State of Illinois
Illinois State Police
Brendan F. Kelly, Director

Illinois State Police

STRATEGIC PLAN

FY 2023-FY2025

ILLINOIS STATE POLICE 1922 2022

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ILLINOIS STATE POLICE
Office of the Director

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Brendan F. Kelly
Director

To All Serving the Illinois State Police:

I am pleased to share the Illinois State Police Strategic Plan for FY2023-FY2025. This performance-measured plan will guide our broader, strategic direction as we embark upon our second century of service to the citizens of Illinois and will strengthen our fight for public safety and justice with Integrity, Service and Pride. The First Deputy Director, the Division Deputy Directors and I thank you for your part in developing this strategic plan and for your collective commitment to implementing our strategic goals. The Illinois State Police, at its best, has been an agency that plans and operates strategically.

During the last three years, this agency, indeed all who protect public safety and pursue justice, passed through a challenging period, including civil unrest, a pandemic, heightened public scrutiny of law enforcement, and a spike in violent crime. We did not just survive, but often thrived under difficult circumstances, displaying the best attributes of this storied agency. We could have been overwhelmed and consumed by events, but because of our strategic planning we continued to make steady, measurable progress in every division, rebuilding our agency. During the last strategic cycle, our plan reflected the modernization and overhaul of organizational divisions around the historic missions of the ISP and our 21st century duties. The plan for the next cycle is tightened, streamlined and focused on the strategic goals transcending and uniting all divisions of the ISP. We've also incorporated lessons learned over the previous period, consistent with our culture of continuous improvement.

This year the Illinois State Police turned 100 years old. Those years include much courage and sacrifice, but also cunning and vision. We didn't get here by playing checkers instead of chess. A successful Second Century is not guaranteed, but can be earned and achieved with strategic planning, focused on fighting crime, protecting public safety, and pursuing justice. Onward!

Respectfully,

Brendan F. Kelly
Director

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INTRODUCTION

The Illinois State Police (ISP) celebrated our 100th Anniversary in 2022. The ISP has a long tradition of providing professional law enforcement, safety, and justice services to the people of Illinois with a unique reputation for integrity. On June 24, 1921, the 52nd General Assembly of the State of Illinois authorized the Department of Public Works and Buildings to hire a "sufficient number of State Highway Patrol Officers to enforce the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Laws." The Illinois State Police was officially formed in 1922 consisting of eight officers patrolling on surplus World War I Harley-Davidson motorcycles. The Department has since grown and evolved into what it is today – a nationally recognized, premier law enforcement, public safety, and criminal justice agency. Beginning in 1922, each era has built upon the efforts and accomplishments of the previous era, embarking upon a journey of continuous improvement and excellence.

Over the years, the ISP has continually changed in size and organizational structure to provide an increased number of services in the most efficient manner to the people of Illinois. In August 2019, Executive Order 2019-12 was issued to build upon the legislative restructuring of the ISP, allowing the organization's leadership to streamline and better focus their roles in the justice system over the next century. The order established distinctive divisions within ISP and delineates their powers, duties, rights and responsibilities so the ISP can better serve the people of Illinois. This reorganizational order was signed at the request of the ISP to ensure that the practical administration of the Department is clarified and improved and to ensure the best traditions of the ISP are revived and strengthened. This order officially renames the Department of State Police as the Illinois State Police. The order further codified the following divisions of the Illinois State Police; Justice Services, Forensic Services, Internal Investigation, Patrol, Criminal Investigation, Academy and Training, and Statewide 9-1-1.

The mission of the ISP is to promote public safety and justice and the right of every Illinois citizen to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This multi-year strategic plan is designed to serve as a tool for the Department to manage resources and set goals and objectives in support of this mission in every corner of this state, from the Wisconsin border and the shores of Lake Michigan to the Kentucky border where the Ohio meets the Mississippi. As the ISP recently closed our first 100 years of service, the people of Illinois must be confident that the ISP will be prepared for the next 100 years of promoting public safety with Integrity, Service, and Pride.

SECTION 1 – STRATEGIC PLANNING

The Illinois State Police (ISP) has historically maintained a multi-year strategic plan. However, this report has been formatted differently by different administrations throughout the years. The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) Standard 15.1.3 requires accredited agencies have a multi-year strategic plan. The ISP was the first state police agency to achieve CALEA accreditation in June 1986. Agencies accredited by CALEA must meet a set of professional standards established by the Commission and must undergo a re-accreditation process at the end of each CALEA cycle in order to maintain accreditation. Since the initial accreditation in 1986, the ISP has maintained continuous accreditation status for over 30 years, having been awarded re-accreditation in 1991, 1996, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2013, 2016, and 2020. The ISP is currently preparing for the next accreditation review in 2024.

The ISP has embraced the concept of continuous improvement. The pathway to continuous improvement involves several steps. First, the Agency must determine its current state, or current performance level, and then decide what the desired state should be. The next step involves an analysis of the causes that have contributed to the current state, and the development of plans to address these causes. This leads to the development of measurable and realistic goals to improve performance outcomes. However, improvement does not stop once goals are met. Instead, the cycle continues. The outcomes are evaluated, and new goals are set. These principles will be applied to the ISP Strategic Plan.

Each Division has contributed to the development of goals and objectives that support the Department's vision and mission. The Department's senior command have also determined what measurable outcomes will be used to measure progress made toward each of the goals that have been set. These Department goals and measurable outcomes are shared with personnel. This information is necessary when setting individual performance goals. Performance Evaluation instruments for sworn officers require the goals set for individual officers to correlate with a Department goal. Annual performance evaluations for code personnel also require individual goals to be set by the employee and their supervisor for the upcoming year. Progress made towards an individual's goals will then support the established Department mission and strategic goals and can also be used to justify performance evaluations.

Additionally, the fiscal burdens of the state of Illinois have led to more accountability of state agency expenditures. This, in turn, resulted in the creation of the Budgeting For Results (BFR) Commission, which reports to the Office of the Governor. The Office of the Comptroller also produces an annual Public Accountability Report (PAR). The ISP reports the Department's mission and goals to both of these entities. ISP also reports progress made to achieving the established goals through statistical metrics. ISP submits the previous year's PAR data and updates PAR goals annually. The ISP also reports statistical data and progress to the BFR Commission on a quarterly basis through the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS). The goals established and reported to each of these entities mirror the strategic goals of the ISP. However, the CALEA Standard does require the ISP to have a stand-alone strategic plan, and thus further justifies the ISP strategic plan.

The Chief Results Officer for the ISP serves within the Office of Research and Development and is responsible for coordinating with the ISP Office of Finance and Budget and with each ISP Division to collect accurate data for submission to the BFR Commission and the PAR. The ISP Accreditation Manager also serves within the Office of Research and Development.

The ISP Strategic Plan will be reviewed by the Director's Office, each Deputy Director, and the Office of Research and Development on an annual basis. Additionally, each division will report performance measures towards goals on a quarterly basis. The quarterly reports will also document challenges faced by Divisions which may hamper progress. The Divisions will also submit an annual report to the Director's Office at the end of each Fiscal Year. The reports will document the progress made to each of the strategic goals as well as significant achievements made by each Division. The quarterly performance measures and annual Division progress reports will also be included as addendums to the ISP Strategic Plan. The ISP recognizes there are several challenges to achieving the identified Agency goals, and goals may not be achieved during this strategic planning period. All goals, strategies, and performance measures are subject to change based upon budgetary and personnel constraints. Future revisions to the ISP Strategic Plan will be made upon approval of the Director's Office.

SECTION 2 – AGENCY DIRECTION

VISION, MISSION, VALUES, AND GOALS

Vision

The Illinois State Police will strive for excellence in all we do - seeking to be one of the premier policing agencies in the country.

Mission

The Illinois State Police will relentlessly protect public safety and pursue justice for the People of Illinois.

Values

Integrity *- Trust and Dependability to Act Responsibly*
The Illinois State Police standard - respect, fairness, honesty, and ethical conduct - is exceedingly high. We are accountable for always having the courage to do what is right, even when no one is observing or evaluating.

Service *- Contribute to the Welfare of Others*
The Illinois State Police is committed to performing duties to meet the needs of others and promoting proactive partnerships to identify problems and develop solutions to improve public safety and strengthen relationships with citizens and the criminal justice community.

Pride *- Respect for Self, Others, and the Organization*
Believing in the integrity of our actions, the Illinois State Police takes pride in the results we achieve as individuals and as an organization.

Goals

Improve the quality of life *for our citizens through unimpeachable integrity, public service, training, and education.*

Safeguard the public *by assisting law enforcement, decreasing traffic fatalities and injuries, and reducing crime and the fear of crime.*

Provide leadership *through innovation as a dynamic, diverse, learning organization which promotes personal and professional growth.*

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Mission Statement

The mission of the Office of the Director is to provide leadership and support for the essential missions of the ISP.

The **Office of the Director (OOD)** is responsible for overall administration, operation, and supervision of the Illinois State Police. The Director is appointed by the Governor and serves as a member of the Governor's Cabinet. The powers and duties of the Director are defined in the State Police Act, 20 ILCS 2610/. The First Deputy Director reports directly to the Director.

The First Deputy Director is the highest ranking sworn ISP officer. The Deputy Director of each Division reports to the First Deputy Director. The Chief of Staff also reports to the First Deputy Director.

Division Chiefs of Staff report information to OOD through the Chief of Staff. Additionally, the Chiefs of offices within OOD report to the First Deputy Director through the Chief of Staff. There are nine offices within OOD. They are:

- **Legal Office** – Serves as the General Council for the Director and provides legal document review and guidance for the ISP;
- **Office of Equal Employment Opportunity** – Operates the ISP Equal Opportunity Employment program and handles discrimination and harassment complaints;
- **Office of Finance and Budget** – Oversees the financial transactions of the ISP, including budgets, purchasing, and invoice vouchering;
- **Office of Governmental Affairs** – Serves as a liaison between the ISP and the Illinois General Assembly, and is responsible for proposing legislation and providing feedback to the General Assembly members regarding legislation that affects the ISP;
- **Office of Human Resources** – Serves as the point of contact for benefits and assistance programs that are available to ISP employees;
- **Office of Inspection and Audits** – Conducts internal audits and inspections of ISP programs and procedures and ensures corrective actions are implemented in the event deficiencies are discovered;
- **Office of Labor Relations** – Serves as the liaison between the ISP and the collective bargaining units;
- **Office of Research and Development** – Manages the ISP Directives System, accreditation maintenance, coordinates strategic planning, and conducts special projects for OOD;
- **Office of Strategic Planning** – Manages the ISP Continuity of Operations Plan, All-Hazards Response Planning, and liaisons with the State Emergency Operations Center;
- **Public Information Office** – Coordinates ISP interaction with the media and the operation of ISP Safety Education Officers.

DIVISION OF JUSTICE SERVICES

Mission Statement

The Division of Justice Services' mission is to provide administrative services and technical support to the Illinois State Police, the people of Illinois and other public safety entities.

On January 1, 2020, the **Division of Justice Services (DJS)** was created as a result of Senate Bill 1915, replacing the Division of Administration. DJS is responsible for providing administrative and technical services and support to the Illinois State Police, criminal justice agencies, and the public. The Division centralizes various functions in support of the Department and criminal justice authorities throughout the state. The DJS strives to provide innovative development and implementation of new software technologies; supports criminal justice authorities through the Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS), Criminal History Record Information (CHRI), and Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS); enhances public safety through Sex and Violent Offender Registration, the Firearms Owners Identification (FOID) program, and Concealed Carry initiatives; and secures mobile equipment and communications services. The Division is comprised of the Deputy Director's Office and six bureaus which fall under one of three commands; Administrative Support, Criminal Justice Services and Public Safety Services.

The **Administrative Support Command** is comprised of the State Police Department of Innovation and Technology and the Logistics Bureau. The **Department of Innovation and Technology** provides the Department with information technology expertise for infrastructure and programming utilized by the ISP and other criminal and non-criminal justice entities. The Bureau also develops and maintains computer applications used throughout the criminal justice system. The **Logistics Bureau** administers facility management functions including the coordination of new construction projects and oversight of facility repair and maintenance projects. The Bureau also handles the administration of telecommunication devices, printing and mailroom operations, supplying printed materials, and centralized mail processing services.

The Criminal Justice Services Command houses the Bureau of Identification and the Program Administration Bureau. The **Bureau of Identification** promotes public safety by collecting, maintaining, and disseminating criminal history information. Records relating to more than five million fingerprint files help confirm the identify of individuals and identification of potential suspects through the advanced Automated Biometric Identification System. The **Program Administration Bureau** provides administrative and operational support for statewide criminal justice programs. The Bureau is responsible for ensuring users are aware of policy, training, compliance, and certification requirements for access to and use of criminal justice information systems, including the LEADS, Illinois Integrated Justice Information System, Illinois Citizen Law Enforcement Analysis Reporting System , and National Incident Based Reporting System/Uniform Crime Reporting.

The **Public Safety Services Command** is comprised of the Firearms Services Bureau and the Regulatory Services Bureau. The **Firearms Services Bureau**, through its FOID and Concealed Carry Programs determines the eligibility of applicants who wish to acquire, possess, transfer and/or legally carry firearms. The Bureau also administers the Firearms Transfer Inquiry Program, whereby federally licensed gun dealers are authorized to perform checks on potential buyers at the point of purchase. To that end, the Bureau also monitors and ensures businesses with a Federal Firearms License adhere to the Gun Dealer Licensing Act. The **Regulatory Services Bureau** consists of the Offender Registration Unit and the Cannabis Control Office. The Offender Registration Unit administers the mandates of the Illinois Sex Offender Registration Act, Illinois Sex Offender Community Notification Act and Illinois Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registration Act. The Cannabis Control Office works with other state agencies to provide regulatory oversight for the legalized cannabis industry in Illinois. Cannabis Control personnel perform monthly compliance inspections and security plan reviews for cultivation centers, dispensaries, craft grows, infusers and cannabis transportation entities.

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SERVICES

Mission Statement

The Division of Forensic Services' mission is to deliver accurate and timely forensic services to assist with the identification and prosecution of the guilty and exoneration of the innocent in the State of Illinois.

The Division of Forensic Services (DFS) strives to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice community and enhance public safety by delivering accurate, complete, and timely crime scene evidence collection and forensic laboratory analysis. These services are provided at no cost to state, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies throughout Illinois.

The DFS is comprised of two separate commands, the Forensic Sciences Command (FSC) and Scene and Evidence Services Command (SESC). The DFS enforces strict quality assurance measures across both commands to ensure accurate forensic services are delivered. The FSC laboratories have been accredited to conduct forensic testing by adhering to the ISO/IEC 17025 general requirements for competence of testing laboratories (including additional forensic requirements) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Quality Assurance Standards (for both deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) Testing and Databasing Laboratories). To maintain accreditation, the forensic science laboratories must adhere to stringent standards of quality and sound scientific practice.

The FSC administers six operational laboratories across the state (with High-Thru-put DNA laboratory opening in Decatur, IL in Summer 2022) providing evidence testing in the areas of biology (forensic biology screening and DNA analysis), firearms/toolmarks, latent fingerprints, drug chemistry, trace chemistry (which includes microscopy), and toxicology. In addition, a DNA Indexing laboratory processes DNA profiles mandated by law to be entered into the DNA database for searching at the state and national levels. The FSC also operates a Training and Applications laboratory, comprised of the Statewide Training Program, which delivers initial training to new forensic scientist trainees and in-service training to experienced scientists, and the Research and Development Laboratory, where new technologies are evaluated and validated before being implemented in the laboratories and used on actual forensic cases.

Forensic Scientists working within the FSC regularly employ forensic databases to help solve crimes. The Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) permits unknown DNA profiles recovered at crime scenes to be searched against DNA profiles from known individuals or from other unsolved cases to identify potential suspects. Similarly, unknown fingerprints are entered into the Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS) and searched against millions of known fingerprints to identify potential perpetrators. Firearms evidence may be entered into the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) in an attempt to link firearms used in various violent crimes.

The Scene and Evidence Services Command (SESC) consists of three specialized units; Crime Scene Services (CSS), Traffic Crash Reconstruction Unit (TCRU), and the Statewide Evidence Vault (SEV). Crime Scene Services is broken down into five geographic regions which cover the entire state of Illinois. Approximately 40 Crime Scene Investigators (CSIs) are assigned to these regions to respond to violent crimes anywhere in the state. CSIs are trained in photography, crime scene mapping, evidence processing, and evidence handling and packaging. Several CSIs receive additional training in forensic art, bloodstain pattern analysis, and bullet trajectory analysis. TCRU is broken down into two geographic regions. TCRU utilizes highly technical investigative equipment and software to investigate complex crash scenes including GPS-laser total stations, airbag and engine control module readers, unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), and PIX4D mapping software. Traffic Crash Reconstruction Officers attend extensive training to achieve certification as Crash Reconstruction Specialists and attend over 120 hours of training in new vehicle technology each year to keep up with technological developments in the automotive industry. CSS and TCRU utilize unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) to assist in incidents involving missing persons, significant risk of terrorism, natural disasters, and to document crime scenes and traffic crashes. The SEV is the largest evidence vault in the Department and ensures the security of over 45,000 evidentiary exhibits. The SEV provides training, guidance, and functional control to each District/Zone vault in areas of evidence collection, processing, storage, and destruction. The efforts of the SEV ensure the integrity of the Department's evidence system is unimpeachable. As a testament to their accomplishments, SEV staff routinely assist other law enforcement agencies in establishing standards and controls for evidence handling.

DIVISION OF INTERNAL INVESTIGATION

Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of Internal Investigation is to uphold the public trust through fair, impartial, timely, and thorough administrative and criminal investigations.

The **Division of Internal Investigation (DII)** conducts investigations regarding allegations of administrative and criminal misconduct by State Police employees (civilian and sworn). In addition, the DII investigates allegations of criminal misconducted by any state employee committed during the course of their employment at the request of the Governor. Among its diverse responsibilities, the DII investigates use of deadly force incidents by ISP Employees, financial crimes, theft of state property, and charges of abuse or neglect of inmates incarcerated at state correctional institutions and residents of mental health facilities, as well as other criminal allegations.

The Division is responsible for performing employee background investigations on individuals being considered for code and sworn positions within the Illinois State Police, non-Illinois state law enforcement agencies, other Illinois criminal justice agencies, and non-governmental employees who have regular access to ISP facilities or sensitive data. Background investigations vary in scope depending upon the nature of the position and duties to which the subject will be assigned. Some positions may require an in-depth, extensive investigation into all aspects of the subject's adult life. The DII coordinates, manages, and supervises the operational activities related to all background investigation requests.

The Division manages the statewide Identified Offender Program. The program is designed to improve the safety within the 1,171 licensed nursing care facilities regulated by the Illinois Department of Public Health. Investigators complete a Criminal History Analysis investigation on individuals with a criminal conviction history. The investigation provides an assessment of a resident's potential to commit violence against other patients, staff, and visitors. The investigative case file is forwarded to a forensic psychologist who completes a behavioral risk assessment of the identified offender. The risk assessment is distributed to the IDPH, the facility in which the offender is residing, the local police department where the facility is located, and the State Ombudsman.

DIVISION OF PATROL

Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of Patrol is to promote public safety by enforcing the law, focused on traffic safety and the interdiction of crime.

The Illinois State Police **Division of Patrol (DOP)** provides uniformed patrol of Illinois roadways. Officers proactively enforce criminal and traffic laws.

Uniformed officers, strategically assigned statewide, work to provide comprehensive law enforcement services to the public as well as to fellow county, municipal and federal law enforcement agencies. Troopers bear the mission to patrol Illinois roadways with the intent to interdict crime and ensure traffic safety while assisting citizens during times of need.

The DOP is comprised of a variety of positions with various focuses including:

- Patrol Trooper: the backbone of the ISP responsible for general patrol functions including enforcement of laws, responding to calls for service, and providing safety-related education.
- Canine Officer: responsible for a wide range of duties including criminal apprehension, narcotic enforcement, crime enforcement, general patrol, crowd control, and safety education.
- CRIME Patrol Officer: responsible for the interception of crime from Illinois roadways as well as the training and mentoring of other Illinois State Troopers in the area of professional crime enforcement.
- Commercial Motor Vehicle Officer: responsible for the enforcement of commercial motor vehicle laws and hazardous materials compliance.
- Motorcycle Enforcement Officer: responsible for proactive traffic safety enforcement as well as providing escort-related services for high profile events.
- Vehicle Identification Officer: responsible for vehicle identification and ownership-related investigations pertaining to motor vehicles.
- Evidence Officer: responsible for maintaining evidentiary processes and coordinating with applicable court systems for prosecution.
- Court Officer: responsible for coordinating prosecution-related efforts between districts and applicable court systems.
- Crowd Control Team: responsible for responding to and providing public safety during civil disorders and large gatherings.
- Protective Services Unit Officer: Uniformed and administrative personnel responsible for providing security to State of Illinois buildings and government officials located in the city of Chicago.

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of Criminal Investigation is to gather information and evidence to facilitate the identification, apprehension, and prosecution of persons responsible for committing crime; and to provide specialized intelligence, investigative, tactical, and technological services in support of law enforcement operations throughout the state of Illinois.

The **Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI)** incorporates the functions of criminal investigation, intelligence support, gaming enforcement, air operations and special operations.

Plainclothes officers in eight investigative zones provide comprehensive law enforcement services to the public and many county, municipal, and federal law enforcement agencies. Detectives, known as "Special Agents," use state-of-the-art equipment and technology to investigate crimes such as homicide, sexual assault, firearm-related offenses, human trafficking, vehicle theft, fraud, and forgery. ISP Agents, cooperating with federal and local police agencies, have helped crack international narcotics rings, solve mass murders, and apprehend international terrorists.

The Division also works proactively with state, local, and federal law enforcement partners to investigate online child predators and child pornographers who use the Internet and computers to victimize children.

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT)
Four ISP SWAT teams serve throughout Illinois, addressing a wide range of threats and emergencies. The teams use extensive training in dealing with many complex threats to public safety and emergency incidents, ranging from searches for missing persons to dealing with armed threats. The selection process for ISP SWAT Operators is highly demanding and highly competitive. Once selected, new operators are exposed to some of the most rigorous and challenging training afforded to law enforcement in the United States.

Air Operations Bureau (AOB)
The AOB oversees aircraft and flight crews, which are based regionally, to respond to emergencies in a timely fashion. Highly trained expert pilots respond to manhunts and searches for missing persons, conduct air speed details, provide surveillance support, and serve several other high threat or high value asset missions in fixed wing aircraft.

Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center (STIC)
The STIC, the designated Illinois fusion center, opened in 2003 and seeks to improve information sharing with and between public safety officials. As a member of the National Network of Fusion Centers, STIC personnel have the ability to quickly obtain and share information with partners regarding national trends and critical incidents. The Center's all-crimes and all-hazards approach

has led to the development of public safety outreach programs, benefitting the lives of the citizens of Illinois.

Intelligence Support Unit (ISU) and Digital Crimes Unit (DCU)
The ISU and DCU extend the ISP's technical investigative capabilities to all law enforcement by lending specialized technical, intelligence, and investigative forensic expertise to federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF)
The JTTF is a statewide unit within the DCI Intelligence Command, within which ISP attaches Special Agents to FBI Chicago and Springfield offices. Members of the JTTF partner with the FBI, as well as local, state, and other federal law enforcement personnel, to investigate both international and domestic terrorism incidents and individuals.

Statewide Gaming Enforcement
DCI personnel are detailed to the Illinois Gaming Board (IGB) to ensure the integrity of gaming within the State of Illinois. Special Agents assigned to IGB's Investigations Division conduct background investigations on owner's licensees, supplier licensees, occupational licensees, and key persons. Special Agents work to identify hidden owners of video gaming locations and interdict illegal gambling devices. The Gaming Command works in cooperation with other DCI efforts as well as other local, State, and federal agencies.

Medicaid Fraud Control Bureau (MFCB)
Personnel assigned to the MFCB work with local, State, and federal agencies to combat criminal efforts that seek to defraud the Illinois Medicaid system.

Special Investigations Unit (SIU)
The SIU is a cadre of seasoned agents who have statewide jurisdiction and handle a wide range of criminal investigations, including allegations of criminal wrongdoing by elected officials, or criminal acts perpetrated by appointees of a government body at the State and local levels.

DIVISION OF THE ACADEMY AND TRAINING

Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of the Academy and Training is to provide the highest quality education, training, equipment, and recruitment of law enforcement personnel in Illinois.

The DAT is comprised of four bureaus, Training Development Bureau, Physical Skills Bureau, Recruitment and Substance Testing Bureau, and Logistics Bureau.

- Training Development Bureau: The Basic Training and Curriculum Section's will provide high-quality, dynamic education and training to the law enforcement community utilizing the most innovative practices continuing to promote public safety while preparing personnel to engage with the public in a service-minded approach.

- Physical Skills Bureau: The Physical Skills and Officer Survival Section's will provide a safe and secure training environment utilizing realistic practical exercises and scenarios that emphasize officer and public safety as well as adhere to Illinois legislation, department policy, and societal expectations.

- Recruitment and Substance Testing Bureau: The Recruitment Section is committed to excellence and dedicated to creating new and innovative ways to achieve a professional, inclusive and unified department that reflects the diversity of the communities the ISP serves, promotes public safety, and improves the quality of life of the citizens of Illinois -- ensuring future employees strive to adhere to the highest standards of Integrity, Service, and Pride and recognize the ISP as a challenging and exciting career. The Alcohol & Substance Testing Section will provide statewide law enforcement personnel the highest level of training, certification, and compliance on all breath testing evidentiary and non-evidentiary instruments and will work with all stakeholders to provide an overview of the importance of breath testing equipment utilization and related legal processes.

- Logistics Bureau: The Logistical and Facilities Support Sections will provide, in the most efficient and fiscally responsible manner, a high-quality learning environment and the best facilities, equipment, resources, and technical support to public service personnel while being proactive to the ever-changing needs of the Department. The Quartermaster Section will support the acquisition and distribution of high-quality law enforcement equipment and supplies to all ISP employees to ensure their health, welfare, and safety while serving and protecting the general public.

The DAT is proud of the national reputation it has earned and is looking forward to carrying this tradition into the 100th anniversary of our premier agency's existence.

DIVISION OF STATEWIDE 9-1-1

Mission Statement

The Division of Statewide 9-1-1 will improve public safety operations within Illinois by developing statewide NG9-1-1 service, maintaining the statewide 9-1-1 radio infrastructure and delivering comprehensive fleet services to ISP officers.

The **Division of Statewide 9-1-1 (9-1-1)** encompasses the Office of the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator, the Statewide 9-1-1 Bureau, the Telecommunications Services Bureau, the Radio Network Services Bureau, and the Fleet Services Bureau.

The Office of the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator is responsible for developing, implementing, and overseeing a uniform statewide 9-1-1 system for all areas of the State outside of municipalities having a population over 500,000. Further, the Administrator is responsible for developing a plan to ensure 9-1-1 systems are consolidated and a Statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 Network is implemented.

The Statewide 9-1-1 Bureau is responsible for the technical review of consolidation, modification, and waiver applications and disbursement of surcharge to Local 9-1-1 Systems and 9-1-1 system providers. The ISP has oversight authority of 9-1-1 systems and provides administrative support to the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board. The Telecommunications Services Bureau and Radio Network Services Bureau are responsible for providing reliable routine and emergency communication capabilities for state law enforcement agencies, and to federal, county, and municipal agency partners through the use of shared resources and interoperability protocols. Finally, the Radio Network Services Bureau and Fleet Services Bureau are responsible for providing, maintaining, and supporting the Department's fleet to ensure officers are equipped with appropriate vehicles as well as emergency communications and warning equipment.

SECTION 3 – AGENCY GOALS

Goal #1 – Reduce the occurrence of violent crime, to include gun violence on the interstates, through intelligence-led patrols and investigations.

Goal #2 – Ensure the delivery of timely forensic services to the criminal justice community by reducing case turn-around time.

Goal #3 – Decrease fatal and personal injury crashes through traffic enforcement efforts to keep the number of highway fatalities below 1,000 per year.

Goal #4 – Increase accountability, transparency, and accessibility through thorough public information sharing, the investigation of public corruption cases, and officer involved incidents.

Goal #5 – Improve the wellness, professional development, and resiliency of a qualified and diverse ISP workforce by providing ongoing access to wellness resources for employees and family members.

Goal #6 – Increase comprehensive preparedness to guide the Department in the event of a major threat or incident.

Goal #7 – Utilize technology to meet statutory mandates, increase agency efficiency, and appropriately allocate resources.

Goal #1 – Reduce the occurrence of violent crime, to include gun violence on the interstates, through intelligence-led patrols and investigations.

Situation Summary

The ISP commits significant resources toward the reduction of violent crime. The ISP assesses thorough investigations and enforcement efforts, as well as utilizing intelligence information, will contribute to arrests and successful prosecution of violent offenders, which ultimately lead to increased public safety.

There are several ways to measure public safety from violent crimes; the ISP has chosen to measure the number of firearms seized, vehicles searched, and illegal drugs seized. Additionally, measuring the number of crime tools available for officers is important. When officers are outfitted with appropriate tools and intelligence, they are able to more precisely focus their efforts. Therefore, measuring the amount of canine team usage, as well as the expansion of technology, such as license plate readers (LPRs), is important in ISP's effort to reduce violent crime.

ISP also monitors searches of people, places, and things. ISP understands that properly training officers to recognize suspicious activity and then how to lawfully complete criminal investigations increases the ISP's ability to interdict crime. Therefore, ISP also monitors searches by consent as well as searches by probable cause.

The ISP is committed to removing illegal drugs and illegally possessed firearms from the public. The ISP will revoke FOID cards for all persons demonstrating a clear and present danger, as defined by Illinois statute, and will conduct follow-up investigations to ensure public safety. The ISP will monitor Firearms Transfer Inquiry Program (FTIP) denials and conduct follow-up investigations of prohibited persons who attempt to obtain possession of firearms. The ISP will further conduct investigations in cases involving fraudulent FOID applications. The ISP assesses these efforts can positively impact public safety by way of reducing violent crime.

Risks

The ISP faces several inherent risks towards achieving this goal. These risks include personnel levels and funding constraints, potential future legislation, and cooperation from prosecutors.

The ISP needs a sufficient number of sworn personnel to staff regular patrol assignments as well as additional officers to conduct focused crime suppression details. Code personnel are also needed to staff communication centers, process evidence at forensic labs, and analyze intelligence information at the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC). Funding is also necessary for items such as body-worn cameras, fleet vehicles, lab equipment, and automated license plate reader (ALPR) systems.

Law enforcement also risks eroding public trust. The loss of public trust within law enforcement could lead to additional future legislation which may hinder police operations. Potential future legislation could include restrictions on ALPR usage and data storage, intelligence collection and dissemination, executing searches, and FOID regulations.

Finally, the ISP must maintain working relationships with local State's Attorneys and other prosecutorial offices. The ISP needs cooperation from prosecutors to bring cases to court in order to seek justice for all.

Contributing ISP Divisions

- Office of the Director
- Division of Patrol
- Division of Criminal Investigation
- Division of Forensic Services
- Division of Justice Services
- Division of Statewide 9-1-1

Strategy

Chicago Area

1. Reduce the occurrence of violent crimes on the Chicago-area expressways through preventative patrol presence.
    a. Enforce laws related to in-transit criminal possession and use of firearms.
    b. Conduct uniformed patrol operations on the Chicagoland expressways to provide a visible law enforcement presence.
    c. Increase patrol staffing levels in District Chicago.
    d. Ensure adequate telecommunicator staffing to handle increased patrol functions.
    e. Purchase and deploy improved fleet assets.
2. Reduce the occurrence of illegal firearm trafficking to prohibited persons through enforcement of state firearm laws.
3. Expand intelligence collection, analysis, and sharing with local and federal partners within the Chicago area.
    a. DCI coordination with ATF National Gun Crime Fusion Center in Chicago.
    b. Establishment of Interstate Shooting working group to USAO, FBI, ATF.
    c. DCI Initiative to Increase eTrace Sharing & Outreach to LE Partners to Increase eTrace Use.
    d. DJS implementation of LEADS update to include stolen firearm and FOID data to all IL LE.
    e. Utilize data driven information to become more efficient in reducing crime.
    f. Utilize the Statewide Terrorism Intelligence Center (STIC) to enhance law enforcement capabilities through the use of crime mapping and criminal work-ups.
    g. Implementation of License Plate Recognition (LPR) systems within high gun violence areas of interstate highways.
    h. Increase usage of National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) system.

Public Safety Enforcement Group (PSEG) Model – Metro-East Area

4. Identify and invest in advanced training for all team members to build the technical skill sets of the assigned officers.

   a. Provide advanced criminal enforcement and officer survival training to all members prior to deployment to the field.
   b. Patrol members will conduct joint operations geared toward training, experience, and networking with the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) members assigned to the Metro-East area.
5. Reduce the occurrence of violent crimes through proactive enforcement and investigative initiatives.
   a. Enforce laws related to the criminal possession and use of firearms and reduce the access to firearms by prohibited individuals.
   b. Conduct uniformed patrol operations in the affected communities to provide a visible law enforcement presence.
   c. Conduct joint covert operations with DCI personnel assigned to the Metro-East area to provide law enforcement services in the affected communities.
   d. Utilize data driven information to become more efficient in reducing crime.
   e. Utilize the Statewide Terrorism Intelligence Center (STIC) to enhance law enforcement capabilities through the use of crime mapping and criminal work-ups.
   f. Proactively patrol and focus on neighborhood-based Gangs (NBG), weapon crimes, and repeat violent offenders in the metro-east communities of East St Louis and Washington Park while cultivating valuable and credible sources of information.
6. Empower the citizens of East St. Louis and Washington Park by providing timely criminal justice services and information.
   a. Proactively partner with organizations in the affected communities to enhance dialog between law enforcement and the community.
   b. The COMPAT team will assign a community liaison for each community to provide direct communications between the community and law enforcement.
   c. The COMPAT team will use internet communication technologies, traditional media outlets, and community policing methods to inform the public of crime and threat information specific to their community.

Statewide

7. Conduct crime suppression details, following the PSEG model, and coordinating efforts between DOP and DCI.
8. Increase the number of officers assigned to Statewide CRIMPAT Highway Interdiction Team (HIT) and the Statewide Anti-Violence Enforcement Unit (SAVE) while simultaneously deploying Criminal Enforcement Teams in each patrol district (staffing dependent) to interdict criminal activity.
9. Increase statewide telecommunicator staffing to accommodate increased patrol efforts.
10. Provide advanced homicide investigation training.
11. Utilize the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC) for criminal and gun intelligence information to increase case clearance.
12. Conduct crime interdiction training and participate in outside trainings for officers to advance and enhance their skills.
13. Enforcement of laws that prohibit firearm ownership to those who do not qualify.
14. Conduct enforcement efforts to reduce the illegal sales and possession of illegal drugs.

Resource/Equipment Needs

- Additional sworn personnel assigned to D-Chicago
  - TDA assignments to patrol details
  - Additional permanent assignments

- License Plate Recognition Systems on Chicago Metro East, and other Urban Area expressways

- Additional telecommunicator personnel assigned to high-volume detail areas.

- Increased number of officer-worn body cameras to ensure adequate visibility for high-profile enforcement.

- Increase Fleet Funding to purchase enhanced and diverse fleet options.

- Additional Code personnel assigned to Division of Justice Services, Firearm Services Bureau (FSB).

- Additional NIBIN terminals for all forensic laboratories.

- Funding for officer training initiatives

- Additional headcount and deployment of specialty units such as HIT and SAVE

- Mobile license plate recognition systems

- Officer safety/protection equipment (e.g. RAMIN-IR, hand held FLIR, protective vests)

- Increased sworn investigators and code intelligence analyst staff assigned to DCI Zones

- Increased code administrative support staff.

- Replace aged, out of service life aircraft; and increase pilot staffing.

- Additional training related to Fourth Amendment, Search and Seizure Laws.

Performance Measures

- Number of Reported Chicago Expressway Shooting Incidents – Count of reported incidents of shootings on expressways within Cook County.

- Number of Preventative Patrol Details Conducted in Chicago Area – Count of the number of directed ISP patrol details within Cook County supplemental to regular patrol assignments.

- Firearms Seized – Count of firearms seized statewide by both ISP patrol and investigative personnel.

- Number of ALPR System Cameras in Operation – Count of Automated License Plate Readers (ALPR) in operation on expressways within Cook County. Goal is to install 300 ALPR cameras.

- Number of ALPR Hits – Count of license plate reads by ALPR cameras that are associated with vehicles and/or persons identified as being wanted on a warrant or other involvement in criminal activity.

- Number of ALPR Hits resulting in or contributing to enforcement action.

- Number of STIC Firearms Work-ups – Count of firearm traces (historical and criminal association records of firearms) conducted by the Statewide Terrorism and Information Center (STIC) for firearms recovered statewide.

- Number of NIBIN Entries – Count of cartridge casing evidence files uploaded into the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) system by ISP forensic evidence examiners and technicians.

- COMPAT Activity – Enforcement activity conducted in the Metro-East area by the ISP District 11 Community Patrol Team (COMPAT).

- PSEG Activity – Enforcement activity conducted in the Metro-East area by the ISP Zone 6 Investigations Public Safety Enforcement Group (PSEG).

- CRIMPAT Details – Count of patrol details conducted by the ISP Criminal Patrol unit focused on the interdiction of drugs and weapons being transported illegally on interstate highways.

- CRIME Interdiction Training – Advanced training available to ISP officers designed to enhance their skill sets and professional development.

- Number of Districts with a Criminal Enforcement Team – Count of ISP patrol Districts with a full-time team of officers assigned to conduct directed patrol targeting high-crime areas and criminal activities.

- Percent of Consent Searches Resulting in Arrest – Percentage of searches conducted by ISP officers in which voluntary consent was given by the citizen with whom the officer was interacting that resulted in the officer arresting the subject due to contraband being discovered during the search.

- Percent of Probable Cause Searches Resulting in Arrest – Percentage of searches conducted by ISP officers after the officer developed probable cause that criminal activity had taken place that resulted in the officer arresting the subject due to contraband being discovered during the search.

- Canine Requests – Count of canine requests by ISP officers to assist in the detection of the presence of illegal narcotics. Number of narcotic finds is the count of incidents in which a canine alerted to the presence of narcotics and the ISP officer located the illegal substance and made an arrest.

- Advanced Homicide Training – Advanced specialized training provided to ISP investigators assigned to investigating homicide cases.

- STIC Requests – Count of information requests received from law enforcement agencies statewide by the Statewide Terrorism and Information Center (STIC).

- Number of FOID Enforcement Details – Count of details by ISP investigators to enforce firearm ownership laws specifically targeting persons who have a revoked FOID card and have not submitted a Firearm Disposition Form.
- Number of FOID/CCL

- Number of People Placed into FOID Compliance – Count of persons with revoked FOID cards who have become compliant with Illinois gun-ownership laws as a result of ISP FOID Enforcement Details.

- Number of FOID cards revoked for Clear and Present Danger.

- Number of follow-up investigations for Clear and Present FOID revocations.

- Number of FTIP denials.

- Number of follow-up investigations for FTIP denials.

- Number of fraudulent FOID applications denied by ISP.

- Number of follow-up investigations for fraudulent FOID applications.

- Amount of illegal Cannabis Seized (lbs.).

- Amount of Cocaine Seized (kg.).

- Amount of Heroin Seized (kg.).

- Amount of Fentanyl Seized (kg.).

- Number of officer-worn body cameras deployed in patrol setting. Goal is to deploy in areas instituting anti-violence details first, with statewide deployment by 2025.

- Number of high performance/diverse vehicles deployed in anti-violence details.

Goal #2 – Ensure the delivery of timely forensic services to the criminal justice community by reducing case turn-around time.

Situation Summary

The ISP intends to process evidence in a timely manner to assist with criminal investigations and to prosecute violent offenders. The ISP has placed an emphasis on processing DNA evidence which could be used to identify and prosecute offenders involved in sexual assault and violent offenses. The ISP will measure the number of Sexual Assault assignments received and completed within 180 days. The ISP further intends to reduce the total Biology case backlog along with the backlog of all other disciplines.

Risks

The ISP faces two main risks towards achieving this goal. These risks are personnel levels and funding constraints. The ISP laboratory system must maintain an adequate level of well-trained Forensic Scientists and state-of-the-art laboratory equipment to process forensic evidence accurately and in a timely fashion. A reduction of staffing levels or insufficient funding for necessary lab equipment would jeopardize the ISP's ability to analyze evidence efficiently.

Contributing ISP Divisions

- Office of the Director
- Division of Forensic Services

Strategy

- Hire and train additional Forensic Science Trainees.
- Eliminate all Biology assignments over 5 months old by 12/31/22.
- Maintain an average turn-around time of 30 days in all sections by FY25.
- By 12/31/22, eliminate all sexual assault backlog assignments over 5 months old. Maintain zero sexual assault backlog assignments over 5 months old thereafter.

Resource/Equipment Needs

- Additional Forensic Scientists and Trainees assigned to Division of Forensic Services.

Performance Measures

- Turn-Around-Time Goals Met – Percentage of forensic examination assignments completed within the established timeframes from the date the item was received.
    - Biology – 120 days - FY23; 60 days - FY24; 30 days - FY25
    - Sexual Assault – 120 days - FY23; 60 days - FY24; 30 days - FY25

    - All Other Sections – 30 days

- Forensic Analysis Case Assignments Created and Completed – Count of the number of forensic analysis evidence exhibits submitted for analysis and the number of examinations completed.
    - Biology – DNA
    - Sexual Assault – Sexual assault assignments
    - All Other Sections – All other forensic analysis examinations, including firearms, tool marks, footwear, latent prints, toxicology, drug chemistry and trace chemistry.
    - Total – Count of all evidence submission and examinations.

- Backlog – Count of all incomplete case assignments in the laboratory represents X number of days of work.
    - Biology – 60 days
    - Sexual Assault – 60 days
    - All Other Sections – 30 days

Goal #3 – Decrease fatal and personal injury crashes through traffic enforcement efforts to keep the number of highway fatalities below 1,000 per year.

Situation Summary

Although there is no direct correlation between ISP traffic enforcement efforts and fatal crashes, the ISP still believes supporting a highly visible workforce, traffic enforcement, and education are key components to increasing highway safety. Although there are several ways to measure highway safety, and a myriad of factors to consider when it comes to traffic safety (engineering, weather, amount of traveling individuals etc.), the ISP has chosen to use the number of highway crash fatalities as a benchmark. The primary goal will be less than 1,000 highway fatalities per year. However, in the spirit of continuous improvement, any reduction in the number fatalities compared to the previous 5-year average (some years are absolute anomalies) will be considered a success. The ISP will also measure the number of DUI arrests, as this is considered a serious contributory factor to fatal crashes, and the total numbers of traffic stops (each time an officer's lights are activated poor driving behavior of not only the motorist being stopped, but those passing by, are changed), traffic citations, and warnings issued. A traffic stop, regardless of the reason, serves the purpose of educating motorists and also serves as a deterrent to unsafe driving practices. This police presence will serve as reminder to the public to drive safely and will hopefully lead to voluntary compliance with Illinois traffic laws.

Risks

The ISP faces several inherent risks towards achieving this goal. These risks include personnel levels, funding constraints, and cooperation from motorists.

The ISP must maintain adequate sworn staffing levels in order to respond to regular calls for service from the public and conduct proactive traffic safety enforcement activity. An insufficient level of patrol officers would result in limited traffic enforcement activity and in increase of unsafe driving behaviors. Every reckless or intoxicated driver that is removed from the roadway may have saved somebody else from being seriously injured or killed in a traffic crash. The ISP must further maintain an adequate number of officers to conduct post-crash investigations.

The ISP must also maintain sufficient funding in order to be effective. Funding is necessary for training such as drug recognition, impairment detection, crash reconstruction, and investigations involving fatal crashes. Funding is also necessary for impairment testing equipment.

Finally, the ISP must also obtain cooperation from the motoring public. This can be achieved through public safety messaging and the fear of enforcement. However, if the public does not accept the safety messaging, or is not fearful of enforcement efforts, the ISP risks losing the voluntary compliance of the public to follow traffic laws.

Contributing ISP Divisions

- Office of the Director
- Division of Patrol
- Division of the Academy and Training
- Division of Forensic Services
- Division of Criminal Investigation
- Division of Statewide 9-1-1

Strategy

- Increase traffic enforcement of Distracted Driving violations.
- Increase traffic enforcement of "Scott's Law" (move-over) violations to protect motorists and First Responders.
- Increase enforcement of Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) violations.
- Aggressively enforce DUI violations.
- Ensure effective delivery of telecommunication services to officers on priority details.
- Provide Safety Education presentations and conduct social media campaign.
- Utilize ISP investigators and Traffic Crash Reconstruction Unit officers to conduct enhanced investigations of reckless Homicide and Aggravated DUI crashes involving death.

Resource/Equipment Needs

- Additional sworn officers assigned to DOP.
- Additional Drug Recognition Experts (DRE) assigned to DOP.
- Additional Advanced Roadside Impairment Detection Enforcement (ARIDE) Training for ISP officers.
- Methods for detecting the metabolites for delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol in bodily fluids, including, without limitation, blood and saliva.
- Cannabis impairment testing equipment
- Technology warning motorists of traffic hazards ahead
- Increased Traffic Incident Management (TIM) training

- Increase in-service training in pursuit awareness and the related decision-making process

Performance Measures

- Number of Fatal Crashes – Count of crashes on Illinois roadways in which at least one person involved in the crash died. A single fatal crash can have multiple fatalities involved.

- Traffic Stops Conducted – Count of the number of traffic stops conducted by ISP officers regardless of the enforcement outcome.

- Number of Traffic Citations Issued – Count of the total number of traffic citations issued by ISP officers. Multiple citations can be issued during a single traffic stop. ISP officers may issue both citations and warnings during a traffic stop. Citations and warnings are counted separately.

- Number of Traffic Warnings Issued – Count of the total number of traffic warnings issued by ISP officers. Multiple warnings can be issued during a single traffic stop. ISP officers may issue both citations and warnings during a traffic stop. Citations and warnings are counted separately.

- Number of Speed Citations and Warnings Issued – Count of the total number of citations and warnings issued for speed-related traffic offenses.

- Number of photo van enforcement details conducted – Count of the number of speed photo enforcement van details within construction zones.

- Number of Distracted Driving Citations and Warnings – Count of the number of citations and warnings issued by ISP officers for distracted driving violations, such as texting or not using a hands-free device while using a cellular phone while driving.

- Number of "Scott's Law" Citations and Warnings – Count of the number of citations and warnings issued by ISP officers for "Scott's Law" violations. "Scott's Law" is also known as the "Move Over" law, requiring motorists to slow down and change lanes away from emergency vehicles with warning light activated on the shoulder of the roadway. The law is designed to help protect first-responders.

- Number of Scott's Law related crashes (with comparison to previous years)

- Number of Commercial Motor Vehicle Inspections – Count of the number of commercial motor vehicles inspected by ISP officers. Inspections are conducted to enforce federal and state motor carrier safety regulations.

- Number of DUI Arrests – Count of the number of arrests by ISP officers for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) of alcohol or drugs offenses. DUI alcohol and DUI drug arrests will be counted separately.

- Number of arrests for Aggravated (felony) DUI for traffic crashes involving death.
- Number of arrests for Reckless Homicide.
- Number of crash reconstructions completed by TCRU – count of the number of crash reconstruction investigations completed by the Traffic Crash Reconstruction Unit (TCRU).
- Percent of DOP officers trained in ARIDE – Percent of ISP patrol officers trained in Advanced Roadside Impairment Detection Enforcement (ARIDE). ARIDE techniques encompass both alcohol and drug impairment detection. Goal is 100%.
- Percent of DOP officers certified as DRE – Percent of ISP patrol officers certified as Drug Recognition Experts (DRE). Goal is 10%.
- Number of in-service training offerings in pursuit awareness and the related decision-making process – Count of the number of pursuit awareness and the related decision-making process offered.
- Number of TIM related training courses offered – Count of the number of Traffic Incident Management (TIM) related training courses offered.
- Number of Safety Education presentations related to traffic safety.
- Number of social media posts promoting traffic safety.

Goal #4 – Increase accountability, transparency, and accessibility through thorough public information sharing and the investigation of public corruption cases and officer-involved incidents.

Situation Summary

One of the missions of the ISP is to conduct fair, impartial, timely, thorough, and transparent investigations of state employees and public officials in order to ensure public confidence in our system of government. The ISP will provide educational presentations to promote ethical behavior and prevent misconduct. The ISP will also promote services available to outside agencies so allegations of misconduct can be referred to the ISP for investigation. ISP will measure the number of internal and external DII cases opened. Although the ISP would like these numbers to be low, it should be due to ethical behavior by public officials, and not due to citizens not being aware of how to file a complaint. The ISP believes timeliness of investigations is important to success and will be measuring the average time it takes to complete and investigation on a quarterly basis. The ISP DCI will also operate the Special Investigations Unit (SIU) and Public Integrity Task Force (PITF) to investigate officer-involved shootings and death investigations involving personnel from other law enforcement agencies within Illinois.

The ISP will further provide operational transparency to citizens by operating a robust Public Information Office. The ISP Public Information Office will provide information to the public through traditional media outlets and social media platforms.

Risks

The ISP faces three main risks towards achieving this goal. These risks include personnel levels, public cooperation, and cooperation from prosecutors.

The ISP must be able to maintain a sufficient number of investigators conduct timely and thorough investigations. The ISP must also maintain public confidence that allegations of misconduct by public officials will be investigated properly. An erosion of public trust may result in misconduct being unreported and subsequently uninvestigated. The ISP must also obtain cooperation from State's Attorneys and other prosecutors to insure the guilty are prosecuted and justice could be served.

Contributing ISP Divisions

- Office of the Director
- Division of Internal Investigation
- Division of Criminal Investigation

Strategy

- Increase public information sharing through traditional media outlets, press releases/conferences, social media posts, and translation services.

- Provide educational and training opportunities to outside agencies to promote ethical behavior and to provide information on ISP services available to outside agencies.

- Maintain an Average of 180 Days or Less to Complete Internal (ISP) DII Cases (Measured Quarterly).

- Maintain an Average of 120 Days or Less to Complete External (ISP) DII Cases (Measured Quarterly).

- Maintain the Officer-Involved Investigations Dashboard on the ISP public website.

Resource/Equipment Needs

- Additional sworn personnel assigned to DII.

- Training and technology platforms for PIO staff

- New Case Management System

- Additional sworn and code personnel assigned to DCI.

Performance Measures

- Number of social media posts – Count of posts made from an official ISP account on social media platforms.

- Number of times translation services are requested/provided.

- Number of press releases and press conferences conducted.

- Number of ISP Cases Opened – Count of DII cases investigating allegations of misconduct by ISP employees.

- Number of External DII Cases Opened – Count of DII cases investigating allegations of misconduct by employees of other state agencies under the authority of the Executive branch of Illinois government.

- Number of Public Integrity Case Arrests – Count of the number of criminal arrests by ISP officers of public officials of other units of government in Illinois by ISP officers for allegations of official misconduct.

- Number of Presentations – Count of the number of presentations made by DII personnel to ISP employees and to outside agencies promoting ethical behavior and ISP resources available to investigate allegations of misconduct.

- Average Number of Days to Complete Internal DII Case – The average number of days for DII to complete an investigation of misconduct by an ISP employee.

- Average Number of Days to Complete External DII Case – The average number of days for DII to complete an investigation of misconduct by an employee of another state agency under the authority of the Executive branch of Illinois government.

- Number OIS/OID handled by DCI.

Goal #5 – Improve the wellness, professional development, and resiliency of a qualified and diverse ISP workforce by providing ongoing access to wellness resources for employees and family members.

Situation Summary

The ISP is currently facing a staffing shortage of both sworn and civilian (Code) personnel. The ISP intends to hire additional sworn and Code personnel to fill vacancies caused by attrition. The ISP will develop a comprehensive employment plan which will include Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) and Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) principles. The ISP will also ensure the wellness of current employees by providing access to multiple employee assistance programs.

Risks

The ISP faces three main risks towards achieving this goal. The first is competition from private sector employment opportunities, the second is budgetary constraints, and the final risk is ISP employee cooperation.

The ISP is in competition with the private sector when seeking job applicants. Long hiring processes hinder the ISP's ability to attract well-qualified applicants. Employee satisfaction, competitive benefits, and advancement opportunities must also be maintained to retain the current workforce. The ISP must maintain partnerships with outside entities to help promote ISP employment opportunities.

Budgetary constraints may also hinder the ISP's ability provide effective employee wellness programs. Sufficient funding is necessary to provide training and resources for employees in need of wellness assistance. Funding is also necessary to provide resources to ensure equity and inclusion opportunities for all ISP personnel.

Finally, ISP employees must be able and willing to recognize the signs and symptoms of mental health issues. Supervisors must be able to make appropriate referrals and employees must be willing to accept the assistance without fear of being stigmatized.

Contributing ISP Divisions

- Office of the Director
- Division of the Academy and Training

Strategy

- Develop recruitment plan that includes social media marketing.
- Partner with the ISP Merit Board to improve application process.
- Partner with universities for strategic hiring plans and recruitment of students.

- Explore new fitness standards (FBI standards).
- Utilize DEI standards.
- Increase quantity and quality of Employee Support Services available to ISP personnel.
- Establish a Mental Health Professional position within the Agency and provide related services.
- Improve the Peer Support Program.
- Conduct additional support service training for ISP supervisors and Field Training Officers.
- Conduct quarterly wellness training for all ISP personnel.
- Increase the number of ISP Chaplains by 5%.
- Increase number of sworn ISP officers to 2,200.
- Increase the number of code ISP employees to within 5% of the Agency's authorized onboard headcount.

Resource/Equipment Needs

- Collaboration with collegiate and military institutions
- Technology and consulting enhancements to increase recruitment
- Funding for professionally trained emotional/mental health resources
- Revised Cadet training program to increase the applicant pool of current police officers
- Collaboration with the ISP Merit Board
- Critical Incident debriefing training

Performance Measures

- Number of sworn officers
- Division of Patrol Staffing Levels – Count of ISP sworn officers permanently assigned to the Division of Patrol. Intent is to reach and maintain adequate staffing levels to support patrol response and strategic enforcement patrol efforts.

- District Chicago Patrol Staffing Levels – Count of ISP sworn officers permanently assigned to District Chicago (Cook County). Intent is to reach and maintain adequate staffing levels to support patrol response and strategic enforcement patrol efforts.

- Number of Forensic Scientists – Count of ISP Forensic Scientists and Trainees. Intent is to reach and maintain adequate staffing levels to support DFS turn-around-time goals.

- Number of Cadets in Training

- Number of sworn applications received – Count of the number of Cadet applications submitted.

- Diverse Recruitment Efforts - ISP will continue to place emphasis on ensuring the sworn applications fall within 3% of the Illinois Census Bureau's demographics.

- Number of Code ISP employees.

- Number of Employee Support Services available to ISP personnel.

- Number of Employee Support Service requests from ISP work units.

- Number of critical incident de-briefing presentations and trainings provided.

- Number of officers trained to conduct Critical Incident debriefings.

- Number of events, colleges, and military institutions visited by recruitment personnel.

Goal #6 – Increase comprehensive preparedness to guide the Department in the event of a major threat or incident.

Situation Summary

The ISP provides enforcement, investigation, and law enforcement resources throughout the state of Illinois. The ISP is often called upon when the scope of services has exceeded the capability of local law enforcement. In these situations, the ISP either becomes the lead agency handling an incident or provides support to local law enforcement efforts. The ISP has historically been called upon to provide guidance, resources, and coordination for a variety of situations, including civil unrest and other critical incidents.

Risks

The ISP faces several inherent risks towards achieving this goal. These risks include personnel levels, funding constraints, and public cooperation.

The ISP needs a sufficient number of sworn personnel to staff regular patrol assignments as well as additional officers to respond to major incidents and civil disturbances. The ISP must further maintain an adequate number of officers to conduct incident investigations. Code personnel are also needed to staff communication centers and analyze intelligence information at the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC). Funding is also necessary for items such as body-worn cameras, specialized fleet vehicles, emergency equipment, and crowd control equipment.

Law enforcement also risks eroding public trust. The loss of public trust within law enforcement may hinder police operations. Without public trust and cooperation, the ISP risks losing the voluntary compliance of the public to follow lawful orders during major incidents and civil disturbances in order to maintain the peace.

Contributing ISP Divisions

- Office of the Director
- Division of Patrol
- Division of Criminal Investigation
- Division of Justice Services
- Division of Statewide 9-1-1

Strategy

- Maintain a current Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) for the ISP.

- Maintain an updated All-Hazards Plan for the ISP, using Incident Command Structure (ICS) protocols.

- Actively participate in State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) activities, including regularly scheduled meetings, activations in the event of an emergency involving ISP participation, and training exercises.

- Share intelligence information through the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Information Center (STIC) with the SEOC and law enforcement partners.

- Maintain a well-trained and well-equipped Crowd Control Team.

- Maintain and operate an information sharing portal in the event of a major threat or incident.

- Conduct ICS training for ISP command officers.

- Conduct ISP All-Hazards/critical incident training exercises for ISP personnel.

- Establishment of the authority and framework for an interoperable statewide radio infrastructure by June 30, 2025.

- Maintain emergency radio equipment caches in strategic areas of the state.

- Conduct staffing studies to determine necessary levels of staffing.

- Implement technological solutions to automate administrative or repetitive processes.

Resource/Equipment Needs

- Contract with consulting firm to develop staffing allocation model and provide staffing level recommendations.

- Build and maintain the infrastructure necessary to meet the requirements for recovery as defined in the ISP COOP.

- Crowd Control Team equipment, including less than lethal munitions.

- Fixed-wing aircraft.

- Portable SOW radio towers.

- Portable radio caches

Performance Measures

- Number of SEOC training exercises with ISP participation.

- Number of STIC Requests – Count of information requests received from law enforcement agencies statewide by the Statewide Terrorism and Information Center (STIC).

- STIC Information Dissemination – Count of the number of STIC information disseminations made. This includes information responses to STIC Requests and information bulletins provided to public safety partners.

- Number ISP Crowd Control Team officers.

- Number of ISP command officers that completed ICS300 and ICS400 training – ICS300 and ICS400 is federal advanced incident command training for supervisors of emergency response personnel during a critical incident.

Goal #7 – Utilize technology to meet statutory mandates, increase agency efficiency, and appropriately allocate resources.

Situation Summary

The ISP is statutorily mandated to perform administrative services for the citizens of Illinois. For example, the ISP is mandated to safeguard the public and protect citizen rights by ensuring citizens requesting FOID and CCL cards meet statutory requirements for gun ownership and by enforcing laws that prohibit firearm ownership to those who do not qualify. The ISP is also involved in the implementation of a new statewide next-generation 9-1-1 system, maintaining statewide law enforcement databases, the inspection of authorized cannabis entities operating under the Cannabis Control Act (Adult and Medical Use), and completing court-ordered expungements as the State Central Repository for criminal history record information. The ISP intends to complete these tasks, as well as all other administrative services, within statutorily mandated timelines.

Risks

The ISP faces two main risks towards achieving this goal. These risks are personnel levels and funding constraints. The ISP must maintain an adequate level of well-trained personnel and state-of-the-art technological systems and equipment to process assignments accurately and in a timely fashion. A reduction of staffing levels or insufficient funding for necessary technology would jeopardize the ISP's ability to complete assignments efficiently and within statutory requirements.

Contributing ISP Divisions

- Office of the Director
- Division of Justice Services
- Division of Statewide 9-1-1
- Division of Patrol

Strategy

- Improve public safety communications through implementation of NG9-1-1 by December 31, 2023.

- Ensure the ISP complies with omnibus cannabis expungement orders and mandates.

- Reduce the average number of days to process court-ordered expungement or sealing of records.

- Ensure the Cannabis Control Office (CCO) inspects involved cannabis entities every 30 days.

- Ensure the average number of days to process FOID and CCL applications is within statutory mandates.

- Ensure adequate staffing levels within the Firearms Services Bureau (FSB) to properly conduct thorough and timely background investigations to regulate firearm sales and transfers.

- Assign overtime as needed to maintain statutory mandates and operational efficiencies.

- Utilize lean management principles to reduce waste and redundancy.

- Enhance the efficiency of record maintenance and sharing between the Offender Registration Unit and other criminal justice agencies.

- Improve efficiency of information sharing between the Cannabis Control Office and other agencies.

- Procure and implement a new Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system to enhance access and delivery, or availability of criminal history records to the noncriminal justice (NCJ) community and public to promote public safety and efficiency in employment/licensure decisions.

- Mobile ID expansion within ISP and outside ISP – Expand use of fingerprint modality for mobile rapid identification and latent identification purposes to promote officer safety and the efficient identification of individuals involved in the criminal justice process.

- Begin piloting the Civilian Crash Application in order to go live and implement its use.

- Provide services in accordance with the ISP Language Access Plan.

Resource/Equipment Needs

- Additional Code personnel assigned to Division of Justice Services, Firearm Services Bureau (FSB).

- Updated criminal investigative case report management system.

Performance Measures

- Average Number of Days to Process Expungement or Sealing Orders.

- Number of backgrounds processed for Cannabis positions.

- Percent of backgrounds processed for Cannabis positions within one day.

- Number of CCO Inspections Completed

- Total number of CCO Violations observed during CCO inspections.

- Number of FOID Revocations vs. Firearm Disposition Forms Received – Count of revoked FOID cards as compared to the number of Firearm Disposition Forms received by ISP indicating the subject of the revoked FOID card has voluntarily surrendered their invalid FOID card and transferred firearms to a valid FOID cardholder or to local law enforcement.

- FOID Processing Times – Statutorily mandated processing time imposed upon the ISP to process Firearm Owner Identification (FOID) applications.
    - New FOID – 30 Calendar-Days
    - Renewal FOID – 60 Business-Days

- CCL Processing Times – Statutorily mandated processing time imposed upon the ISP to process Concealed Carry License (CCL) applications.
    - New/Renewal Fingerprint Based Applications – 90 Days
    - New/Renewal Non-Fingerprint Based Applications – 120 Days

- Number of PSAPs transitioned to NG91-1-1 service.

- Services provided in accordance with the current Language Access Plan.

SECTION 4 – TARGET PERSONNEL LEVELS, WORKLOAD, AND POPULATION TRENDS

ISP Staffing and Calls for Service

- ISP calls for service are expected to continue to rise approximately three percent each year from the current level of 91,872 calls in CY2021. [95,634 in CY2019 (pre-COVID)]
- ISP total incidents are expected to continue to rise approximately three percent each year from the current level of 437,267 incidents in CY2021. [530,346 in CY2019 (pre-COVID)]
- Sworn staffing study is currently being conducted by IS Solutions. Target staffing levels may be adjusted as a result of the study.
- Current Sworn Staffing: 1,801 (03/31/22)
- Current Code Staffing 897 (03/31/22)
- Target Sworn Staffing Levels:
    - January 1, 2023 – 1,801
    - January 1, 2024 – 1,801
    - January 1, 2025 – 1,801
- Target Code Staffing Levels:
    - January 1, 2023 – 897
    - January 1, 2024 – 897
    - January 1, 2025 – 897
- Code staffing study is planned. Target staffing levels may be adjusted as a result of the study.

Illinois Population and Vehicle Miles Traveled

- Illinois' population is currently estimated at 12.67M (U.S. Census Bureau July 2021) and predicted to decrease by 0.41% based on growth models. (source: World Population Review).
- Vehicle miles traveled continues to increase steadily (2020 was low due to COVID-19 restrictions) (source: IDOT).
- Vehicle miles traveled on Illinois Interstate Highways continues to increase steadily (source: IDOT).
- Fatality rates have begun to trend downwards since 2017 (2020 fatality rate was high due to the low VMT due to COVID-19 restrictions).

Calendar Year	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
VMT (billions)	105.47	103.37	104.46	105.48	105.03	105.37	107.17	108.16	108.16	107.61	94.00
Fatality Rate	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.94	0.88	0.95	1.01	1.01	0.96	0.94	1.27

Data is provisional as of 9-30-2021 and subject to change as more information is received.

SECTION 5 – ANTICIPATED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT NEEDS

ILLINOIS STATE POLICE
OVERVIEW OF CDB REQUESTS

FUNDED PROJECTS

1. Plan New Combined Joliet Facility and Site Acquisition $76,550,000

Planning and construction of a new facility to include the following ISP work units: Joliet Laboratory, District 5, Zone 3, and Crime Scene Services Command. This new facility should also include a new firing range for sworn personnel. Extensive upgrades are required at many of these current state-owned locations, including electrical, plumbing, and mechanical systems. Statute requirements and population increases have plagued these locations with insufficient operational platforms. A combined facility will enhance operational efficiencies for these work units. Additionally, construction of a new facility will allow the ISP to combine several work locations reducing yearly repair and maintenance costs.

2. New Combined Metro-East Facility $55,000,000
(Requires CDB survey and estimates)

Planning, site acquisition, and construction of a new facility to accommodate in excess of 180 ISP personnel and include the following ISP work units: District 11 Patrol Headquarters, Communications Service Bureau, Zone 6 Investigations, Division of Internal Investigations, Illinois Gaming Board, Medicaid Fraud Control Bureau, and South SWAT. All of these work units currently are located in the Regional State building in Collinsville (shared with IDOT), with the exception of South SWAT. The Regional State building work units occupy approximately 50,000 square feet of space. In addition to this space, South SWAT would require approximately 2,500 square feet of office space and 12,500 square feet of storage space. Relocating South SWAT to the Metro-East area in a new facility would provide adequate storage for specialty equipment and would provide for better response times in an area of the state with a growing significance for SWAT services. Relocating investigations and patrol will also have force-multiplying effects in reducing violent crime and improving traffic safety enforcement in high-crime, low-resource areas that are increasingly reliant upon the ISP for public safety services. A combined facility would also enhance operational efficiencies for these work units. Finally, construction of a new facility will allow the ISP to combine several work locations reducing yearly repair and maintenance costs and eliminate the need to lease specialty space for SWAT.

3. Renovate Joliet Crime Laboratory $6,936,300

The Joliet Forensic Science Laboratory services over 200 law enforcement agencies. The building was originally constructed in 1964 and significantly remodeled in 1990. A majority of the flooring within the facility has exceeded its useful life cycle and is in need of replacement. The main hallways were carpeted in 2003 as a stop-gap measure in that the vinyl tile present were fracturing or disintegrating. Due to the asbestos tile under the existing tile, this flooring cannot easily be replaced. Currently the facility relies a great deal on duct tape to prevent further deterioration of this tile. In 2006, the DNA laboratory was remodeled using a solid surface linoleum like flooring material combined with a leveling/sealant to encapsulate the existing asbestos sub-floor, but this is also experiencing deterioration.

The laboratory's HVAC systems were determined to be "inadequate for lab functions." New forensic technologies have required more exhaust fans to be added to the building creating a severe negative pressure problem. This negative pressure problem coupled with the aging duct system have led to humidity issues. In 2005, the CDB recommended the existing HVAC system be "removed in its entirety and replaced with a system that will be able to make up the large quantities of exhaust air. The existing air-cooled chiller and boilers will probably need replaced with larger capacity units. Provide new ductwork, AHU, exhaust fans, chilled water piping, heating water piping, pumps, reheat coils, etc. Provide new exhaust hoods. Provide computer room style supplemental cooling units where required. Provide a new, non-proprietary, DDC temperature control system." The Air Handling Unit's electronic control module was last replaced in 2009. In 2016, an HVAC vendor determined the module was not functioning properly, but a replacement unit was unable to be located. The condition of the system has not improved in the 13 years since the 2005 CDB recommendation.

The Joliet Laboratory is located within a high-crime area. The facility contains over 1,600 items of equipment, which includes sensitive scientific analytical instruments. In addition to the equipment, the laboratory also has multiple evidence vaults that contain large amounts of cannabis, dangerous drugs, firearms, explosives, and other items submitted to the lab for examination. The current security system is over 20 years old and is starting to show signs of obsolescence. There are increased safety challenges for the laboratory and safeguarding both the laboratory personnel and the facility is necessary.

4. Upgrade HVAC, ISP Academy, Springfield $9,471,100

The upgrade of the HVAC system for the 85,312 square foot ISP training facility, which is over 40 years old, is requested to prevent ongoing mold-related concerns. The HVAC system and control systems in their entirety have exceeded their service lives and require frequent repairs.

5. Install New Tower and Communications Equipment, Fairfield $537,200

Demolish existing 240-foot tall radio tower and replace with steel tower on site. Procure and install new communications equipment. The HVAC system in the communications support building needs replaced. The existing tower is structurally compromised as professionally-conducted ultrasound testing indicates. According to the recent CDB survey conducted in August 2015, if the existing tower is left unattended, the tower is certain to fail within the next few years. This project is Substantially Completed and pending Final Closeout.

6. Roof Replacement District 1, Sterling $420,600

Building is over 15 years old and the roof is showing signs of age. The facility has experienced several leaks within the last couple of years. This project is Substantially Completed and pending Final Closeout.

7. Central Headquarters Parking Lot Lighting Upgrade $958,100

The lighting system for the Illinois State Police (ISP) Central Headquarters main parking lot is substandard. Numerous lights are not working at 100 percent due to age, rust, etc. These conditions present a safety concern for all ISP employees – especially telecommunicators who come and go at all hours of the night. The ISP has experienced several problems in and around the main lot – including building intrusion, employee harassment, and vandalism to squad cars. Exterior security cameras monitoring the parking lot have been significantly upgraded; however, due to the poor lighting, it is difficult to capture quality video footage at night. The Capital Development Board provided a recent lighting analysis and – on a scale of 1 to 10 with 1 being at the high end – gave the current lighting system a level of 7 or 8; by comparison, the grade of Walmart is rated at level 2 or 3. Additional high resolution cameras will be added, and new cameras will replace older style cameras which are not able to adequately monitor the parking lot.

8. Construct New Training Facility and Canine Kennel, Pawnee $6,408,600

Funding for the planning, surveying, and construction of this new facility is a top priority of the ISP. The ISP intends for this construction project to proceed as soon as possible upon identification of available CDB funding. The ISP Pawnee Training Facility is responsible for providing K-9 training to numerous personnel including both ISP and local police officers. The facility trains K-9s for use as a patrol protection and narcotic detection tool. It offers hands-on training to teach various uses of the K-9 unit and applicable case law. Personnel are also taught proper care and maintenance of the K-9. The facility also contains a kennel which houses numerous canines. Each canine represents a substantial investment worth thousands of dollars. The current complex consists of two separate buildings established in the 1990s. The kennel has structural defects which do not adequately protect the animals from the outside elements such as birds, wind, rain, etc. The kennel doors to each pin are not able to be adequately secured and can pose a safety hazard to personnel should a lock not function fully. The

training building also has structural defects which no longer make it adequate for training classes. The training building houses a vault containing contraband training aids which needs upgraded.

9. Roof Replacement and Upgrades to Chicago Laboratory $4,800,100

Constructed in 1996, the 86,636 square foot laboratory is in need of significant maintenance, repair, and upgrades to the facility to provide the necessary laboratory environment to reduce errors, contamination, and a decrease in overall service. The current roof is in need of replacement, numerous plumbing and electrical repairs are required throughout the facility, repair to the ventilation system to eliminate vibration noises, and an upgraded IBEX Building Automation System is needed. Additionally, an upgraded telephone system and audio visual system upgrade in the auditorium are necessary. Finally, collapsed storm sewer lines in the east parking lot need repaired and dead trees removed from the property. ($498,000 user estimate)

10. AC/HVAC Replacement District 1,6, & 16 $1,373,900

District 1 requires two heating and cooling roof top units replaced out of ten as they were placed in operation in 1996 and have outlived their operational life. District 6 has 10 heating and cooling roof top units to replace out of 13. District 16 air handling and condensing units are over 20 years old and need replaced. New ceiling tile and LED lighting will need to be installed at District 16.

UNFUNDED PRIORITY PROJECTS

1. New Illinois State Police Training Academy Facility Pending Survey

The Illinois State Police (ISP) Academy primary purpose is to prepare new officers for a career in law enforcement. In keeping with ISP's tradition of excellence, this goal is accomplished through innovative, quality training and educational practices. The Academy also offers a multitude of continuing training and educational programs for ISP employees as well as offerings for other state, local, and federal agencies. The current complex is 85,312 square feet and was constructed in 1968. This antiquated facility has fallen into disrepair with numerous expensive mechanical and structural upgrades needed to ensure the ISP is provide a state of the art, safe training environment for law enforcement personnel as the Illinois State Police reaches its Centennial. To meet this challenge, the ISP would like to construct a new 90,000 square foot Academy facility with increased classroom and lodging facilities on agency owned land at our 100-acre Pawnee Training Complex. (The other option would be the current Academy lot which is on I-55 at mile post 88).

ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT NEEDS

Division of Justice Services

Item	Estimated Cost per Item	Total Needed	Estimated Total Cost
Quad Cab Box truck	$120,000	1	$120,000
Walker riding lawn mower	$35,000	1	$35,000
Servers and associated storage	$2,000,000		$2,000,000

Division of Forensic Services

Item	Estimated Cost per Item	Total Needed	Estimated Total Cost
Unmanned Aircraft Systems	$2400	6	$14,400
New SLR Camera Kits and Flash	$1400	30	$42,000
Bullet Trajectory Analysis Kits	$600	5	$1,100
Footware/ ALS Combination Kits	$7700	5	$38,500
Go Pro Cameras (Civil Unrest Details)	$300	5	$1500
NIBIN Acquisition Package- FA	$225,000	7	$1,575,000
NIBIN Matchpoint- FA	$75,000	1	$75,000
Comparison Microscopes- FA	$60,000	12	$720,000
Scanning Electron Microscope- GSR	$220,000	2	$440,000
Maxwell Prep- DNA	$75,000	28	$2,100,000
Maxwell 48- DNA	$50,000	14	$700,000
Crimepad software and hardware for TCRU	$65,000	1	$65,000
Scene PD software license	$2,000	Per year	$6,000
Pix4D software license	$3,000	Per year	$9,000
3D Virtual Comparison Scopes- FA Training	$200,000	1	$200,000
Pax-Cam Comparison Stereoscopes	$5,000	6	$30,000
LCQQQ- Tox Chicago	$4000,000	1	$400,000
Gc/MS- Trace/ Tox/ Chemistry	$100,000	9	$900,000
GC/FID- Chemistry	$43,000	2	$86,000
FTIR with ATR- Chemistry	$25,000	1	$25,000

Division of Internal Investigation

Item	Estimated Cost per Item	Total Needed	Estimated Total Cost
New Case Management System	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000
New FTA System	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000
Graykey or Cellebrite Premium	$48,000	$48,000	$48,000
FiveCast – Expand Users	$94,800	$94,800	$94,800

Division of Patrol

Item	Estimated Cost per Item	Total Needed	Estimated Total Cost
Mobile LPRs	$20,000	200	$4,000,000
FLIR – handheld	$2,695	200	$539,000
Canines	$20,000	30	$600,000
Ballistic Shields	$1,500	40	$60,000
Stop Sticks	$280	200	$56,0000
CCT Uniforms - Class B	$129	350	$45,000
CCT State Police Patches for Turtle Gear	$15	250	$3,750
CCT ASP flexcuff cutters	$24	300	$7,250
CCT Camel Bak	$63	160	$10,000
CCT Gloves	$60	100	$6,000
CCT IR Glasses	$125	60	$7,500
CCT Web Gear belt	$50	135	$6,750
CCT Web Gear holster	$150	135	$20,250
CCT Web Gear mag pouch	$30	135	$4,000
CCT Web Gear flashlight holder	$15	350	$5,250
CCT Web Gear OC holder	$17	135	$2,300
CCT Web Gear baton ring	$7	135	$1,000
CCT Green backpack	$60	150	$9,000
CCT Voice Projection Unit w/ microphone	$520	100	$52,000
CCT Pepperball Launcher	$750	8	$6,000
CCT Pepperball tanks, case, cleaning kit	$3,500	1	$3,500
CCT Munitions (40mm)	$30-$46	245 (various)	$8,000
CCT Pepperball Munitions Inert Cases (375 rounds per case)	$333	3	$999
CCT Pepperball Munitions OC Cases (375 rounds per case)	$1,000	3	$3,000
CCT Munitions (40cal)	$.50	7,000	$3,500

Division of Criminal Investigation

Item	Estimated Cost per Item	Total Needed	Estimated Total Cost
Airframe	$2,500,00.00	4	$10,000,000.00
Talino KA-Nano Server-Digital Storage	$18,000.00	8	$144,552.00
Electronic Recovery and Access to Data Plan	$45,000.00	1	$45,000.00
CLEAR Software Licenses (Thomson Reuters)	$1,380.00	426	$587,880.00
Zone Office Furnishings	$100,000.00	8	$800,000.00
New Case Management System	$600,000.00	1	$600,000.00
Field Training Agent System	$200,000.00	1	$200,000.00
Metro East ALPR System	$25,000.00	40	$1,000,000.00
Cellphone Evidence Lockers/ with power – OMO 8 bay	$5,000.00	20	$100,000.00
Graykey (Zones)	$48,000.00	8	$384,000.00
Graykey Premier (DCU)	$27,995.00	10	$279,950.00
Level III Ceramic Plates	$300.00	400	$120,000.00
Server Improvements, Cellebrite	$100,000.00	1	$100,000.00
Forensic Work Stations	$15,000.00	10	$150,000.00
FED-C Digital Data Center Server	$75,000.00	1	$75,000.00
Blu-Ray DVD Burners, Portable	$175.00	100	$17,500.00
Color Printer/Flatbed Scanner	$1,000.00	8	$8,000.00
Smartboard – Touchscreen system	$5,145.00	8	$41,160.00
DVR Examiner - DME Forensics	$4,000.00	8	$32,000.00
Input ACE Video Analysis Software + $795.00 Annual Fee	$3,495.00	1	$3,495.00
BriefCam Video Surveillance	$39,000.00	1	$39,000.00
Berla IVe Certification Training	$5,900.00	23	$135,700.00
Berla IVe Ecosystem (Kit/Dongle)	$,9,600.00	1	$9,600.00
12TB External Hard Drive, 3.0	$220.00	300	$66,000.00
UltraBlock Forensic Card Readers	$80.00	300	$24,000.00
Cloud Based Evidence Storage	Unk.	1	Unk.
Upgraded Laptops for w/increased Ram, HD, and Processor Speed	$4,500.00	24	$108,000.00
Digital Software Renewals - DCU	$540,395.58		$540,395.58
ZetX/LexisNexis Training	$6,027.00	3	$18,080.00
ZetX Software	$24,100.00	1	$24,100.00
iNPUT ACE Software	$12,600.00	1	$12,600.00
Amped Software	$2,700.00	1	$2,700.00
ELEP Software	$950.00	1	$950.00
View Commander Software	$1,995.00	1	$1,995.00
LETS Software	$1,990.00	1	$1,990.00
Covert Track Software	$3,665.00	1	$3,665.00
REI Equipment for Electronic Surveillance Countermeasures	$40,000.00	1	$40,000.00
UAS Detection Equipment	$60,000.00	1	$60,000.00
New Forensic Examiner Equipment & License Costs	$11,251.12	8	$90,009.00
Canopy Tents w/Sides 10X10	$600.00	40	$24,000.00

Division of the Academy and Training

Item	Estimated Cost per Item	Total Needed	Estimated Total Cost
Range Baffles	$60,000	1	$60,000
Learning Management System	$40,000	1	$40,000
Skid Steer Fork Lift	$75,000	1	$75,000
Fork Lift	$25,000	1	$25,000
CONEX Storage Containers	$6,000	2	$12,000
Glock 9mm transition	$409-$481	2,000	$908,000*
9mm ammunition	Unk.	800,000	$185,920
9mm holsters	$197.50	2,000	$395,000

Division of Statewide 9-1-1

Item	Estimated Cost per Item	Total Needed	Estimated Total Cost
NG9-1-1 Call Handling Equipment for ISP Consolidation Communication Centers	$250,000	6	$1.5 million
ISP CCC Mapping Upgrades	$75,000	6	$450,000
ISP CCC Furnishings	$150,000	6	$900,000
Tower Maintenance	$5,240	42	$220,000
Tower Site Maintenance (Generators, etc).	$4,750	42	$199,500