

IC 21-39-4

Chapter 4. Powers to Appoint Police Officers

IC 21-39-4-1

Supplemental effect of chapter

Sec. 1. This chapter is supplemental to all other statutes relating to the power of a state educational institution to appoint police officers.

As added by P.L.2-2007, SEC.280.

IC 21-39-4-2

Authority of trustees

Sec. 2. The board of trustees of a state educational institution may:

- (1) appoint police officers for the state educational institution for which the board is responsible;
- (2) prescribe duties and direct the conduct of the appointed police officers;
- (3) prescribe distinctive uniforms for the police of the state educational institution or campus; and
- (4) designate and operate emergency vehicles.

As added by P.L.2-2007, SEC.280.

IC 21-39-4-3

Appointed police officer oath

Sec. 3. Police officers appointed under this chapter shall take an appropriate oath of office in the form and manner prescribed by the appointing board of trustees.

As added by P.L.2-2007, SEC.280.

IC 21-39-4-4

Police officer serves at pleasure of the appointing board

Sec. 4. A police officer serves at the pleasure of the appointing board of trustees.

As added by P.L.2-2007, SEC.280.

IC 21-39-4-5

Powers and duties of police officers

Sec. 5. (a) Police officers have the following powers, privileges, immunities, and duties:

- (1) General police powers including the power to arrest, without process, all persons who commit an offense within the view of the officer.
- (2) The same common law and statutory powers, privileges, and immunities as sheriffs and constables, except that the officers are empowered to serve civil process only to the extent authorized by the employing board of trustees.
- (3) The duty to enforce and to assist the officials of the state educational institutions at which the officers are employed in the enforcement of the rules and regulations of the state

educational institution.

(4) The duty to assist and cooperate with other law enforcement agencies and officers.

(b) The board of trustees employing a police officer may expressly prohibit a police officer from exercising any of the powers otherwise granted by law.

As added by P.L.2-2007, SEC.280.

IC 21-39-4-6

Jurisdiction of police officers appointed under this chapter

Sec. 6. (a) A police officer may exercise the powers granted under this chapter as follows:

(1) A police officer may exercise the officer's powers upon real property owned or occupied by the state educational institution employing the police officer, including the streets passing through and adjacent to the state educational institution.

(2) This subdivision applies only to a police officer who meets the minimum basic training and educational requirements adopted by the law enforcement training board under IC 5-2-1-9 as necessary for employment as a law enforcement officer. An institution may extend a police officer's territorial jurisdiction to the entire state, or to any part of the state, if:

(A) the board of trustees adopts a resolution specifically describing the territorial jurisdiction of a police officer appointed under this chapter; and

(B) the board of trustees notifies the:

(i) superintendent of the state police department; and

(ii) sheriff of the county in which the institution is primarily located (or the chief of police of the consolidated city, if the institution is primarily located in a consolidated city);

of the boundaries of the extended territorial jurisdiction.

The institution shall provide the persons described in clause (B)(i) and (B)(ii) with notice of the extended jurisdiction every two (2) years, by January 31 of the second year.

(b) If a police officer appointed under this section exercises the officer's police powers outside of the county in which the institution is primarily located, the officer shall notify the sheriff (or, in the case of a consolidated city, the chief of police) as soon as practicable.

As added by P.L.2-2007, SEC.280. Amended by P.L.30-2011, SEC.2.

IC 21-39-4-7

Police officer retirement benefits

Sec. 7. Whenever a police officer retires after at least twenty (20) years of service, the police officer may retain the officer's service weapon. The officer is entitled to receive, in recognition of the service to the state educational institution and the public, a badge that indicates that the officer is retired. Upon retirement, the state police department shall issue to the police officer an identification card that:

- (1) states the police officer's name and rank at retirement;
- (2) states the officer's retired status; and
- (3) notes the officer's authority to retain the service weapon.

A police officer described in this section is entitled to a lifetime license to carry a handgun under IC 35-47-2-3(e).

As added by P.L.2-2007, SEC.280.