

First Regular Session 119th General Assembly (2015)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in **this style type**, and deletions will appear in ~~this style type~~.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or ~~this style type~~ reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2014 Regular Session and 2014 Second Regular Technical Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE ENROLLED ACT No. 380

AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning public safety.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. IC 5-2-1-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.197-2011, SECTION 26, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 2. For the purposes of this chapter, and unless the context clearly denotes otherwise, the following definitions apply throughout this chapter:

(1) "Law enforcement officer" means an appointed officer or employee hired by and on the payroll of the state, any of the state's political subdivisions, or a public or private postsecondary educational institution whose board of trustees has established a police department under IC 21-17-5-2 or IC 21-39-4-2 who is granted lawful authority to enforce all or some of the penal laws of the state of Indiana and who possesses, with respect to those laws, the power to effect arrests for offenses committed in the officer's or employee's presence. However, the following are expressly excluded from the term "law enforcement officer" for the purposes of this chapter:

(A) A constable.

(B) A special officer whose powers and duties are described in IC 36-8-3-7 or a special deputy whose powers and duties are described in IC 36-8-10-10.6.

(C) A county police reserve officer who receives compensation

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for lake patrol duties under IC 36-8-3-20(f)(4).

(D) A conservation reserve officer who receives compensation for lake patrol duties under IC 14-9-8-27.

(E) An employee of the gaming commission whose powers and duties are described in IC 4-32.2-9.

(F) A correctional police officer described in IC 11-8-9.

(2) "Board" means the law enforcement training board created by this chapter.

(3) "Executive training program" means the police chief executive training program developed by the board under section 9 of this chapter.

(4) "Law enforcement training council" means one (1) of the confederations of law enforcement agencies recognized by the board and organized for the sole purpose of sharing training, instructors, and related resources.

(5) "Training regarding the lawful use of force" includes classroom and skills training in the proper application of hand to hand defensive tactics, use of firearms, and other methods of:

(A) overcoming unlawful resistance; or

(B) countering other action that threatens the safety of the public or a law enforcement officer.

(6) "Hiring or appointing authority" means:

(A) the chief executive officer, board, or other entity of a police department or agency with authority to appoint and hire law enforcement officers; or

(B) the governor, mayor, board, or other entity with the authority to appoint a chief executive officer of a police department or agency.

(7) "Crisis intervention team" refers to a local coalition with a goal of improving the manner in which law enforcement and the community respond to crisis situations in which an individual is experiencing a mental health or addictive disorder crisis.

SECTION 2. IC 5-2-1-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.164-2014, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 9. (a) The board shall adopt in accordance with IC 4-22-2 all necessary rules to carry out the provisions of this chapter. The rules, which shall be adopted only after necessary and proper investigation and inquiry by the board, shall include the establishment of the following:

(1) Minimum standards of physical, educational, mental, and moral fitness which shall govern the acceptance of any person for



training by any law enforcement training school or academy meeting or exceeding the minimum standards established pursuant to this chapter.

(2) Minimum standards for law enforcement training schools administered by towns, cities, counties, law enforcement training centers, agencies, or departments of the state.

(3) Minimum standards for courses of study, attendance requirements, equipment, and facilities for approved town, city, county, and state law enforcement officer, police reserve officer, and conservation reserve officer training schools.

(4) Minimum standards for a course of study on cultural diversity awareness, including training on the U nonimmigrant visa created through the federal Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386) that must be required for each person accepted for training at a law enforcement training school or academy. Cultural diversity awareness study must include an understanding of cultural issues related to race, religion, gender, age, domestic violence, national origin, and physical and mental disabilities.

(5) Minimum qualifications for instructors at approved law enforcement training schools.

(6) Minimum basic training requirements which law enforcement officers appointed to probationary terms shall complete before being eligible for continued or permanent employment.

(7) Minimum basic training requirements which law enforcement officers appointed on other than a permanent basis shall complete in order to be eligible for continued employment or permanent appointment.

(8) Minimum basic training requirements which law enforcement officers appointed on a permanent basis shall complete in order to be eligible for continued employment.

(9) Minimum basic training requirements for each person accepted for training at a law enforcement training school or academy that include six (6) hours of training in interacting with:

(A) persons with autism, mental illness, addictive disorders, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities;

(B) missing endangered adults (as defined in IC 12-7-2-131.3); and

(C) persons with Alzheimer's disease or related senile dementia;

to be provided by persons approved by the secretary of family and social services and the board. **The training must include an**



overview of the crisis intervention teams.

(10) Minimum standards for a course of study on human and sexual trafficking that must be required for each person accepted for training at a law enforcement training school or academy and for inservice training programs for law enforcement officers. The course must cover the following topics:

- (A) Examination of the human and sexual trafficking laws (IC 35-42-3.5).
- (B) Identification of human and sexual trafficking.
- (C) Communicating with traumatized persons.
- (D) Therapeutically appropriate investigative techniques.
- (E) Collaboration with federal law enforcement officials.
- (F) Rights of and protections afforded to victims.
- (G) Providing documentation that satisfies the Declaration of Law Enforcement Officer for Victim of Trafficking in Persons (Form I-914, Supplement B) requirements established under federal law.
- (H) The availability of community resources to assist human and sexual trafficking victims.

(b) A law enforcement officer appointed after July 5, 1972, and before July 1, 1993, may not enforce the laws or ordinances of the state or any political subdivision unless the officer has, within one (1) year from the date of appointment, successfully completed the minimum basic training requirements established under this chapter by the board. If a person fails to successfully complete the basic training requirements within one (1) year from the date of employment, the officer may not perform any of the duties of a law enforcement officer involving control or direction of members of the public or exercising the power of arrest until the officer has successfully completed the training requirements. This subsection does not apply to any law enforcement officer appointed before July 6, 1972, or after June 30, 1993.

(c) Military leave or other authorized leave of absence from law enforcement duty during the first year of employment after July 6, 1972, shall toll the running of the first year, which shall be calculated by the aggregate of the time before and after the leave, for the purposes of this chapter.

(d) Except as provided in subsections (e), (l), (r), and (s), a law enforcement officer appointed to a law enforcement department or agency after June 30, 1993, may not:

- (1) make an arrest;
- (2) conduct a search or a seizure of a person or property; or



(3) carry a firearm;
 unless the law enforcement officer successfully completes, at a board certified law enforcement academy or at a law enforcement training center under section 10.5 or 15.2 of this chapter, the basic training requirements established by the board under this chapter.

(e) This subsection does not apply to:

(1) a gaming agent employed as a law enforcement officer by the Indiana gaming commission; or

(2) an:

(A) attorney; or

(B) investigator;

designated by the securities commissioner as a police officer of the state under IC 23-19-6-1(k).

Before a law enforcement officer appointed after June 30, 1993, completes the basic training requirements, the law enforcement officer may exercise the police powers described in subsection (d) if the officer successfully completes the pre-basic course established in subsection (f). Successful completion of the pre-basic course authorizes a law enforcement officer to exercise the police powers described in subsection (d) for one (1) year after the date the law enforcement officer is appointed.

(f) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a pre-basic course for the purpose of training:

(1) law enforcement officers;

(2) police reserve officers (as described in IC 36-8-3-20); and

(3) conservation reserve officers (as described in IC 14-9-8-27);

regarding the subjects of arrest, search and seizure, the lawful use of force, interacting with individuals with autism, and the operation of an emergency vehicle. The pre-basic course must be offered on a periodic basis throughout the year at regional sites statewide. The pre-basic course must consist of at least forty (40) hours of course work. The board may prepare the classroom part of the pre-basic course using available technology in conjunction with live instruction. The board shall provide the course material, the instructors, and the facilities at the regional sites throughout the state that are used for the pre-basic course. In addition, the board may certify pre-basic courses that may be conducted by other public or private training entities, including postsecondary educational institutions.

(g) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a mandatory inservice training program for police officers. After June 30, 1993, a law enforcement officer who has satisfactorily completed basic training and has been appointed to a law enforcement department or



agency on either a full-time or part-time basis is not eligible for continued employment unless the officer satisfactorily completes the mandatory inservice training requirements established by rules adopted by the board. Inservice training must include training in interacting with persons with mental illness, addictive disorders, mental retardation, autism, developmental disabilities, and Alzheimer's disease or related senile dementia, to be provided by persons approved by the secretary of family and social services and the board, and training concerning human and sexual trafficking and high risk missing persons (as defined in IC 5-2-17-1). The board may approve courses offered by other public or private training entities, including postsecondary educational institutions, as necessary in order to ensure the availability of an adequate number of inservice training programs. The board may waive an officer's inservice training requirements if the board determines that the officer's reason for lacking the required amount of inservice training hours is due to either of the following:

- (1) An emergency situation.
- (2) The unavailability of courses.

(h) The board shall also adopt rules establishing a town marshal basic training program, subject to the following:

- (1) The program must require fewer hours of instruction and class attendance and fewer courses of study than are required for the mandated basic training program.
- (2) Certain parts of the course materials may be studied by a candidate at the candidate's home in order to fulfill requirements of the program.
- (3) Law enforcement officers successfully completing the requirements of the program are eligible for appointment only in towns employing the town marshal system (IC 36-5-7) and having not more than one (1) marshal and two (2) deputies.
- (4) The limitation imposed by subdivision (3) does not apply to an officer who has successfully completed the mandated basic training program.
- (5) The time limitations imposed by subsections (b) and (c) for completing the training are also applicable to the town marshal basic training program.
- (6) The program must require training in interacting with individuals with autism.

(i) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish an executive training program. The executive training program must include training in the following areas:

- (1) Liability.

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- (2) Media relations.
- (3) Accounting and administration.
- (4) Discipline.
- (5) Department policy making.
- (6) Lawful use of force.
- (7) Department programs.
- (8) Emergency vehicle operation.
- (9) Cultural diversity.

(j) A police chief shall apply for admission to the executive training program within two (2) months of the date the police chief initially takes office. A police chief must successfully complete the executive training program within six (6) months of the date the police chief initially takes office. However, if space in the executive training program is not available at a time that will allow completion of the executive training program within six (6) months of the date the police chief initially takes office, the police chief must successfully complete the next available executive training program that is offered after the police chief initially takes office.

(k) A police chief who fails to comply with subsection (j) may not continue to serve as the police chief until completion of the executive training program. For the purposes of this subsection and subsection (j), "police chief" refers to:

- (1) the police chief of any city;
- (2) the police chief of any town having a metropolitan police department; and
- (3) the chief of a consolidated law enforcement department established under IC 36-3-1-5.1.

A town marshal is not considered to be a police chief for these purposes, but a town marshal may enroll in the executive training program.

(l) A fire investigator in the division of fire and building safety appointed after December 31, 1993, is required to comply with the basic training standards established under this chapter.

(m) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a program to certify handgun safety courses, including courses offered in the private sector, that meet standards approved by the board for training probation officers in handgun safety as required by IC 11-13-1-3.5(3).

(n) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a refresher course for an officer who:

- (1) is hired by an Indiana law enforcement department or agency as a law enforcement officer;

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(2) has not been employed as a law enforcement officer for at least two (2) years and less than six (6) years before the officer is hired under subdivision (1) due to the officer's resignation or retirement; and

(3) completed at any time a basic training course certified by the board before the officer is hired under subdivision (1).

(o) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a refresher course for an officer who:

(1) is hired by an Indiana law enforcement department or agency as a law enforcement officer;

(2) has not been employed as a law enforcement officer for at least six (6) years and less than ten (10) years before the officer is hired under subdivision (1) due to the officer's resignation or retirement;

(3) is hired under subdivision (1) in an upper level policymaking position; and

(4) completed at any time a basic training course certified by the board before the officer is hired under subdivision (1).

A refresher course established under this subsection may not exceed one hundred twenty (120) hours of course work. All credit hours received for successfully completing the police chief executive training program under subsection (i) shall be applied toward the refresher course credit hour requirements.

(p) Subject to subsection (q), an officer to whom subsection (n) or (o) applies must successfully complete the refresher course described in subsection (n) or (o) not later than six (6) months after the officer's date of hire, or the officer loses the officer's powers of:

(1) arrest;

(2) search; and

(3) seizure.

(q) A law enforcement officer who has worked as a law enforcement officer for less than twenty-five (25) years before being hired under subsection (n)(1) or (o)(1) is not eligible to attend the refresher course described in subsection (n) or (o) and must repeat the full basic training course to regain law enforcement powers. However, a law enforcement officer who has worked as a law enforcement officer for at least twenty-five (25) years before being hired under subsection (n)(1) or (o)(1) and who otherwise satisfies the requirements of subsection (n) or (o) is not required to repeat the full basic training course to regain law enforcement power but shall attend the refresher course described in subsection (n) or (o) and the pre-basic training course established under subsection (f).



(r) This subsection applies only to a gaming agent employed as a law enforcement officer by the Indiana gaming commission. A gaming agent appointed after June 30, 2005, may exercise the police powers described in subsection (d) if:

- (1) the agent successfully completes the pre-basic course established in subsection (f); and
- (2) the agent successfully completes any other training courses established by the Indiana gaming commission in conjunction with the board.

(s) This subsection applies only to a securities enforcement officer designated as a law enforcement officer by the securities commissioner. A securities enforcement officer may exercise the police powers described in subsection (d) if:

- (1) the securities enforcement officer successfully completes the pre-basic course established in subsection (f); and
- (2) the securities enforcement officer successfully completes any other training courses established by the securities commissioner in conjunction with the board.

(t) As used in this section, "upper level policymaking position" refers to the following:

- (1) If the authorized size of the department or town marshal system is not more than ten (10) members, the term refers to the position held by the police chief or town marshal.
- (2) If the authorized size of the department or town marshal system is more than ten (10) members but less than fifty-one (51) members, the term refers to:
 - (A) the position held by the police chief or town marshal; and
 - (B) each position held by the members of the police department or town marshal system in the next rank and pay grade immediately below the police chief or town marshal.
- (3) If the authorized size of the department or town marshal system is more than fifty (50) members, the term refers to:
 - (A) the position held by the police chief or town marshal; and
 - (B) each position held by the members of the police department or town marshal system in the next two (2) ranks and pay grades immediately below the police chief or town marshal.

(u) This subsection applies only to a correctional police officer employed by the department of correction. A correctional police officer may exercise the police powers described in subsection (d) if:

- (1) the officer successfully completes the pre-basic course described in subsection (f); and



(2) the officer successfully completes any other training courses established by the department of correction in conjunction with the board.

SECTION 3. IC 5-2-6-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.168-2014, SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 3. The institute is established to do the following:

- (1) Evaluate state and local programs associated with:
 - (A) the prevention, detection, and solution of criminal offenses;
 - (B) law enforcement; and
 - (C) the administration of criminal and juvenile justice.
- (2) Improve and coordinate all aspects of law enforcement, juvenile justice, and criminal justice in this state.
- (3) Stimulate criminal and juvenile justice research.
- (4) Develop new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime.
- (5) Prepare applications for funds under the Omnibus Act and the Juvenile Justice Act.
- (6) Administer victim and witness assistance funds.
- (7) Administer the traffic safety functions assigned to the institute under IC 9-27-2.
- (8) Compile and analyze information and disseminate the information to persons who make criminal justice decisions in this state.
- (9) Serve as the criminal justice statistical analysis center for this state.
- (10) Identify grants and other funds that can be used by the department of correction to carry out its responsibilities concerning sex or violent offender registration under IC 11-8-8.
- (11) Administer the application and approval process for designating an area of a consolidated or second class city as a public safety improvement area under IC 36-8-19.5.
- (12) Develop and maintain a meth watch program to inform retailers and the public about illicit methamphetamine production, distribution, and use in Indiana.
- (13) Develop and manage the gang crime witness protection program established by section 21 of this chapter.
- (14) Identify grants and other funds that can be used to fund the gang crime witness protection program.
- (15) Administer any sexual offense services.
- (16) Administer domestic violence programs.
- (17) Administer assistance to victims of human sexual trafficking



offenses as provided in IC 35-42-3.5-4.

(18) Administer the domestic violence prevention and treatment fund under IC 5-2-6.7.

(19) Administer the family violence and victim assistance fund under IC 5-2-6.8.

(20) In conjunction with the division of mental health and addiction, establish the Indiana technical assistance center for crisis intervention teams under IC 5-2-21.2.

(21) Monitor and evaluate criminal code reform under IC 5-2-6-24.

SECTION 4. IC 5-2-21.2 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]:

Chapter 21.2. Indiana Technical Assistance Center for Crisis Intervention Teams

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "crisis intervention team trained officer" means a law enforcement officer who has received training by a local crisis intervention team regarding how to respond to an individual in crisis.

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "crisis intervention team training" means free training that crisis intervention teams provide for law enforcement officers regarding:

- (1) signs and symptoms of mental health crisis;**
- (2) mental health treatment options in the local community;**
- and**
- (3) deescalation and crisis intervention techniques to facilitate interaction and referrals to treatment.**

Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "individual in crisis" means an individual with:

- (1) mental illness;**
- (2) a substance addiction disorder; or**
- (3) both mental illness and a substance addiction disorder.**

Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "institute" means the Indiana criminal justice institute established by IC 5-2-6-3.

Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "technical assistance center" means a center established by the institute in conjunction with the division of mental health and addiction under IC 5-2-6-3(20) to support the development and sustainability of local crisis intervention teams.

Sec. 6. The technical assistance center shall:

- (1) identify grants and other funds that may be used to fund:**
 - (A) local crisis intervention teams;**



- (B) law enforcement agencies; and
- (C) evaluation of the effectiveness of crisis intervention team training;
- (2) create and support a statewide crisis intervention team advisory committee that:
 - (A) includes representatives from:
 - (i) local crisis intervention teams;
 - (ii) state level stakeholders;
 - (iii) state agencies, including the division of mental health and addiction, the institute, the Indiana law enforcement academy and other agencies considered appropriate; and
 - (iv) advocacy organizations, including organizations representing people affected by mental illnesses and substance addiction disorders and other organizations considered appropriate;
 - (3) assist rural counties in creating crisis intervention teams and crisis intervention team training;
 - (4) provide established local crisis intervention teams with appropriate training, information, and technical assistance to:
 - (A) assist law enforcement agencies and law enforcement officers in providing a sense of dignity in crisis situations to an individual in crisis;
 - (B) identify underserved populations with mental illness, substance addiction disorders, or both, and link the populations to appropriate care;
 - (C) build partnerships and encourage formal agreements among local law enforcement, mental health providers, individuals and families affected by mental illness and substance addiction disorders, and other community stakeholders to improve system prevention and response to mental health and substance addiction disorder crises;
 - (D) develop and communicate a recommended best practices crisis intervention team training curriculum, consistent with recommended standards developed by CIT International; and
 - (E) identify and improve awareness of existing crisis response resources;
 - (5) communicate and disseminate existing standard protocols for law enforcement officers transferring an individual in crisis to medical personnel for treatment under an immediate detention under IC 12-26-4;



(6) recognize local crisis intervention teams and law enforcement officers trained in crisis intervention teams; and
(7) report on the status of crisis intervention teams in Indiana, including:

(A) the overall operation of crisis intervention teams in Indiana;

(B) problems local crisis intervention teams encounter and proposed solutions, as identified by the advisory committee described in subdivision (2);

(C) an evaluation of outcomes and best practices to achieve crisis intervention team goals, including:

(i) the reduction in the amount of time law enforcement officers spend out of service awaiting assessment and disposition of individuals in crisis;

(ii) reduction in injuries to law enforcement officers during crisis events;

(iii) reduction of the use of force when responding to individuals in crisis;

(iv) reduction in inappropriate arrests of individuals in crisis;

(v) reducing the need for mental health treatment in jails; and

(vi) other goals identified by the technical assistance center;

(D) information regarding the number of crisis intervention trained officers in each county;

(E) the addresses and directors of the local crisis intervention teams and whether each local crisis intervention team:

(i) is an established team meeting regularly to address local needs and host crisis intervention team training as needed;

(ii) is a developing team consisting of community stakeholders planning for future crisis intervention team training, but training has not yet taken place; or

(iii) is an inactive team, in which law enforcement officers were previously trained to be crisis intervention teams but there are no future plans for crisis intervention team training; and

(F) an analysis of costs and cost savings associated with crisis intervention teams.



President of the Senate

President Pro Tempore

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Governor of the State of Indiana

Date: _____ Time: _____

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