits for examination.
- The Laboratory Division personnel continued the collaboration with the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute and Indiana Prosecuting Attorney Council staff in developing and operating the Indiana Statewide Victim Sexual Assault Kit Tracking System that was activated on April 1, 2020.
- In June 2022, the Indiana State Police purchased a portable Rapid DNA instrument, which can produce a full DNA profile in under two hours. This new instrument will mainly assist with unidentified human remains cases so that coroners will be able to release bodies to family members in a timelier manner. After the method validation is completed, the Rapid DNA instrument will also be used at mass disaster sites for victim identification, in particular when our partner at the Indiana Department of Homeland Security activates the Disaster Mortuary Service (DMORT).

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, and the comparison, identification, and verification processes are made by forensic scientists.
- In 2021, there were 413 prints entered into AFIS that resulted in 123 fingerprint matches.

National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN)

- The NIBIN program automates ballistic evaluations and provides investigative leads in a timely manner. In 2021, the Indianapolis Regional Laboratory confirmed 174 hits, and 102 hits were generated at the Fort Wayne Regional Laboratory, for 276 total NIBIN hits in 2021. This represents a 33% increase in NIBIN hits from 2020.

Drug Analysis

- During 2021, 16,164 cases were submitted for drug analysis, which is a 9.7% increase from 2020 submission levels.
- In 2021, the Drug Unit analyzed 1,857 cases with fentanyl, which represents a 120% increase in fentanyl cases since 2019.
- Synthetic drugs (e.g., spice, K2, fentanyl, and bath salts) and their various derivatives continue to be a challenge for the Drug Unit. During 2020 and 2021, 12 additional drugs were controlled by either the federal or state government, and since 2011 more than 239 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, which slows the analytical process and adds to the backlog.
- 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 contributes to increasing backlogs from 6,501 in 2019 to 7,544 in 2021.
- In January 2020 the Laboratory Division began outsourcing selected drug cases to the Miami Valley Regional Crime Laboratory in Dayton, Ohio. This is an effort to reduce the drug backlog and to ensure timely results for court proceedings. This outsourcing project continued in 2021.

Special Investigations Division

Drug Enforcement Section

The Drug Enforcement Section (DES) is comprised of Undercover, Interdiction, Clandestine/Dangerous Drug Response and Marijuana Eradication Units. The personnel assigned to this Section have the primary responsibility to combat dangerous drugs throughout the state. DES command does not necessarily correlate the value of any one investigation to the quantity of drugs being distributed or abused. A dealer engaged in the trafficking of a diminutive amount of an illegal substance in a small rural area may arguably have a much greater impact on their community than a dealer engaged in a larger quantity of the same drug in an urban area. DES has been committed to investigating all levels of drug trafficking organizations. Community impact and feedback have served as the principal guide for the implementation of our resources.

By strategically allocating effort and resources, DES has curtailed the availability of and demand for illegal drugs in specific communities in Indiana. This was accomplished through education and training, intelligence gathering, as well as inter and intra agency cooperation and collaboration. By having made significant upgrades in technical assets and services, DES was able to operate more efficiently and safely.

Undercover Operations

DES undercover personnel have performed admirably over the past biennium. Undercover officers initiated 915 criminal cases resulting in 793 persons arrested on 1,460 felony charges and 485 misdemeanor charges. The Drug Enforcement Section's primary function is to conduct/assist in investigations of narcotic trafficking in the rural counties of Indiana where law enforcement does not have a major presence like in the metropolitan areas. These "small town" investigations have a major and immediate impact on the local community.

The following totals were accumulated from the most recent biennium:

Covert Operations Totals	
Drug	Quantity
Heroin	63 Pounds
Fentanyl	7 Pounds
Methamphetamine	199 Pounds
Cocaine	33 Pounds
Marijuana	786 Pounds
Firearms Seized	537

Interdiction Operations

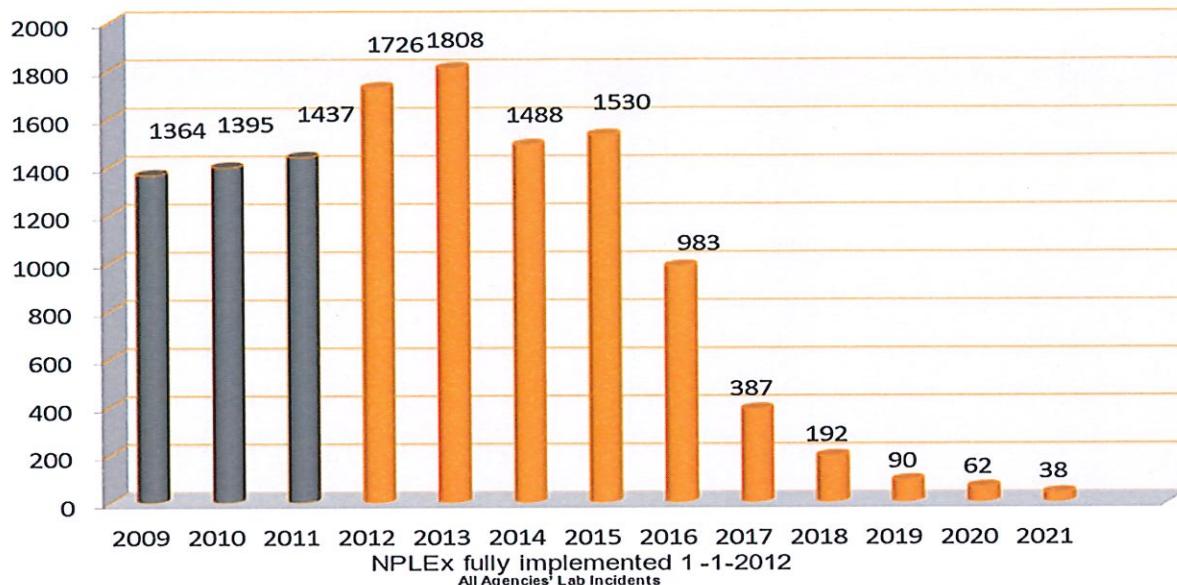
Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO's) use private and commercial vehicles more than any other means to transport illegal drugs throughout the United States. In addition, the Department of Justice (DOJ) indicates preferred transportation routes are distinct patterns. They are not random or arbitrary. Without question the most efficient way to combat the influx of illegal substances into our state is during transit when they are vulnerable. The Interdiction Unit's focus is to interdict the contraband before it ever reaches the streets of our cities, suburbs, and rural communities. The following chart identifies the combined interdiction totals, which includes Highway Interdiction, Parcel Interdiction (FedEx), and Airport Terminal.

Highway Interdiction, Parcel Interdiction (FedEx), and Airport Terminal Totals	
Drug	Quantity Identified
Heroin	1 Pounds
Fentanyl	140.50 Pounds
Methamphetamine	311.25 Pounds
Cocaine	211 Pounds
Crack Cocaine	24 Grams
MDMA (Ecstasy)	200 Grams
PCP	13 Pounds
Marijuana	4,439 Pounds
THC Derivatives	6,318 Pounds
Spice	482 Grams
Illicit USC	\$12,286,734
Firearms Seized	12
Recovered Stolen Merchandise	\$12,740

Clandestine/Dangerous Drug Response Unit

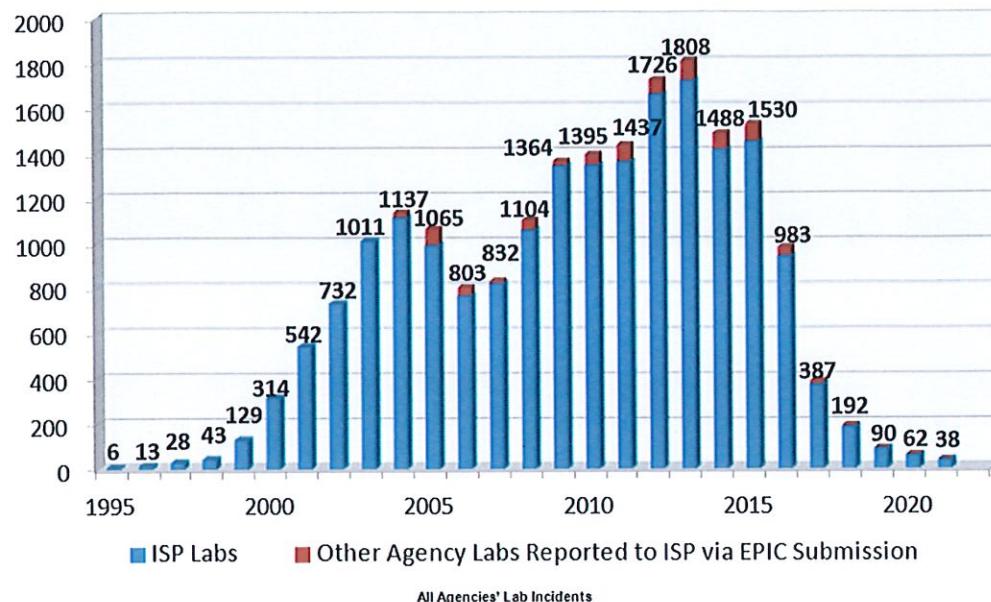
Even though the number of clandestine methamphetamine labs continue a downward trend, the amount of methamphetamine seizures to ISP Laboratories continues to go up. The Cartels are producing and distributing crystal methamphetamine in massive quantities which is keeping the street price so low that it is cost prohibitive for individuals to make their own methamphetamine. DES maintains the capacity to respond as needed across the state, as demonstrated in the graphs below.

Comparison of Lab Seizures:
Pre-tracking of PSE 3 years before NPLEX PSE block sale system tracking and after



Perhaps more importantly, the unit has continued to expand its operational abilities and is now trained and equipped to respond to high hazard emerging threats such as Fentanyl pill presses, LSD production, and other drug environments beyond methamphetamine. The Clandestine Response Unit has focused on expanding field-testing capabilities to include explosive manufacturing and weapons of mass destruction. DES stands ready to deploy our team members and technology wherever there is a need.

Indiana Law Enforcement Clandestine Lab Incidents 1995 – 2021



Auto Theft Unit (ATU)

According to the National Insurance Crime Bureau in 2020 there were 16,571 vehicles stolen in Indiana and in 2021 there were 16,410 vehicles reported stolen. In 2020 the Auto Theft Unit (ATU) initiated 303 criminal investigations, which produced 41 defendants and 130 criminal charges. In 2020, the ATU recovered 735 stolen vehicles valued at over \$5 million dollars. They also conducted 3,209 VIN inspections that same year. In 2021, the ATU initiated 263 investigations, which produced 36 defendants and 183 criminal charges. In 2021 the ATU recovered 426 vehicles valued at nearly \$7 million dollars. The ATU also conducted 3,828 VIN inspections in 2021.

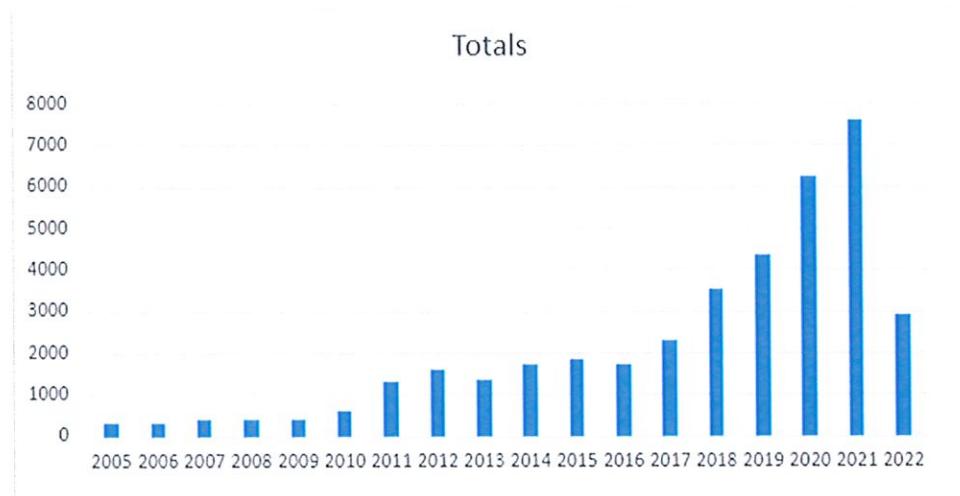
Organized Crime and Corruption Unit (OCCU)

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 Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Indiana Protection for Abused Trafficked Humans (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), the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV), and the Office of the Attorney General (AG) in combating public corruption and related crimes. In 2020, the OCCU conducted 380 criminal investigations resulting in 113 defendants and 384 charges being filed. In 2021, OCCU detectives initiated 367 investigations, which resulted in 94 defendants and 244 charges being filed.

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 44 local police and prosecutorial agencies that serve on ICAC alongside the Indiana State Police and its federal partners with the FBI, Department of Homeland Security, and US Secret Service. These agencies contribute more than 150 full-time or part-time officers to the cause of investigating the crimes of child exploitation.

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 ISP Crimes Against Children Unit (CACU) to conduct the investigation. The majority of all CyberTips are investigated by the Indiana State Police. The following chart shows the continued increase in CyberTips since 2005.



At the current pace the Indiana ICAC is projected to receive over 10,000 CyberTips in 2022 continuing the trend of exponential increases in CyberTips for the Indiana ICAC Task Force. 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, most child pornography collections encountered include sadistic child pornography.

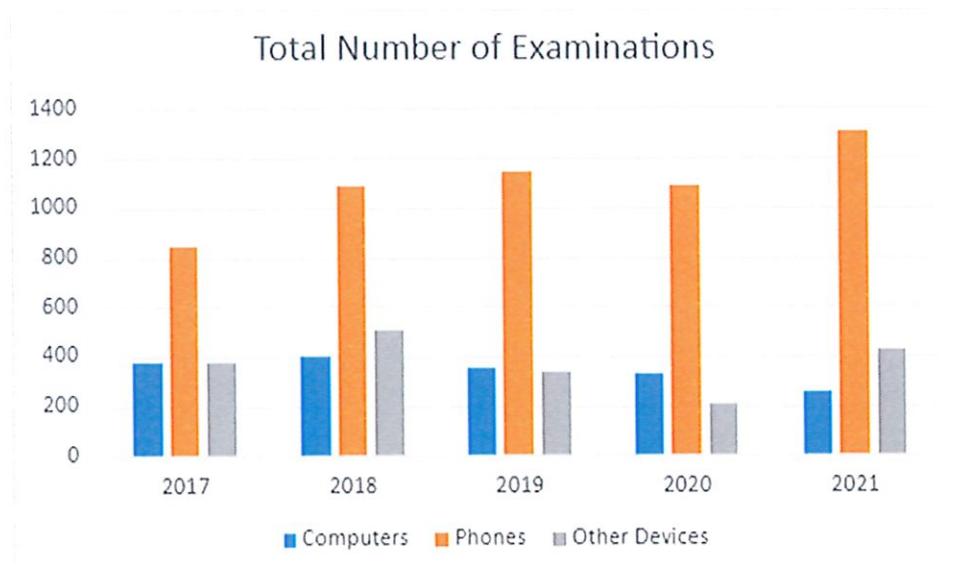
Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC)

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 responded to over 13,000 Requests for Information (RFI), over 250 situational awareness bulletins, vetting over 600 tips, and Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR) last 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 95% of the over 500 law enforcement agencies in the State of Indiana.

Digital Forensic Investigations

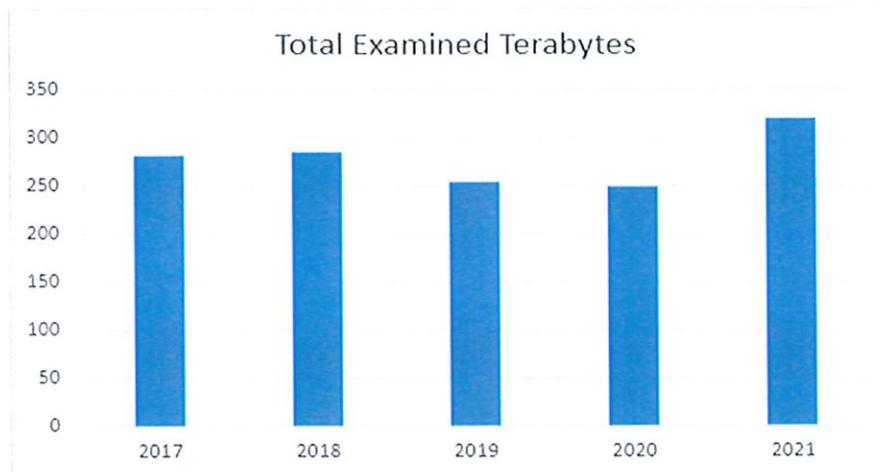
There are ten forensic computer examiners assigned to the ICAC that provide direct support to the ICAC investigators, as well as many other Federal, State, and Local law enforcement agencies. Over the last decade, there has been exponential growth in both the amount of data requiring examination and 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 ISP forensic examiners.



As of this writing ISP forensic examiners have conducted 526 examinations for 2022, putting them on pace to surpass 2021 numbers.

The chart below represents the total Gigabytes that is downloaded and viewed by members of the ISP forensic examination unit.



Challenges of digital forensic capabilities

Cellular forensics creates a special set of difficulties that has grown over the last 5-10 years. Cellular devices today eclipse the storage, capability, and usage of personal computers just 5 years ago. This includes iPads, Apple and Android watches, and cellular based computers. With these increased capabilities also comes the consumer demand for increased privacy. This demand has been met by the companies in the form of biometric and password/code protected devices and cloud security. These security measures are exploited by criminals to attempt to hide their activities on their devices. To counter these measures forensic companies have increased their research and development of products for law enforcement. This ongoing increase in research and development also increases technological forensic analysis costs significantly.

Recruiting

The Indiana State Police Human Resources Division has developed and implemented strategies for recruiting and hiring diverse applicants. In the past year, we have created an all-positions recruitment plan focusing on building personal yet professional relationships with applicants during recruitment. Recruiters participate in virtual and in-person collegiate career fairs, dedicate time to meet with elected officials, local pastors and community leaders increasing community awareness and enriching the agency through broad diversification. Community engagement is critical to the recruitment process.

To improve police recruitment, particularly in minority applicants, recruiters have been meeting with local pastors, participating in community events such as Town Halls, Urban League, Social Status of African American Males events, National Night Out, Indiana Black Expo Celebration, high school career days, back-to-school discussions, and county and state fairs. Recruiters continue to partner with INVET and the Indiana National Guard to recruit veterans. Historically, approximately 35% of our recruits are current or former military personnel.

ISP developed a centralized online portal for career opportunities and developed a new webpage, IndianaTrooper.com, which provides more applicant information regarding the recruitment application and hiring and process. ISP continues to offer the Recruit Liaison Program, which assigns a trooper to an applicant as a mentor throughout the recruitment process. This connection allows applicants to have a personal and ongoing professional relationship within the department.

Training

Over the last biennium the ISP Recruit Academy has completely restructured the recruit school and how we train Indiana State Police recruits. Three years ago, ISP saw the need for, and was ahead of the nationwide trend to incorporate more scenario-based training into the academy curriculum. After receiving 16 weeks of basic police training in areas of firearms, emergency driving, defensive tactic, investigations, and police writing recruits then proceed to a 6-week scenario-based training called B-COP (Basic Concepts of Policing). Scenarios cover a broad range of details to include “basic” traffic stop, violent domestic encounters, intoxicated drivers, duty to intervene situations and active shooter scenarios. The use of body worn cameras (BWC) has been instrumental in the ability to observe themselves as they go through B-COP. Recruits are able to learn from mistakes and make changes before going to the field.

In the field we have also implemented scenario-based training as part of Defensive Tactics, Taser training and Field Tactics and Techniques training throughout the year.

De-escalation training has been a part of the training curriculum both in the academy and during field in-service training for several years, even prior to it being required by statute. The recruits are taught various verbal, and other de-escalation techniques in the classroom and as a part of the Defensive Tactics program. It is also emphasized during annual Defensive Tactics in-service training as current officers conduct scenarios that allow them to de-escalate situations if they can identify certain triggers and employ learned techniques that will end the scenario peacefully instead of a physical confrontation.

Cultural awareness for law enforcement training has been a major focus for the ISP for the last several years. ISP developed and presented a significant training module statewide to all ISP personnel in 2016. All subsequent recruit academy students have received this training. All ISP newly hired employees attend the presentation at recruit school so that they are also exposed to the curriculum.

Our recruit academy and field in-service training has implemented Duty to Intervene. Instruction, demonstrations, and scenarios are structured to make it clear that officers of any rank or seniority, from any department, 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. How an officer should react when he or she observes a colleague commit an act of excessive force is now a training point in our Emergency Vehicle Operations, Defensive Tactics training and our B-COP program.

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 are 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.

Troopers assigned to field enforcement focus heavily on traffic safety enforcement as well as responding to and interdicting crime. Additionally, Troopers specialize in crash investigation, criminal interdiction and investigation, Mobile Field Force, Patrol K9 handling, Underwater Search and Rescue, Honor Guard, Explosive Ordnance Detection, Clandestine Laboratory Response. This type of specialization aids other law enforcement agencies and provides valuable service to the citizens of the state.

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 District Investigative Coordinator, 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 several 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.

ISP Field Investigators are also regularly asked to investigate alleged crimes committed by Police Officers or other Public Officials.

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 most 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

Since the Fall of 2018, the Indiana State Police Department (ISP) and INDOT partnered to reduce the time Indiana roadways were restricted due to crash events and improve the quality of crash investigations.

Roadway restrictions associated with major traffic incidents is one of the most cited concerns related to traffic incident management. These delays result in many negative impacts, including lost time and a reduction in productivity, increased cost of goods and services, increased fuel consumption, driver frustration and reduced quality of life. 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 restriction. In addition, use of these tools enhances safety by reducing the amount of time an officer is at risk in the roadway while performing on scene investigations.

Since the implementation of the program, ISP has flown 222 total (184 details and 38 training) SUAS flights in 2020 and 256 total (226 details and 30 training) SUAS flights in 2021. The benefits of this program also extend outside of ISP with local agencies requesting assistance in crash reconstructions also experiencing the benefits of the program. To date ISP has assisted local agencies on multiple occurrences, with the investigations being tracked as reconstruction investigations.

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.

The partnership surrounding the aviation hangar at the Indy South Greenwood Airport between the City of Greenwood and the ISP continues to be beneficial to both entities. Initially the hangar housed the Aviation Section but has expanded to include several other Sections within the Special Operations Division. A Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) squad and the Motorcycle Patrol Unit are now based out of the hangar as well as the Strategic Planning Office and the ISP Incident Command Vehicle.

Maintaining a facility within the Indianapolis metropolitan area able to house all these resources meets the operational demands of the Special Operations Division. The hangar's central location allows the Division to better serve the needs of our law enforcement partners across the State.

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.

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.

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.

Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division (CVED)

The Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division has 98 total enforcement personnel comprised of 67 sworn troopers and 31 civilian Motor Carrier Inspectors (MCIs). All troopers in the division are fully sworn law enforcement officers with full, statewide, investigative and arrest authority. Motor Carrier Inspectors are unarmed civilians with limited enforcement authority over some state statutes and full authority to enforce federal regulations. CVED has also trained and oversees approximately 150 non-division, district troopers who enforce the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs) related to driver/vehicle operations.

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. CVED personnel issued 16,068 tickets and 64,431 warnings to commercial vehicle drivers for safety related violations during this biennium. Division troopers and MCIs conduct federal safety inspections on commercial vehicles and drivers operating on Indiana's roadways. In this past biennium CVED conducted 113,936 inspections resulting in 7,626 drivers and 8,549 vehicles being placed out of service for violating critical inspection criteria.

The Indiana State Police Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division has been nationally recognized by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) for our efforts toward commercial vehicle safety. Indiana was named, among our peer states, as #1 traffic enforcement

agency in the nation for 2020 and 2021. These awards mark the 12th and 13th time ISP CVED has received the FMCSA's Traffic Safety Enforcement Award in the past 15 years.

In the area of size and weight enforcement CVED screened 3,251,248 commercial vehicles for weight using weigh-in-motion (WIM) scales at the weight stations. In addition, 81,417 CMVs were directed by the WIM system to static scales for potential overweight violations and enforcement and CVED's patrol CVEOs weighed 3,305 trucks using portable wheel scales. CVED personnel wrote 4409 warnings and 2304 citations for size and weigh violations.

ISP has the sole responsibility, as required by state statute, to inspect all buses used for the transportation of pupils in Indiana. CVED's 20 school bus inspection troopers conducted approximately 53,000 school bus inspections in this past biennium.

Over the past two years CVED's Compliance Review squad conducted 128 investigations. As a result, over \$690,000 in federal fines have been issued. The Compliance Review Squad consistently exceeded the Midwest Service Center's (federal oversight of 10 midwestern states) average rates for discovery of critical and acute violations every month from July 2020 to June 2022.

Body Worn Camera Program

In August 2020, Governor Eric Holcomb announced that all front-line Indiana State Troopers would be equipped with body worn cameras. In a cooperative effort with the Office of Governor Holcomb, the State Police completed deployment of the Axon camera system in September 2021. Officers were provided a body worn camera (BWC), in-car camera (forward facing), interior camera (capturing the passenger compartment of the police car), wireless modem, and iPhone. All of these components are integrated to seamlessly capture and transmit digital photographs, audio, and video.

Video and audio from the BWC document all aspects of interactions with the public and other law enforcement officers ensuring a high level of accountability and professionalism. Since deployment of this program our department has realized a higher level of accuracy documenting events and created a permanent record of our activities and interactions. This type of evidence is critical in improving the quality of investigations as well as creating a transparent record of interactions with the public.

The system has improved our response to critical incidents by providing the ability to live stream video from the BWC system directly to commanders for real-time situational awareness and management. The Axon Capture application on the iPhones has provided the ability to document a variety of scenes using digital photography and to immediately upload images to the cloud. Axon Capture has eliminated the need for digital cameras which required troopers to drive to a regional facility to submit memory cards containing photos. Now, digital evidence captured from incidents is moved to the cloud for storage almost immediately after its creation. As of August 2022, there are over 1.2 million pieces of ISP evidence stored in the system. This is accomplished by a dual wireless carrier modem that constantly pushes video to a cloud-based evidence system. This modem system improved our connectivity to our mobile computer aided dispatch keeping our officers connected to ISP Dispatch, as well as other PSAPS and law enforcement agencies.

The technological improvements made in the last year with this system ensures that the ISP is transparent and accountable to the citizenry it serves daily. It provides internal and external oversight to ensure our officers are acting at the highest professional standards expected of an Indiana State Trooper. The BWC system streamlines administrative processes, leverages available technology for the benefit of all, and empowers our officers to spend more time dedicated to service.

Change Packages for the Next Biennium

Laboratory Services 13117

The Laboratory Division previously identified the need for capital improvements at three of the regional laboratory facilities, which resulted in the General Assembly allocating funds in the two previous bienniums. In 2020 and 2021, two new combined post/laboratory facilities began construction on the existing department properties at Fort Wayne and Lowell utilizing the funding provided. Construction was completed at Fort Wayne in 2022 and is scheduled to be completed at Lowell in 2023. An additional \$30 million was appropriated to construct a new post/laboratory facility at Evansville during the FY22/FY23 biennium. Construction is scheduled to begin early in 2023.

Change Package 1

FY24 669,074 FY25 669,074

Funding for the 7 additional Forensic Scientist staff based upon case submission levels, associated with the completion of construction at both Lowell and Evansville labs.

Change Package 2

FY24 600,000 FY25 600,000

Funding is requested for additional forensic analysis supplies needed in the Biology and Chemistry labs based on additional case submission levels throughout the current laboratory system and to accommodate the increase associated with the completion of new lab construction at both Lowell and Evansville.

Change Package 3

FY24 500,000 FY25 500,000

Funding is requested for additional and replacement forensic analysis equipment in all laboratory disciplines based on additional case submission levels throughout the current laboratory system and to accommodate the increase associated with the completion of new construction at both Lowell and Evansville labs.

Change Package 4

FY24 799,845 FY25 799,845

Additional funds are needed to fund established vacant positions in the process of being filled, positions reclassified during FY22, the FY22 General Salary Adjustment and the FY22 Pay for Performance increase impact on the ongoing budget.

ISP Operating 14900

Change Package 1 FY24 292,935 FY25 292,935

We are requesting to establish 5 Administrative Assistant positions within our Legal Section to handle the tremendous volume of expungements we are required to process according to IC 35-38-9-6 (a) (2). This unfunded mandated service has been provided through temporary staffing of certified paralegals and law students through state contractual temporary staffing services in the past. Due to the positions being temporary it continues to be difficult to hire and maintain staff that perform consistently. Once temporary employees gain experience, they seek a permanent position elsewhere.

Change Package 2 FY24 149,747 FY25 149,747

ISP requests to establish a new Broad Band position to adhere to and perform the duties required and mandated by Financial Management Circulars 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3.

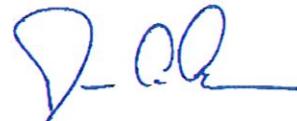
Change Package 3 FY24 200,000 FY25 200,000

Request to add additional funds to cover the cost to replace expired officer body armor in FY24 and FY25. Ballistic vests and plates must be replaced as they expire based on manufacture date.

The Indiana State Police are committed to delivering the best police services to all who live in and visit Indiana. The values of duty, dedication, and professionalism will always be our guiding principles when conducting services focused on criminal apprehension, crime reduction, traffic safety and homeland security.

Daily unknown threats and new challenges make it necessary to continuously adapt our approach in response to today's changing environment. As ISP moves into the next biennium, we will adjust 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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "D G Carter".

Douglas G. Carter
Superintendent

Attachment: Organizational Chart