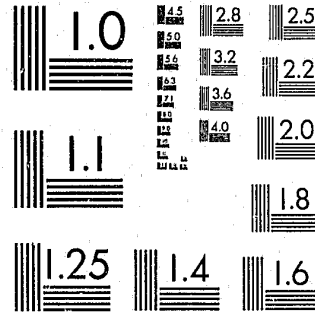


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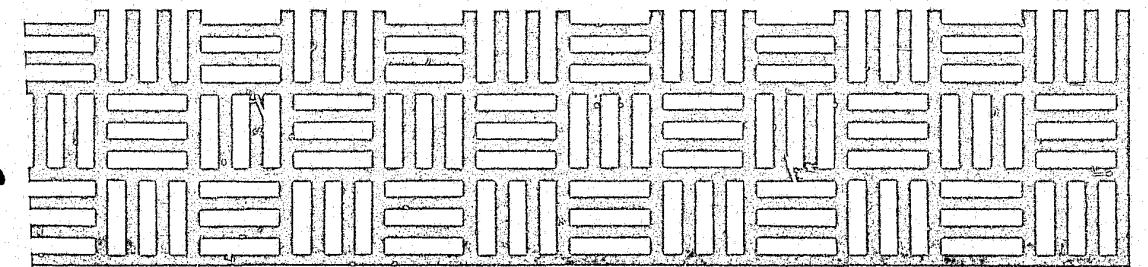
I.O.C.P.C.; ISTA Building, Suite 400, 150 W. Market Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204



ANNUAL REPORT 1978

59700

International Organized Crime Prevention Council



**ANNUAL REPORT
FY-1978
INDIANA
ORGANIZED CRIME PREVENTION
COUNCIL**

NCJRS
JUL 19 1979
ACQUISITIONS

Compiled and Published by:
The Indiana Organized Crime Prevention Council Staff

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Mr. Stewart Brase

INDIANA ORGANIZED CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

Chairman

Mr. James T. Smith
Executive Assistant to the Governor

Members

The Honorable Theodore L. Sendak
Attorney General of Indiana
Indianapolis, Indiana

The Honorable Douglas R. Bridges
Judge, Superior Court II
Monroe County
Bloomington, Indiana

Mr. Arthur M. Thurston
President
Farmer's National Bank
Shelbyville, Indiana

Mr. Harry L. Bindner
President
American Fletcher National Bank
Indianapolis, Indiana

Mr. John T. Shettle
Superintendent
Indiana State Police
Indianapolis, Indiana

Mr. Richard Good
Executive Director
Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys
Council
Indianapolis, Indiana

Executive Director

Mr. Edgar A. Likins
Indiana University
Indianapolis, Indiana

Secretary

Mrs. Luanne K. Newhouse
Indiana University
Indianapolis, Indiana

ANNUAL REPORT 1978

"America has a new folklore: organized crime. Next to Westerns, war, and sex, it is one of the chief sources of materials for TV plots, books, and newspaper exposés. Presidential commissions, Congressional reports and hearings, as well as public and private studies have repeatedly documented the nature and scope of organized crime in America. It has been shown that organized criminal groups are active in professional gambling—chiefly bookmaking and numbers—the importation and distribution of narcotics and other illicit drugs, loan sharking, theft and fencing, prostitution and pornography, and the manufacture and distribution of illicit alcohol. These groups have not, moreover, confined their activities to traditional criminal endeavors, but they have increasingly undertaken to subvert legitimate businesses and labor unions. Extortion, bribery, price fixing, market allocation, securities and other frauds, including tax evasion, have all become common organized crime efforts. Just as important, these groups have in many places established corrupt alliances with the police, the prosecutors, the courts, and members of the executive and legislative branches of government."

—Prescriptive Package
Rackets Bureaus:
*Investigation and Prosecution of
Organized Crime*, March, 1978.

ORGANIZED CRIME is a double-edged sword that disrupts and frustrates dedicated law enforcement agencies and personnel. The costs to society could almost balance this year's foreign trade deficit, and it severely impacts on every individual in our nation.

There is no ostensive profile of an organized criminal. A cursory review of the literature shows that people involved in these activities range from the unemployed, doctors, lawyers, and bank executives, from the poor to the wealthy, and from the habitual criminal to our next-door neighbors. Law enforcement has not been able to significantly impact upon the problem because both the problem and the solution are embedded in the attitudes of the general public.

The Indiana Organized Crime Prevention Council's program is structured to develop, on a voluntary basis, interjurisdictional cooperation between law enforcement and private agencies to prevent, control and reduce the influence of organized crime. The successful criminal organization can, if it chooses, commit its resources in many areas of the state or nation. Effective countermeasures can only be applied if jurisdictional boundaries are forgotten and local, state and federal law enforcement agencies commit their resources in a coordinated attack on organized crime. The Indiana Organized Crime Prevention Council is dedicated to this task.

HISTORY

The effects of organized crime go far beyond an analysis of the economic impact and the harm to individual members of society. While the billions of dollars extorted from honest businessmen and the brutal beatings of our citizens cannot be ignored, the societal consequences are more dangerous.

On June 19, 1968, the United States Congress passed the Omnibus Crime Control Safe Streets Act of 1968 in recognition of the effects of organized criminal activities in the United States. This bill was designed to reduce the incidence of crime and to increase the effectiveness of criminal justice systems by encouraging coordinated efforts at all levels of government.

The Congress recognized that organized crime is a significant component of criminal activities in the United States. Congress defined organized crime as "the unlawful activities of the members of a highly organized, disciplined association engaged in supplying illegal goods and

services, including but not limited to gambling, prostitution, loan sharking, narcotics, labor racketeering, and other unlawful activities of members of such organizations."

Although this is one of the better definitions available, it raises many questions. If an activity is legal, can one assume that organized crime is not involved? Obviously, this is not the case, since legal operations are often used as fronts. Usually this means it is used to funnel money into the legal market. Therefore, perhaps the best way to define organized crime is in terms of its manifestations. Such manifestations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- when the illegal activities of two or more people pose a serious threat to society;
- when two or more persons conspire to commit a series of crimes;
- when two or more persons conspire to provide illicit goods and services to willing customers;
- when two or more people conspire to threaten the life, limb, or property of another person, group, or organization for direct or indirect financial gain;
- when two or more people conspire to influence legislative, judicial, or enforcement decisions or practices with an attempt to limit society's ability to impact upon crime;
- when two or more people conspire to gain power over a person, group, or organization;
- when two or more people control regional criminal activities.

As one means of controlling the high incidence of organized crime, the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 authorized the creation of Organized Crime Prevention Councils in each state. The composition of an Organized Crime Prevention Council is prescribed in Section 601 (g) Part F, Title I, of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. It states:

State Organized Crime Prevention Council means a Council composed of not more than seven persons established by the Chief Executive of the state for the purpose of this title, or an existing agency so designated, which Council shall be broadly representative of law enforcement officials within such state and whose members by virtue of their training or experience shall be knowledgeable in prevention and control of organized crime.

The four objectives of the Councils are the organization, education, and training of special law enforcement units to combat organized crime; the establishment and development of state organized crime prevention councils; the recruiting and training of special investigative and prosecutive personnel; and the development of systems for collecting, storing, and disseminating information relating to the control of organized crime.

Congress and the President's Task Force on Organized Crime outlined several specific activities which they encouraged. The activities were the development of programs and projects that:

- foster the prevention, detection, and control of organized crime;
- foster internal security systems to assure the integrity of law enforcement officials involved in organized crime law enforcement work;
- foster research projects that identify the structure and operations of organized crime within a state;
- foster the development of effective communication systems between federal, state, and local officials to enhance interjurisdictional coordination;
- foster regular periodic meetings with Organized Crime Prevention Councils from other states;
- foster training programs for law enforcement officers, public officials, and the general public to acquaint them with the problems posed by organized crime;
- foster a methodology for the selection of organized crime targets to insure that the selection of targets will result in the greatest impact on the manifestation of organized crime.

INDIANA ORGANIZED CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL (IOCPC)

The Indiana Organized Crime Prevention Council operates under the March 2, 1973 charter. The Council's objectives and functions, as outlined in Executive Order 8-73, include the following:

- to plan, develop, and coordinate strategies to control organized crime;
- to assist state and local agencies in identifying or developing resources to combat organized crime;
- to coordinate the activities of personnel within the state assigned to countermeasure programs;
- to encourage research to identify the significance of the organized crime problem in Indiana and develop countermeasures;
- to develop a public relations campaign to explain, to the general public, the magnitude of organized criminal activities in the state; and
- to maintain liaison with federal agencies and other states.

As one might reasonably expect, the effectiveness of the IOCPC is directly related to the abilities, dedication, and influence of its members. The Council is a group of people who are willing to offer their services to assist law enforcement groups in the battle against organized crime.

Previous members of the Council include:

1974 IOCPC members:

Chairman

Mr. James Smith, Executive Assistant to the Governor

Members:

Mr. Theodore Sendak, Attorney General, State of Indiana

Mr. Arthur Thurston, President of Farmer's National Bank

Mr. Harry Bindner, President of American Fletcher National Bank

Mr. Noble Percy, Prosecutor of Marion County

Mr. David Bahlman, Executive Director of the Indiana Prosecuting Attorney's Council

1975 IOCPC members:

Chairman

Mr. James Smith, Executive Assistant to the Governor

Members:

Mr. Theodore Sendak, Attorney General, State of Indiana

Mr. Arthur Thurston, President of Farmer's National Bank

Mr. Harry Bindner, President of American Fletcher National Bank

Mr. Douglas Bridges, Superior Court Judge of Monroe County

Mr. Lawrence Broderick, Sheriff of Marion County

Mr. Robert DeBard, Superintendent of Indiana State Police

1976 IOCPC members:

Chairman

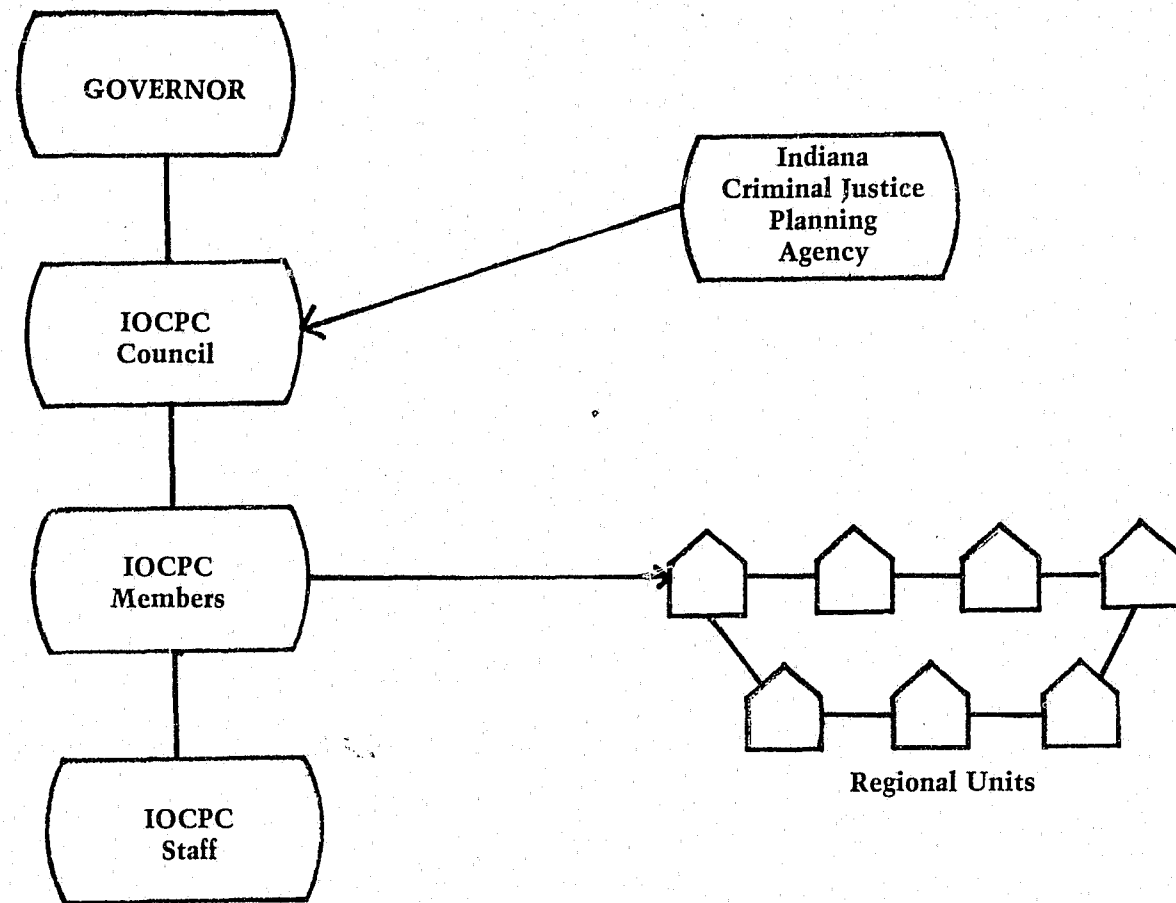
Mr. James Smith, Executive Assistant to the Governor

Members:

Mr. Theodore Sendak, Attorney General, State of Indiana

Mr. Arthur Thurston, President of Farmer's National Bank

STRUCTURE OF THE COUNCIL



Mr. Harry Bindner, President of American Fletcher National Bank
 Mr. Douglas Bridges, Superior Court Judge of Monroe County
 Mr. Lawrence Broderick, Sheriff of Marion County (died as a result of traffic accident)
 Mr. Richard Good, Executive Director, Prosecuting Attorney's Council
 Mr. Robert DeBard, Superintendent of Indiana State Police

1977 IOCPC members:

Chairman
 Mr. James Smith, Executive Assistant to the Governor
 Members:
 Mr. Theodore Sendak, Attorney General, State of Indiana
 Mr. Douglas Bridges, Superior Court Judge of Monroe County
 Mr. Richard Good, Executive Director, Prosecuting Attorney's Council
 Mr. John Shettle, Superintendent of Indiana State Police
 Mr. Arthur Thurston, President of Farmer's National Bank
 Mr. Harry Bindner, President of American Fletcher National Bank

1978 IOCPC members:

Chairman
 Mr. James Smith, Executive Assistant to the Governor
 Members:
 Mr. Theodore Sendak, Attorney General, State of Indiana
 Mr. Douglas Bridges, Superior Court Judge of Monroe County
 Mr. Richard Good, Executive Director, Prosecuting Attorney's Council
 Mr. John Shettle, Superintendent of Indiana State Police
 Mr. Arthur Thurston, President of Farmer's National Bank
 Mr. Harry Bindner, President of American Fletcher National Bank

The Council meets each month to evaluate activities and consider new business. Evaluation activities often require that members visit state and local agencies that implemented organized crime prevention countermeasure programs.

Specific functions of the Council include:

- to plan and coordinate the development of organized crime projects;
- to review grant applications for the Indiana Criminal Justice Commission;
- to analyze Indiana Criminal Justice Commission grants for compliance; and
- to provide the Indiana Criminal Justice Commission with program progress reports

The Council's administrative functions are performed by an executive staff. The staff submits reports for Council approval, provides recommendations on grant requests, performs research duties as assigned by the Council, and other activities that enables the Council to meet its goals and objectives. The staff members include:

Mr. Edgar A. Likins, Executive Director;
 Mrs. Luanne Newhouse, Secretary; and
 Stewart Brase, Research Assistant.

INDIANA ORGANIZED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

At the first Indiana Organized Crime Prevention Council meeting, the Council decided that it must develop a working definition of "organized crime." This would be the only way to insure the propriety of Council activities. Furthermore, a definition was necessary for any quantitative analysis of the impact of organized crime in the State.

Organized crime is a prohibited criminal activity between two or more persons which may consist of a conglomerate arrangement or a monolithic system.

The Council continues to operate under this definition because it is broad enough to include activities that typify organized criminal activities, and it is narrow enough to exclude activities that clearly should not be a concern of the Council. Furthermore, this definition allows the Council to concern itself with both the leaders and organizers of criminal activities (e.g., fence) as well as the person that ultimately commits the crime against another's health or property (e.g., burglars).

IOCPC OPERATING PROCEDURES

The primary objective of the Council, in keeping with the Governor's Executive Order and with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, is to develop and coordinate policies and

strategies that impact on organized crime activity in Indiana.

The IOCPC is not involved with program implementation. It has no investigative power. The investigation and enforcement functions of organized crime control remains with established state and local law enforcement agencies. The Council's role is advisory, not operational.

The importance of a bifurcated approach to attack organized criminal activities was illustrated by the American Bar Association:

The most dangerous gangs are those which supply commodities for which there is widespread popular demand but which cannot be legally supplied because of criminal statutes. . . Thus gambling, illegal liquor, loansharking, narcotics, and other forms of vice are the core of organized criminal activity.

STATE POLICE CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (CIC)

The IOCPC was concerned about the limited data available on organized criminal activities in Indiana. While the IOCPC was aware of the types of criminal activities in the state, there was no reliable data that expressed the significance of the problem. Without knowing which crimes were most significant, there was no way of knowing which areas should be emphasized. The State Police Crime Information Center was established to respond to the growing need for criminal activity data in Indiana.

While many local jurisdictions maintain some data on local criminals, the CIC provided the capability to collect multijurisdictional data. The need for this capability is apparent when one realizes that organized criminal activities often must cross jurisdictional lines. The CIC, then, provided the Council with the ability to develop a comprehensive overview of criminal activities.

The necessity of a CIC unit was recognized by most state-level law enforcement administrators. The need for the CIC can be demonstrated by the cooperation locals provided. Procedures were developed so that locals could provide base-line data. The locals have also cooperated by providing new information.

As a result of State and local participation, the CIC was able to evaluate and disseminate information regarding criminal activities, develop enforcement strategies, and function as an intra-state coordination unit.

The CIC developed operational and administrative guidelines that resulted in a uniform statewide reporting procedure as well as resulting in a more rigid and exacting accountability system. For example, the CIC implemented a new records system that enhanced its filing and retrieval capabilities, and it published bulletins about criminal activity in the state. The bulletins were distributed throughout the state and the nation. They helped maintain efforts to share intra- and inter-state information.

The CIC also developed the capability to respond to training needs of law enforcement personnel engaged in organized crime control activities. The staff participated in recruiting and in-service/on-the-job training as well as the Council's comprehensive training program for agents, analysts, investigators, and commanders.

The CIC, funded through an organized crime prevention grant by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, was directly responsible for the qualitative increase of programs in the state.

TRAINING

It is important to mention the role training plays in enhancing the ability of law enforcement to combat organized crime. Other than the criminal activity itself, the most significant problem

confronting law enforcement personnel is the highly sophisticated processes used by the criminals. In some cases, the sophistication of the criminals exceeds that of the enforcement agencies. Many enforcement agencies are hampered by the generalist approach to specialized crimes.

In response to this problem, the IOCPC in cooperation with State and local law enforcement agencies in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Kentucky provides training programs to develop or enhance investigative skills. The Ohio Department of Economic Development and Crime Prevention has sponsored a volunteer organization called the Multi-State Training Council. This Council has established for the fiscal years 1975-1978 six Systems schools which allow law enforcement personnel the opportunity to openly discuss new and useful methods of dealing with the problems faced in the involvement of law enforcement with organized crime. These systems schools are offered to any agency in the criminal justice field who may wish to utilize the subject matter presented for its own use. For clarification purposes, these Systems schools are presented as such:

Systems I

Systems I is a seven-day seminar geared toward the police officer, prosecutor, and state agency. This school deals with the gathering and analysis of intelligence data with specific presentations offered on the prosecution of organized crime, probability, statistics, and predictive analysis.

Systems II

Systems II is a three-day workshop offered for the middle and upper management level, specifically dealing with intelligence techniques, as well as trends and problems in the investigation of organized crime.

Systems III

Systems III is a two-week seminar for senior officers in which complex and often sophisticated techniques are analyzed and discussed. Discussions over inferences, frequency charting, link analysis and data correlation as well as some contact with storage and retrieval of information enhance the senior officers skills. There is also some discussion on briefing skills and data collection.

Systems IV(A)

Systems IV(A) is a one-week course designed for officers recently assigned to the investigation of economic crime and fraudulent activity. This school illustrates for the newly assigned officer the amount and strength of ties between organized crime and economic crimes. What is demonstrated in this course is the massive economic impact that economic crimes have on legitimate businesses.

Systems IV(B)

Systems IV(B) is a one-week course and follows the same guidelines set up in the Systems IV(A) school, except that it is designed for the experienced investigator. The imperative need for cooperation and coordination between all areas of government in dealing with economic criminal activity is strongly stressed in this school.

Systems V

Systems V is a one-week school and is designed for the commanders of organized crime, intelligence, and narcotics units. The need for commanders to utilize and maximize the effectiveness of intelligence, investigative and prosecutorial functions of their various units is stressed. Emphasis is placed on special skills involving target selection, development of appropriate strategies, manpower allocation, and management.

Systems VI

Systems VI is a five-day seminar concerning the investigative auditing for experienced auditors. Concentration is placed on recognizing criminal or fraudulent activity which may be discovered during the course of a regular or special audit.

During the past year, 80 Indiana officers were instructed in areas ranging from management to data collection and analysis through these systems schools. The participants found the programs valuable in dealing with practical problems in the field. They indicated that the training programs should be continued.

If the Organized Crime Prevention Council's training programs are to be successfully implemented, then the need for regional unit commander's meetings, seminars, and workshops in Indiana is essential. At these meetings, regional commanders are allowed the opportunity to discuss and analyze various strategies used by their own task forces. Also, the ability to examine both strong and weak points faced by various commanders allows the Council to re-examine its previous strategies in the hope of reshaping or maintaining ideas depending upon the circumstances. Furthermore, it is essential for the Council to stress uniformity in the development of organized crime control operations.

If the criminal justice system is to deal with the control of organized crime effectively, then law enforcement personnel must maximize the use of in-service orientation and re-orientation schools. By agencies contributing both personnel and interest in these systems schools, the amount of control that law enforcement has on organized crime will continue to grow. However, these advances against organized crime can only be accomplished if there is complete interest and maximum participation on the part of various police agencies.

In addition to the above systems schools, the Indiana Organized Crime Prevention Council has conducted a number of individual training seminars for officers within the state of Indiana. The seminars which have been conducted over the past three years are listed below along with the number of attendees:

1975

Training Seminar-47 Attendees. This one-day seminar, presented in March of 1975, concerned itself with the problems faced by law enforcement agencies in their dealing with organized crime. Speakers from various agencies around Indiana offered information related to the many facets of organized crime prevention unit operation.

Organized Crime Prevention Unit Commanders Meeting. Sixteen people representing 12 different departments from around Indiana attended this one-day meeting designed for commanders of organized crime prevention units. This meeting allowed the participants the opportunity to examine and discuss their role in organized crime countermeasures. Specific discussions ranged from the law and its use in the prosecution of organized crime to intelligence investigations.

IOCPC Unit Commander's Meeting. This August, 1975 meeting had 32 attendees representing 22 departments in Indiana. It allowed unit commanders an opportunity to get together and analyze methods of training and information gathering. Monthly reports were discussed, as were new strategies to be implemented in the future.

Training Seminar. This two-day seminar held in November of 1975 had 61 attendees representing 29 different departments. It presented analytical techniques for organized crime data collection and was designed to give investigators an overview of methods of information analysis.

1976

OCPC Workshop. This two-day workshop held in February of 1976 was designed to discuss and prepare project planning for the fiscal year 1977. Eighteen attendees represented 11 departments at this workshop. Attention was also devoted to the function of intelligence in an organized crime countermeasure program.

White Collar Crime Seminar. Fifty-two attendees representing 14 departments in Indiana attended this seminar. Discussion was centered around dealing with white collar crimes, both by perception and by actual crimes (securities, theft, fraud, and consumer fraud). This seminar was a joint effort on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General's Office, and the IOCPC.

Regional Organized Crime Unit Seminar. This two-day seminar presented the function of intelligence in organized crime countermeasures. The seminar also offered recommendations for the development of new or modified intelligence strategies for possible implementation by anti-organized crime units. Fifty-five attendees representing 14 departments attended this June seminar.

IOCPC Training Session. This training session gave unit commanders a chance to exchange information and discuss various training needs related to the prevention of organized crime.

1977

Regional Unit Commander's Meeting. Thirteen attendees representing nine departments attended this meeting to discuss the implementation of a state-wide fencing survey.

IOCPC and Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Investigator Training. Forty people representing 23 departments attended this program sponsored by the IOCPC with instruction on the basic elements of organized crime investigation provided by Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division of the United States Department of Treasury. This was a 40-hour training session.

Prosecuting Attorney's Seminar

The Office of the Attorney General conducts two training seminars each year for Indiana County Prosecutors. General themes vary, but the detection and prosecution of organized criminal activity receives attention in each program. In addition, the Office of the Attorney General maintains routine liaison with each of the state's 92 prosecutors.

ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

The following discussions outline the types of organized criminal activities in Indiana, the impact these crimes have on society, and projections of expected activities. All information contained in these discussions are based on the best available data. Data have been collected from such agencies as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Indiana Criminal Justice Planning Commission, the Indiana State Police, and State, local and private criminal investigatory agencies.

It must be emphasized that there were limited data for some areas. In these cases, expert opinion was requested from an appropriate person. For example, one can only estimate the number of cases in which a fire was caused by an arsonist. In these instances, a "reasonably conservative" figure was requested.

ARSON

Abounding statistics over the recent years demonstrate the magnitude of the arson problem. The full magnitude of the problem, however, can only be estimated because of physical and human resource limitations under which arson investigators must work. A person, therefore, cannot totally rely upon much of the statistics, but, on the other hand, one would be ill-advised to ignore the expert opinion upon which the data are based.

It has been estimated that during recent years, damage due to arson in the United States has reached figures of several billion dollars annually. This fact alone is staggering, yet when compiled with a 1976 figure—i.e., 1000 people die annually as a result of arson—it can be clearly understood why arson has been described as America's malignant crime.

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of the 60% rise in incidents of arson over a ten-year period, 47% occurred in a four-year period (1972-1976). Estimates from the Indiana Fire Marshall's Office place monetary losses for a three-year period (1975-1977) at \$30,000,000. In Indianapolis alone, damage is listed to be \$1,738,575 for 1977 (this figure includes both building and automobile arson cases). It is now calculated that for 1977, one out of every four fires was caused by an arsonist. The National Fire Protection Association has evidence that shows 50 percent of the 200,000 incendiary (set) fires in 1977 were classified as arson fires.

The reasons for arson are as varied as the different types of arson fires. The National Academy of Sciences estimates that arson for fraud constitutes about 40% of all arson fires. Insurance fraud falls under this category. The Chief of the State Fire Marshall's Arson Investigation Division estimated that damage to property exceeds \$20 million. As a direct result of increased arson activities, members of 40 insurance companies have formed the Indiana Arson and Crime Association Incorporated. Tom Mills, Chairman of IACA's public relations committee, reported that arson has reached epidemic proportions.

Some of the other reasons for arson are as follows: vandalism, pyromania; anti-social acts, such as political terrorism or political activists; and cover-ups to hide the fact that another crime has been committed.

Since arson costs society in excess of \$1.5 billion per year, one can easily see that it is a significant problem. Arson also has a hideous component: each year, as a direct result of arson, thousands of lives are lost.

In May, 1977, a fourth-grade classroom was set on fire. There were 250 pupils, 6 teachers, and several administrators in the building. No one was injured, however, by the \$10,000 blaze.

Last year, a physician was charged with bombing a local business and an attorney was charged with conspiracy. One participant in the bombing was later found in a pond beheaded with concrete blocks fastened to his legs, after it was learned that he was working with the U. S. Attorney's Office.

Before arson and organized crime can be jointly studied, it must first be realized that there is a great need for advances in communication. Law enforcement personnel must become oriented and involved in the investigation of arson; and to do this, there is a need for stronger police and fire department information exchanges. The assignment of a police officer to full-time arson investigation has been implemented by a few departments with tangible results.

The courts must also play a stronger role in the conviction of arsonists. Only nine persons are arrested for every 100 cases of known or suspected arson, only two are convicted, and seldom is anyone actually jailed. One reason for the increase in arson with relatively few arrests and convictions is a shortage of trained investigators. Other reasons are that there are usually no witnesses; investigation is hampered by the destruction caused by a fire and damage when it is extinguished; confusion about investigative jurisdiction between police and fire officials; and special prosecutorial problems because arson cases often rely on circumstantial evidence.

A major problem in mounting a national campaign against arson is that the magnitude of the problem is not widely appreciated. If arson were listed as a Part I crime by the FBI's Uniformed Crime Report, instead of a Part II crime as it is now, more information and concern would be generated. Once arson is considered by public administrators as well as the general public to be as serious an offense as the records show, then the severity of arson can be understood. Only then can the billion dollar arson problem be adequately handled.

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

In 1973, a major step toward the understanding and hopeful control of narcotics and drugs in the United States was taken with the formation of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The DEA took the place of several government agencies that had previously dealt with narcotics. This was an important advancement for law enforcement at the federal, state, and local levels; it combined many of the ideas and technology in use and attacked the drug problem.

In dealing with narcotics and dangerous drugs, we are dealing with a formidable and very lucrative business. In February of 1978, a heroin ring in Indiana that netted 17 million dollars in its two-year existence was broken with the arrests of 15 persons. Yet this case is merely a small illustration of the problem faced by law officials today. Not only must they deal with the rapidity of many of the narcotics deals and illegal laboratories, but they are also faced with the problem that even though one pusher might be arrested, there are always more to take his place.

It has been proven on numerous occasions that a majority of drugs in the United States are illegally imported. For any type of illegal chain of distribution to be set up, there must be some type of organized crime control. The problem faced by police is one of age-old standing: the organizations are so strong and complicated that it is nearly impossible to get past the street peddler into the higher echelons. Another problem that arises in police dealings with organized crime is that in the past, many of the street pushers, when faced with a jail sentence, would turn informant. Due to a lack of understanding of the nature of the narcotics problem, many offenders are receiving suspended sentences in lieu of serving time in jail. Therefore, most of these people no longer need to serve as informants and perhaps risk their lives in order to receive lighter or even no sentences.

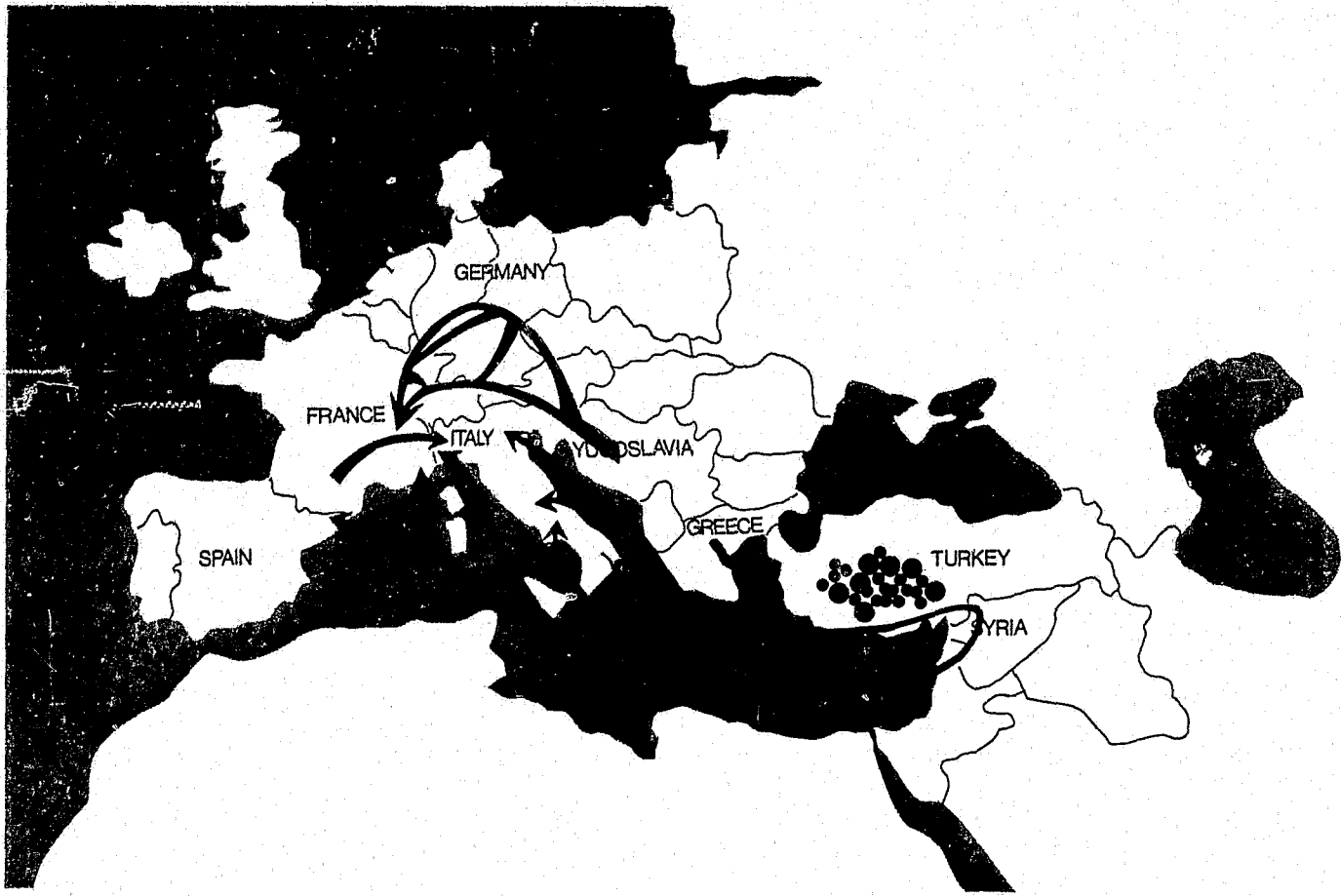
In the FBI's Uniform Crime Report for 1976, the estimated number of arrests for narcotic violations in the United States were 609,700. The arrests were separated as follows:

Opium or cocaine and their derivatives	60,200
Marijuana	441,100
Synthetic or manufactured narcotics	18,200
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs	86,800

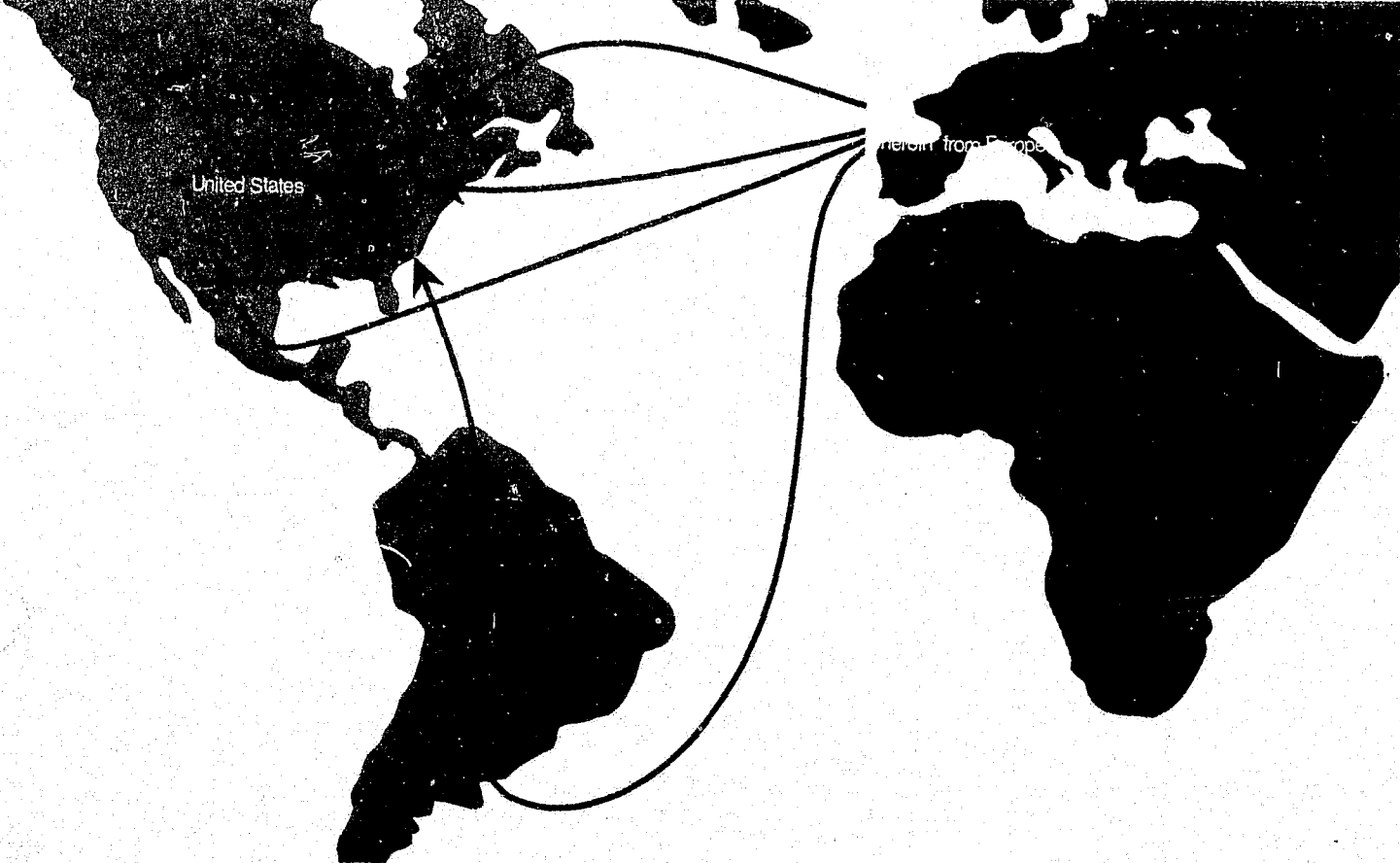
Indiana's involvement in drug traffic is very large because of the state's close proximity to Chicago. It is known that heroin and cocaine are brought up from the Texas-Mexico border to Chicago. From Chicago, the narcotics filter down through Indiana, Illinois, and other bordering states. In Indiana, over the last few years, cases dealing with narcotics have exceeded well over the 5,000 mark.

The general public must realize that they are involved directly with narcotics. Indianapolis narcotics agents estimate that a drug addict will spend \$125 to \$150 each day for narcotics. This equals \$45,625 to \$54,750 spent on the purchase of drugs annually. Since most addicts cannot support themselves with gainful employment, most turn to illegal methods for obtaining money. Estimates indicated that it takes \$5 of stolen merchandise to get \$1.50 in profit (at 30%); therefore, to support a \$150 habit, the junkie will need to steal \$400 per day or \$146,000 per year. As there are an estimated 6,000 addicts in Indiana alone, the amount of monetary loss to businesses and private citizens is in the neighborhood of \$876,000,000.

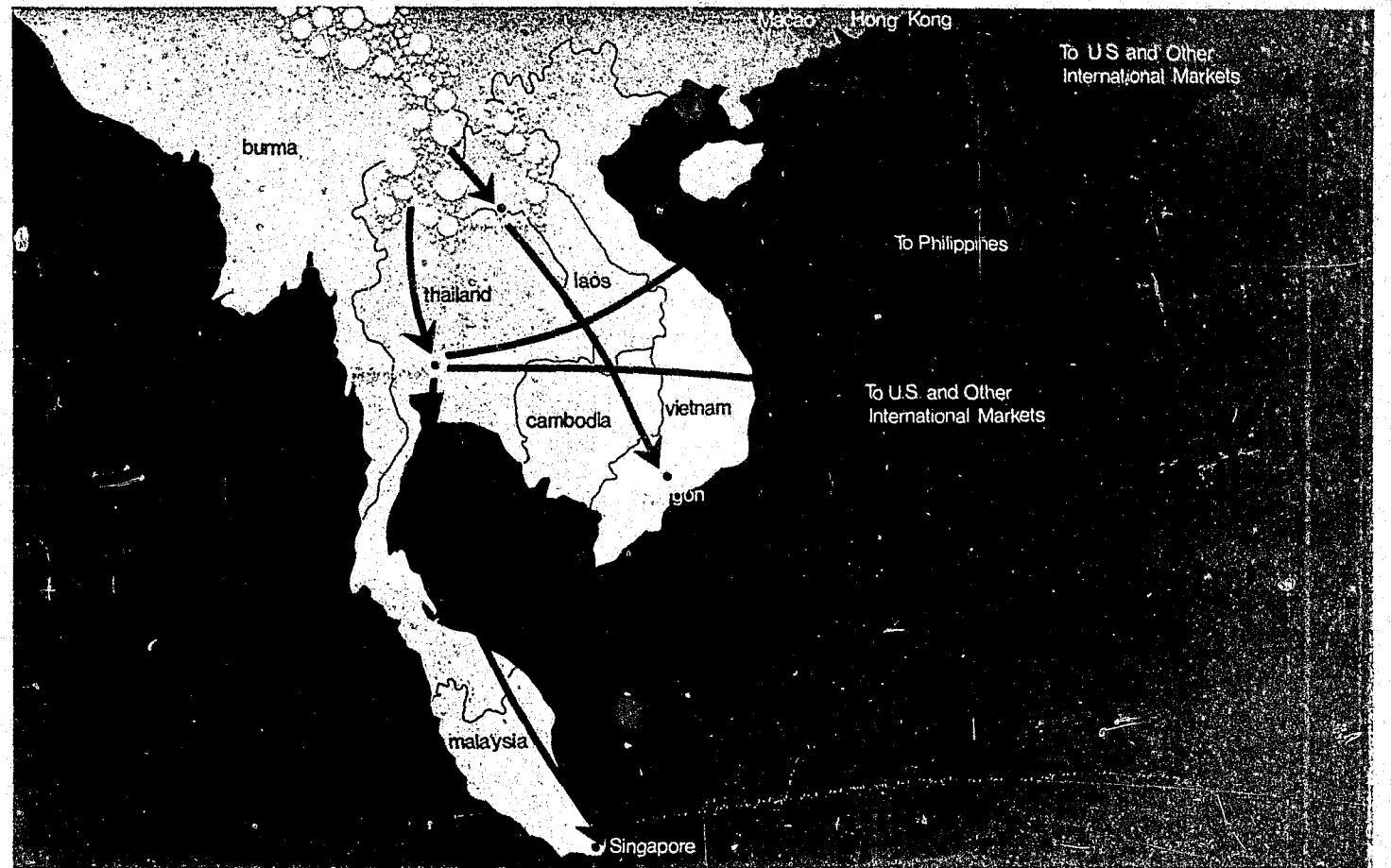
Statistics indicate how serious the narcotics problem is. In order to control and hopefully end this problem, city, state, and federal agencies must work together.



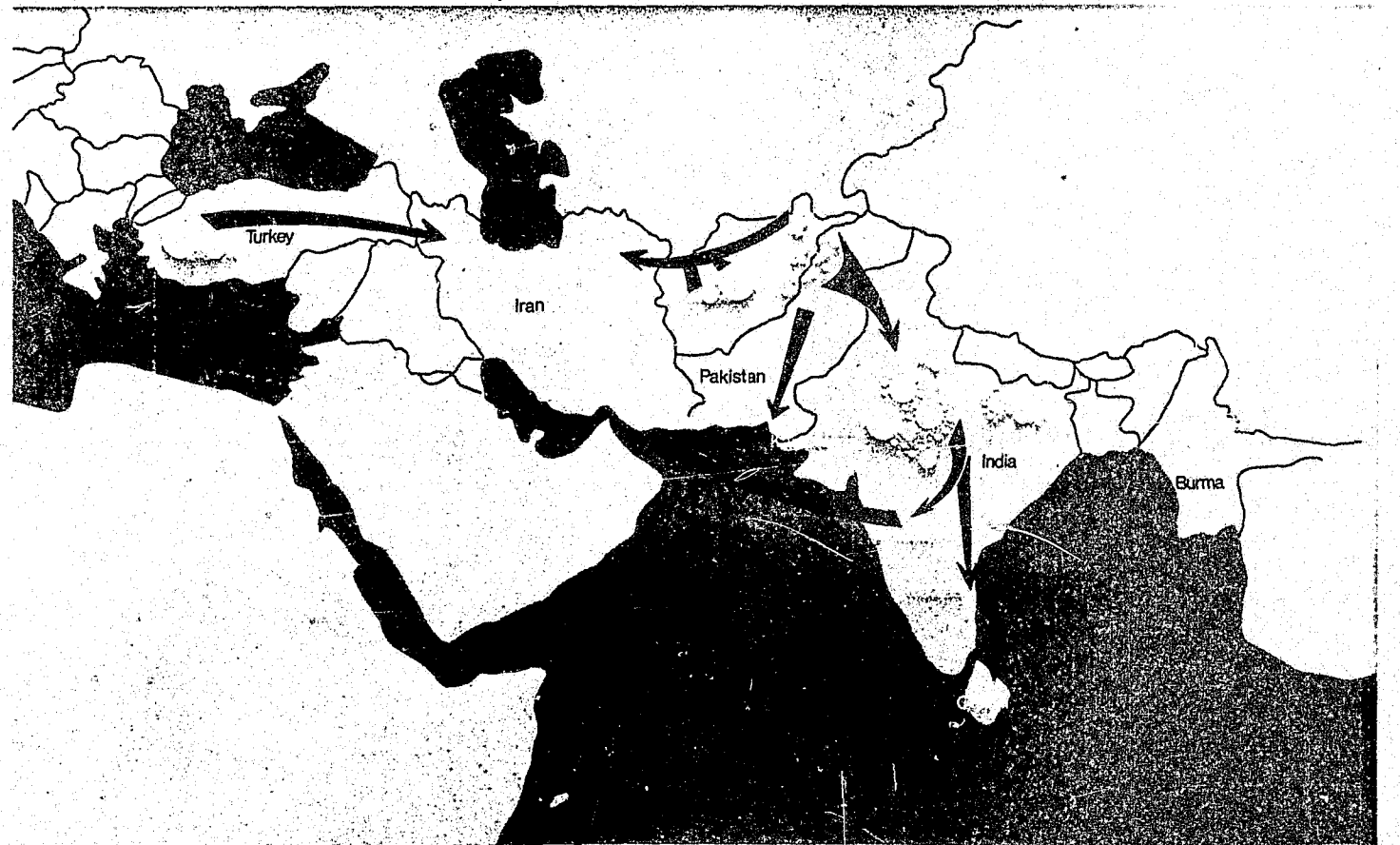
THE TURKEY-US NETWORK Heroin Movement Routes from Europe to the United States
THE TURKEY-US NETWORK Opium and Morphine Base Movement from Turkey to Western Europe



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Fact Sheets*, pp.9-10.

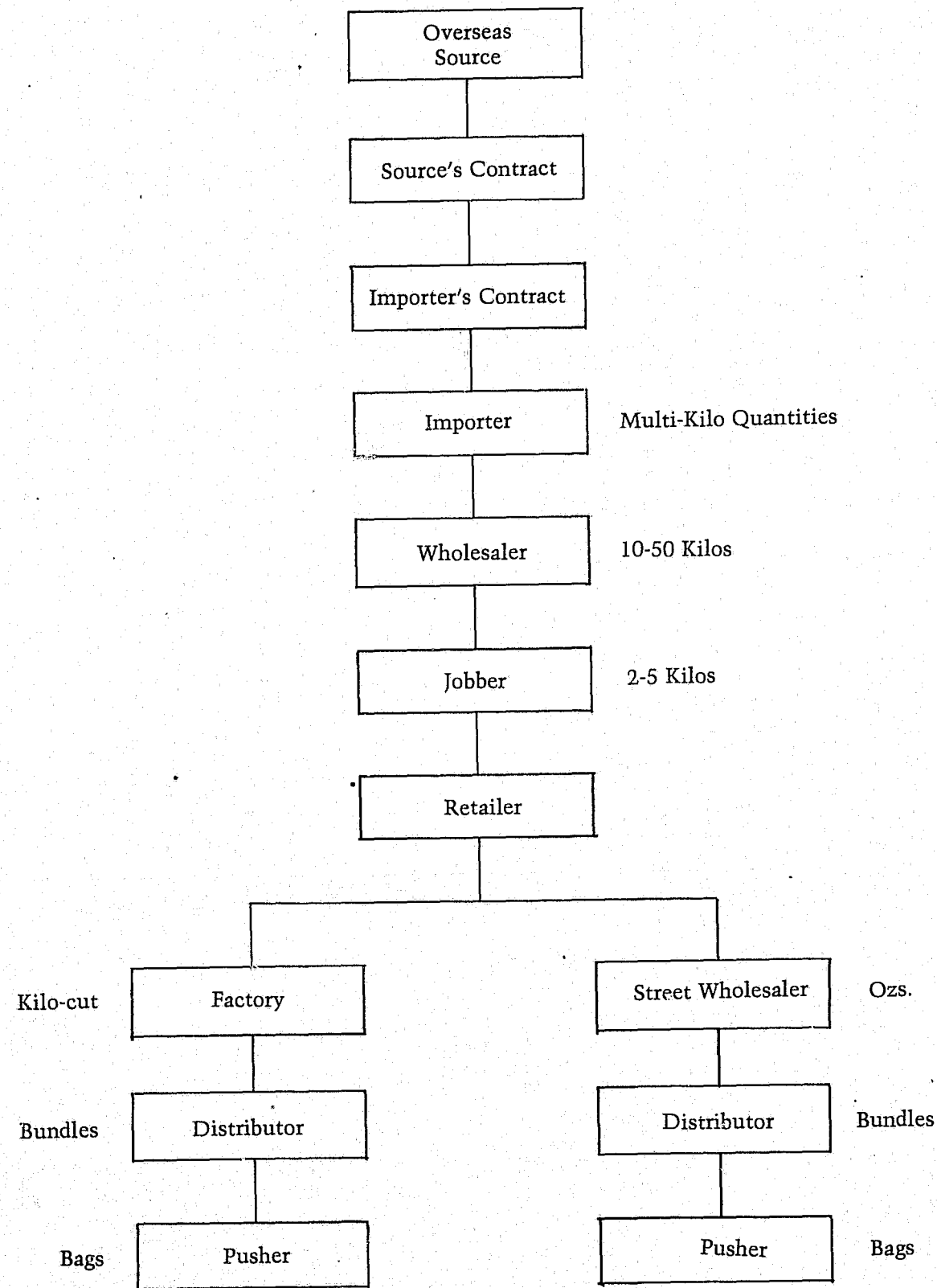


The Southeast Asia Illicit Opium Network
The Mid-East—South Asia Illicit Opium Network



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Fact Sheets*, pp.9-10.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FOR HEROIN



AUTO THEFT

In a day and age where an automobile is stolen every 32 seconds, and the clearance rate on arrests is only 14%, society can no longer look upon auto theft lightly. It was reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report that one out of every one hundred and thirty nine automobiles registered in the United States is stolen every year. Of the 957,000 vehicles stolen in 1976, only 60,000 were actually recovered.

Police management has pinpointed many of the reasons for the extremely high rate of auto theft, yet still the arrest rate remains low. Federal law enforcement agencies believe that at least 40% of the total number of vehicles stolen were stripped for parts, with a large majority of the rest being exported or re-registered, making apprehension and conviction very difficult.

In a recent case, six people were arrested for stealing an estimated \$4 million worth of cars. The cars were stolen in Kentucky, the parts were exchanged in Indiana, then the vehicles were returned to Kentucky for resale.

A segment of the thefts are still a result of the age-old problem of juveniles stealing the cars for joyrides, yet more and more police departments are finding out that organized auto theft rings are responsible for a higher percentage of this crime. In the last three years, in Indiana alone, an estimated seventeen auto theft rings have been discovered to be operating in this and the surrounding states of Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan. These rings account for some 1.6 billion dollars in losses.

In 1977, Indiana officials reported a 67% recovery rate of stolen vehicles (16,426 of 24,224) while the uniform crime report lists a 6% rate (60,000 of 960,000).

Obviously, there is a need for state and federal agencies to work together to lessen the amount of auto thefts. Whether it be a repositioning of strategies, or re-examining of legislation, law enforcement must attack auto theft or be prepared for the number of auto thefts to hit the one million mark in the near future.

GAMBLING

Gambling is listed as the number one source of income for organized criminal operations with sports betting being the most lucrative. Findings in 16 cities with populations over 250,000 indicate:

1. The laws against social gambling in private are primarily a symbolic gesture on the part of legislators; they are neither enforced nor enforceable in any reasonable sense of the word.
2. Legislators have given police a relatively unattractive job, for which police get little credit if they do a good job and considerable abuse if they fail.
3. The laws against public social gambling and commercial gambling probably are enforceable to the extent that other comparable laws are. The resources devoted to gambling law enforcement are very modest and the results, with a few notable exceptions, are modest as well. Most departments realistically strive for one of several models of limited enforcement.
4. Citizens are very likely to view non-enforcement of gambling laws as an indication of police corruption.
5. Regional, multi-service criminal organizations were reported to directly control all or a substantial portion of illegal commercial gambling operations in about half the cities. These cities were much more likely than others to have had publicly disclosed gambling-related corruption in the past. In the balance of the cities, bookmaking and numbers were said to be run primarily by local, independent organizations that specialized in gambling. There had been no significant publicly disclosed gambling-related corruption in any of these cities in the past ten years.
6. The prosecutors of gambling cases generally do not recommend penalties for conviction which any reasonable person would think would be a deterrent to further involvement in commercial gambling. Seriously impinging upon commercial gambling operators would seem to require serious penalties for convicted commercial gambling operators.
7. Prosecutors are not held accountable for their decisions due to the lack of recording and summarizing of the decisions they make.
8. As states have made legal horse tracks or lotteries available, there is no evidence that this has made the enforcement task of police harder or easier.
9. Legislators need to understand that because of the nature of gambling offenses, the meaning of gambling laws and the resulting constraints on gambling behavior are determined less by what legislators write than by how local police and prosecutors carry out their responsibilities (*Gambling Law Enforcement in Major American Cities*, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, United States Department of Justice, September, 1978).

The connection between gambling and organized crime has been well documented. Mr. Edward T. Joyce, Deputy Chief of the U. S. Department of Justice's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, recently provided the following manifestations of this relationship:

1. In a recent telephone tap on a gambling operation in Kansas City, Nick Civella, the family boss, was overheard taking part in that operation.

2. In a microphone surveillance prior to his being shot, Joe Columbo, another LCN boss, was overheard conducting a large numbers operation in Brooklyn.
3. In Detroit, video tape coverage was obtained of bookmakers making periodic payments to Detroit police officers.
4. An analysis of the tape recordings of an intensified drive against bookmaking showed that 45.9% of the gross profit went to the LCN.
5. During the period 1969 to 1975, 110 known LCN figures were indicted for gambling violations. This is 22% of the total of 491 LCN figures convicted during that period of time.
6. 31% of the known LCN membership is involved in gambling.
7. An estimated \$40 billion is spent on gambling.

In a recent survey, the Federal Gambling Commission found that illegal gambling was greatest in states where limited legal gambling exists. In states where legalized gambling exists, the number of gamblers and the rate of activity is highest. Where gambling is illegal the number and rate is lowest.

Gambling activity in Indiana is commonly in the form of cards, bookmaking and numbers. Recently there has been an uprise in gambling activity in lotteries, especially in the neighboring states of Michigan, Illinois and Ohio.

A Federal Task Force on Legalized Gambling reports, "Organized Crime, even if deprived of its revenues from gambling would still have considerable capacity to engage in other illegal activities. . . Organized crime, which demonstrated its ability to survive and grow after the repeal of prohibition, is both resilient and resourceful. There is little reason to believe that legalization of gambling would bring about a substantial diminution of the activities of organized crime."

The passage of a local option para mutual bill by the General Assembly raises a number of relevant issues. In a recent survey, the Federal Gambling Commission found that illegal gambling was greatest in states where limited legal gambling exists.

The Second Interim Report—Staff Policy Group on Casino Gambling, State of New Jersey, states, "Casinos and their host facilities will be serviced, under contracts or on a need basis, by dozens of supporting industries. Gambling equipment must be manufactured, bought and repaired. Food and beverages must be procured, along with linens, toilet articles, vending products, and other room and business supplies. Janitorial and garbage services may be retained; promotional activities may be sought.

"In varying degrees, relationships with these ancillary concerns can affect casino operations; and without state oversight, they can affect operations in most unhealthy ways. Denied direct association with casino ownership or management, unsavory persons will look to supporting industries as a way to influence casino finances. Exorbitant contracts might be negotiated, under market pressure or more direct threats. Or extra-contractual returns might be exacted as a cost of receiving essential services.

"To anticipate and reduce these dangers, the policy committee recommends a three-tiered regulatory scheme. Any business offering a product or service which bears directly on activities in the playing area of a casino must be licensed, following a background investigation. Employees work directly with casino clients must themselves be licensed. Included in this most sensitive sector of the casino-service industry are gambling equipment manufacturers, suppliers and repair services, schools teaching gambling and either playing or dealing techniques, and casino security services.

"Next, those industries which have continuing relationships with casino/hotels, i.e., regular suppliers, must register and names and addresses of all owners and employees filed.

"Finally, one-time or job contractors will be excused from licensing or registration but will be required to file the terms and conditions of their casino-related employment with the Commission.

"In all three instances, casino/hotels must file all contract documents defining their relationships with ancillary industries. Regulatory authorities should review these contracts under standards of reasonableness and where circumstances require, after appropriate hearings and findings, be empowered to disapprove further implementation of a contract. The contract review power is intended not only to prevent illicit or unsavory relationships, but also to alert state authorities to signs of economic concentration and dependence, thereby permitting corrective regulatory action to be taken. Moreover, where such concentrations pose a serious threat to a competitive market, action can be taken by state anti-trust officials."

The relation and potential problems described by this staff report are directly related to the para-mutual industry proposed by the Indiana statute.

LOAN SHARKING

"Loan sharking, of all organized criminal activities, is the single thread that holds control over every other segment of organized crime. Through proper manipulation, the loan sharks are in a position to encourage business takeovers, to cover gambling losses, to encourage burglaries by giving loans against merchandise that will go through a fence for stolen goods, and keep loan recipients obligated through insuriously rates and through loan contracts that cannot be paid off" (*Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems*).

It has been said that "what the American wants, the American gets—for a price." The demand for goods and services requires money. There are legitimate lending institutions which enter the market to fulfill the consumer's needs. Some people cannot qualify for a loan. It is these people who are forced to submit to the loan sharks.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States reported that the multi-billion dollar loan sharking business rates as the number two source of illicit income for organized crime. The problems associated with loan sharking are not only the unreasonably high interest rates that are charged, which may go as high as 150% per week, but also the means that a loan shark often uses to collect. The bottom line is that physical violence, real or implied, is used when desirable and necessary against the person himself or a loved one.

However, oftentimes a loan shark has little or no interest in getting repaid. He may identify a person who is unable to repay him and give this person a choice—to either pay what is owed to him or, perhaps, commit a crime in repayment. The loan shark may even offer to pay for "expenses" incurred during the commission of the crime. In this way, he can eliminate the profit of the middleman. Loan sharking is, therefore, often directly related to other crimes.

The FBI and State Police recently investigated five murders and two mysterious deaths which were tied to a loan shark racket and drug trafficking. A widely publicized Indianapolis murder case was tied to gambling and loan sharking. It was suspected that the murdered gambler owed \$140,000 to loan sharks.

While loan sharking activities are usually not directly related to such violent crimes as murder, a two-year study by the Indiana State Police Crime Information Center found that loan sharks are often associated with gambling, prostitution, narcotics, hijacking, and embezzlement.

Loan sharking in the Indianapolis area alone is considered a multi-million dollar business. It is estimated that in seven of Indiana's largest counties, the loss due to loan sharking is in excess of \$10 million annually.

Fear is the loan shark's best insurance. The use of force or the threat of force is the most effective way to collect loans, avoid disputes over payments, and prevent the borrower from going to the police.

Indiana follows much of the rest of the nation in the prosecution of loan sharking offenses. Using laws that protect the consumer from those who would engage in the extortion of credit in which violence or threats of violence are utilized by the lender to insure collection. Yet most legislation in use today basically concerns itself with the control of interest rates, which can be charged by legitimate lending institutions. A lack of public awareness and remedial legislation has made loan sharking a relatively risk-free enterprise.

Indiana data on loan sharking is very sketchy. Stories abound about the opportunity to borrow and regular collections at or near most industrial locations, but it is not possible to relate the incidents to criminal activity under current law. If force or threat is used to insure payment, the offense is recorded as assault or extortion.

Recognizing that when there is a need for ready cash, a loan shark can be found who will assuredly profit, there is a need for effective legislation that will address this problem. If, through strong legislation and more public awareness, loan sharking can be restricted, then a multi-billion dollar extortion of organized crime will also be attacked.

THEFT AND FENCING

In 1975, the Committee on the Office of Attorney Generals, in the Organized Crime Council's *Newsletter*, stated "the most common criminal activity found which involves criminal organizations with statewide as well as interstate contacts, was in receiving and selling stolen property." It is difficult to trace stolen goods, with dissemination being accomplished through the use of flea markets, auction houses, garage sales, salvage yards and discount stores.

Since 1974, Federal, state, and local agents have attempted to control fencing operations by the implementation of three strategies:

1. Short-term business-front fencing manned by undercover police officers (better known as STING).
 - a. gaining access to and obtaining convictions of thieves who utilize fences
 - b. obtain material and evidence from apprehended felons about other operations
 - c. determine the nature of what stolen property is being fenced.
2. Undercover information-gathering and analysis for evidence.
3. Apprehension of fences through special operations as a result of information gained from STING and intelligence-gathering units.

All three of these strategies are useful in controlling illegal fencing operations, but of the three, the STING program is by far the most successful. In a three-year period (1974-1977) STING forces have recovered approximately 57 million dollars in stolen merchandise at an expenditure of 1.5 million dollars. In this three-year period, over 3000 arrests have been made with a 98% conviction rate. This high rate is a result of the use of tape recordings, photographs, and videotaping the actual transactions. As a result of these STING operations, not only have fence-related convictions been made, but convictions for murder, rape and assault have also been received. Up to this time, there has been over 31 operations in 23 locations.

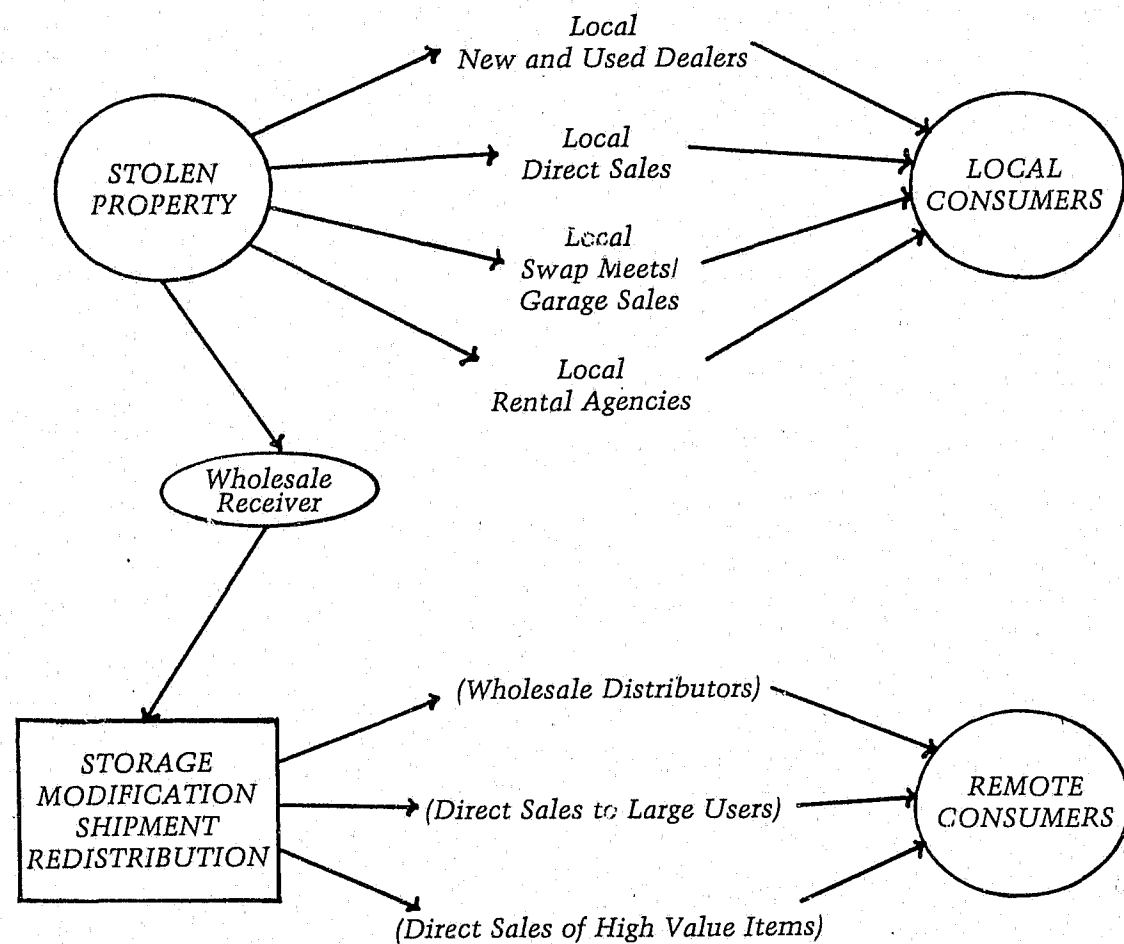
In answering criticism, the LEAA has shown evidence that proves that anti-fencing operations did not cause an increase in crime rates and that for a period of time following the arrest date, there was a decrease in crime in all 23 cities. Available data show that for a three-month period following the operation shut-down and the arrests, property offenses in the location dropped 1 to 25%, and remained down from 4 to 25% for a period up to 15 months. Many of the STING arrests involve persons who regularly deal with a fence. Due to the high rate of conviction of these persons, the business of the fence is usually affected for the 3-15 month period after the arrest date.

Statistics show the STING operations to be richly successful based on value of property recovered in relation to dollars expended. They also point up the need for legislation to deter individuals who participate in the business of redistributing stolen property. Organized criminal activity flourishes in an environment which supports the acquisition of illegal goods and services.

REGIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME INTELLIGENCE UNITS

Status Report
(through fiscal 1977)

REDISTRIBUTION OF STOLEN PROPERTY



Project Title: *REGION VIII ORGANIZED CRIME INTELLIGENCE UNIT—EVANSVILLE*
77C-E04-08-050

Project Target and Purpose:

Organized criminal groups consistently operate across jurisdictional boundaries, requiring intelligence operations which also operate across these boundaries.

Region VIII has a number of smaller police agencies who are unable to mount large-scale intelligence operations. The Evansville Police Department Unit assists these smaller departments with manpower, expertise, and money to fund intelligence gathering operations.

The Unit provides necessary leased autos, radios, office equipment, and supplies for Unit personnel. It acts as a catalyst to cause all departments to work more closely with and establish a formal exchange of intelligence information and personnel between all departments within the Region.

Progress:

The Region VIII Organized Crime Intelligence Unit initiated active investigations in nine counties in the Region. The staff conducted meetings through the Tri-State Law Enforcement Association. This is an ongoing and extremely active group composed of federal, state, county, and local officials. Also, they were instrumental in organizing the Kentucky-Tennessee Law Enforcement Association, of which they are active members.

During 1977, the Unit broke an auto theft ring which covered coast to coast. They recovered about \$350,000 worth of vehicles. There were seven people arrested and charged in this case.

This Unit has been instrumental in recovering stolen vehicles. In 1977, it recovered a total of 385 vehicles. The total value of these vehicles was estimated at \$944,900.

The Unit has a good working relationship with the FBI and Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Agency, with which an almost daily contact is made and to and from which an abundance of valuable intelligence information is forwarded and passed on.

During the 1976 funding period, the Region VIII Organized Crime and Intelligence Unit was involved in numerous investigations and the intelligence gathering of information on cases involving burglary, auto theft, bombings, prostitution, suicide, murder, jewelry theft, bunco operations, assorted thefts, and other minor related offenses. All investigations in these matters were completed and the information was passed on to the requesting agency.

The Unit made a total of 349 arrests for various violations of narcotics laws. They confiscated over \$103,000 worth of drugs. Of this total, more than \$80,000 was heroin or cocaine.

During the early part of 1977, the Unit assisted the Vice Unit in conducting an investigation and surveillance of a major book-making operation. As a result of the surveillance, a search warrant was issued and the operation was put out of business. The subject conducting the operation was arrested and convicted.

The overall objective of this Unit has been and will continue to be to maintain a favorable and working relationship with all other law enforcement agencies, which include local, state and federal, so that intelligence information can be forwarded to one another in order to solve crimes and apprehend criminals.

Funding, FY 1977

Federal	\$41,220
State	\$ 2,920
Local	\$ 2,920
Total:	\$45,800

*Project Title: REGIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND NARCOTICS INTELLIGENCE UNIT
(RING)-SOUTH BEND
77C-E04-01-043*

Project Target and Purpose:

The project is needed to develop a multi-jurisdictional approach in combatting organized criminal activity. It has thus far resulted in cooperative efforts by law enforcement agencies in the detection of several organized criminal groups. Exchanges of information and close working relationships have been established as an interagency cooperative effort. The Unit will increase the number of target figures, as well as increase planning efforts for special law enforcement operations. It will continue to gather, analyze, and disseminate criminal intelligence data to the Crime Information Center, Indiana State Police.

This Unit has and will continue a regional format utilizing a cooperative effort to identify organized crime elements and their activities. It has been instrumental in affecting substantiated arrests of organized crime figures and it is anticipated that this activity will continue.

Progress:

The Regional Organized Crime and Narcotics Intelligence Unit has effected a coordinated program by bringing together major law enforcement agencies. During the last funding period, major heroin violators in the St. Joseph County area have been arrested.

Through the use of funds from the Unit, the South Bend Police Department has infiltrated a \$100,000 fencing operation which resulted in the arrest of two major fences. Also, through the use of Unit funds, along with a cooperative effort involving the Indiana State Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the South Bend Police Department, and the Bloomington Police Department as well as other surrounding agencies, a storefront operation was established for the purpose of investigating burglary/fencing operations. In a nine-month period, over one million dollars in stolen merchandise was recovered.

In a cooperative effort with several law enforcement agencies, a major narcotics ring in Bloomington was uncovered. This resulted in the confiscation of \$150,000 worth of dangerous drugs.

In Mishawaka, Indiana, a gambling operation was uncovered which resulted in five arrests. This was also accomplished through the use of Unit funds.

Approximately 40 arrests were made when South Bend police agents, utilizing Unit funds, purchased \$111,000 worth of confirmed stolen property and \$18,000 worth of unclaimed property.

During FY 76-77, 126 reports were analyzed and disseminated to the Crime Information Center.

Funding, FY 76

Federal	\$16,250.00
State	\$ 1,388.88
Local	\$ 1,388.89
Total:	\$27,777.77

*Project Title: REGION SIX ORGANIZED CRIME UNIT-TERRE HAUTE
78C-E04-06-009*

Project Target and Purpose:

It has long been known that organized crime has been able to function and flourish within Region VI, due to the lack of communications and exchange of information among law enforcement agencies. Not only has there been a communication breakdown between law enforcement agencies, but many cities do not have the financial ability to support police officers in their pursuit of organized crime activities which in many cases cross jurisdictional boundaries as well as state boundaries. An organized crime unit has been established in Region VI to deal with the information collection and dissemination of the data gathered to the proper authorities. This Unit is aiding in the curtailment of the growing influence of organized crime within all communities in the Region VI area.

The Region VI Organized Crime Unit collects, analyzes, and disseminates valuable intelligence data concerning organized criminal activities in the area. This information is passed along to the Indiana Criminal Justice Planning Agency and the Indiana State Police Crime Information Center. The staff coordinates these efforts with all other regional crime control units and state law enforcement intelligence units in an attempt to establish patterns of organized criminal activities.

Progress:

This Unit has worked in close cooperation with other law enforcement agencies in the Region VI area in order to combat organized crime. The staff has been instrumental in making several narcotics arrests, as well as obtaining valuable intelligence data. During three months of the 1976 funding year, the Unit processed 282 reports on areas concerning narcotics, theft, prostitution, gambling, burglary, fencing, armed robbery, and arson.

The Unit has worked with the Indiana State Police Narcotics Unit on an operation which was jointly funded by the Indiana State Police and the Region VI Organized Crime Unit. This operation concentrated on drug enforcement within the counties of Vigo, Vermillion, and Parke; however, there was information and knowledge gained in other areas of law violations such as fencing, theft, prostitution, and other related crimes.

Personal contacts are being made on a regular basis with counties throughout the Region. This is to further enhance the liaison between law enforcement agencies in Region VI.

Funding, FY 78

Federal	\$65,760.77
State	\$ 3,653.38
Local	\$3,653.38
Total:	\$73,067.53

Project Title: COMBATTING ORGANIZED CRIME-CLARKSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT
77C-E04-07-019

Project Target and Purpose:

The primary purposes of the Combatting Organized Crime Unit in Region VII are to place the intelligence information in a central repository for use by all law enforcement departments and to form a network of receiving and dissemination among all law enforcement agencies in Region VII in an effort to deal more effectively with organized crime.

The Unit acts as a catalyst to furnish intelligence information to all law enforcement agencies in the Region VII area, regardless of size. This results in a meaningful exchange of information. The staff makes personal contacts by intelligence units with all departments, especially smaller ones, to assist them in gathering intelligence information which is both tactical and strategic, as it relates to organized crime, narcotics, and fencing. They provide undercover operatives to any department who shows a need for such assistance to assist them in organized criminal cases.

The Unit has in the past and will continue to provide the Indiana State Police Crime Information Center with regular reports on all criminal intelligence information gathered as a result of the Unit's efforts.

The Combatting Organized Crime Unit has established a close working relationship with officials of nearby counties and with Jefferson County and Louisville, Kentucky police officials. This has resulted in a cooperative venture between several departments in combatting organized criminal activity.

Progress:

The Unit has been instrumental in gathering intelligence information in the Region VII area. They have recently implemented a "task force" operation on organized prostitution in Clark County, and they were able to make seven cases by utilizing undercover officers. The Unit has furnished manpower and money to the Sheriff of Dearborn County and is continuing to work a large drug and stolen car ring in the greater Cincinnati area for the Sheriff's office. This task force will continue until a fruitful climax is reached.

The Combatting Organized Crime Unit has become involved with the Indiana State Police in an undercover drug operation in five counties. The staff is also working closely with the Jefferson County narcotic division and the Louisville Police Intelligence Unit. It is felt that through the continuation of this project, an even greater impact will be made on organized crime in Region VII.

Funding, FY 77

Federal	\$65,000.00
State	\$ 3,611.11
Local	\$ 3,611.11
Total:	\$72,222.22

Project Title: COMBATTING ORGANIZED CRIME AND
ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC-ANDERSON
77C-E04-04-051

Project Target and Purpose:

Region IV consists of 12 counties running north to Wabash County, south to Dearborn County, east to the Ohio State line, and west to Tipton and Howard Counties. The Organized Crime Unit in this region has primarily used its resources to combat narcotics trafficking. However, they have made efforts to control other crimes in the area.

During the current and next funding period, they are determining the nature and scope of the organized crime problem in Region IV. They have in the past and will continue to identify organized crime front organizations and businesses, their leaders and members, as well as identifying the members and their associates of criminal organizations. They will determine the nature of the legitimate businesses supported or controlled by a criminal organization or its front. The staff of the Combatting Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Traffic Unit will also continue to compile, analyze, and disseminate valuable intelligence data which will aid other law enforcement agencies in their fight against organized crime.

Progress:

The Unit has initiated many cases which link such cities and states as Los Angeles, Birmingham, Detroit, St. Paul and Minneapolis, North Carolina, Texas, Ohio, and Illinois. They have compiled information which has been of assistance to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, Internal Revenue Service, and the Treasury Department.

This Unit has been instrumental in initiating cases in gaming which show positive links to organized crime. Through a survey of the City of Anderson, they have discovered many local merchants who are involved in gaming activities.

It was found that prostitution was a major business in Region IV, and the Unit staff has initiated cases which have proven to have four-state connections.

Through the cooperation of various state agencies, the FBI, and the DEA, the Anderson Unit has been able to move well in the area of illicit drugs in their city.

During the past year, the twenty-three members of the Unit have been trained in all phases of investigation necessary to the operation of the division. They have also assisted other divisions of the Anderson Police Department when their surveillance abilities and/or equipment was needed. To date, they have made over 100 drug-related arrests during the current funding period, as well as making gaming and prostitution-related arrests. They have recovered over \$6000 in stolen merchandise, marijuana, and heroin and other dangerous drugs.

Funding, FY 77

Federal	\$15,300
State	\$ 850
Local	\$ 850
Total:	\$17,000

Project Title: LAKE COUNTY MULTI-AGENCY INTELLIGENCE UNIT
77C-E04-11-028

Project Target and Purpose:

The Lake County Sheriff's Department recognizes that criminal activities are occurring in their community such as narcotics, fencing, prostitution, gambling, etc. However, due to the sphere of drugs in Lake County, the Lake County Multi-Agency Intelligence Unit is concentrating on narcotics investigation. Police agencies are facing demands from the public to provide more effective narcotics and dangerous drug law enforcement. The increase in crime in many criminal categories has surged to a record high because of the sale and use of illegal drugs.

Through a program oriented toward attempting to eliminate the desire and opportunity to use and sell dangerous drugs, the Unit is combatting the violations.

The Lake County Multi-Agency Intelligence Unit will continue to gather, analyze, and disseminate valuable intelligence information to the Indiana State Police Crime Information Center. Through its Board of Directors, it will solicit the knowledge of officers from various police agencies in Lake County. It will have valuable interagency relationships with local Lake County Police Departments; the Cook MEG Unit, the South Bend Regional Intelligence Unit; the Indiana State Police; the Drug Enforcement Agency; the FBI; and the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau. It will provide tactical support in connection with organized crime and drug trafficking activities.

Progress:

The Unit has maintained excellent rapport with local police and federal law enforcement agencies. It is developing, analyzing, and disseminating valuable intelligence data about organized crime activities.

During the 1976 funding period, the Unit had an increase of 13% over the previous year in total organized criminal cases investigated. The number of arrests increased to 83% during the same time period. The Unit accumulated a total of 16,504 work hours in undercover investigations, reports, meetings, interrogations, schools and courts.

The Unit has been instrumental in several large narcotics raids; one such raid was estimated to yield a \$250,000 annual income for the criminals involved in the narcotics ring.

According to statistics, the Lake County Multi-Agency Intelligence Unit has surpassed all expectations in following the guidelines designed by the Indiana Criminal Justice Planning Agency in their investigations of criminal activities in Lake County, Indiana and the surrounding communities.

Funding, FY 77

Federal	\$29,000.11
State	\$ 1,611.11
Local	\$ 1,611.11
Total:	\$32,222.33

COUNCIL ACTIVITY IN ADDITION TO TRAINING

In addition to training Indiana officers in Ohio Systems schools as well as several Council-sponsored seminars, the IOCPD has supported legislative activity, such as legislation directed to control fencing as well as legislation to license services related to para-mutual betting.

The Indiana Organized Crime Prevention Council library also has several new acquisitions:

New Jersey Administrative Code 19:40, Volume I and II, *Casino Control Commission*, October 4, 1977.

State of New Jersey, "Casino Control Act", P.L. 1977, c. 110. (Approved June 2, 1977).

State of New Jersey, *Second Interim Report: Staff Policy Group on Casino Gambling*, February 17, 1977.

National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, United States Department of Justice. *Gambling Law Enforcement in Major American Cities*, September, 1978.

National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, United States Department of Justice. *Gambling Law Enforcement in Major American Cities, Executive Summary*, September, 1978.

National District Attorneys Association, *Fighting the \$40 Billion Rip-Off: An Annual Report from the Economic Crime Project*, February 1976.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency, *Workplace Crime: Business Executive Roundtable*, August, 1976.

National District Attorneys Association, *Don't Be Stung: Learn How to Identify the Most Common Fraud Schemes*.

National District Attorneys Association, *Economic Crime Digest*, Volume III, No. 3, March/April, 1976.

**FUTURE DIRECTION
AND
CURRENT ROLE
OF
INDIANA ORGANIZED CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL**

**As presented by:
O.C.P.C. Subcommittee
11/78**

**SUMMARY
RECOMMENDATIONS OF O.C.P.C. SUBCOMMITTEE**

*John Shettle, Superintendent, Indiana State Police
Richard Good, Executive Director, Prosecuting Attorneys Council
Ed Likins, Executive Director, I.O.C.P.C.
John Shuman, Office of the Attorney General
Fred Roesener, American Fletcher National Bank*

The Subcommittee met twice. We have held discussions on a wide variety of the elements of organized crime and have issued two memoranda, copies of which are attached. We utilized several documents, the primary of which are attached.

We defined our mission as:

- What is the role, and what should be the role, of the O.C.P.C.?
- What is the role of the M.E.G. Units and what should their role be?

We referred to the following documents:

- A copy of the recently approved Standards and Goals on organized crime.
- A copy of the most recent L.E.A.A. Regulations concerning privacy and security of records.
- A copy of the latest grant application for the Organized Crime Prevention Council.
- A copy of a memorandum dated June 8, 1977, from Jeff Frandsen concerning scope of authority and liability of regional police units.
- A copy of Executive Order #8-73 establishing the Organized Crime Prevention Council.
- Alternatives and/or redesign of the criminal intelligence function within Indiana.
- Complete management of intelligence function by I.S.P. Major Allen.

We discussed the current policies of the O.C.P.C. and found three:

- One supporting the Regional effort.
- One concerning leased vehicle bidding procedures.
- One concerning confidential enforcement fund control.

We listed the major purposes of the Council:

- Development and coordination of strategies and plans to attack and control organized crime.
- Encouraging and assisting state and local agencies and maintaining liaison with law enforcement agencies of the federal government and other states to develop resources to combat organized crime.

We listed additional functions of the Council:

- To encourage research into the structure of organized crime.
- To develop public awareness of the nature of the threat of organized crime.
- To marshal the resources of the communities of the State to counter organized crime.

The specific functions of the Council are:

- To act as a task force of the Indiana Criminal Justice Commission.
- To collect and analyze information.
- To sponsor and conduct education and training.

THE ROLE OF THE COUNCIL

We discussed the Council and generally expounded on what our opinions of the role of the Council should be and discussed such items as targeting of specific organized crime activities, development of training and delivery of training.

We discussed the establishing of additional policy and standards to be followed by organized crime units seeking funding.

Specific recommendations:

- Contact the Criminal Justice Planning Agency concerning the Commission approval and publishing of the Organized Crime Standards and Goals as approved by the O.C.P.C.
- Require that a compliance letter be furnished by subgrantees insuring that confidentiality will be maintained of the records and agreeing to abide by the dissemination criteria.
- There should be monitoring of the various units by C.I.C. and/or the O.C.P.C. Staff to insure that there is compliance.
- Require certain records to be maintained by regional units to insure that they are complying with the standards established by the Council.
- Use the L.E.A.A. Standards as a guide, as well as the standards and goals as approved thus far by the Council.
- Request the Criminal Justice Planning Agency to conduct an inventory of the Kokomo Unit's equipment and arrange for proper disposition of the equipment purchased with C.J.P.A. monies upon termination of the grant on September 1, 1978.
- The Council should target certain organized crime activities based on an analysis by C.I.C. from their records and from input provided by regional units and State Police districts.
- The Council should coordinate training that is consistent with the Council targets.
- Individual organized crime control units should target groups and individuals based on Council selected targets and upon their investigation.

Suggestions:

- If the Council is to operate efficiently in pursuing these goals, there is a need for greater information to be provided to the Council in order that they can be better informed and able to cope with their broad responsibilities.
- The Council must develop strategies and establish priorities which guide Indiana law enforcement against specifically targeted organized crime activities.
- Training is an area that major attention should be given to.
- Specific legislation needs attention and the Council might well address this.
- To assist the Council in its work, it would be beneficial to bring knowledgeable people together to discuss the organized crime problem.

THE ROLE OF THE REGIONAL UNITS

In our discussion of the Regional Units themselves, we discussed regional versus statewide concept, the effectiveness and efficiency of the units, and also, the diminishing amount of federal money and what the result and effect of that would be.

At our June meeting, we had Captain Robert Allen, Commander of the Crime Information Center, present a briefing on his concept of how an organized crime control unit should function. He provided us with two alternatives. The first involved the redesigning of the regional concept, and the second involved complete management of the intelligence function by the Indiana State Police, along with various criteria for establishment and management of such units.

The Subcommittee had extensive discussions about the proposals put forth by Captain Allen, and generally agreed that alternative one, the redesign of the regional concept, was the most desirable way to proceed at this time, with certain elements of the second proposal being worthy of further consideration.

**ALTERNATIVES AND/OR REDESIGN OF
THE CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE FUNCTION WITHIN INDIANA**

I. *Redesign of the Regional Concept*

A. Staffing

1. Director of the Unit
 - a. Must have ultimate authority within the territorial region in regards to actions of Unit as a whole and use of funds expended by Unit.
 - b. Must have authority to prioritize and specify criminal intelligence functions.
 - c. Must act as review officer in regard to investigations and/or reports to other agencies.
 - d. Prepare grant applications, and quarterly and final reports.
2. Participating Agencies - Manpower
 - a. Participants should be designated on "First Call" basis for needs of Unit.
 - b. At least one Indiana State Police officer assigned to each Regional Unit to avoid jurisdictional problems.
3. Legal Advisor
 - a. Preferably a current prosecutor to act in advisory capacity on matters concerning the Unit or investigations conducted by same.
4. Clerical Assistance
 - a. Competent personnel as dictated by needs of Unit on part or fulltime basis.
5. Analyst/Collator
 - a. May be police officer or combined with civilian clerical personnels' duties if trained.

B. Facilities

1. Need adequate space and storage facilities for files which are secure.
 - a. Preferably in area remote from normal police functions.
 - b. Acceptable within local agency

C. Operational Procedures

1. Set forth by S.O.P. governing that Unit.
 - a. Should be compatible with other Units within State, i.e., reporting, dissemination, expenditure of funds, etc.

D. Funding

1. As set forth by Council Policy
 - a. Salaries for civilian employees only.
 - b. Salaries for personnel of contributing and participating agencies funded by that agency.

E. Enforcement Aid Expenditures Within Policy Set by Council.

1. Leased vehicles and use of.
2. Leased property and use of.
3. Per diem
4. Buy money

F. Training

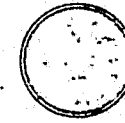
1. As available, both, physically and financially.
 - a. Dependent on turnover in Unit.
2. Sponsored by Council through ISP at ILETA or other sources.

II. *Complete Management of Intelligence Function by Indiana State Police*

A. Staffing

1. Director of Unit - Commander, C.I.C.
 - a. Would have direct authority over all assigned personnel—(full-time).
 - b. Would set priorities on significant investigations and/or focused collections.
 - c. Responsible for Grant applications, quarterly and final reports, State Budget requests concerning C.I.C., equipment needs and recommendations, training of intelligence function for other personnel, and approve all requests for E.A. funds.
2. Technical Personnel
 - a. Assistant to the Commander would have primary duty with necessary assistance.
 - (1). One radio repair and maintenance person with proper qualifications.
 - b. All repairs and/or adjustments to be in C.I.C. facility and *not* in field.
3. Field Operations - Areas
 - a. One full-time C.I.C. officer assigned to coordinate efforts within each area.
 - (1) Maintain liaison with other ISP personnel, other agencies and criminal justice personnel.
 - (2) Review and submit all intelligence reports to C.I.C.
 - b. One designated intelligence coordinator for each district within area.
 - (1) May be any qualified and interested police personnel approved by Commander of Enforcement.
 - (2) Duties would be incorporated with other specified duties.
 - c. Other participating agencies may designate personnel to act in same capacity on local or county level.
 - d. Facilities—Area
 - (1) Area or District Headquarters (dependent on space available and centralized location).
 - (2) Current clerical personnel utilized for necessary clerical assistance. (Lengthy type transcriptions forwarded to C.I.C. in usual manner for processing.)
 - (3) Limited amount and mostly frequently requested equipment kept available for immediate use at these facilities.
4. Field Operations—C.I.C.
 - a. Pro-active Squad
 - (1) Personnel with varying qualifications and training not limited to but including:
 - White Collar Crime
 - Gambling and Vice

HEADQUARTERS
INDIANA STATE POLICE
INDIANAPOLIS



OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

July 6, 1978

- Large Scale O.C. Activities
- Fencing of Stolen Property
- Corruption

(2) Would require minimum of five (5) personnel.

b. Re-active Squad

(1) Personnel with qualifications in, but not limited to the following:

- Surveillance
- Undercover Operations
- Development and Maintenance of Informants
- Knowledge of the same Requirements of the Pro-active Squad.

c. Inter-action between Pro-active and Re-active Squads.

- (1) Dictated by particular case and location.
- (2) Inter-action also with separate departments.
- (3) Utilization of participating agencies, personnel and equipment.

d. Both squads would report directly to C.I.C. Commander.

- (1) Authorization for any actions would originate here.

B. Facilities for C.I.C.

1. Remain basically same or compatible to existing housing.
2. Security must be same or comparable.
3. Improvement of data system by full computerization.
4. All filing, collation, and analyzation operations would remain in C.I.C.
5. Storage, repair, and maintenance of most ISP equipment would continue at the C.I.C.

C. Operational Procedures

1. As set out is S.O.P. established by Commander of C.I.C. in accordance with Rules and Regulations, and other State and Federal laws.

D. Funding - C.I.C.

1. Federal
 - a. Continued under auspices of I.C.J.P.A. and I.O.C.P.C.
2. State
 - a. Continued under approval of B.A. and State Budget Agency.

E. Funding - Other Agencies

1. Funds to individual departments for:
 - a. Equipment and Maintenance
 - b. Training
 - c. Per diem and Travel
2. Continue under auspices of I.C.J.P.A. and I.O.C.P.C.
 - a. Limited to participating agencies.

TO: Members - Organized Crime Prevention Council
Subcommittee

FROM: John T. Shettle, Superintendent
Indiana State Police Department

SUBJECT: Subcommittee Meeting

The Subcommittee met at 9 a.m. on June 28. Shettle, Good, Roesener and Likins were present; Shuman was not present due to his involvement in the Department of Corrections lawsuit.

The meeting was to discuss the role of the Council and to make recommendations as to what the role should be in the future. The documents most frequently used were the Executive Order creating the Indiana Organized Crime Prevention Council which is Executive Order 8-73 and two papers which were provided to the Subcommittee at its last meeting by Captain Allen of the Crime Information Center. The first one is entitled "Establishing an Organized Crime Control Unit"; the second one is entitled "Alternatives and/or Redesign of the Criminal Intelligence Function within Indiana.

The Executive Order states the major purpose of the O.C.P.C. is the development and coordination of strategies and plans to attack and control organized crime with the immediate objective of encouraging and assisting state and local agencies and to maintain liaison with law enforcement agencies of the federal government and other states to develop resources to combat organized crime.

Additional goals listed are: To encourage research into the structure of organized crime; to develop public awareness of the nature of the threat of organized crime; and to marshal the resources of the communities of the state to counter organized crime.

There were three specific functions mentioned in the Executive Order:
(1) To act as a task force of the Indiana Criminal Justice Commission;
(2) to collect and analyze information; and (3) to sponsor and conduct

education and training. The Executive Order goes into more depth on all three of the specific functions mentioned. It also gives the Council authority to engage in other activities necessary to meet the goals and objectives set forth.

The Subcommittee discussed these at some length and is of the opinion that if the Council is to operate efficiently in pursuing these goals, there is a need for greater information to be provided to the Council in order that they can be better informed and able to cope with their broad responsibilities. In order to do this, the Council must be made up of people who are committed to this task which can be very time-consuming and involve the Council more directly in crime control activities. It is felt that monthly meetings may not be sufficient to do this.

We feel that for the Council to be effective in its stated mission, the base for fighting the problem of organized crime must be broadened. The Council must develop strategies and establish priorities which guide Indiana law enforcement against specifically targeted organized crime activities and which guide the Council in its specific function of acting as a task force of the Indiana Criminal Justice Commission in allocating funds for this purpose.

We also believe that the Council has a duty to involve other aspects of our community in the fight against organized crime. Specifically the business community should be involved, such as banks, stock brokers and financial institutions, telephone companies, etc.

An example cited to support this was a recent organized crime involvement in a motel venture in Indianapolis which probably would never have come to the attention of law enforcement but certainly should have come to the attention of people in the banking industry, contractors and others who were more involved with the venture itself and should have been able to have recognized the involvement of organized crime figures, or at least organized crime tactics and would have been able to assist in combating this problem prior to its becoming a problem.

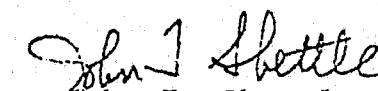
We feel that the area of training is an area that some major attention should be given to; that police officers need to be trained to analyze information and to process intelligence information in order to be able to properly direct community resources against organized crime.

We feel that the area of legislation needs attention and that the Council might well address this. As an example, loan sharking (usury) is not a crime in Indiana except for lending institutions; however, it is commonly agreed by most organized crime experts that organized crime figures commonly engage in loan sharking.

We feel that in order to assist the Council in its work, it might be wise to bring knowledgeable people together to discuss the problem

and to provide input to the Council so that they might better determine the course of action that they should pursue.

We feel that the documents provided by Captain Allen provide a logical and reasonable approach to the problems confronting the Council in the areas they address.


John T. Shettle
Superintendent

JTS:bb

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OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

June 9, 1978

TO: Members of O.C.P.C. Subcommittee
FROM: John T. Shettle, Superintendent
Indiana State Police Department

The Subcommittee has had two meetings, the latest of which was at 9 a.m. on June 7, attended by Shettle, Good, and Likins. Due to schedule conflicts, Members Shuman and Roesener could not attend.

I am forwarding copies of the material provided along with a summary of our discussions and recommendations thus far.

At our initial meeting, we determined that questions to be answered by the Subcommittee were: 1) What is the role, and what should be the role, of the O.C.P.C.; and 2) What is the role of the M.E.G. Units and what should their role be.

The first meeting was a general discussion of the Council and the Units and a brainstorming session in which we talked over several general ideas of the various members. We discussed the need for certain information and made arrangements to obtain the various information documents that were needed.

We discussed the policies of the Council as established thus far and discovered that there were three; one supporting the Regional effort, one concerning leased vehicle bidding procedures, and one concerning confidential enforcement fund control.

We discussed the Council and generally expounded on what our opinions of the role of the Council should be and discussed such items as targeting of specific organized crime activities, development of training and delivery of training.

We discussed the establishing of additional policy and standards to be followed by organized crime units seeking funding.

In our discussion of the M.E.G. Units themselves, we discussed regional versus statewide concept, the effectiveness and efficiency of the units, and also the diminishing amount of federal money and what the result and effect of that would be.

- 2 -

At our meeting on June 7, we assembled various documents that had been requested which are: 1) A copy of the recently approved Standards and Goals on organized crime; 2) A copy of the most recent L.E.A.A. Regulations concerning privacy and security of records; 3) A copy of the latest grant application for the Organized Crime Prevention Council; 4) A copy of a memorandum dated June 8, 1977, from Jeff Frandsen, concerning scope of authority and liability of regional police units; and 5) a copy of Executive Order #8-73 establishing the Organized Crime Prevention Council.

At our June meeting we had Captain Robert Allen, Commander of the Crime Information Center, present a briefing on his concept of how an organized crime control unit should function. He provided us with two alternatives. The first involved the redesigning of the regional concept, and the second involved complete management of the intelligence function by the Indiana State Police, along with various criteria for establishment and management of such units.

The Subcommittee had extensive discussions concerning the mandate of the Council and the proposals put forth by Captain Allen, and generally agreed that alternative one, the redesign of the regional concept, was the most desirable way to proceed at this time, with certain elements of the second proposal being worthy of further consideration.

The Subcommittee made some specific recommendations which are listed here: 1) Contact the Criminal Justice Planning Agency concerning the Commission approval and publishing of the Organized Crime Standards and Goals as approved by the O.C.P.C.; 2) Require that a compliance letter be furnished by subgrantees insuring that confidentiality will be maintained of the records and agreeing to abide by the dissemination criteria; 3) There should be monitoring of the various units by C.I.C. and/or the O.C.P.C. Staff to insure that there is compliance; 4) Require certain records to be maintained by regional units to insure that they are complying with the standards established by the Council; 5) Use the L.E.A.A. Standards as a guide, as well as the standards and goals as approved thus far by the Council; 6) Request the Criminal Justice Planning Agency to conduct an inventory of the Kokomo Unit's equipment and arrange for proper disposition of the equipment purchased with C.J.P.A. monies upon termination of the grant on September 1, 1978; 7) The Council should target certain organized crime activities based on an analysis by C.I.C. from their records and from input provided by regional units and State Police districts; 8) The Council should coordinate training that is consistent with the Council targets; and 9) Individual organized crime control units should target groups and individuals based on Council selected targets and upon their investigation.

The Subcommittee also discussed a need for better understanding of the intelligence function by members of the Organized Crime Prevention Council and a better understanding of their contribution and the value of it. In order to move in this direction, it was agreed

that a briefing by C.I.C. personnel would be in order, or perhaps a series of briefings, in order to bring about this level of understanding.

The Subcommittee meets again at 9 a.m. on June 28 in Room 301 of the State Office Building, Superintendent Shettle's Office, primarily for the consideration of the basic question of what the role of the Council is, and if time permits, some further discussion on items discussed in the June 7 meeting.

After Members of the Subcommittee have had an opportunity to give further study to the documents provided and further thought to the problems at hand, it is hoped that a final report, or at least a briefing can be given to the Council at the July 11 meeting.

John T. Shettle
John T. Shettle
Superintendent

JTS:bb

cc: James T. Smith
Executive Assistant to the Governor

APPENDIX

STATE OF INDIANA

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT INDIANAPOLIS

EXECUTIVE ORDER 8-73

FOR: CREATION OF INDIANA ORGANIZED CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, GREETINGS:

WHEREAS, *Organized crime is known to exist in all sections of the nation and is becoming a greater threat to legitimate businesses and the general public in the State of Indiana; and*

WHEREAS: *Under the "Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act" of 1968, appointment of a State Organized Crime Prevention Council is encouraged for the purpose of developing and coordinating strategies and plans to attack and control organized crime; and*

WHEREAS: *It would be beneficial to the State of Indiana to organize such a Council in an effort to prevent further intrusion of organized crime into the State; and*

WHEREAS: *The Council shall not be deemed to be an administrative body or agency as defined under the Hughs Anti-Secrecy Act (Burns' 57-601 et seq., 1964 Rep.); shall not be required to maintain any records; and any records or files maintained by the Council shall be for the exclusive use of the Council and those to whom the Council shall designate access*

NOW, THEREFORE, BY THE VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME AS GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, IT IS HEREBY

ORDERED: *That the "Indiana Organized Crime Prevention Council" be and it is hereby established to be composed of no more than seven persons, who shall, by virtue of their training or experience, be knowledgeable in the prevention and control of organized crime.*

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED: *That the Council shall have as its major purpose the development and coordination of strategies and plans to attack and control organized crime with the immediate objective of encouraging and assisting State and Local Agencies and to maintain liaison with Law Enforcement Agencies of the Federal Government and other states to develop resources to combat organized crime. The Council will coordinate state and local criminal justice personnel and develop policies and the procedures to ensure the integrity of persons, programs and information involved in the Indiana Organized Crime Countermeasures Program. The Indiana State Police will assist the Council in its endeavors and will provide a liaison officer to the Council for this purpose.*

Additional goals are to encourage research into the structure of organized crime, to develop public awareness of the nature of the threat of organized crime and to marshal the resources of the communities of the State to counter organized crime.

In furtherance of these objectives the Council shall perform the following specific functions:

1. *Act as a task force of the Indiana Criminal Justice Commission to plan and coordinate the development of programs for the reduction of organized crime (including the organized sale of illicit narcotics). The Council shall review*

applications for funds submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Indiana Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan and shall provide recommendations to the Indiana Criminal Justice Commission on such applications. The Council shall review, monitor and evaluate grants made by the Indiana Criminal Justice Commission to ensure technical and fiscal compliance and shall make periodic reports to the Indiana Criminal Justice Commission on the progress of such grants and programs.

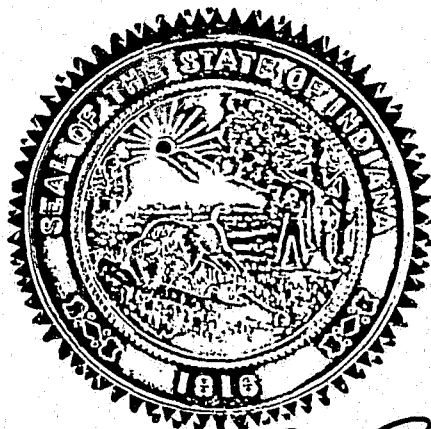
2. Collect and analyze information that will describe the nature and extent of organized crime in the State of Indiana.
3. Sponsor and conduct education and training programs for State and local government personnel.

The Council may engage in other activities necessary to meet the goals and objectives set forth above.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED: That the Council shall be composed of seven (7) persons who will be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The Governor shall designate a Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED: That the Council shall be provided with an executive staff necessary to implement its responsibilities under this order. The size, composition and duties of this staff will be as determined by the Council, subject to availability of funds. The expenses necessary to allow the Council to fulfill the provisions of this order will be defrayed to the maximum extent possible by grants provided under the "Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act" of 1968. Such grants will be in accordance with the provisions of the Indiana Criminal Justice Commission.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED: That a majority of the membership shall constitute a quorum of the meeting. The affirmative vote of at least four (4) members shall be required to transact any business of the Council. The members of the Council shall not be entitled to compensation for their services, but all members shall be entitled to receive reimbursement for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The Council may delegate to any one or more of its members or agents such powers and duties as it may deem proper.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND CAUSED TO BE AFFIXED THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, THIS 2nd DAY OF March 1973.

Gov. Owen
GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

BY THE GOVERNOR

Joseph R. ...
SECRETARY OF STATE

END