

COLORADO
POST
PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS and TRAINING
MANUAL

2006



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MISSION

The mission of Colorado P.O.S.T. is to establish and maintain standards for peace officer training and certification that are relevant, realistic and responsive to our ever-changing world.

BOARD AND STAFF VISION

Integrity, ethics, innovation, customer service, focus on mission, honest communication, results orientation, a pledge to excellence, resource responsibility, enlightened and authentic leadership, a future orientation and service to the Colorado community.

MOTTO

Unto dust you shall return the day you stop representing the peace officer on the street.

Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

As a Certified Peace Officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and, to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life. I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided in me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force of violence and never accepting gratuities.

*I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of law enforcement service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession . . .
law enforcement.*

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P.O.S.T. STATUTES 2005 C.R.S.

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TITLE 6 – Consumer and Commercial Affairs

ARTICLE 17 – Uniform Records Retention Act

6-17-101. Short title.

This article shall be known and may be cited as the "Uniform Records Retention Act".

Source: L. 90: Entire article added, p. 384, § 1, effective July 1.

6-17-102. Legislative declaration.

The general assembly hereby finds that there is a need to minimize the paperwork burden associated with the retention of business records for individuals, small businesses, state and local agencies, corporations, and other persons, and there is a need to minimize the costs of collecting, maintaining, using, storing, and disseminating information and business records. The general assembly therefore finds that the provisions of this article are necessary to promote efficiency and economy.

Source: L. 90: Entire article added, p. 384, § 1, effective July 1.

6-17-103. Definitions.

As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Business record" means books of account; vouchers; documents; cancelled checks; payrolls; correspondence; records of sales, personnel, equipment, and production; reports relating to any or all of such records; and other business papers.

(2) "Record" means any letter, word, sound, number, or its equivalent, set down by handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostating, photographing, magnetic impulse, mechanical, or electronic recording of other forms of data compilation. Unless otherwise specified, reproductions are records for purposes of this article.

(3) "Reproduction" means any counterpart produced by the same impression as the original or from the same matrix, or by means of photography, including enlargements and miniatures, or by mechanical or electronic rerecording or by chemical reproduction or by any equivalent technique which accurately reproduces the original.

Source: L. 90: Entire article added, p. 384, § 1, effective July 1.

6-17-104. Records retention period.

Any record required to be created or kept by any state or local law or regulation may be destroyed after three years from the date of creation, unless such law or regulation establishes a specified records retention period or a specific procedure to be followed prior to destruction.

Source: L. 90: m Entire article added, p. 385, § 1, effective July 1.

TITLE 16 – Criminal Proceedings

ARTICLE 2.5 -- Peace Officers

Part 1 –

16-2.5-101. Peace Officer – Defined – General Authority

(1) A person who is included within the provisions of this article and who meets all standards imposed by law on a peace officer is a peace officer, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person other than a person designated in this article is a peace officer. A peace officer may be certified by the peace officer standards and training board pursuant to part 3 of article 31 of title 24, C.R.S., and, at a minimum, has the authority to enforce all laws of the state of Colorado while acting within the scope of his or her authority and in the performance of his or her duties.

(2) A peace officer certified by the peace officer standards and training board shall have the authority to carry firearms at all times, concealed or otherwise, subject to the written firearms policy created by the agency employing the peace officer. All other peace officers shall have the authority to carry firearms, concealed or otherwise, while engaged in the performance of their duties or as otherwise authorized by the written policy of the agency employing the officer.

(3) As used in every statute, unless the context otherwise requires, "law enforcement officer" means a peace officer.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1605, § 2, effective August 6.

ANNOTATION

Annotator's note. Since § 16-2.5-101 is similar to repealed § 18-1-901(3)(1), relevant cases construing that provision have been included in the annotations to this section.

Jailer included as peace officer. The jailer is a deputy sheriff and as such is a peace officer within the definition of subsection (3)(1). *People v. Shockley*, 41 Colo. App. 515, 591 P.2d 589 (1978).

Fellow officer doctrine applicable to parole officer. By definition in the "Colorado Criminal Code", the parole officer is a "peace officer", and there is no persuasive reason why a parole officer should not come within the fellow officer doctrine. *People v. Bergstrom*, 190 Colo. 105, 544 P.2d 396 (1975).

Under the "fellow officer rule", a sheriff's deputies were entitled to rely upon and accept the information supplied by the parole officer. *People v. Bergstrom*, 190 Colo. 105, 544 P.2d 396 (1975).

For purposes of the reference to subsection (3)(1)(I) of this section made in §24-31-302(5), the certification requirement does not constitute a part of that the referenced definition. *Fraternal Order, No. 27 v. Denver*, 914 P.2d 483 (Colo. App. 1995).

The phrase "has the authority to enforce all the laws of the state of Colorado while acting within the scope of his authority and in the performance of his duties", does not constitute a

part of the definition of peace officer, level I. Fraternal Order, No. 27 v. Denver, 914 P.2d 483 (Colo. App. 1995).

Applied in People v. Roberts, 43 Colo. App. 100, 601 P.2d 654 (1979); People v. Herrera, 633 P.2d 1091 (Colo. App. 1981).

16-2.5-102. Certified peace officer - P.O.S.T. certification required.

The following peace officers shall meet all the standards imposed by law on a peace officer and shall be certified by the peace officer standards and training board, referred to in this article as the "P.O.S.T. board": A chief of police; a police officer; a sheriff; an undersheriff; a deputy sheriff; a Colorado state patrol officer; a town marshal; a deputy town marshal; a reserve police officer; a reserve deputy sheriff; a reserve deputy town marshal; the director of the Colorado bureau of investigation; a security officer employed by a state institution of higher education; a Colorado wildlife officer; a Colorado parks and recreation officer; a Colorado police administrator or police officer employed by the Colorado mental health institute at Pueblo; an attorney general criminal investigator; a community parole officer; a public transit officer; and the department of corrections inspector general.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1606, § 2, effective August 6. **L. 2004:** Entire section amended, p. 1162, § 2, effective May 27.

16-2.5-103. Sheriff - undersheriff - certified deputy sheriff - noncertified deputy sheriff.

(1) A sheriff, an undersheriff, and a deputy sheriff are peace officers whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado. A sheriff shall be certified by the P.O.S.T. board pursuant to section 30-10-501.6, C.R.S. An undersheriff and a deputy sheriff shall be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

(2) A noncertified deputy sheriff or detention officer is a peace officer employed by a county or city and county whose authority is limited to the duties assigned by and while working under the direction of the chief of police, sheriff, an official who has the duties of a sheriff in a city and county, or chief executive of the employing law enforcement agency.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1606, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-104. Coroner.

A coroner is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties whose authority shall be limited pursuant to part 6 of article 10 of title 30, C.R.S.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1606, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-105. Police officer.

A police officer, including a chief of police employed by a municipality, is a peace officer whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who shall be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1606, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-106. Southern Ute Indian police officer.

A Southern Ute Indian police officer is a peace officer whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1606, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-107. Ute Mountain Ute Indian police officer.

A Ute Mountain Ute Indian police officer is a peace officer whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1606, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-108. Town marshal - deputy.

A town marshal or deputy town marshal is a peace officer whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who shall be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1607, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-109. Fire arson investigator.

A fire arson investigator employed by a unit of local government is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties whose authority shall be limited to the enforcement of arson and related laws and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1607, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-110. Reserve police officer - reserve deputy sheriff - reserve deputy town marshal.

(1) A reserve police officer, a reserve deputy sheriff, and a reserve deputy town marshal are reserve officers. "Reserve officer" means a person authorized by a city, city and county, town, or county within this state to act as a reserve police officer, reserve deputy sheriff, or reserve town marshal for certain specific and limited periods of time while the person is authorized to be on duty and acting at the express direction or under the direct supervision of a P.O.S.T.-certified peace officer pursuant to section 16-2.5-103, 16-2.5-105, and 16-2.5-108. A reserve officer is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties whose authority shall be limited to the authority granted by his or her authorizing agency. A reserve officer shall obtain

reserve certification by the P.O.S.T. board as a reserve officer or may be a fully P.O.S.T.-certified peace officer.

(2) A city, city and county, town, or county assigning duties to a reserve officer beyond those duties included in the P.O.S.T. board training shall assume the responsibility for ensuring that the reserve officer is adequately trained for the duties. Any expenses associated with the additional training shall be authorized by the city, city and county, town, or county. If the jurisdiction allows or requires the reserve officer to carry or use a firearm while on duty, the reserve officer shall be certified for firearms proficiency with the same frequency and subject to the same requirements as a P.O.S.T.-certified peace officer in the jurisdiction. A reserve officer who does not comply with the training requirements set forth in this subsection (2) is not authorized to enforce the laws of the state of Colorado.

(3) When a reserve officer is in uniform carrying out an assignment, the uniform shall be readily distinguishable from the uniform worn by a P.O.S.T.-certified officer, either because the reserve officer's uniform bears a patch or because the uniform is a different color than the uniform worn by a P.O.S.T.-certified officer.

(3.5) If a police chief, sheriff, or town marshal determines that a reserve officer has been adequately trained to perform a law-enforcement function that the police chief, sheriff, or town marshal is required to perform, the police chief, sheriff, or town marshal may allow the reserve officer to perform the function either in uniform or in civilian clothes, whichever is appropriate.

(4) When performing extradition duties, the reserve officer shall be accompanied by a P.O.S.T.-certified officer.

(5) A reserve officer may be compensated for his or her time during a declared emergency or during a time of special need. In all other circumstances, a reserve officer shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed at the discretion of the city, city and county, town, or county benefitting from the services of the reserve officer for any authorized out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the course of his or her duties. The city, city and county, town, or county shall pay the cost of workers compensation benefits for injuries incurred by a reserve officer while on duty and while acting within the scope of his or her assigned duties. A reserve officer is an authorized volunteer for purposes of article 10 of title 24, C.R.S.

(6) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Direct supervision" means an assignment given by a P.O.S.T.-certified peace officer to a reserve officer, which assignment is carried out in the personal presence of, or indirect radio or telephone contact with, and under the immediate control of, the P.O.S.T.-certified peace officer.

(b) "Express direction" means a defined, task-specific assignment given by a P.O.S.T.-certified peace officer to a reserve officer. The P.O.S.T.-certified peace officer need not be present while the reserve officer carries out the assignment.

(7) For the purposes of this section, a person serving as a citizen auxiliary is not a peace officer and the P.O.S.T. board shall not require the person to be certified.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1607, § 2, effective August 6. **L. 2004:** (3), (4), and (6) amended and (3.5) added, p. 678, § 1, effective August 4.

Editor's note: Subsections (3), (3.5), (4), and (6) were contained in a 2004 act that was passed without a safety clause. For further explanation concerning the effective date, see page vii of this volume.

16-2.5-111. Executive director of the department of public safety.

The executive director of the department of public safety is a peace officer whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1608, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-112. Director of the office of preparedness, security, and fire safety.

The director of the office of preparedness, security, and fire safety in the department of public safety is a peace officer whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1608, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-113. Colorado bureau of investigation director - agent.

The director of the Colorado bureau of investigation is a peace officer whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who shall be certified by the P.O.S.T. board. A Colorado bureau of investigation agent is a peace officer whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado pursuant to section 24-33.5-409, C.R.S., and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1608, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-114. Colorado state patrol officer.

A Colorado state patrol officer is a peace officer whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado pursuant to section 24-33.5-212, C.R.S., and who shall be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1609, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-115. Port of entry officer.

A port of entry officer is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties whose authority shall be limited pursuant to section 42-8-104, C.R.S.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1609, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-116. Colorado wildlife officer - special wildlife officer.

(1) A Colorado wildlife officer employed by the Colorado division of wildlife in the department of natural resources is a peace officer whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado pursuant to section 33-1-102 (4.3), C.R.S., and who shall be certified by the P.O.S.T. board. Each Colorado wildlife officer shall be required to complete a minimum of forty hours of continuing law enforcement education per calendar year, or such number of hours as may otherwise be required by law.

(2) A special wildlife officer is a peace officer whose authority is limited as defined by the director of the division of wildlife pursuant to section 33-1-110 (5), C.R.S.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added p. 1609, § 2, effective August 6; (2) amended, p. 1954, § 50, effective August 6.

16-2.5-117. Colorado parks and recreation officer - special parks and recreation officer.

(1) A Colorado parks and recreation officer employed by the Colorado division of parks and outdoor recreation in the department of natural resources is a peace officer whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado pursuant to section 33-10-102 (17), C.R.S., and who shall be certified by the P.O.S.T. board. Each Colorado parks and recreation officer shall be required to complete a minimum of forty hours of continuing law enforcement education per calendar year, or such number of hours as may otherwise be required by law.

(2) A special parks and recreation officer is a peace officer whose authority is limited as defined by the director of the division of parks and outdoor recreation pursuant to section 33-10-109 (1) (f), C.R.S.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1609, § 2, effective August 6; (2) amended, p. 1954, § 51, effective August 6.

16-2.5-118. Commissioner of agriculture.

The commissioner of agriculture or his or her designee is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties whose authority shall be limited pursuant to the "Farm Products Act", section 12-16-114, C.R.S., the "Commodity Handler Act", section 12-16-210, C.R.S., the "Animal Protection Act", section 35-42-107(4), C.R.S., and the "Pet Animal Care and Facilities Act", section 35-80-109(6), C.R.S.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1609, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-119. State brand inspector.

A state brand inspector is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties whose authority shall be limited pursuant to section 35-53-128, C.R.S.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1609, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-120. Colorado state higher education security officer.

A Colorado state higher education security officer employed by a state institution of higher education pursuant to sections 24-7-101 to 24-7-105, C.R.S., is a peace officer whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who shall be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1610, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-121. Executive director of the department of revenue - senior director of enforcement for the department of revenue.

The executive director and the senior director of enforcement of the department of revenue are peace officers while engaged in the performance of their duties whose authority includes the enforcement of laws and rules regarding automobile dealers pursuant to section 12-6-105 (1) (d) (II), C.R.S., the lottery pursuant to sections 24-35-205(3) and 24-35-206(7), C.R.S., limited gaming pursuant to section 12-47.1-204, C.R.S., liquor pursuant to section 12-47-904(1), C.R.S., and racing events pursuant to section 12-60-203(1), C.R.S., and the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1610, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-122. Auto industry investigator.

An auto industry investigator is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties whose authority shall be limited to the enforcement of section 12-6-105(1)(d)(II), C.R.S.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1610, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-123. Director of the division of gaming - gaming investigator.

The director of the division of gaming in the department of revenue or a gaming investigator in the department of revenue is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties whose primary authority shall be as stated in section 12-47.1-204, C.R.S., and shall also include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1610, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-124. Liquor enforcement investigator.

A liquor enforcement investigator is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties and while acting under proper orders or regulations whose primary authority shall be as stated in sections 12-47-904(1) and 24-35-504, C.R.S., and shall also include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1610, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-125. State lottery investigator.

A state lottery investigator is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties whose primary authority shall be as stated in sections 24-35-205(3) and 24-35-206(7), C.R.S., and shall also include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1610, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-126. Director of racing events - racing events supervisor - racing events investigator.

The director of racing events, a racing events supervisor, and a racing events investigator are peace officers while engaged in the performance of their duties whose primary authority shall be as stated in section 12-60-203(1), C.R.S., and shall also include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1610, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-127. State student loan investigator.

A state student loan investigator is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties whose authority shall be limited pursuant to section 23-3.1-104(2)(q), C.R.S.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1611, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-128. Colorado attorney general - chief deputy attorney general - solicitor general - assistant solicitor general - deputy attorney general - deputy and assistant attorney general of criminal enforcement - deputy and assistant attorney general of consumer protection.

The attorney general, chief deputy attorney general, solicitor general, assistant solicitors general, deputy attorneys general, deputy and assistant attorneys general of criminal enforcement, and certain deputy and assistant attorneys general of consumer protection that are designated by the attorney general, are peace officers whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1611, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-129. Attorney general criminal investigator.

An attorney general criminal investigator is a peace officer whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who shall be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1611, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-130. P.O.S.T. director - P.O.S.T. board investigator.

The director of the P.O.S.T. board and a P.O.S.T. board investigator are peace officers while engaged in the performance of their duties whose primary authority shall include the enforcement of laws and rules pertaining to the training and certification of peace officers and shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1611, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-131. Chief security officer for the general assembly.

The chief security officer for the general assembly is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties whose authority shall be limited pursuant to section 2-2-402, C.R.S.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1611, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-132. District attorney - assistant district attorney - chief deputy district attorney - deputy district attorney - special deputy district attorney - special prosecutor.

A district attorney, an assistant district attorney, a chief deputy district attorney, a deputy district attorney, a special deputy district attorney, and a special prosecutor are peace officers whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1611, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-133. District attorney chief investigator - district attorney investigator.

A district attorney chief investigator and a district attorney investigator are peace officers whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1611, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-134. Department of corrections inspector general - department of corrections investigator.

The department of corrections inspector general and a department of corrections investigator are peace officers whose authority shall be pursuant to section 17-1-103.8, C.R.S., and whose authority shall include the enforcement of all the laws of the state of Colorado. A department of corrections investigator may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board. The inspector general shall be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1612, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-135. Executive director of the department of corrections - warden - corrections officer.

The executive director of the department of corrections, a warden, a corrections officer employed by the department of corrections, or other department of corrections employee assigned by the executive director, is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties pursuant to title 17, C.R.S., whose primary authority is the supervision of persons in the custody or confinement of the department of corrections and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1612, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-136. Community parole officer.

A community parole officer employed by the department of corrections responsible for the supervision of offenders in the community is a peace officer whose authority shall be pursuant to section 17-27-105.5, C.R.S., and whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado, and who shall be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1612, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-137. Adult probation officer.

An adult probation officer is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties whose authority shall be limited pursuant to part 2 of article 11 of this title.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1612, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-138. Juvenile probation officer - juvenile parole officer.

A juvenile probation officer and a juvenile parole officer are peace officers while engaged in the performance of their duties whose authority shall be limited pursuant to sections 19-2-926 and 19-2-1003, C.R.S.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1612, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-139. Police administrator - police officer employed by the Colorado mental health institute at Pueblo.

A police administrator and a police officer employed by the Colorado mental health institute at Pueblo are peace officers whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado pursuant to sections 24-7-101 to 24-7-105, C.R.S., and who shall be certified by the P.O.S.T. board. Each police administrator or police officer employed by the Colorado mental health institute at Pueblo shall be required to complete a minimum of forty hours of continuing law enforcement education per calendar year, or such number of hours as may otherwise be required by law.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1612, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-140. Correctional security officer employed by the Colorado mental health institute at Pueblo.

A correctional security officer employed by the Colorado mental health institute at Pueblo is a peace officer whose authority shall be pursuant to sections 24-7-101 to 24-7-105, C.R.S., and whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado, and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1612, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-141. Colorado state security guard.

A Colorado state security guard is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties whose authority shall be limited to the scope and authority of his or her assigned duties and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1613, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-142. Railroad peace officer.

A railroad peace officer is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties whose authority shall be limited pursuant to section 40-32-104.5, C.R.S., and who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1613, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-143. Public utilities commission member.

A public utilities commission member is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties whose authority shall be limited pursuant to articles 1 to 17 of title 40, C.R.S.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1613, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-144. Colorado national guardsman.

A Colorado national guardsman is a peace officer while acting under call of the governor in cases of emergency or civil disorder. His or her authority shall be limited to the period of call-up specified by the governor and shall be exercised only if the executive order of the governor calling the national guard to state duty specifies that enforcement of the laws of the state of Colorado is a purpose for the call-up.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1613, § 2, effective August 6.

16-2.5-145. Municipal court marshal

A municipal court marshal employed by a municipality is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties whose authority shall be limited to providing security for the municipal court, transporting, detaining, and maintaining control over prisoners, executing all arrest warrants within the municipal court and its grounds, executing municipal court arrest warrants within the municipal limits, and serving legal process issued by the municipal court within the municipal limits and who shall be certified by the P.O.S.T. board or receive the training required for a reserve officer pursuant to section 16-2.5-110.

Source: L. 2004: Entire section added, p. 414, § 1, effective April 12.

16-2.5-146. Public transit officer.

(1) A public transit officer employed by a public transportation entity, as defined in section 18-4-801(2), C.R.S., is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties. A public transit officer's authority shall be limited to the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and the provision of security for passengers, employees, and property of the public transportation entity on public transportation vehicles, as defined in section 18-4-801(3), C.R.S., and at public transportation facilities. A public transit officer's authority shall include the power of arrest based upon probable cause while engaged in the performance of his or her duties. A public transit officer shall be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.

(2) As used in this section, "public transportation facilities" means any movable or fixed facility operated by a transit authority and used primarily for mass transportation purposes, including but not limited to fixed guideway systems, parking lots, parking buildings, bus stops, transit stations, garages, and offices.

Source: L. 2004: Entire section added, p. 1162, § 1, effective May 27.

16-2.5-201. General assembly sunrise review of groups seeking statutory peace officer status.

(1) The general assembly finds that it is necessary to ensure that clear standards exist for obtaining peace officer status in the state of Colorado. The general assembly further finds it

made statutory changes in 2003 to end the stratification of peace officers and ensure all peace officers receive a consistent level of statutory protection. The general assembly therefore declares, in order to maintain clear standards and consistent statutory protections for peace officers, it is necessary for the P.O.S.T. board to review a group that seeks peace officer status either for the group or for a specific position, prior to the group seeking authorization from the general assembly for the status.

(2) No later than July 1 of any year, a group, or political subdivision of the state that seeks peace officer status either for the group or for a specific position, shall submit to the P.O.S.T. board, for its review, a proposal containing the following information:

- (a) A complete description of the position or a description of the group proposed for peace officer status and an estimate of the number of persons who hold the position or are in the group;
- (b) A description of the specific need for the authority and protections required for the position or group;
- (c) The benefit to the public that would result from granting the status;
- (d) The costs associated with granting the status; and
- (e) A resolution or letter of support for proposed change in status from the chief executive officer of the unit of government or political subdivision employing the group or overseeing the proposed position.

(3) After receiving the information specified in subsection (2) of this section, the P.O.S.T. board shall prepare an analysis, evaluation, and recommendation of the proposed status. The analysis, evaluation, and recommendation shall be based upon criteria established by the P.O.S.T. board in rules adopted pursuant to section 16-2.5-203.

(4) (a) The P.O.S.T. board shall conduct a hearing with the group seeking peace officer status for the group or for a specific position.

(b) At the hearing, the determination as to whether peace officer status is needed shall be based upon the criteria contained in the P.O.S.T. board rules.

(5) After the hearing, the P.O.S.T. board shall submit a report to the group seeking peace officer status for the group or specific position and to the judiciary committees of the house of representatives and the senate no later than October 15 of the year following the year in which the proposal was submitted.

(6) The group seeking peace officer status for the group or specific position may request members of the general assembly to present appropriate legislation to the general assembly during each of the two regular sessions that immediately succeed the date of the report required pursuant to subsection (2) of this section without having to comply again with the provisions of subsections (2) and (4) of this section. Bills introduced pursuant to this subsection (6) shall count

against the number of bills to which members of the general assembly are limited by joint rule of the senate and the house of representatives. The general assembly shall not consider peace officer status of more than five positions or groups in any one session of the general assembly.

(7) This section is exempt from the provisions of section 24-1-136 (11), C.R.S., and the periodic reporting requirement of that section shall remain in effect until changed by the general assembly acting by bill.

Source: L. 2004: Entire part added, p. 1896, § 1, effective June 4.

16-2.5-202. P.O.S.T. board review of peace officer status.

(1) For a position, group, or political subdivision that received peace officer status after July 1, 2003, and did not go through the process described in section 16-2.5-201, the P.O.S.T. board shall review the peace officer authority of the position, group, or political subdivision.

(2) The P.O.S.T. board shall require the group that received the peace officer status or the group or political subdivision that oversees a position that received peace officer status to submit to the P.O.S.T. board the information required in section 16-2.5-201 (2).

(3) After receiving the information, the P.O.S.T. board shall prepare an analysis, evaluation, and recommendation of the peace officer status. The analysis, evaluation, and recommendation shall be based upon the criteria established in P.O.S.T. board rule.

(4) The P.O.S.T. board shall conduct a hearing concerning peace officer status for the group or the specific position, pursuant to the provisions of section 16-2.5-201 (4).

(5) The P.O.S.T. board shall submit a report to the group or political subdivision seeking to retain peace officer status, either for the group or for a specific position, and to the judiciary committees of the house of representatives and the senate no later than October 15 of the year following the year in which the P.O.S.T. board began the review. The report may include legislative recommendations.

Source: L. 2004: Entire part added, p. 1898, § 1, effective June 4.

16-2.5-203. Rules.

Pursuant to article 4 of title 24, C.R.S., the P.O.S.T. board shall promulgate rules establishing the criteria that shall be applied in determining whether to recommend peace officer status for a group or specific position as provided in section 16-2.5-201 (4).

Source: L. 2004: Entire part added, p. 1898, § 1, effective June 4.

TITLE 18 – Criminal Code

ARTICLE 5 – Offenses involving Fraud

PART 1 – Forgery, Simulation, Impersonation, and Related Offenses

18-5-114. Offering a false instrument for recording

- (1) A person commits offering a false instrument for recording in the first degree if, knowing that a written instrument relating to or affecting real or personal property or directly affecting contractual relationships contains a material false statement or material false information, and with intent to defraud, he presents or offers it to a public office or a public employee, with the knowledge or belief that it will be registered, filed, or recorded or become a part of the records of that public office or public employee.
- (2) Offering a false instrument for recording in the first degree is a class 5 felony.
- (3) A person commits offering a false instrument for recording in the second degree if, knowing that a written instrument relating to or affecting real or personal property or directly affecting contractual relationships contains a material false statement or material false information, he presents or offers it to a public office or a public employee, with the knowledge or belief that it will be registered, filed, or recorded or become a part of the records of that public office or public employee.
- (4) Offering a false instrument for recording in the second degree is a class 1 misdemeanor.

Source: L. 71: R&RE, p. 437, § 1. C.R.S. 1963: § 40-5-114. L. 80: Entire section amended, p. 536, § 1, effective April 13.

ANNOTATION

Comparison with section 18-8-114. Abuse of public records under § 18-8-114 was not meant to cover the offense of offering a false instrument for recording under this section. *People v. Trujillo*, 189 Colo. 23, 536 P.2d 46 (1975).

Information charging this offense must set forth alleged false statements, either verbatim or in substance. *People v. Fueston*, 717 P.2d 978 (Colo. App. 1985), *aff'd in part and rev'd in part on other grounds*, 749 P.2d 952 (Colo. 1988).

Offering a false instrument for recording in the second degree is a lesser included offense of offering a false instrument for recording in the first degree. *People v. Freda*, 817 P.2d 588 (Colo. App. 1991).

The use of an intermediary to file a false statement with a public office will not insulate a person from liability. Because there was evidence that defendant directed that medicaid billings be prepared with false information and that the defendant had knowledge that these forms would be submitted to the medicaid office, the trial court did not err in finding that there was sufficient evidence that the defendant "offered or presented" the billings. *People v. Freda*, 817 P.2d 588 (Colo. App. 1991).

Applied in *People v. Swearingen*, 649 P.2d 1102 (Colo. 1982), *People v. Norman*, 703 P.2d 1261 (Colo. 1985).

TITLE 18 – Criminal Code

ARTICLE 8 – Offenses – Governmental Operations

PART 1 – Obstruction of Public Justice

18-8-112. Impersonating a peace officer.

- (1) A person who falsely pretends to be a peace officer and performs an act in that pretended capacity commits impersonating a peace officer.
- (2) Impersonating a peace officer is a class 6 felony.

Source: L. 71: R&RE, p. 456, § 1. **C.R.S. 1963:** § 40-8-112. **L. 2003:** Entire section amended, p. 1383, § 1, effective May 1. **L. 2004:** Entire section amended, p. 1080, § 1, effective July 1.

Editor's note: Section 8 of chapter 289, Session Laws of Colorado 2004, provides that the act amending this section applies to offenses committed on or after July 1, 2004.

ANNOTATION

Am. Jur.2d. See 32 Am. Jur.2d, False Personation, §§ 2-4.

Law reviews. For article, "Mens Rea and the Colorado Criminal Code", see 52 U. Colo. L. Rev. 167 (1981).

TITLE 24 – Government – State - Principal Departments

ARTICLE 31 – Department of Law

PART 1 – Attorney General

24-31-107. Applications for licenses - authority to suspend licenses - rules

(1) Every application by an individual for a license issued by the department of law or any authorized agent of such department shall require the applicant's name, address, and social security number.

(2) The department of law or any authorized agent of the department shall deny, suspend, or revoke any license pursuant to the provisions of section 26-13-126, C.R.S., and any rules promulgated in furtherance thereof, if the department or agent thereof receives a notice to deny, suspend, or revoke from the state child support enforcement agency because the licensee or applicant is out of compliance with a court or administrative order for current child support, child support debt, retroactive child support, child support arrearages, or child support when combined with maintenance or because the licensee or applicant has failed to comply with a properly issued subpoena or warrant relating to a paternity or child support proceeding. Any such denial, suspension, or revocation shall be in accordance with the procedures specified by rule of the department of law, rules promulgated by the state board of human services, and any memorandum of understanding entered into between the department of law or an authorized agent thereof and the state child support enforcement agency for the implementation of this section and section 26-13-126, C.R.S.

Source: L. 97: Entire section added, p. 1279, § 21, effective July 1.

Editor's note: Section 51(2) of chapter 236, Session Laws of Colorado 1997, provides that the act enacting this section applies to all orders whether entered on, before, or after July 1, 1997.

TITLE 24 – Government – State - Principal Departments

ARTICLE 31 – Department of Law

PART 3 – Peace Officer Standards and Training

Cross references: For the legislative declaration contained in the 1992 act enacting this part 3, see section 12 of chapter 167, Session Laws of Colorado 1992.

24-31-301. Definitions.

As used in this part 3, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Applicant" means any person seeking certification to serve as a peace officer or a reserve peace officer.

(1.5) "Basic training" means the basic law enforcement training received by a peace officer at any approved law enforcement training academy.

(2) "Certification" means the issuance to an applicant of a signed instrument evidencing that such applicant has met the requirements imposed by this part 3 and the P.O.S.T. board. Certification includes "basic certification", "provisional certification", and "conditional peace officer authority" that shall be issued to peace officers, "reserve certification" that shall be issued to reserve peace officers, and such additional certifications as the board may approve for peace officers.

(3) (Deleted by amendment, L. 94, p. 1725, § 3, effective May 31, 1994.)

(3.5) "Conditional peace officer authority" means a signed instrument issued by the P.O.S.T. board that allows any person to serve as a peace officer described in sections 16-2.5-102, 16-2.5-103 (1), 16-2.5-105 to 16-2.5-114, 16-2.5-116 (1), 16-2.5-117 (1), 16-2.5-120, 16-2.5-121, 16-2.5-123 to 16-2.5-126, 16-2.5-128 to 16-2.5-130, 16-2.5-132 to 16-2.5-136, 16-2.5-139 to 16-2.5-142, 16-2.5-145, and 16-2.5-146, C.R.S.

(4) "Local government representative" means a member of a board of county commissioners, member of a city or town council or board of trustees, or mayor of a city or town or city and county.

(5) "Peace officer" means any person described in section 16-2.5-101, C.R.S., and who has not been convicted of a felony or convicted on or after July 1, 2001, of any misdemeanor as described in section 24-31-305 (1.5), or released or discharged from the armed forces of the United States under dishonorable conditions.

(5.5) "Reserve peace officer" means any person described in section 16-2.5-110, C.R.S., and who has not been convicted of a felony or convicted on or after July 1, 2001, of any

misdemeanor as described in section 24-31-305 (1.5), or released or discharged from the armed forces of the United States under dishonorable conditions.

(6) "Training academy" means any school approved by the P.O.S.T. board where peace officers and reserve peace officers receive instruction and training.

(7) "Training program" means a course of instruction approved by the P.O.S.T. board for peace officer or reserve peace officer certification and other peace officer training programs.

Source: **L. 92:** Entire part added, p. 1091, § 3, effective March 6. **L. 94:** Entire section amended, p. 1725, § 3, effective May 31. **L. 96:** (5) amended, pp. 1349, 1477, §§ 1, 42, effective June 1. **L. 98:** (2) and (5) amended, p. 749, § 1, effective May 22. **L. 2003:** (5) and (5.5) amended, p. 1619, § 29, effective August 6. **L. 2005:** (2), (5), (5.5), and (7) amended and (3.5) added, p. 112, § 1, effective August 8.

Editor's note: Subsections (2), (3.5), (5), (5.5), and (7) were contained in a 2005 act that was passed without a safety clause. For further explanation concerning the effective date, see page vii of this volume.

24-31-302. Creation of board.

(1) There is hereby created, within the department of law, the peace officer standards and training board, referred to in this part 3 as the "P.O.S.T. board".

(2) The P.O.S.T. board shall exercise its powers and perform its duties and functions under the department of law as if transferred to the department by a **type 2** transfer, as such transfer is defined in the "administrative organization act of 1968", article 1 of this title.

(3) The P.O.S.T. board shall consist of twenty members. The chairperson of the P.O.S.T. board shall be the attorney general, and the board shall annually elect from its members a vice-chairperson. The other members shall be the special agent in charge of the Denver division of the federal bureau of investigation, the executive director of the department of public safety, one local government representative, six active chiefs of police from municipalities of this state, six active sheriffs from counties of this state, three active peace officers with a rank of sergeant or below, and one lay member. The governor shall appoint the chiefs of police, sheriffs, peace officers, the lay member, and the local government representative as members of the board for terms of three years per appointment. If any chief of police, sheriff, peace officer, lay member, or local government representative vacates such office during the term for which appointed to the P.O.S.T. board, a vacancy on the board shall exist. Any vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term.

(4) The members of the P.O.S.T. board shall receive no compensation for their services but may be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

Source: L. 92: Entire part added, p. 1093, § 3, effective March 6. **L. 94:** (1) and (3) amended and (4) added, p. 1727, § 4, effective May 31. **L. 2003:** (3) amended, p. 1715, § 1, effective May 14.

ANNOTATION

Denver deputy sheriffs are peace officers within definition of "peace officer, level I", in §18-1-901. Fraternal Order, No. 27 v. Denver, 914 P.2d 483 (Colo. App. 1995).

For purposes of the reference to §18-1-901(3)(I)(I) made in subsection (5) of this section, the certification requirement does not constitute a part of that definition. Fraternal Order, No. 27 v. Denver, 914 P.2d 483 (Colo. App. 1995).

Because the constitution grants Denver the power to control the qualifications, as well as the powers, duties, and terms or tenure, of its deputy sheriffs, it necessarily follows that the P.O.S.T Act is in conflict with the constitution to the extent that it purports to require Denver deputy sheriffs to be certified by the P.O.S.T. board. Fraternal Order, No. 27 v. Denver, 914 P.2d 483 (Colo. App. 1995).

24-31-303. Duties - powers of the P.O.S.T. board.

- (1) The P.O.S.T. board has the following duties:
 - (a) To approve and to revoke the approval of training programs and training academies, and to establish reasonable standards pertaining to such approval and revocation;
 - (b) To conduct periodic evaluations of training programs and inspections of training academies;
 - (c) To establish procedures for determining whether or not an applicant has met the standards which have been set;
 - (d) To certify qualified applicants and withhold, suspend, or revoke certification;
 - (e) To certify inspectors of vehicle identification numbers and approve training courses relating thereto;
 - (f) To require a background investigation of each applicant by means of fingerprint checks through the Colorado bureau of investigation and the federal bureau of investigation or such other means as the P.O.S.T. board deems necessary for such investigation;
 - (g) To promulgate rules and regulations deemed necessary by such board for the certification of applicants to serve as peace officers or reserve peace officers in the state pursuant to the provisions of article 4 of this title;

- (h) To establish standards for training in bail recovery practices under sections 12-7-102.5 (1) (b) and 12-7-105.5 (1) (b), C.R.S. The board shall establish such standards on or before October 1, 1998.
 - (i) To promulgate rules and regulations that establish the criteria that shall be applied in determining whether to recommend peace officer status for a group or specific position as provided in section 16-2.5-201 (4), C.R.S.
- (2) (a) The P.O.S.T. board may charge the following fees, the proceeds of which may be used to support the certification of applicants pursuant to this part 3:
- (I) For the manuals or other materials that the board may publish in connection with its functions, an amount not to exceed twenty dollars per publication; and
 - (II) For the administration of certification and skills examinations, an amount not to exceed one hundred twenty-five dollars per examination per applicant.
- (b) There is hereby created in the state treasury a P.O.S.T. board cash fund. The fees collected pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) and pursuant to section 42-3-134 (32), C.R.S., shall be transmitted to the state treasurer who shall credit such revenue to the P.O.S.T. board cash fund. It is the intent of the general assembly that the fees collected shall cover all direct and indirect costs incurred pursuant to this section. In accordance with section 24-36-114, all interest derived from the deposit and investment of moneys in the P.O.S.T. board cash fund shall be credited to the general fund. All moneys in the P.O.S.T. board cash fund shall be subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly and shall be used for the purposes set forth in this subsection (2) and in section 24-31-310. At the end of any fiscal year, all unexpended and unencumbered moneys in the P.O.S.T. board cash fund shall remain in the fund and shall not revert to the general fund or any other fund.
- (3) The P.O.S.T. board may make grants to local governments or to any college or university for the purpose of funding the training programs required by this section.
- (4) (Deleted by amendment, L. 98, p. 749, §2, effective May 22, 1998.)
- (5) It is unlawful for any person to serve as a peace officer, as described in section 16-2.5-102, C.R.S., or a reserve peace officer as defined in section 16-2.5-110, C.R.S., in this state unless such person:
- (a) Is certified pursuant to this part 3; and
 - (b) Has undergone both a physical and a psychological evaluation to determine such person's fitness to serve as a peace officer or a reserve peace officer. Such evaluations shall have been performed within one year prior to the date of appointment by a physician and either a psychologist or psychiatrist licensed by the state of Colorado.

(6) Repealed.

Source: **L. 92:** Entire part added, p. 1093, § 3, effective March 6. **L. 94:** (1) and (2) amended, p. 1727, § 5, effective May 31. **L. 96:** (2)(a) and (3) amended and (4) and (5) added, p. 1571, § 1, effective June 3. **L. 98:** (4) and IP(5) amended, p. 749, § 2, effective May 22; (1)(h) added, p. 962, § 6, effective May 27. **L. 2001:** (2)(a)(II) amended, p. 1449, § 1, effective July 1. **L. 2002:** (6) added, p. 840, § 3, effective May 30. **L. 2003:** (2)(b) amended, p. 2114, § 1, effective May 22; (1)(f) amended, p. 2184, § 2, effective June 3; IP(5) amended, p. 1622, § 39, effective August 6. **L. 2004:** (1)(i) added, p. 1898, § 2, effective June 4.

Editor's note: Subsection (6)(b) provided for the repeal of subsection (6), effective July 1, 2003. (See L. 2002, p. 840.)

24-31-304. Applicant for training - fingerprint-based criminal history record check.

(1) For purposes of this section, "training academy" means a basic or reserve peace officer training program approved by the P.O.S.T. board that is offered by a training academy, community college, college, or university.

(2) A training academy shall not enroll as a student a person who has been convicted of an offense that would result in the denial of certification pursuant to section 24-31-305(1.5).

(3) A person seeking to enroll in a training academy shall submit a set of fingerprints to the training academy prior to enrolling in the academy. The training academy shall forward the fingerprints to the Colorado bureau of investigation for the purpose of obtaining a fingerprint-based criminal history record check. Upon receipt of fingerprints and payment for the costs, the Colorado bureau of investigation shall conduct a state and national fingerprint-based criminal history record check utilizing records of the Colorado bureau of investigation and the federal bureau of investigation. The P.O.S.T. board shall be the authorized agency to receive information regarding the result of a national criminal history record check. The P.O.S.T. board shall notify the training academy if the fingerprint-based criminal history record check indicates that the person is prohibited from enrolling in the training academy pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. The person seeking to enroll in the training academy shall bear only the actual costs of the state and national fingerprint-based criminal history record check.

(4) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2) of this section and section 24-31-305(1.5) to the contrary, if the person anticipates that he or she will be prohibited from enrolling in the training academy on the grounds that the person has been convicted on or after July 1, 2001, of one or more of the misdemeanors described in section 24-31-305(1.5), the person may, at the time of applying for admission to the training academy, notify the P.O.S.T. board of the conviction or convictions and request the P.O.S.T. board to grant the person permission to enroll in the training academy.

(b) The P.O.S.T. board shall promulgate rules deemed necessary by the board concerning the procedures for the granting of permission to enroll in a training academy pursuant to this subsection (4). The P.O.S.T. board, in promulgating the rules, shall take into consideration the procedures for the granting of exemptions to denials of certification and the withdrawal of denials of certification described in section 24-31-305(1.6). The P.O.S.T. board, in promulgating the rules, may specify that an applicant for certification pursuant to section 24-31-305 need not submit a set of fingerprints at the time of applying for the certification if the applicant has already submitted a set of fingerprints pursuant to this section.

Source: **L. 92:** Entire part added, p. 1094, § 3, effective March 6. **L. 94:** Entire section amended, p. 1729, § 6, effective May 31. **L. 96:** Entire section amended, p. 1572, § 2, effective June 3. **L. 2003:** Entire section R&RE, p. 2183, § 1, effective June 3.

24-31-305. Certification - issuance - renewal - revocation.

- (1) (a) Basic peace officer certification requirements shall include:
- (I) Successful completion of a high school education or its equivalent;
 - (II) Successful completion of basic training approved by the P.O.S.T. board;
 - (III) Passage of examinations administered by the P.O.S.T. board; and
 - (IV) Current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certificates or their equivalents.
- (b) The training required for basic certification may be obtained through a training program conducted by a training academy approved by the P.O.S.T. board or completion of requirements of another state, federal, or tribal jurisdiction having standards deemed at least equivalent to those established pursuant to this part 3.
- (c) The P.O.S.T. board is authorized to grant conditional peace officer authority to any person who successfully completes the requirements of paragraph (b) of this subsection (1). Conditional peace officer authority qualifies the person to seek employment and serve as a fully authorized peace officer with any Colorado law enforcement agency recognized in article 2.5 of title 16, C.R.S. Conditional peace officer authority is valid for one year, but may be extended for a continuing period of not more than six months. Upon full expiration of conditional peace officer authority, a person may renew the authority through the successful completion of a P.O.S.T. refresher academy program. The P.O.S.T. board is authorized to issue basic peace officer certification to any person who holds conditional peace officer authority and who has been employed for at least one year in good standing as a peace officer by a law enforcement agency specified in section 24-31-301 (3.5).

- (1.3) Reserve peace officer certification requirements shall include:
- (a) Successful completion of a high school education or its equivalent;
 - (b) Successful completion of reserve training approved by the P.O.S.T. board; and
 - (c) Current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certificates or their equivalents.
- (1.5) The P.O.S.T. board shall deny certification to any person who has been convicted of:
- (a) A felony;
 - (b) Any misdemeanor in violation of sections 18-3-204, 18-3-402, 18-3-404, 18-3-405.5, and 18-3-412.5, C.R.S.;
 - (c) Any misdemeanor in violation of sections 18-7-201, 18-7-202, 18-7-203, 18-7-204, 18-7-302, and 18-7-601, C.R.S.;
 - (d) Any misdemeanor in violation of any section of article 8 of title 18, C.R.S.;
 - (e) Any misdemeanor in violation of sections 18-9-111 and 18-9-121, C.R.S.;
 - (f) Any misdemeanor in violation of sections 18-18-404, 18-18-405, 18-18-406, and 18-18-411, C.R.S.;
 - (g) Any misdemeanor in violation of sections 18-6-403 (3) (b.5) and 18-7-208, C.R.S.; or
 - (h) Any misdemeanor in violation of federal law or the law of any state that is the equivalent of any of the offenses specified in paragraphs (a) to (g) of this subsection (1.5).
- (1.6) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1.5) of this section, if an applicant anticipates prior to the denial of certification that he or she will be denied certification on the ground that the applicant has been convicted on or after July 1, 2001, of any misdemeanor or misdemeanors described in subsection (1.5) of this section, the applicant or the chief law enforcement officer of the agency, if any, employing such applicant may, at the time of the application for certification, notify the P.O.S.T. board of such conviction or convictions and request the board to grant the applicant an exemption from denial of certification.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1.5) of this section, if an applicant is denied certification on the ground that the applicant has been convicted on or after July 1, 2001, of any misdemeanor or misdemeanors described in subsection (1.5) of this section, the applicant or the chief law enforcement officer of the agency, if any,

employing such applicant may, within thirty days after the effective date of denial, request that the P.O.S.T. board withdraw the denial of certification.

(c) The P.O.S.T. board shall promulgate rules and regulations deemed necessary by the board concerning the procedures for the granting of exemptions to denials of certification and the withdrawal of denials of certification under this subsection (1.6).

(1.7) (a) Unless revoked, a basic certification or reserve certification issued pursuant to this part 3 is valid as long as the certificate holder is continuously serving as a peace officer or reserve peace officer.

(b) If a basic or reserve certificate holder has not served as a peace officer or reserve peace officer for a total of at least six months during any consecutive three-year period, the certification automatically expires at the end of such three-year period, unless the certificate holder is then serving as a peace officer or reserve peace officer.

(c) The P.O.S.T. board may promulgate rules for the renewal of certification that expired pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection (1.7).

(2) (a) A certification issued pursuant to subsection (1) or (1.3) of this section or section 24-31-308 shall be suspended or revoked by the P.O.S.T. board if the certificate holder has been convicted of a felony at any time, or has been convicted on or after July 1, 2001, of any misdemeanor or misdemeanors described in subsection (1.5) of this section, or has otherwise failed to meet the certification requirements established by the board.

(b) (I) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), if the certification of a certificate holder is revoked pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) on the ground that the certificate holder has been convicted on or after July 1, 2001, of any misdemeanor or misdemeanors described in subsection (1.5) of this section, the certificate holder or the chief law enforcement officer of the agency, if any, employing such certificate holder may, within thirty days after the effective date of the revocation, request the P.O.S.T. board to reinstate the certification.

(II) The P.O.S.T. board shall promulgate rules and regulations deemed necessary by the board concerning the procedures for the reinstatement of revocations of certification.

(3) Certification shall not vest tenure or related rights. The policies, if any, of the employing agency shall govern such rights. Additional certification reflecting higher levels of proficiency may, at the discretion of the employing agency, be required in hiring, retaining, or promoting peace officers.

(4) The P.O.S.T. board may grant variances from the requirements of this section to any individual, including any individual called to active duty by the armed forces of the United States, if strict application thereof would result in practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship

and where the variance would not conflict with the basic purposes and policies of this part 3. The P.O.S.T. board shall promulgate rules regarding the procedure for applying for and granting variances pursuant to this subsection (4).

Source: **L. 92:** Entire part added, p. 1094, § 3, effective March 6. **L. 94:** Entire section amended, p. 1729, § 7, effective May 31. **L. 96:** Entire section amended, p. 1572, § 3, effective June 3. **L. 98:** (1.7)(a), (1.7)(b), and (2) amended and (4) added, p. 750, § 3, effective May 22. **L. 2000:** (1.7)(c) amended, p. 42, § 2, effective March 10. **L. 2001:** (1.5) and (2) amended and (1.6) added, p. 1449, § 2, effective July 1. **L. 2005:** (1)(b), (1.5)(g), and (4) amended and (1)(c) and (1.5)(h) added, p. 113, §§ 2, 3, effective August 8.

Editor's note: Subsections (1)(b), (1)(c), (1.5)(g), (1.5)(h), and (4) were contained in a 2005 act that was passed without a safety clause. For further explanation concerning the effective date, see page vii of this volume.

ANNOTATION

Because the constitution grants Denver the power to control the qualifications, as well as the powers, duties, and terms or tenure, of its deputy sheriffs, it necessarily follows that the P.O.S.T. Act is in conflict with the constitution to the extent that it purports to require Denver deputy sheriffs to be certified by the P.O.S.T. board. *Fraternal Order, No. 27 v. Denver*, 914 P.2d 483 (Colo. App. 1995).

Because the state's interest under the Peace Officers Standards and Training Act was not sufficient to outweigh Denver's home rule authority, the provisions of this section supersede the conflicting provisions of the P.O.S.T. Act. *Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge 27 v. Denver*, 926 P.2d 582 (Colo. 1996).

The qualification and certification of Denver deputy sheriffs is a local concern, specifically, where it was shown that there was no need for statewide uniformity of training that would include Denver deputy sheriffs; that the extraterritorial impact of Denver deputy sheriffs is, at best, de minimis; that Denver deputy sheriffs do not substantially impact public safety beyond the boundaries of Denver; and Denver's interest in the training and certification of its deputy sheriffs is substantial and has direct textual support in the Colorado Constitution and in case law precedent. *Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge 27 v. Denver*, 926 P.2d 582 (Colo. 1996).

The holding regarding the training and certification under the P.O.S.T. Act is limited to Denver deputy sheriffs since Colorado Constitution article XX, § 2, pertains only to the City and County of Denver. *Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge 27 v. Denver*, 926 P.2d 582 (Colo. 1996).

24-31-306. Qualifications for peace officers. (Repealed)

24-31-307. Enforcement.

(1) The P.O.S.T. board shall have the power to direct the attorney general to enforce the provisions of this part 3 through an action in district court for injunctive or other appropriate relief against:

- (a) Any individual undertaking or attempting to undertake any duties as a peace officer or a reserve peace officer in this state in violation of this part 3; and
 - (b) Any agency permitting any individual to undertake or attempt to undertake any duties as a peace officer or a reserve peace officer in this state under the auspices of such agency in violation of this part 3.
- (2) The attorney general shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees and costs against the defendant in any enforcement action under this part 3, if the attorney general prevails.

Source: L. 94: Entire section added, p. 1731, § 9, effective May 31.

24-31-308. Reciprocity - provisional certificate.

- (1) The P.O.S.T. board is authorized to grant a provisional certificate to any person who:
- (a) Has been authorized to act as a peace officer in another state or federal jurisdiction, excluding the armed forces, for at least the preceding three years and has served as a certified law enforcement officer in good standing in such other state or federal jurisdiction for more than one year;
 - (b) Passes the certification examination required pursuant to this part 3; and
 - (c) Possesses current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certificates or their equivalent.
- (2) (a) The P.O.S.T. board is authorized to grant a basic certification to a person who meets the criteria established for basic certification by rule of the P.O.S.T. board.
- (b) Any rule of the P.O.S.T. board establishing the criteria for basic certification shall provide that a basic certification will be issued only after an applicant has successfully demonstrated to the P.O.S.T. board a proficiency in all skill areas as required by section 24-31-305.
- (3) (a) A provisional certificate shall be valid for six months.
- (b) Upon a showing of good cause, the P.O.S.T. board may renew a provisional certificate once for a period not to exceed an additional six months.

Source: L. 98: Entire section added, p. 751, § 7, effective May 22. **L. 2000:** (1)(a) and (2) amended, p. 43, § 3, effective March 10.

24-31-309. Profiling - officer identification - training.

- (1)
 - (a) The general assembly finds, determines, and declares that profiling is a practice that presents a great danger to the fundamental principles of our constitutional republic and is abhorrent and cannot be tolerated.
 - (b) The general assembly further finds and declares that motorists who have been stopped by peace officers for no reason other than the color of their skin or their apparent race, ethnicity, age, or gender are the victims of discriminatory practices.
 - (c) The general assembly further finds and declares that Colorado peace officers risk their lives every day. The people of Colorado greatly appreciate the hard work and dedication of peace officers in protecting public safety. The good name of these peace officers should not be tarnished by the actions of those who commit discriminatory practices.
 - (d) It is therefore the intent of the general assembly in adopting this section to provide a means of identification of peace officers who are engaging in profiling, to underscore the accountability of those peace officers for their actions, and to provide training to those peace officers on how to avoid profiling.
- (2) For purposes of this section, “profiling” means the practice of detaining a suspect based on race, ethnicity, age, or gender without the existence of any individualized suspicion of the particular person being stopped.
- (3) Any peace officer certified pursuant to this part 3 shall not engage in profiling.
- (4)
 - (a) A peace officer certified pursuant to this part 3 shall provide, without being asked, his or her business card to any person whom the peace officer has detained in a traffic stop, but has not cited or arrested. The business card shall include identifying information about the peace officer including, but not limited to, the peace officer's name, division, precinct, and badge or other identification number and a telephone number that may be used, if necessary, to report any comments, positive or negative, regarding the traffic stop. The identity of the reporting person and the report of any such comments that constitutes a complaint shall initially be kept confidential by the receiving law enforcement agency, to the extent permitted by law. The receiving law enforcement agency shall be permitted to obtain some identifying information regarding the complaint to allow initial processing of the complaint. If it becomes necessary for the further processing of the complaint for the complainant to disclose his or her identity, the complainant shall do so or, at the option of the receiving law enforcement agency, the complaint may be dismissed.
 - (b) The provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection (4) shall not apply to authorized undercover operations conducted by any law enforcement agency.

(c) Each law enforcement agency in the state shall compile on at least an annual basis any information derived from telephone calls received due to the distribution of business cards as described in paragraph (a) of this subsection (4) and that allege profiling. The agency shall make such information available to the public but shall not include the names of peace officers or the names of persons alleging profiling in such information. The agency may also include in such information the costs to the agency of complying with the provisions of this subsection (4).

(5) The training provided for peace officers shall include an examination of the patterns, practices, and protocols that result in profiling and prescribe patterns, practices, and protocols that prevent profiling. On or before August 1, 2001, the P.O.S.T board shall certify the curriculum for such training,

(6) No later than six months after the effective date of this section, each law enforcement agency in the state shall have written policies, procedures, and training in place that are specifically designed to address profiling. Each peace officer employed by such law enforcement agency shall receive such training. The written policies and procedures shall be made available to the public for inspection during regular business hours.

Source: L. 2001: Entire section added, p. 934, § 2, effective June 5.

Law reviews. For article, "House Bill 1114: Eliminating Biased Policing", see 31 Colo. Law. 127 (July 2002).

24-31-310. Resources for the training of peace officers - peace officers in rural jurisdictions - legislative declaration.

(1) The general assembly hereby finds and declares that Colorado peace officers risk their lives every day in the normal course of their duties. On the roads and highways and throughout the state, peace officers are expected to make quick and difficult decisions that concern both public and officer safety. The general assembly further finds and declares that good training is crucial for peace officers to make decisions that are in the best interests of the health and safety of the citizens of Colorado. The general assembly recognizes that the P.O.S.T. board oversees peace officer training programs and that in the past the state has provided funding for such training programs. The general assembly further recognizes that the state has not provided funding for peace officer training programs since 1992, and that the lack of state funding has had a significant impact on the training of peace officers in the state. Therefore, it is the intent of this section to reimplement state funding for peace officer training programs and to enable the P.O.S.T. board to provide substantial training for peace officers who serve the citizens of Colorado.

(2) The moneys collected and transferred to the P.O.S.T. board cash fund pursuant to section 42-3-134(32), C.R.S., shall be used to provide training programs for peace officers, especially peace officers in rural and smaller jurisdictions that have limited resources due to the size or location of such jurisdictions. The moneys shall be used and distributed pursuant to subsection (3) of this section.

(3) The moneys collected and transferred to the P.O.S.T. board cash fund pursuant to section 42-3-134(32), C.R.S., shall be used and distributed as determined by the P.O.S.T. board. The moneys in the fund shall be used to pay the salary and benefits of any employee hired by the department of law in order to administer the peace officer training programs and to cover any other costs incurred by the P.O.S.T. board in connection with such programs. Under no circumstance shall general fund moneys be used to cover such costs incurred by the department of law or the P.O.S.T. board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire section added, p. 2114, § 2, effective May 22.

TITLE 26 – Human Services Code

ARTICLE 13 – Child Support Enforcement Act

PART 1 – Management, Control, and Supervision

26-13-126. Authority to deny, suspend, or revoke professional, occupational, and recreational licenses.

- (1) The state board of human services is authorized, in coordination with any state agency, board, or commission that is authorized by law to issue, revoke, deny, terminate, or suspend a professional, occupational, or recreational license, to promulgate rules for the suspension, revocation, or denial of professional, occupational, and recreational licenses of individuals who owe more than six months' gross dollar amount of child support and who are paying less than fifty percent of their current monthly child support obligation each month, or those individuals who fail, after receiving proper notice, to comply with subpoenas or warrants relating to paternity or child support proceedings.
- (2)
 - (a) To effectuate the purposes of this section, the executive director of the state department may request the denial, suspension, or revocation of any professional, occupational, or recreational license issued by a state agency, board, or commission, referred to in this section as the "licensing agency". Upon such request, the state child support enforcement agency shall send a notice to the obligor by first class mail stating that the obligor has thirty days after the date of the notice within which to pay the past-due obligation, to negotiate a payment plan with the state child support enforcement agency, to request an administrative hearing with the delegate child support enforcement unit, or to comply with the warrant or subpoena. If the obligor fails to pay the past-due obligation, negotiate a payment plan, request an administrative hearing, or comply with the warrant or subpoena within thirty days after the date of the notice, the state child support enforcement agency shall send a notice to the licensing agency to deny, revoke, or suspend the professional, occupational, or recreational license of the individual identified as not in compliance with the court or administrative order for current child support, child support debt, retroactive child support, child support arrearages, or child support when combined with maintenance or of the individual who failed, after receiving appropriate notice, to comply with subpoenas or warrants relating to paternity or child support proceedings.
 - (b) The rules promulgated to implement this section shall provide that, if it is the first time the procedures authorized by this section have been employed to enforce support against the obligor, the state child support enforcement agency may only issue a notice to the licensing agency to suspend or to deny such obligor's license. However, the rules shall also provide that, in second and subsequent circumstances in which the provisions of this section are utilized to enforce support against the obligor, the state child support enforcement agency shall be authorized to issue a notice to the licensing agency to revoke

an obligor's license, subject to full reapplication procedures upon compliance as specified by the licensing agency.

(c) No later than thirty days after the date of the notice to the obligor, the obligor may request in writing that the delegate child support enforcement unit conduct an administrative review pursuant to the rules and regulations developed by the state board to implement the provisions of this article.

(d) No later than thirty days after the date of the delegate child support enforcement unit's decision, the obligor may request in writing an administrative review from the state child support enforcement agency.

(e) The sole issues to be determined at the administrative review by both the delegate child support enforcement unit and the state child support enforcement agency shall be whether there is: A mistake in the identity of the obligor; a disagreement concerning the amount of the child support debt, an arrearage balance, retroactive support due, or the amount of the past-due child support when combined with maintenance; a showing that all child support payments were made when due; a showing that the individual has complied with the subpoena or warrant; a showing that the individual was not properly served with the subpoena or warrant; or a showing that there was a technical defect with respect to the subpoena or warrant.

(f) The decision of the state child support enforcement agency shall be final agency action and may be reviewed pursuant to section 24-4-106, C.R.S.

(g) A notice to the licensing agency pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) shall not be sent to the licensing agency unless the obligor has failed to request a review within the time specified or until a hearing has been concluded and all rights of review have been exhausted.

(h) Each licensing agency affected may promulgate rules, as necessary, and procedures to implement the requirements of this section. Such licensing agencies shall enter into memoranda of understanding, as necessary, with the state child support enforcement agency with respect to the implementation of this section. All due process hearings shall be conducted by the state department rather than the licensing agency.

(i) Nothing in this section shall limit the ability of each licensing agency to deny, suspend, or revoke a license on any other grounds provided by law.

(j) A licensing agency, or any person acting on its behalf, shall not be liable for any actions taken to deny, suspend, or revoke the obligor's license pursuant to this section.

(3) It is the intent of the general assembly that the same or similar conditions placed upon the issuance and renewal of a state license to practice a profession or occupation, as set forth in this section, should also be placed upon persons applying to or licensed to practice law. The general assembly, however, recognizes the practice of the Colorado Supreme Court in the licensure,

registration, and discipline of persons practicing law in this state. Specifically, the general assembly acknowledges that in order to obtain a license to practice law in Colorado, a person must verify that he or she is not delinquent with respect to a court-ordered obligation to pay child support. In addition, the general assembly recognizes that pursuant to the "Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct" a lawyer may be disciplined, including by disbarment, for failing to pay child support.

(4) Subject to section 24-33-110 (1), C.R.S., for purposes of this section, "license" means any recognition, authority, or permission that the state or any principal department of the state or an agent of such department is authorized by law to issue for an individual to practice a profession or occupation or for an individual to participate in any recreational activity. "License" may include, but is not necessarily limited to, any license, certificate, certification, letter of authorization, or registration issued for an individual to practice a profession or occupation or for an individual to participate in any recreational activity.

Source: L. 97: Entire section added, p. 1300, § 43, effective July 1. **L. 2004:** (4) amended, p. 1076, § 1, effective May 21.

Cross references: (1) For the legislative declaration contained in the 1997 act enacting this section, see section 1 of chapter 236, Session Laws of Colorado 1997.

(2) For the "Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct", see the appendix to chapters 18 to 20 of the Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure.

TITLE 29 – Government -- Local

ARTICLE I -- Budget and Services

PART 2 -- Intergovernmental Relationships

29-1-206. Law enforcement agreements.

Any county in this state that shares a common border with a county in another state, and any municipality located in such a bordering county of this state, may enter into an agreement with the bordering county of the other state or with a municipality located in the bordering county of the other state to provide for reciprocal law enforcement between such entities. Such agreement shall meet the requirements of section 29-1-203 and shall include, but shall not be limited to, an additional requirement that any person who is assigned to law enforcement duty in this state pursuant to such intergovernmental agreement and section 29-5-104(2) shall be certified as a peace officer in the other state and shall apply to the peace officer standards and training board for recognition prior to such assignment.

Source: **L. 93:** Entire section added, p. 245, § 1, effective March 31. **L. 96:** Entire section amended, p. 1574, § 7, effective June 3. **L. 2000:** Entire section amended, p. 43, § 4, effective March 10.

TITLE 29 – Government – Local

ARTICLE 5 – Peace Officers and Firefighters

29-5-101. Peace officers must be residents - exception.

No sheriff, mayor of a city, or other person authorized by law to appoint special deputy sheriffs, marshals, policemen, or other peace officers in the state to preserve the public peace and prevent or quell public disturbances shall hereafter appoint as such special deputy sheriff, marshal, policeman, or other peace officer any person who is not at the time of the appointment a bona fide resident of the state of Colorado, and no person shall assume or exercise the functions, powers, duties, or privileges incident and belonging to the office of special deputy sheriff, marshal, policeman, or other peace officer without having first received his appointment in writing from the lawfully constituted authorities of the state. Notwithstanding the residency requirement stated in this section, a person may be deputized or otherwise assigned to law enforcement duty pursuant to section 29-5-104(2) although such person is not a bona fide resident of this state.

Source: L. 1891: p. 20, § 1. R.S. 08: § 4675. C.L. § 7954. CSA: C. 116, § 1. CRS 53: § 99-2-1. L. 64: p. 296, § 243. C.R.S. 1963: § 99-2-1. L. 93: Entire section amended, p. 245, § 2, effective March 31.

Cross references: For the description of peace officer in the criminal code, see § 16-2.5-101.

Am. Jur.2d. See 70 Am. Jur.2d, Sheriffs, Police, and Constables, § 10.

C.J.S. See 62 C.J.S., Municipal Corporations, Etc., § 571; 80 C.J.S., Sheriffs and Constables, §§ 22, 37.

29-5-102. Impersonating an officer - penalty. (Repealed)

Source: L. 1891: p. 21, § 3. R.S. 08: § 4677. C.L. § 7956. L. 29: p. 306, § 1. CSA: C. 116, § 3. CRS 53: § 99-2-3. L. 63: p. 339, § 55. C.R.S. 1963: § 99-2-3. L. 64: p. 297, § 245. L. 2004: Entire section repealed, p. 1081, § 3, effective July 1.

29-5-103. Assignment of police officers or deputy sheriffs for temporary duty.

The chief of police or person performing the functions thereof of any town, city, or city and county or the sheriff of any county may in his discretion, upon request of the chief of police or person exercising the functions thereof in any other town, city, or city and county or the sheriff of any other county, assign police officers or deputies under his control, together with any equipment he deems proper, to perform temporary duty within the jurisdiction of the requesting chief of police or sheriff and under the direction and command of such requesting chief of police or sheriff; but the chief of

police or sheriff so assigning such officers or deputies may provide that such officers or deputies shall be under the immediate command of a superior officer designated by such assigning chief of police or sheriff, which superior officer shall be under the direct supervision and command of the requesting chief of police or sheriff. Nothing contained in sections 29-5-103 to 29-5-110 shall be construed to limit the power of any town, city, or city and county to prohibit or limit by ordinance the exercise by a chief of police or sheriff of the discretion granted in sections 29-5-103 to 29-5-110.

Source: L. 63: p. 729, § 1. CRS 53: § 99-2-5. C.R.S. 1963: § 99-2-4.

Annotations

Am. Jur.2d. See 70 Am. Jur.2d, Sheriffs, Police, and Constables, § 26.

C.J.S. See 62 C.J.S., Municipal Corporations, Etc., § 575.

When death of off-duty policeman within workmen's compensation coverage. The death of an off-duty city police officer killed outside the city limits while directing traffic in an emergency situation is compensable under the workmen's compensation act. *Conley v. Industrial Comm'n*, 43 Colo. App. 10, 601 P.2d 648 (1979).

29-5-104. Request for temporary assignment of police officers or deputy sheriffs - authority.

(1) The chief of police, or person performing the functions thereof, of any town, city, or city and county and the sheriff of any county may, when in his opinion the same is required to quell disturbances or riots or in any other situation wherein he deems that an emergency exists within his jurisdiction, request the chief of police or person performing the function thereof of any other city, town, or city and county or the sheriff of any other county to assign officers or deputy sheriffs under their respective commands to perform temporary duty within the jurisdiction of such requesting chief of police or sheriff and under the direction and control of such requesting chief of police or sheriff under such terms and conditions as shall be agreed upon between the requesting and assigning chiefs of police or sheriffs. Such officers or deputy sheriffs shall, while so assigned and performing duties subject to the direction and control of the requesting chief of police or sheriff, have the same power within the jurisdiction of the requesting chief of police or sheriff as do regular officers or deputies, as the case may be, of such requesting chief of police or sheriff.

(2) Where, under the provisions of section 29-1-206, a county or municipality in this state enters into an intergovernmental agreement for reciprocal law enforcement with a bordering county or with a municipality within a bordering county that is located in another state, the law enforcement agency head of either county or municipality may, pursuant to the provisions of such intergovernmental agreement, request the law enforcement agency head of the other county or municipality to assign deputy sheriffs or other peace officers to perform law enforcement duties within the jurisdiction of such requesting law enforcement agency head and under such terms and conditions as are stated in the intergovernmental agreement. Prior to such assignment, such deputy sheriffs or other peace officers shall obtain recognition as peace officers in this state as provided for in section 29-1-206. Such deputy sheriffs or other peace officers shall, while so assigned and performing duties subject to the direction and control of the requesting law enforcement agency head, have the same power within the jurisdiction of the requesting law enforcement agency head as do regular deputies or other peace officers of such requesting law enforcement agency head.

Source: **L. 63:** p. 730, § 2. **CRS 53:** § 99-2-6. **C.R.S. 1963:** § 99-2-5. **L. 93:** Entire section amended, p. 246, § 3, effective March 31. **L. 96:** (2) amended, p. 1574, § 8, effective June 3. **L. 2000:** (2) amended, p. 44, § 5, effective March 10.

Annotations

When death of off-duty policeman within workmen's compensation coverage. The death of an off-duty city police officer killed outside the city limits while directing traffic in an emergency situation is compensable under the workmen's compensation act. *Conley v. Industrial Comm'n*, 43 Colo. App. 10, 601 P.2d 648 (1979).

TITLE 30 – Government – County

ARTICLE 10 – County Officers

PART 5 – Sheriff

30-10-501.5. Qualifications.

(1) No person shall be eligible for nomination, election, or appointment to the office of sheriff unless such person:

(a) Is a citizen of the United States, is a citizen of the state of Colorado, and is a resident of the county to which the person is to be appointed or elected;

(b) Possesses a high school diploma or its equivalent or a college degree;

(c) Has had a complete set of fingerprints taken by a qualified law enforcement agency and submitted a receipt evidencing such fingerprinting at the time of filing his or her written acceptance pursuant to section 1-4-601(3), 1-4-906, or 1-4-1002(5), C.R.S., or a candidate filing an affidavit of intent pursuant to section 1-4-1101, C.R.S. Such law enforcement agency shall forward the fingerprints to the Colorado bureau of investigation. The bureau shall utilize such fingerprints, its files and records, and those of the federal bureau of investigation for the purpose of determining whether the person has ever been convicted of or pleaded guilty or entered a plea of nolo contendere to any felony charge under federal or state laws. The Colorado bureau of investigation shall notify the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein the person is a candidate of the results of the fingerprint analysis. In the event that a conviction or plea is disclosed, such person shall be deemed unqualified for the office of sheriff, unless pardoned. The results of such fingerprint analysis shall be confidential; except that the county clerk and recorder may divulge whether such person is qualified or unqualified for the office of sheriff.

Source: L. 90: Entire section added, p. 1444, § 1, effective April 5; (1)(c) and IP(2) amended, p. 303, § 4, effective June 8. **L. 95:** (1)(c) amended, p. 1106, § 46, effective May 31. **L. 97:** Entire section R&RE, p. 925, § 1, effective May 21.

Annotations

When the general assembly enacted the original sheriff training statute in 1990, § 30-10-101.5, it lacked authority to impose any qualifications on the constitutionally created office of county sheriff. Jackson v. State, 966 P.2d 1046 (Colo. 1998).

Because the original sheriff training statute sought to impose qualifications for the job of sheriff in the form of certification requirements, it was unconstitutional. Jackson v. State, 966 P.2d 1046 (Colo. 1998).

The training and certification requirements contained in the reenacted sheriff training statute passed by the general assembly in 1996 could not be applied to county sheriffs

during a term of office that began before the effective date of the new requirements.

Jackson v. State, 966 P.2d 1046 (Colo. 1998).

30-10-501.6. Training.

- (1) Every person elected or appointed to the office of sheriff for the first time shall:
 - (a) Attend a minimum of eighty clock hours at a new sheriff training course developed and facilitated either by the county sheriffs of Colorado, incorporated, or any other training resource agency approved by the Colorado peace officers standards and training board, the first time such training course is given after the person's election or appointment. The Colorado peace officers standards and training board shall have discretion to allow the substitution of any combination of education, experience, and training deemed by the board to be equivalent to such new sheriff training course.
 - (b) Obtain basic peace officer certification within one year of taking office. An extension may be granted by the Colorado peace officers standards and training board of up to one year to obtain such certification upon just cause shown. The Colorado peace officers standards and training board shall issue written findings of fact supporting such an extension.
- (2) Every sheriff must possess basic peace officer certification and shall undergo at least twenty clock hours of in-service training provided by the county sheriffs of Colorado, incorporated, every year during such sheriff's term. The Colorado peace officers standards and training board shall have discretion to waive in-service training upon presentation of evidence by the sheriff demonstrating just cause for noncompletion of such training. The Colorado peace officers standards and training board shall have discretion to allow the substitution of any combination of education, experience, and training deemed by the board to be equivalent to such in-service training of at least twenty clock hours annually.
- (3) The county shall only pay all reasonable costs and expenses of new sheriff and in-service training.

Source: L. 97: Entire section added, p. 926, § 2, effective May 21.

30-10-501.7. Enforcement.

- (1) In the event a sheriff fails to comply with the requirements set forth in section 30-10-501.6, such sheriff's pay must be suspended by the board of county commissioners in accordance with subsection (2) of this section. Such sheriff's pay shall be reinstated with back pay by the board of county commissioners upon completion of said requirements in accordance with subsection (2) of this section.
- (2) In any circumstances set forth in subsection (1) of this section, the Colorado peace officers standards and training board shall notify the board of county commissioners of the sheriff's failure to comply with the requirements of said subsection (1) and that state law requires the county

commissioners to immediately suspend such sheriff's pay until the requirements of section 30-10-501.6 have been complied with. After the sheriff's compliance with the provisions of section 30-10-501.6, the Colorado peace officers standards and training board shall immediately notify the board of county commissioners of the sheriff's compliance and that state law requires the board of county commissioners to reinstate such sheriff's pay and provide him or her any back pay.

Source: L. 97: Entire section added, p. 926, § 2, effective May 21.

TITLE 42 – Vehicles and Traffic

ARTICLE 3 – Registration and Taxation

Part 134 – Registration fees – passenger and passenger-mile taxes – fee schedule for years of TABOR surplus revenue – refund – clean screen fund - repeal

42-3-134.

(32) Effective July 1, 2003, in addition to any other fee imposed by this section, there shall be collected, at the time of registration, a fee of twenty-five cents on every item of class A, B, or C personal property required to be registered pursuant to this article. Notwithstanding the requirements of section 43-4-203, C.R.S., such fee shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, who shall credit the same to the peace officers standards and training board cash fund, created in section 24-31-303(2)(b), C.R.S.; except that county clerks and recorders shall be entitled to retain five percent of the fee collected to cover the clerks' expenses in the collection and remittance of such fee. All of the moneys in the fund that are collected pursuant to this subsection (32) shall be used by the peace officer standards and training board for the purposes specified in section 24-31-310, C.R.S.

Source: L. 2003: (32) added, p. 2115, § 3, effective May 22;

TITLE 42 – Vehicles and traffic

ARTICLE 5 – Automobile Theft Law

PART 2 – Vehicle Identification Number Inspection

42-5-201. Definitions. As used in this part 2, unless the context otherwise requires:

* * *

- (5) "Inspector" means a duly constituted peace officer of a law enforcement agency who has been certified pursuant to section 42-5-206(1) or (2) to inspect vehicle identification numbers.
- (6) "Law enforcement agency" means the Colorado state patrol or the agency of a local government authorized to enforce the laws of the state of Colorado.
- (7) "Local government" means a town, a city, a county, or a city and county.
- (8) "Rebuilt vehicle" means a vehicle which has been assembled from parts of two or more commercially manufactured vehicles or which has been altered in such a manner that it is not readily recognizable as a commercially manufactured vehicle of a given year. "Rebuilt vehicle" includes a street rod vehicle.
- (9) "Reconstructed vehicle" means a vehicle constructed from two or more commercially manufactured vehicles of the same type and year which has not been altered and which is recognizable as a commercially manufactured vehicle of a given year.
- (10) "State" includes the territories and the federal districts of the United States.
- (11) "Street rod vehicle" means a vehicle with a body design manufactured in 1948 or earlier or with a reproduction component that resembles a 1948 or earlier model which has been modified for safe road use, including, but not limited to, modifications of the drive train, suspension, and brake systems, modifications to the body through the use of materials such as steel or fiber glass, and other safety or comfort features.
- (12) "Vehicle" means a motor vehicle subject to the certificate of title provisions of part 1 of article 6 of this title but does not include commercial vehicles as defined in subsection (2) of this section.
- (13) "Vehicle identification number" means any identifying number, serial number, engine number, or other distinguishing number or mark, including letters, if any, that is unique to the identity of a given vehicle or commercial vehicle or component part thereof that was placed on a vehicle, commercial vehicle, or engine by its manufacturer or by authority of the department of revenue pursuant to section 42-5-205 or in accordance with the laws of another state or country.

Source: L. 94: Entire title amended with relocations, p. 2445, § 1, effective January 1, 1995.

L. 2000: (3) and (13) amended, p. 1647, § 36, effective June 1.

42-5-206 - Certification of inspectors.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, no peace officer shall be an inspector of vehicle identification numbers unless the peace officer has been certified by the peace officers standards and training board pursuant to section 24-31-303(1)(e), C.R.S.. In order to be certified, the peace officer must satisfactorily complete a vehicle identification number inspection training course approved by said board and pay a certification fee to the board not to exceed twenty-five dollars. The cost of the training course shall include all necessary and actual expenses but shall not exceed fifty dollars per peace officer.

(2) In lieu of the requirement for certification in subsection (1) of this section, any peace officer shall be certified as an inspector of vehicle identification numbers if the peace officer is able to demonstrate to the peace officer standards and training board that the peace officer has had sixteen hours or more of vehicle identification number inspection training which is acceptable to the board and which was received between January 1, 1986 and January 1, 1998.

Source: L. 94: Entire title amended with relocations, p. 2448, § 1, effective January 1, 1995.

L. 95: (1) amended, p. 961, § 21, effective May 25.

Cross references: For the legislative declaration contained in the 1992 act amending subsection (1), see section 12 of chapter 167, Session Laws of Colorado 1992.

P.O.S.T. RULES

Rule 1 – Definitions

Effective March 1, 2006

As used in these rules:

- (a) “Academy director” means that person responsible for the administration and operation of a P.O.S.T. approved academy.
- (b) “Applicant” means any person formally seeking approval by the Board.
- (c) “Appointed” means sworn in and serving as a peace officer or reserve peace officer.
- (d) “Approved” means formally accepted or authorized by the Board.
- (e) “A.C.T.” means Arrest Control Tactics, one of the skills training programs required for the basic and reserve training academies.
- (f) “Assistant Skills Instructor” means an individual who has successfully completed a relevant approved skills training program and who may instruct the corresponding skills training program in arrest control, law enforcement driving or firearms under the direction and in the presence of a full skills instructor, and assist in evaluating and coaching trainees at a basic or reserve training academy.
- (g) “Board” means the Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training Board.
- (h) “Bodily injury” means physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical or mental condition. § 18-1-901(3)(c), C.R.S. (2005).
- (i) “Certification examination” means the written test required under § 24-31-305(1)(a)(III), C.R.S. (2005).
- (j) “Certified peace officer” means any person who has successfully attained P.O.S.T. Certification as described in § 24-31-305 and 24-31-308. C.R.S. (2005).
- (k) “Conditional peace officer authority” means a signed instrument issued by the P.O.S.T. Board that allows a graduate of a P.O.S.T. approved basic peace officer training program to serve as a fully authorized peace officer as described in § 24-31-301(3.5), C.R.S. (2005).
- (l) “Conviction” means an adjudication of guilt following either a verdict of guilty by the court or jury, or a plea of guilty, or a plea of nolo contendere. Conviction includes deferred judgments and deferred sentences.
- (m) “Course” means a formal unit of instruction relating to a particular subject.
- (n) “C.R.S.” means Colorado Revised Statutes, codified laws of the State of Colorado.
- (o) “Director” means the director of the P.O.S.T. Board staff.

- (p) “Enroll” means that a person has applied to and been accepted for admission into an academy and is physically present at the academy to receive instruction.
- (q) “Enrollment date” means the first day of instruction at an approved basic or reserve training academy, and shall be synonymous with the first day of instruction as reflected on the approved academy schedule.
- (r) “Fingerprint-based criminal history record check” means submittal of a P.O.S.T. fingerprint card to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for criminal history check in CCIC and NCIC, as required in § 24-31-304(3), C.R.S. (2005).
- (s) “Full skills instructor” means an individual who has successfully completed the minimum qualifications required by these Rules and who may develop, implement and evaluate a skills training program at a basic or reserve training academy.
- (t) “Lateral training academy” means an agency-specific approved academy that instructs academic courses determined by the agency and skills training in arrest control, law enforcement driving and firearms.
- (u) “Lead skills instructor” means a full skills instructor at a basic or reserve training academy who may be designated by the academy director to oversee or coordinate the administration of a specific skills program for a particular academy class.
- (v) “Lesson plan” means a document that specifically describes the material presented during a course of instruction.
- (w) “Police Patrol vehicle” means any vehicle, engineered for pursuit and high speed driving, as identified and tested within the Michigan State Patrol Police Vehicle Testing Program, and/or used and recognized by Colorado law enforcement agencies.
- (x) “Peace officer” means any person recognized in § 16-2.5-101, C.R.S. (2005).
- (y) “P.O.S.T. certified” means any person possessing a valid, numbered certificate issued by the Board authorizing such person to serve as a peace officer or reserve peace officer.
- (z) “P.O.S.T. fingerprint card” means a U.S. GPO: 2001 483-800/2-02321 FD-258 (Rev. 5-11-99) Applicant fingerprint card. The P.O.S.T. fingerprint card is stamped with the P.O.S.T. logo and address in the employer and address block, and stamped with “Law Enforcement Licensing (Must be submitted by a Law Enforcement Agency) § 24-31-303(1)(F), C.R.S.”.
- (aa) “P.O.S.T. Identification Number” means a number assigned and unique to each active peace officer’s certification file. All inquiries and correspondence to P.O.S.T. should contain this number.
- (bb) “P.O.S.T. ID Card” means an identification card with a unique identification number issued by the P.O.S.T. Board to all active peace officers who are certified by P.O.S.T. under Article

16, Section 2.5 of the Colorado Revised Statutes. The P.O.S.T. ID Card contains personal information related to the officer's P.O.S.T. certification file and history.

- (cc) "Program director" means that person responsible for the administration and operation of a P.O.S.T. approved training program.
- (dd) "Provisional certification" means a signed instrument issued by the P.O.S.T. Board that grants interim certification for qualified out-of-state peace officers seeking Colorado certification that enables the provisional applicant to obtain appointment as a peace officer in Colorado while fulfilling the requirements for basic certification.
- (ee) "Recognized disciplines for arrest control training" mean those defensive tactics systems that have been reviewed and approved by the Board in consultation with the Arrest Control Subject Matter Expert Committee. Such systems may include, but are not limited to, Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) system, Koga system and Pressure Point Control Tactics (P.P.C.T.) system.
- (ff) "Refresher academy" means an approved training program that consists of a minimum of 88 hours of instruction and includes academics or a P.O.S.T. Board approved web based distance learning program, law enforcement driving and firearms.
- (gg) "Relevant approved skills instructor training program" means a basic, not advanced, instructor training program that contains a minimum of forty (40) hours of instruction and with instructional content that meets or exceeds the content of the respective instructor training programs for arrest control, law enforcement driving or firearms, and that has been formally accepted or authorized by the Board.
- (gg) "Renewal applicant" means an applicant whose Colorado peace officer certificate has expired per § 24-31-305(1.7)(b), C.R.S. (2005), and who has applied to renew his/her Colorado peace officer certificate in accordance with § 24-31-305(1.7)(c), C.R.S. (2005) and P.O.S.T. Rule 13.
- (ii) "Reserve peace officer" means any person described in § 16-2.5-110, C.R.S. (2005), and includes any person authorized to carry a firearm, conduct arrests, or enforce the laws of the state of Colorado pursuant to § 16-2.5-110, C.R.S. (2005), but does not include any person appointed by a sheriff limited to particular acts pursuant to § 30-10-506 and 510, C.R.S. (2005).
- (jj) "Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury which, either at the time of the actual injury or at a later time, involves a substantial risk of death, a substantial risk of serious permanent disfigurement, a substantial risk of protracted loss or impairment of the function of any part or organ of the body, or breaks, fractures, or burns of the second or third degree. § 18-1-901(3)(p), C.R.S. (2005).
- (kk) "Skills examination" means the approved practical test of an applicant's proficiency in arrest control, law enforcement driving, or firearms.

- (ll) “Skills-only training academy” means an approved academy instructing arrest control, law enforcement driving and firearms, which meets the skills requirements under the P.O.S.T. basic curriculum and these Rules.
- (mm) “Skills training” means the required approved arrest control, law enforcement driving, and firearms courses.
- (nn) “State” means any State in the United States, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States.
- (oo) “Subject matter expert (S.M.E.)” means an individual formally recognized by the Board for his or her extensive knowledge, expertise and/or experience in one of the skills areas or in academics.
- (pp) “Successful completion” means a score of seventy (70) percent or greater, or a grade of “C” or better, or a rating of pass, if offered as pass/fail.
- (qq) “Test-out” means the process through which qualified provisional or renewal applicants attempt to demonstrate skills proficiency in arrest control, law enforcement driving and firearms curriculum.
- (rr) “Training academy” means a P.O.S.T. approved school, agency or other entity that provides P.O.S.T. approved training programs.
- (ss) “Training program” means a P.O.S.T. approved course of instruction required by statute, or Rule, or for peace officer certification and other peace officer training programs as otherwise recognized and approved by the Board.

Rule 2 – Meetings

Revised December 12, 2003, Effective March 8, 2004

- (a) The Attorney General, as chairperson, shall preside over all meetings of the Board. Should the chairperson be absent, the vice-chairperson shall preside over the meeting. In the absence of the chairperson and the vice-chairperson, the most senior member present shall preside.
- (b) A majority of the total positions of the Board, excluding vacancies, shall constitute a quorum for purposes of conducting official business. Should there be no quorum, such members as are present may conduct official business, subject to subsequent ratification by a quorum of the Board.
- (c) Should any member, other than those sitting *ex officio*, be absent without good cause from three consecutive meetings, the Director shall submit a resolution to the Board calling on the member to resign.
- (d) The Board may conduct its business on the basis of unanimous consent. However, any member of the Board may require separate consideration and disposition of any matter, including through a roll-call vote. When a quorum is present, a majority vote, that is a majority of the votes cast, ignoring abstentions, is sufficient for the adoption of any motion that is in order. On a tie vote the motion is lost.
- (e) Unless the Director determines otherwise, all requests from the public for Board consideration or action must be submitted in writing to the Director at least thirty (30) days prior to the next scheduled Board meeting.
- (f) Other than when a person comments with respect to matters of policy, the chairperson will request that the person do so under oath.

Rule 3 - Director's Authority
Revised December 12, 2003, Effective March 8, 2004

- (a) The Director's authority shall include:
 - (I) Making the initial determination as to whether an applicant has met the requirements to sit for the certification examination, or to be certified;
 - (II) Approving or disapproving program applications;
 - (III) Determining the equivalency of first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation training;
 - (IV) At the Director's discretion, selecting qualified evaluators to administer the skills examinations described in Rule 16;
 - (V) Determining the merit of challenges relating to the administration of examinations pursuant to Rules 15 and 16;
 - (VI) Determining the merits of variance requests, consistent with the basic purposes and policies of § 24-31-301, et seq., C.R.S. (2005), and of the Board, in accordance with Rule 7 and Rule 8;
 - (VII) Discharging such other powers or duties as the Board or the Attorney General may direct.

- (b) If any action or determination made by the Director pursuant to this rule is not appealed by the applicant within thirty (30) days pursuant to Rule 5(c), such determination shall be deemed final agency action.

Rule 4 - Subject Matter Experts

Effective March 1, 2006

- (a) Each year the Board shall appoint committees of subject matter experts to provide professional technical support in the areas of academic curriculum, arrest control, firearms and law enforcement driving. Each committee shall consist of the Director or the Director's designee who shall serve as the chairperson, one member of the Board, and other subject matter experts from the law enforcement community. Any person wishing to be appointed, either active law enforcement officer, law enforcement professional or retired peace officer, and who meets the minimum qualifications for membership, may apply for membership at any time throughout the calendar year. Appointments will be made upon the applicant's merits and at the discretion of the Director and each of the committee chairs.

- (b) The committees:
 - (I) Review and provide recommendations to the Board regarding skills training programs, academic curriculums, instructor training programs and other courses or programs that pertain to the establishment and maintenance of standards for peace officer training; and

 - (II) Participate in inspections of all P.O.S.T. approved programs and training academies; and

 - (III) Conduct skills examinations in accordance with Rules 11 and 16; and

 - (IV) Establish minimum qualifications for committee membership.

Rule 5 – Hearings

Revised December 10, 2004, Effective March 2, 2005

- (a) At any time the Director may direct a respondent to appear at a hearing and show cause why the Board should not issue a remedial order. Not less than thirty (30) days prior to the date set for such hearing, the Director shall transmit to the respondent written notice of such hearing, which must include:
 - (I) The date, time and place of such hearing; and
 - (II) That the respondent has the right to appear and be heard at such hearing, either in person or through legal counsel; and
 - (III) That the respondent has the burden of proving all of the facts relevant to his or her position; and
 - (IV) A concise statement setting forth the subject of the hearing, all facts relevant to the matter, and the statute, rule, or order, to which the matter relates; and
 - (V) Copies of all documents considered by the Board in setting the hearing; and
 - (VI) The nature of the proposed remedial order.
- (b) Not less than ten (10) days prior to the date set for a hearing pursuant to section (a) of this rule, the respondent shall file an original and twenty (20) copies of a response, including:
 - (I) A concise statement setting forth the respondent's position; and
 - (II) All facts relevant to the matter; and
 - (III) Copies of all documents the respondent wishes the Board to consider in the matter.
- (c) Any person may request a formal hearing before the Board through the filing of an original and twenty (20) copies of a petition, which must include:
 - (I) The name and address of the petitioner and whether the petitioner currently possesses basic or reserve certification; and
 - (II) A concise statement setting forth the subject of the hearing, all facts necessary to the matter, and the statute, rule, or order, to which the petition relates; and
 - (III) Copies of all documents the petitioner wishes the Board to consider in the matter; and
 - (IV) What action the petitioner wishes the Board to take.

- (d) Not less than thirty (30) days prior to the date set for a hearing on a petition, the Board shall provide a written response to the petitioner, including:
 - (I) The date, time and place of such hearing; and
 - (II) That the petitioner has the right to appear and be heard at such hearing, either in person or through legal counsel; and
 - (III) That the petitioner has the burden of proving all of the facts relevant to his or her petition; and
 - (IV) A summary of the staff's recommendation to the Board; and
 - (V) Copies of all documents submitted by the staff for the Board's consideration in the matter.
- (e) The Director and any petitioner or respondent may mutually agree to shorten or lengthen any of the time frames set forth in this rule.
- (f) Any final order entered pursuant to this rule shall constitute final agency action subject to judicial review under § 24-4-106, C.R.S. (2005).

Rule 6 - Declaratory Orders

Revised December 12, 2003, Effective March 8, 2004

Any person may petition the Board for a declaratory order regarding the application to the petitioner of any statutory provision or of any rule or order of the Board. All such petitions shall be considered in accordance with Rule 5.

Rule 7 – Variances

Revised December 10, 2004, Effective March 2, 2005

- (a) The Board has promulgated these rules to ensure orderly and fair treatment of all applicants. Therefore, variances are disfavored. However, the Board may, upon sufficient cause shown, authorize variances to persons who are otherwise required to meet the requirements of these rules.
- (b) To request a variance, an applicant must submit a written petition to the Director, fully explaining all relevant facts. Any person seeking a temporary or permanent variance has the burden of establishing that:
 - (I) The variance is consistent with the basic purposes and policies of § 24-31-301, et seq., C.R.S. (2005), and
 - (II) Strict application of the statutes and rules pertaining to the certification process would present a practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship. Mere inconvenience or expense does not suffice.
- (c) The Director, in his discretion, may determine the merits of the request based upon the applicant's written submissions, or may request additional information, or may hold a meeting.
- (d) Any variance granted under this rule shall be subject to such limitations or conditions as the Director or Board deems necessary in order to conform to the basic purposes and policies of applicable law.
- (e) If any determination made by the Director pursuant to this rule is not appealed by the applicant within thirty (30) days pursuant to Rule 5(c), such determination shall become final. If a determination is appealed by the applicant, the Board will decide whether to hear the appeal at its next regular meeting. If at least six (6) Board members do not agree to hear the appeal, the determination of the Director shall be deemed to be summarily affirmed. If at least six (6) members do agree to hear the appeal, the Board shall proceed to the merits of the matter. Any summary affirmance or decision on the merits by the Board shall be deemed final agency action.
- (f) In accordance with § 24-31-303(5)(a) and § 24-31-305(1)(a)(III), C.R.S. (2005), no person may, through a variance or otherwise, serve as a certified peace officer, as defined in § 16-2.5-102, C.R.S. (2005), without having first passed the required certification examination and become certified.

Rule 8 – Appeal Process for Peace Officer Applicants – Certification Denial as a Result of a Misdemeanor Conviction

Effective March 1, 2006

- (a) The Board has promulgated these rules to ensure orderly and fair treatment of all P.O.S.T. approved training academy, renewal and provisional peace officer applicants. § 24-31-305, C.R.S. (2005) requires the P.O.S.T. Board deny or revoke certification of any person convicted of a felony or particular misdemeanors. For the purpose of this rule, the term ‘conviction’ includes deferred judgments and deferred sentences imposed by a court or judge.
- (b) If an applicant anticipates prior to the denial of certification that he or she will be denied certification on the ground that the applicant has been convicted of any misdemeanor or misdemeanors described in subsection 1.5 of § 24-31-305, C.R.S. (2005), the applicant must provide a fingerprint-based criminal history record check, through the submission of a P.O.S.T. fingerprint card to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and may request an exemption from denial of certification.
- (c) To appeal denial of Colorado certification, an applicant or the chief law enforcement officer, if any, of the potential employing agency must submit a written petition to the P.O.S.T. Director, notifying the Board of such conviction or convictions, and request the Director to grant the applicant an exemption from denial of certification. The petition must fully explain all relevant facts. Any person seeking an exemption of a misdemeanor conviction and consideration of certification has the burden of establishing that:
 - (I) The appeal is consistent with the basic purposes and policies of § 24-31-305, et seq., C.R.S. (2005); and
 - (II) Mitigating circumstances exist that warrant exemption; and
 - (III) A true and accurate copy of the court record with disposition and police offense/case report upon which the conviction resulted is attached to the petition. If the charging agency no longer has a copy of the report, a letter from the agency verifying that fact should be attached.
- (d) The Director, at his discretion, may determine the merits of the request based upon the applicant’s written submissions, or may request additional information.
- (e) Any exemption granted under this rule shall be subject to such limitations or conditions as the Director or Board deems necessary in order to conform to the basic purposes and policies of applicable law.
- (f) After a decision has been made by the P.O.S.T. Director, the applicant has thirty (30) days to appeal the decision to the P.O.S.T. Board. If any determination made by the Director pursuant to this rule is not appealed by the applicant within thirty (30) days pursuant to Rule 5(c), such determination shall become final. If a determination is appealed by the applicant,

the Board will decide whether to hear the appeal. If at least six (6) Board members do not agree to hear the appeal, the determination of the Director shall be deemed to be summarily affirmed. If at least six (6) members do agree to hear the appeal, a three-member panel of Board members shall proceed to the merits of the matter. Any summary affirmance or decision on the merits by the sub-committee of the Board shall be deemed final agency action.

- (g) In accordance with § 24-31-303(5)(a) and § 24-31-305(1.6)(a)(b), C.R.S. (2005), no person may, through an exemption or otherwise, serve as a certified peace officer, as defined in § 16-2.5-102 or § 16-2.5-110, C.R.S. (2005), without having first passed the required certification requirements and become certified.

Rule 9 – Revocation Hearings for Criminal Conduct

Revised December 10, 2004, Effective March 2, 2005

- (a) A Colorado peace officer certification issued pursuant to § 24-31-305, C.R.S. (2005), shall be suspended or revoked by the P.O.S.T. Board if the certificate holder has been convicted of a felony, or has been convicted on or after July 1, 2001, of any misdemeanor described in subsection (1.5) of § 24-31-305, C.R.S. (2005), or, has otherwise failed to meet the certification requirements established by the Board. For purposes of this rule, the term ‘conviction’ includes any deferred judgments or deferred sentences imposed by a court or judge.
- (b) The certificate holder or the chief law enforcement officer of the agency employing such certificate holder may, within thirty (30) days after the effective date of the conviction of such misdemeanor, petition the Board not to revoke the certificate. The petition must fully explain all relevant facts. The petitioner has the burden of establishing that:
 - (I) The appeal is consistent with the basic purposes and policies of § 24-31-305, et seq., C.R.S. (2005); and
 - (II) Mitigating circumstances exist and that the certificate should not be revoked; and
 - (III) A true and accurate copy of the court record with disposition, and police offense/case report upon which the conviction resulted shall be attached to the petition. If the charging agency no longer has a copy of the report, a letter from the agency verifying that fact should be attached.
- (c) The procedures set forth in Rule 5 shall be utilized with the Director making an initial determination.
- (d) The Director, in his discretion, may determine the merits of the request based upon the applicant's written submissions, or may request additional information.
- (e) A decision by the Director is final unless appealed to the Board within thirty (30) days of the date of such decision. If a decision is appealed to the Board, the Board will decide whether to hear the appeal. If at least six (6) Board members do not agree to hear the appeal, the determination of the Director shall be deemed to be summarily affirmed. If at least six (6) members do agree to hear the appeal, a five-member panel of Board members shall proceed to hear the Board appeal. The certificate holder will be notified of the Board’s action. This decision, whether summarily affirmed or decided by this Board subcommittee, shall be deemed final Board action.

Rule 10 – Conditional Peace Officer Authority and Basic Peace Officer Certification

Effective March 1, 2006

- (a) Conditional Peace Officer Authority
 - (I) The P.O.S.T. Board is authorized to issue a letter of conditional peace officer authority to any applicant who meets the following requirements:
 - (A) Possesses and submits a copy of his/her high school diploma, or high school equivalency certificate; and
 - (B) Possesses and submits a copy of his/her current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification, or equivalents; and
 - (C) Truthfully completes and submits the P.O.S.T. Form 1A – *Application for Conditional Peace Officer Authority*; and
 - (D) Successfully completes the fingerprint-based criminal history record check required under Rule 14 and has not received a Dishonorable Discharge from the United States Armed Forces, per § 24-31-301(5); and
 - (E) Successfully completes an approved basic training academy, including skills training, within the previous two years and submits a copy of his/her academy certificate of completion; and
 - (F) Passes the certification examination pursuant to Rule 15.
 - (II) A P.O.S.T. Letter of Conditional Peace Officer Authority qualifies the person to seek employment and serve as a fully authorized peace officer with any Colorado law enforcement agency recognized in Article 2.5 of Title 16, C.R.S and § 24-31-301(3.5), (2005).
 - (III) A Letter of Conditional Peace Officer Authority is valid for one year from date of issuance, but may be extended for a continuing period of not more than six months. Persons desiring an extension must petition the director, in writing, and demonstrate good cause why such additional time should be granted.
 - (IV) Upon full expiration of conditional peace officer authority(18-months), a person may renew the Letter of Conditional Peace Officer Authority through the successful completion of a P.O.S.T. approved refresher academy (academic and skills training) program.

- (V) The P.O.S.T. Board may grant variances from the requirements of section (a)(II) through (IV) of this rule to any individual, including any individual called to active duty by the Armed Forces of the United States.

(b) Basic Peace Officer Certification

- (I) The P.O.S.T Board is authorized to issue P.O.S.T. Basic Peace Officer Certification to persons holding Conditional Peace Officer Authority and who have been appointed to a paid position for at least one year in good standing with the same law enforcement agency as specified in § 24-31-301(3.5), C.R.S., (2005).
- (II) Sections described in § 24-31-301(3.5) include: § 16-2.5-102, § 16-2.5-103(1), § 16-2.5-105 to 16-2.5-114, § 16-2.5-116(1), § 16-2.5-117(1), § 16-2.5-120, § 16-2.5-121, § 16-2.5-123 to 16-2.5-126, § 16-2.5-128 to 16-2.5-130, § 16-2.5-132 to 16-2.5-136, § 16-2.5-139 to 16-2.5-142, § 16-2.5-145 and § 16-2.5-146.
- (III) Applicants for full basic peace officer certification must complete a P.O.S.T. Form 1 – *Application for Basic Peace Officer Certification*, with verification from the employing agency.
- (IV) A basic certification shall expire automatically if the holder is not serving and has not served as a peace officer or reserve peace officer for at least six (6) months within the previous three (3) years
- (V) A certified peace officer who has obtained basic certification may maintain current status as a certified peace officer while serving in a reserve peace officer position, recognized in § 16-2.5-110, C.R.S. (2005).
- (VI) A certified reserve peace officer seeking regular basic peace officer certification may apply his/her successfully completed skills training, obtained through the reserve peace officer certification program at a P.O.S.T. approved reserve academy, towards basic peace officer certification. Acceptance of the skills training is at the option of the director of the basic peace officer training academy to which the applicant is seeking enrollment.

Rule 11 – Provisional Certification

Revised December 10, 2004, Effective March 2, 2005

- (a) The Board is authorized to issue a provisional certification letter to any applicant who is authorized to serve as a certified peace officer by any other state or federal jurisdiction, excluding the armed forces, which has established minimum law enforcement training standards that are equivalent to the standards established by Colorado as determined by the P.O.S.T. Director. The provisional applicant must have been authorized to serve as a certified peace officer within the proceeding three (3) years, and have served in good standing for a period of not less than one (1) year. The applicant must additionally meet the following requirements:
 - (I) Possesses and submits a copy of his/her high school diploma, or high school equivalency certificate; and
 - (II) Possesses and submits a copy of his/her current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification, or equivalents; and
 - (III) Truthfully completes and submits the P.O.S.T. Form 3 – *Application for Provisional Certification*; and
 - (IV) Successfully completes the fingerprint-based criminal history record check required under Rule 14; and
 - (V) Passes the certification examination pursuant to Rule 15 or, if leaving active out-of-state (the state in which the individual is certified) or federal peace officer employment, within six (6) months from the date of issuance of the provisional certification.
- (b) A provisional certification letter authorizes the holder to serve as a certified Colorado peace officer for not more than six (6) months.
- (c) The Board shall issue a basic certificate to the holder of a provisional certification letter if such person satisfies any combination of the following skills proficiency requirements, or, if leaving active out-of-state (the state in which the individual is certified) or recognized federal peace officer employment, within six (6) months from the date of issuance of the provisional certification:
 - (I) Successfully completes skills training at a P.O.S.T. approved basic peace officer training academy; or
 - (II) Successfully completes a P.O.S.T. approved refresher academy, including the law enforcement driving and firearms skills training and later submits documentation from the employing agency that the applicant is proficient in the agency's arrest control component; or

- (III) Passes a skills examination pursuant to Rule 16 in each of the three (3) skills disciplines at a P.O.S.T. test-out site, or passes all portions of the three (3) skills examinations at a regional test-out site, as documented by an approved skills instructor. Approved skills instructors include: SME committee members or P.O.S.T. approved designees who are not a member of the applicant's employing agency; or,
 - (IV) Passes only some portions of the examinations referred to in (III) and the applicant elects to complete prescribed remedial training with respect to those portions not passed and successfully passes the skills test-out examination following the remedial training; or
 - (V) Passes a P.O.S.T. approved lateral training academy that includes agency-specific academic courses and skills training in arrest control, law enforcement driving and firearms.
- (d) The P.O.S.T. approved skills instructor must submit the completed *P.O.S.T. Skills Testing Grade Sheet* to P.O.S.T.
 - (e) Persons desiring additional time to complete the basic certification requirements beyond the initial six (6) months provided by the provisional certification letter must petition the Director and demonstrate good cause why such additional time should be granted.

Rule 12 – Reserve Certification

Revised December 10, 2004, Effective March 2, 2005

- (a) The Board is authorized to issue a reserve certificate to any applicant who meets the following requirements:
 - (I) Possesses and submits a copy of his/her high school diploma, or high school equivalency certificate; and
 - (II) Possesses and submits a copy of his/her current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification, or equivalents; and
 - (III) Truthfully completes and submits the P.O.S.T. Form 2 – *Application for Reserve Certification*; and
 - (IV) Successfully completes the fingerprint-based criminal history record check required under Rule 14; and
 - (V) Successfully completes an approved reserve academy within the previous three (3) years and submits a copy of his/her certificate of completion.
- (b) Any law enforcement agency assigning duties to a reserve peace officer beyond those included in the approved reserve training shall assume the responsibility for ensuring that such reserve peace officer is adequately trained for such duties.
- (c) A reserve certification shall expire automatically if the certificate holder is not serving and has not served as a reserve peace officer for at least six (6) months within the previous three (3) years.
- (d) **Reserve certificates may not be renewed.**
- (e) A certified peace officer may maintain current status as a certified peace officer while serving in a reserve peace officer position, recognized in § 16-2.5-110, C.R.S. (2005).

Rule 13 – Renewal of Basic Certification

Revised December 12, 2003, Effective March 8, 2004

The Board is authorized to renew a basic certificate for any applicant who:

- (a) Is not serving and has not served as a peace officer or reserve peace officer for at least six (6) months within the previous three (3) years; and
- (b) Possesses and submits a copy of his/her high school diploma, or high school equivalency certificate; and
- (c) Possesses and submits a copy of his/her current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification, or equivalents; and
- (d) Truthfully completes and submits the P.O.S.T. Form 4 – *Application for Renewal of Basic Certification*; and
- (e) Successfully completes the fingerprint-based criminal history record check required under Rule 14; and
- (f) Passes the certification examination pursuant to Rule 15; and
- (g) Satisfies any combination of the following skills proficiency requirements:
 - (I) Successfully completes skills training at a P.O.S.T. approved basic peace officer training academy; or
 - (II) Successfully completes a P.O.S.T. approved refresher academy, including the law enforcement driving and firearms skills training and later submits documentation from the employing agency that the applicant is proficient in the agency's arrest control component; or
 - (III) Passes a skills examination pursuant to Rule 16 in each of the three (3) skills disciplines at a P.O.S.T. test-out site, or passes all portions of the three (3) skills examinations at a regional test-out site, as documented by an approved skills instructor. Approved skills instructors include: SME committee members or P.O.S.T. approved designees who are not a member of the applicant's employing agency; or,
 - (IV) Passes only some portions of the examinations referred to in (III) and the applicant elects to complete prescribed remedial training with respect to those portions not passed and successfully passes the skills test-out examination following the remedial training; and,
- (h) The P.O.S.T. approved skills instructor must submit the completed *P.O.S.T. Skills Testing Grade Sheet* to P.O.S.T.

Rule 14 – Fingerprint-Based Criminal History Record Check

Effective March 1, 2006

- (a) Definitions.
- (I) The fingerprint-based criminal history record check is a computerized search of a person's fingerprints that have been taken on a P.O.S.T. Applicant Fingerprint Card and processed by the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for the purpose of determining a person's eligibility for certification as a peace officer in the State of Colorado.
 - (II) The enrollment date of a training academy is the first day of instruction at an approved basic or reserve training academy. The enrollment date shall be synonymous with the first day of instruction as reflected on the approved academy schedule.
 - (III) As used in this Rule, to enroll in an academy means that a person has applied and been accepted for admission into an academy and is physically present at the academy to receive instruction.
- (b) Eligibility for certification. No person shall be eligible for certification as a Colorado peace officer if he or she has been convicted of a felony or any misdemeanor as referenced in § 24-31-305(1.5), C.R.S. (2005), or any misdemeanor in violation of federal law or the law of any state that is the equivalent of any of the offenses specified in § 24-31-305(1.5), C.R.S. (2005).
- (c) Enrollment. Pursuant to § 24-31-304, C.R.S. (2005) and P.O.S.T. Rules, all persons seeking to either enroll in a training academy or participate in the testing process as a provisional or renewal applicant shall submit their fingerprints to CBI prior to enrolling in the training academy or prior to participating in the testing process as a provisional or renewal applicant.
- (d) P.O.S.T. Applicant Fingerprint Card.
- (I) The P.O.S.T. Applicant Fingerprint Card, U.S. GPO: 2001, 483-800/2-02321, FD-258 (REV. 5-11-99) is the only authorized fingerprint card that shall be submitted for the fingerprint-based criminal history record check.
 - (II) The Board recommends that a person's fingerprints be taken on the P.O.S.T. Applicant Fingerprint Card at a law enforcement agency. Any fee that may be charged by the agency for this service is the responsibility of the applicant.
 - (III) Payment of a fee to cover the cost of processing the P.O.S.T. Applicant Fingerprint Card must be submitted to CBI with each completed P.O.S.T. Applicant Fingerprint Card. Remittance of this fee to CBI is the responsibility of the applicant.

- (IV) For provisional and renewal applicants, the P.O.S.T. Applicant Fingerprint Card will be provided by P.O.S.T. The applicant is responsible for having his or her fingerprints taken and for ensuring that the completed P.O.S.T. Applicant Fingerprint Card and fee are submitted to CBI prior to the applicant's participation in the testing process as a provisional or renewal applicant.
 - (V) For persons seeking to enroll in a basic or reserve training academy, the P.O.S.T. Applicant Fingerprint Card will be provided by the academy. The person's fingerprints shall be taken in accordance with the academy's policies and procedures. The academy is responsible for ensuring that the completed P.O.S.T. Applicant Fingerprint Card and fee are submitted to CBI prior to the person's enrollment in the academy.
- (e) Results from completed criminal history record checks.
- (I) The Board shall be the authorized agency to receive the results from all P.O.S.T. Applicant Fingerprint Cards that have been processed for the state and national fingerprint-based criminal history record checks.
 - (II) All results from the completed criminal history record checks will be provided to the Board. Notice of subsequent arrests and convictions will also be provided to the Board.
- (f) Basic and reserve training academies.
- (I) A training academy shall not enroll any person who has been convicted of an offense that would result in the denial of certification pursuant to § 24-31-305(1.5), C.R.S. (2005). The only exception shall be if the Board has granted the person an exemption from denial of enrollment pursuant to § 24-31-304(4)(a), C.R.S. (2005) and P.O.S.T. Rule 7, *Variances*.
 - (II) No person shall be enrolled in a training academy unless the person has been fingerprinted on a P.O.S.T. Applicant Fingerprint Card and an academy has submitted the person's completed P.O.S.T. Applicant Fingerprint Card and fee to CBI prior to enrolling the person in the academy.
 - (III) A P.O.S.T. Form 11-E, *Enrollment Advisory Form*, shall be completed on the first day of the academy by both the person enrolled in the academy and the academy director. The completed *Enrollment Advisory Form* shall be maintained at the academy.
 - (IV) The academy director shall ensure that an accurate enrollment roster for each academy class is received at P.O.S.T. no later than 5:00 p.m. on the next business day following the first day of the academy. Each enrollment roster shall contain the following information:

- (A) Name of the academy; and
 - (B) Start and end dates of the academy; and
 - (C) Alphabetical list of the full names of all persons enrolled in the academy; and
 - (D) Date of birth for each person; and
 - (E) Social Security Number for each person.
- (V) If the results of a criminal history record check reveal that a person currently enrolled in an academy is prohibited from enrolling pursuant to § 24-31-304(2), C.R.S. (2005), the Board or its designated representative(s) shall notify the academy. The academy shall take appropriate measures to immediately dismiss the person from the academy.
- (g) Exemption from denial of enrollment.
- (I) If a person anticipates that he or she will be prohibited from either enrolling in a training academy or participating in the testing process as a provisional or renewal applicant because he or she has been convicted of any misdemeanor described in § 24-31-305(1.5), C.R.S. (2005), the person may submit a request for exemption from denial of enrollment under P.O.S.T. Rule 7, *Variances*.
 - (II) Only if the person has, in fact, submitted a request for exemption from denial of enrollment under P.O.S.T. Rule 7, *Variances*, and the request has been granted by the Board, will the person be permitted to either enroll in a training academy or participate in the testing process as a provisional or renewal applicant.
 - (III) No person convicted of a felony may request an exemption from denial of enrollment.

Rule 15 - Certification Examination – Conditional, Provisional, Renewal

Effective March 1, 2006

- (a) To be eligible to take the certification examination, an applicant must complete and submit to P.O.S.T., as applicable, either:
 - (I) Form 1A – *Application for Conditional Peace Officer Certification*; or
Form 3 – *Application for Provisional Certification*; or
Form 4 – *Application for Renewal of Basic Certification*; and
 - (II) A copy of his/her approved basic training academy diploma; and
 - (III) A copy of his/her high school diploma, or high school equivalency certificate; and
 - (IV) A copy of his/her current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification, or equivalents; and
 - (V) A law enforcement agency check, purchase order, certified check, or money order in the prescribed amount.
- (b) Certification examinations will be conducted by P.O.S.T. staff at academy locations. However, if the number of students sitting for the examination is four (4) or fewer, the students shall be required to take the examination at a location designated by P.O.S.T.
- (c) Refunds of certification examination fees shall not be provided unless the examination is postponed or canceled or under such other exceptional circumstances as determined by the Director. Otherwise, non-refunded fees may be credited to allow the applicant to take the next administration of the certification examination. Further credits or extensions shall not be permitted.
- (d) An applicant has a maximum of three attempts to pass the P.O.S.T. certification examination. The three attempts must be completed within two (2) years after completion of the academy. Applicants taking the examination for a second or third time must pay the fee for the additional examination, and such examination shall not be comprised of the same questions that comprised the prior examinations. If an applicant cannot pass the certification examination after three attempts, he or she must retake and successfully complete basic training in accordance with Rule 10(a)(I)(e).
- (e) Any protest or challenge to an examination or its administration must be made in writing within ten (10) days of the examination. The Director shall issue his decision in writing within twenty (20) working days. The decisions of the Director shall be final, unless appealed to the Board in accordance with Rule 3(b).

Rule 16 - Skills Examinations for Provisional and Renewal Applicants

Revised December 12, 2003, Effective March 8, 2004

- (a) To be eligible to take any of the skills examinations, an applicant must complete and submit P.O.S.T. Form 3 – *Application for Provisional Certification* or P.O.S.T. Form 4 – *Application for Renewal of Basic Certification* along with a law enforcement agency check, purchase order, certified check, or money order in the prescribed amount for each examination to be taken (prior to the day of the exam).
- (b) Refunds of skills examination fees shall be provided only if requested more than twenty (20) days prior to the scheduled examination, unless the examination is postponed or canceled, or under such other exceptional circumstances as may be determined by the Director.
- (c) Any applicant failing a skills examination may retake the examination, with the payment of an additional examination fee. Any person failing any skills examination three (3) times must successfully complete the skills training for that particular skill before he or she may be certified.
- (d) Any protest or challenge to an examination or its administration must be made in writing within ten (10) days of the examination. The Director shall issue his decision in writing within twenty (20) working days. The decision of the Director shall be final, unless appealed to the Board in accordance with Rule 3(b).

Rule 17 – Certification Records

Effective March 1, 2006

- (a) Every P.O.S.T. certificate holder shall submit a completed P.O.S.T. Form 5, *Change of Name, Address or Telephone*, to the Board within thirty (30) days of any change of his or her name, home address, mailing address, or home telephone number.
- (b) Any P.O.S.T. certificate holder convicted in any jurisdiction of a felony or any misdemeanor contained in § 24-31-305(1.5)(a) thru (h), C.R.S. (2005), shall notify the P.O.S.T. Board in writing of such conviction within 5 business days.
- (c) When any person is appointed or separated as a certified peace officer, identified in § 16-2.5-102 and 16-2.5-110, C.R.S. (2005), such agency shall submit a completed Form 6, *Notice of Peace Officer Appointment/Separation* to the Board within thirty (30) days of such appointment or separation.
- (d) During the month of January of each year, every law enforcement agency shall provide the Board with a list of those certified peace officers, identified in § 16-2.5-102 and 16-2.5-110, C.R.S. (2005), currently appointed by such agency.

**Rule 18 – Certification Suspension and Revocation –
Basic, Conditional, Provisional, Renewal, and Reserves**

Effective March 1, 2006

- (a) A suspension temporarily invalidates the subject certification until such time as the defect has been remedied. Any certification shall be suspended by the Board if the holder wrongfully obtained the certificate through misrepresentation, neglect or mistake.

- (b) A revocation permanently invalidates the subject certification. Any certification shall be revoked by the Board if the holder:
 - (I) Has been convicted of a felony or any misdemeanor as referenced in § 24-31-305(1.5), C.R.S. (2005) in any jurisdiction; or
 - (II) Wrongfully obtained certification through fraud or misrepresentation; or
 - (III) Has not met any other requirements imposed by the Board.

Rule 19 – Vehicle Identification Number Inspectors

Revised December 12, 2003, Effective March 8, 2004

Any person seeking certification as a Vehicle Identification Number Inspector must meet each of the following requirements:

- (a) Possess either basic or reserve certification; and
- (b) Be currently serving as a peace officer or reserve peace officer; and
- (c) Successfully completes and submits his/her certificate of completion from an approved Vehicle Identification Number course; and
- (d) Pay to the P.O.S.T. Board a certification fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) in the form of a certified check, money order or agency check; and
- (e) Completes and submits the P.O.S.T. Form 9 – *Application for VIN Inspector Certification*.

Rule 20 - Vehicle Identification Number Inspector Programs

Revised December 12, 2003, Effective March 8, 2004

- (a) Every vehicle identification number (VIN) inspector program must contain a minimum of seventeen (17) hours, and be approved prior to the start of instruction.
- (b) The program director must submit the following documentation to the Board at least sixty (60) days prior to the start of instruction:
 - (I) A narrative of performance objectives for the program (new programs only); and
 - (II) A list of courses to be taught and the time allocated for each course (new programs only); and
 - (III) Submit a completed P.O.S.T. Form 8, *Training Program Approval*, and a list of instructors and their qualifications. Instructors shall be approved only for a specific program under this rule (all programs).
- (c) To be approved, a program must include at least the following:
 - (I) Legal aspects of VIN inspection; and
 - (II) Use of the National Auto Theft Bureau manual; and
 - (III) How to conduct a VIN inspection; and
 - (IV) How to meet the reporting requirements of a VIN inspection.
- (d) The program director must submit the following to the Board within thirty (30) days of the end of the program:
 - (I) The score of each trainee and a statement whether each trainee passed or failed the course.

Rule 21 – Basic and Reserve Training Academies

Effective March 1, 2006

- (a) Academy approval.
 - (I) Only an academy that is approved by the Board may provide training required for certified peace officer status.
 - (II) Each scheduled academy class of an approved training academy must be approved prior to the start of instruction.
- (b) Continuing academies.
 - (I) A continuing academy is an approved basic or reserve academy that conducts and completes at least one approved academy class every three (3) years and operates in compliance with these Rules.
 - (II) If a continuing academy does not complete at least one approved academy class in any consecutive three (3) year period, approval of the academy shall expire. An expired academy must reapply for approval as a new academy and be approved prior to providing any academy instruction.
 - (III) Other than as referenced in the preceding paragraph (II), a continuing academy shall remain approved until its status is surrendered, suspended or revoked.
 - (IV) The academy director must ensure that the following documents are received at P.O.S.T. at least thirty (30) days, but no more than sixty (60) days, prior to the start of instruction for each scheduled academy class:
 - (A) A completed P.O.S.T. Form 7, *Application for Academy Approval*; and
 - (B) A completed “*Scheduling Request for P.O.S.T. Exam*” form (basic academies only); and
 - (C) A complete and accurate academy schedule.
 - (1) The schedule must clearly display the courses, dates and times in chronological order for each course (to include the dates and times for night driving and dim light shooting), and the name of the primary instructor for each course.
 - (2) For arrest control training, if the schedule displays either more than eight (8) hours of instruction in any one day, or more than eight (8) hours of instruction in any two (2) consecutive days, a designation of lab and lecture hours shall be noted; and

- (3) If multiple courses are listed within the same block of time on the schedule, then either the schedule itself or accompanying documents must specify the amount of time that will be instructed for each course.
- (V) The academy director shall notify P.O.S.T. prior to the occurrence of any of the following:
 - (A) Any change of the academy's start date or end date, to include cancellation of the academy, as submitted to P.O.S.T. on the Form 7, *Application for Academy Approval*; or
 - (B) For skills training, any change of a skills training date, or
 - (C) For skills training, any change of a skills training site; or
 - (D) For arrest control training, any change of arrest control discipline; or
 - (E) Any combination of changes that a reasonable person would believe substantially alters the schedule.
- (VI) Each college academy and private occupational school academy shall establish an advisory committee that consists of law enforcement officials and administrators to assist with providing logistical support and validation of training.
- (c) New academies.
 - (I) A new academy is either a basic or reserve academy that has never conducted approved training, or a basic or reserve academy that has not conducted approved training within the previous three (3) years.
 - (II) The academy director of a proposed new academy shall contact P.O.S.T. at least ninety (90) days prior to the anticipated start date of the new academy to ascertain application procedures and deadlines for submitting documents for new academy approval.
 - (III) The following types of academies are considered separate academies that must be individually approved:
 - (A) Basic and reserve academies even if operated by the same agency, organization or academic institution.
 - (B) Academies located either on a satellite campus, or at a different physical location than the primary academy.

- (IV) The proposed formal name of an academy must neither misrepresent the status of the academy, nor mislead law enforcement or the public.
 - (V) Required documentation that must be submitted for new academy approval includes, but is not limited to, a videotape or DVD of all proposed sites where academic instruction and skills training will take place, site safety plans, lesson plans for all academic courses and all skills training programs that are required by the Academic Training Program, resumes for all academic instructors, and documentation of qualifications for all skills instructors.
 - (VI) Once a proposed new academy begins the approval process by submitting any of the required documentation listed in the preceding paragraph (V) to P.O.S.T., the proposed new academy shall have a maximum of twelve (12) months to complete the new academy approval process.
 - (VII) The director of a proposed new academy shall also ensure that the documents required to be submitted by continuing academies, as listed in paragraph (b)(IV) of this Rule, are received at P.O.S.T. at least thirty (30) days, but no more than sixty (60) days, prior to the start of instruction.
 - (VIII) Prior to approval, the proposed new academy must pass an on-site preapproval inspection conducted by the Board or its designated representative(s).
 - (IX) All aspects of a proposed new academy must be approved prior to the start date of the academy.
- (d) Training sites, facilities and equipment.
- (I) An academy shall have the following training sites and facilities:
 - (A) For academics: A classroom with adequate heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting, acoustics and space, and a sufficient number of desks or tables and chairs in the classroom for each trainee; and
 - (B) For firearms: A firing range with adequate backstop and berms to ensure the safety of all persons at or near the range; and
 - (C) For driving: A safe driving track for conducting law enforcement driving; and
 - (D) For arrest control: An indoor site for instructing arrest control training with sufficient space and mats to ensure trainee safety; and
 - (E) For practical exercises: Appropriate and safe locations for all practical exercises.

- (II) Approval of new training sites.
 - (A) All new training sites for academic instruction and skills training must be approved by P.O.S.T. in consultation with the appropriate subject matter expert committees prior to conducting any training at the site.
 - (B) Each academy is responsible for obtaining approval of its new training sites for academic instruction and skills training.
 - (C) Academy directors shall ensure that all sites for practical training are safe and that appropriate training can be accomplished at the site to achieve the course objectives or performance outcomes.
 - (D) Presumed approval or use of a specific site by one academy does not extend to automatic approval of the site for use by other academies.
 - (E) If an approved site is not utilized by an academy for the type of training for which the site was approved during any consecutive three (3) year period, site approval expires. In order to resume training at an expired site, the site must be resubmitted for approval and approved.
 - (F) The following items must be submitted to P.O.S.T. in order for approval of a new or expired training site to be considered:
 - (1) A VHS-format videotape or DVD that accurately depicts the site where instruction is to take place; and
 - (2) A detailed description of the site must be included, either as verbal narrative on the videotape or DVD, or as a written supplement; and
 - (3) An up-to-date written site safety plan.
- (III) Site safety plans.
 - (A) Each site of skills training and academic instruction must have an up-to-date written site safety plan present on site during any academy training at the site; and
 - (B) Copies of all site safety plans must be on file at the academy at all times; and
 - (C) Each site safety plan shall include, as applicable to the site, emergency medical procedures and policies or procedures for responding to accidents and injuries that are probable or likely to occur at the site; and

- (D) All academy staff and instructors are to be familiar with each site safety plan as it applies to the nature and scope of their involvement with the academy.
- (IV) Equipment.
 - (A) An academy shall have and maintain the necessary equipment and instructional aids in sufficient quantities for conducting all aspects of the required academy training program; and
 - (B) All training sites and facilities, equipment, books, supplies, materials and the like shall be maintained in good condition.
 - (C) The following items shall be present at each training site during any academy training at the site:
 - (1) An effective means of summoning emergency medical assistance; and
 - (2) A first aid kit that contains appropriate supplies to treat injuries that are likely to be sustained at the site.
- (e) Academy directors.
 - (I) Qualifications. Each academy shall designate an on-site academy director whose qualifications, based upon education, experience and training, demonstrate his or her ability to manage the academy.
 - (II) Compliance. The academy director shall ensure that the academy operates in compliance with all P.O.S.T. Rules.
 - (III) Records. The academy director shall be responsible for establishing and maintaining a records management system that includes, but is not limited to, enrollment rosters, P.O.S.T. Form 11-E's, trainee files, trainee manuals, attendance records, lesson plans, source material, instructor files, instructor/course evaluations and site safety plans.
 - (IV) Change of director. The academy director or authorized representative of an academy shall notify P.O.S.T. as soon as practicable of any change of academy director or any change of the academy director's electronic mailing address.
- (f) Curriculum requirements.
 - (I) Academic standards.

- (A) All training academies shall meet or exceed the required course content and minimum number of hours for each academic course of instruction and for each of the skills programs as required by the Basic Academic Training Program or Reserve Academic Training Program.
 - (B) Successful completion required.
 - (1) Trainees must successfully complete the required academic courses and each of the skills training programs with a minimum score of seventy percent (70%); or
 - (2) Each academy may apply a standard that is greater than seventy percent (70%) for either the academic portion of the academy and/or any portion of any of the skills training programs. However, if such a higher standard is applied, the higher standard must be described in the Trainee Manual and in the respective skills lesson plans or course materials, as applicable.
- (II) Attendance.
- (A) For all hours of all skills training programs, 100% attendance and participation are required.
 - (B) Attendance is required for all hours of all academic classes. Any trainee who is absent for any portion of an academic class shall make up the missed class content in accordance with the academy's rules and regulations.
 - (C) For trainees: Written attendance records that are accurate and up-to-date shall be kept for all trainees enrolled in all academic classes and all skills training classes.
 - (D) For skills instructors: Written attendance records that are accurate and up-to-date shall be kept for all skills instructors present during each skills training session and who are being utilized to fulfill the required ratios of instructors to trainees.
- (III) Lesson plans.
- (A) All basic and reserve training academies shall develop and maintain up-to-date formal written lesson plans that are on file for each academic course of instruction and for each of the skills training programs.
 - (B) Each lesson plan and/or an accompanying lesson plan cover sheet must include at least the following information, as applicable:

- (1) Course title; and
- (2) Number of hours for the course required by the P.O.S.T. Academic Training Program and the number of actual course hours that will be instructed; and
- (3) Learning goals, course objectives and/or performance outcomes for the course; and
- (4) Method of instruction; and
- (5) Instructional content of the course that substantiates the stated goals, objectives and/or outcomes of the course; and
- (6) A copy of any handouts, multimedia and/or PowerPoint presentations that will be used during the instruction; and
- (7) A list of any source or reference material that will be used as a basis of the instruction or to instruct the course.

(IV) Source material.

- (A) For source material identified as required source material in the current P.O.S.T. Curriculum Bibliography, at least one (1) copy of each of the publications or sources must be maintained at the place of academic instruction. For those sources that are referenced with a website address, providing the trainees with readily available Internet access is acceptable in lieu of maintaining at least one (1) copy of each of the publications or sources.
- (B) For source material identified as recommended source material in the current P.O.S.T. Curriculum Bibliography and for all other publications or multimedia that are actually used or referenced as a basis of instruction or to instruct the required Academic Training Program, at least one (1) copy of each of the publications or sources must be maintained at the place of academic instruction. For those sources that are referenced with a website address, providing the trainees with readily available Internet access is acceptable in lieu of maintaining at least one (1) copy of each of the publications or sources.
- (C) All source material, including required, recommended or other, that is used as a basis of instruction must be available to the trainees and in appropriate quantities relative to the number of trainees. If Internet access is utilized, there must be a sufficient number of computers to accommodate the number of trainees.

- (V) Academy examinations.
 - (A) All academies shall administer written, oral or practical examinations periodically during each academy in order to measure the attainment of course objectives or performance outcomes as specified in the Basic Academic Training Program or Reserve Academic Training Program.
 - (B) The academy director shall prescribe the manner, method of administration, frequency and length of academy examinations.
- (VI) Certificates of completion.
 - (A) The academy director shall issue a certificate of completion to each trainee who successfully completes all requirements of the approved academy within two (2) years of enrollment.
 - (B) The academy director shall not issue a certificate of completion to any trainee who has not attended and successfully completed 100% of all required skills training.
 - (C) Each certificate of completion shall contain the following information:
 - (1) Trainee's name; and
 - (2) Name of the approved academy; and
 - (3) Type of academy (basic or reserve); and
 - (4) Date of academy completion (month, day, year); and
 - (5) Total number of hours of the completed academy; and
 - (6) Signature of the academy director and/or agency or academic representative.
 - (7) Reserve academy certificates of completion shall additionally state whether the total number of academy hours does or does not include the approved law enforcement driving program.
- (g) Instructors.
 - (I) Minimum qualifications.
 - (A) Academic instructors shall possess the requisite education, experience and/or training necessary, as determined by the academy director, to competently instruct specific academic courses or blocks of instruction.

- (B) Skills instructors shall meet the minimum qualifications as described in Rule 23, *Academy Skills Instructors*.
- (II) Instructor files.
 - (A) A file that contains at least the following information shall be maintained for each instructor who teaches any portion of an academic class or skills training class:
 - (1) A resume or certificates of completion and/or other documentation that substantiates the instructor's qualifications.
 - (2) Current contact information for the instructor that includes a work, home or cellular telephone number, and a work, home or electronic mailing address.
 - (B) Exception. Licensed attorneys from the same office or firm may be included in one instructor file, as long as the file contains the names of all attorneys from that office or firm who provide instruction at the academy.
- (III) Instructor/course evaluations.
 - (A) Trainees shall complete written evaluations for each instructor and/or course of instruction for all academic courses and skills training programs of the approved academy.
 - (B) Either the P.O.S.T. Form 10, *Instructor/Course Evaluation*, or comparable academy forms and/or documents may be used for this purpose.
 - (C) The academy director shall determine the most meaningful format and method of administration of the instructor/course evaluations in order to monitor instructor quality and course content and to meet the needs of the individual academy.
- (h) Duty to report.
 - (I) In addition to any notifications that may be required administratively or under federal, state or local law, it shall be the duty of every academy director or the academy director's designee to report the following events to P.O.S.T. immediately or as soon as practicable after the event:
 - (A) Any death, gunshot wound or serious bodily injury that occurs to any person whose death, gunshot wound or serious bodily injury was either caused by, or may have been caused by, any training or activity associated with the academy; or

- (B) Any bodily injury that occurs to any person who is not affiliated with the academy, *i.e.*, an innocent bystander, whose bodily injury was either caused by, or may have been caused by, any training or activity associated with the academy.
- (II) Training to cease.
 - (A) In the event of any death or gunshot wound as described in paragraph (h)(I)(A) of this section, all training shall immediately cease at the training site where the death or gunshot wound occurred.
 - (B) Training may resume only after the Board or its designated representative(s) have ensured that the program is operating in compliance with P.O.S.T. Rules.
- (III) Serious bodily injury means those injuries as defined in § 18-1-901(3)(p), C.R.S. (2005).
- (IV) Bodily injury means those injuries as defined in § 18-1-901(3)(c), C.R.S. (2005).
- (i) Academy records requirements.
 - (I) Trainee file. A file shall be maintained for each trainee or a systematic filing system must exist that contains at least the following records:
 - (A) Trainee's full legal name and date of birth; and
 - (B) Photocopy of the trainee's high school diploma or high school equivalency certificate; and
 - (C) Photocopy of the trainee's valid driver's license; and
 - (D) Form 11-E, *Enrollment Advisory Form*.
 - (II) Trainee manual.
 - (A) Each academy shall maintain an up-to-date trainee manual. At a minimum, the trainee manual shall contain the academy's rules and regulations, academic requirements, attendance policies and site safety plans.
 - (B) Upon entry into the academy, each trainee should be issued a copy of the trainee manual and acknowledge receipt of the manual in writing.

- (III) The following records shall be maintained at the academy and shall be readily available for inspection at any reasonable time by the Board or its designated representative(s).
- (A) A completed Form 11-E, *Enrollment Advisory Form*, for each trainee enrolled in the academy in progress; and
 - (B) Current trainee manual; and
 - (C) Current lesson plans; and
 - (D) Current source material; and
 - (E) Instructor files for current instructors; and
 - (F) Copies of all site safety plans; and
 - (G) Trainee files for the academy in progress and the previously completed academy; and
 - (H) Attendance records for the academy in progress and the previously completed academy; and
 - (I) Instructor/course evaluations for the academy in progress and the previously completed academy.
- (IV) All academy records must be retained for at least the three (3) year period as required by the Uniform Records Retention Act, § 6-17-101, et seq., C.R.S. (2005).

Rule 22 – Concerning Sunrise Review of Peace Officer Status

Implemented December 10, 2004, Effective March 2, 2005

The Colorado General Assembly and Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training Board (P.O.S.T.) find that it is necessary to ensure that clear standards exist for obtaining peace officer status in the state of Colorado. The General Assembly and P.O.S.T. Board, during the 2003 legislative session, made statutory changes to end the stratification of peace officers and to ensure that all peace officers receive a consistent level of statutory protection. During the 2004 legislative session, SB04-224 required that the P.O.S.T. Board review any group seeking peace officer status, either for a group or a specific position. These P.O.S.T. Board actions are to be accomplished prior to the group seeking authorization from the General Assembly.

(a) Proposal Submission to P.O.S.T.

- (I) No later than July 1 of any year, a group or political subdivision of the state that seeks peace officer status, either for the group or a specific position, shall submit to the P.O.S.T. Board for its review, a completed P.O.S.T. Form 12 and proposal containing the following information.
 - (A) A complete description of the group or specific position, its enforcement responsibilities and purpose for seeking peace officer status.
 - (B) An estimate of the number of persons who hold the position or are in the group affected.
 - (C) A description of the specific need for the authority and protections required for the group or specific position.
 - (D) The direct benefit to the public that would result from granting the peace officer status to the group or specific position.
 - (E) The costs associated with granting the status to the applicant group or specific position.
 - (F) A resolution or letter of support for the proposed change in status from the chief executive officer of the unit of government or political subdivision employing the applicant group or overseeing the proposed position.
 - (G) All other information requested or required by the P.O.S.T. Director or P.O.S.T. Board Sub-committee for Peace Officer status.
- (II) The Director of P.O.S.T. will review item (A) through (G) and will coordinate with the group or specific position on additional information needed for P.O.S.T. Board review. A date will then be set for P.O.S.T. Board Sub-committee hearing.

(b) P.O.S.T. Board Sub-committee Hearing

- (I) P.O.S.T. Board Sub-committee for Peace Officer status
 - (A) The Sub-committee shall include the following P.O.S.T. Board members - 2 Police Chiefs, 2 Sheriffs, and 1 additional Board member. The Director of P.O.S.T shall staff the Sub-committee.
- (II) After receiving the required information specified in subsections (a)(I) and (II) of this rule, the P.O.S.T. Board sub-committee for Peace Officer status shall conduct a hearing with the group's representatives seeking Peace Officer status for the group or position.
- (III) At the hearing a determination as to whether Peace Officer status is needed shall be based upon the following criteria:
 - (A) Sufficient need for one or more of the "primary" Peace Officer powers:
 - Authority to enforce all laws in the State of Colorado
 - Authority to arrest (PC, warrant, restraining order, court order)
 - Authority to use force in effecting arrest or preventing escape.
 - Authority to "stop and frisk."
 - Authority to execute search warrants
 - Authority to carry concealed without Sheriff's permit.
 - (B) Employment by a government entity or a political subdivision thereof.
 - (C) Endorsement by the governing body or bodies of every group or position that the proposed legislation would include.
 - (D) Copies of letters of notification from the group seeking status to the affected law enforcement agencies with concurrent jurisdiction.
 - (E) "Draft" copy of the position/group's proposed bill language. The draft shall be completed through the use of a P.O.S.T. provided Bill language template. Any specific limitations to Peace Officer authority need to be clearly delineated in the language of the proposed legislation.
- (IV) Identification and assessment of the range and scope of authority, limits on authority, and the availability of Peace Officers with concurrent jurisdiction will be considered by the sub-committee regarding P.O.S.T. recommendations and training standards for each group.
- (V) The preferred standards for any group or position requesting Peace Officer status are full P.O.S.T. certification (including background standards), and 40 hours annual continuing education.

- (VI) The P.O.S.T. Board sub-committee for Peace Officer status shall submit a report and recommendation to the full P.O.S.T. Board for review and action. The applicant group or position will receive a copy of the report and recommendation.
- (c) P.O.S.T. Board Review
- (I) Upon receipt of the P.O.S.T. Board sub-committee report and recommendation, the P.O.S.T. Board shall review the sub-committee recommendations at a scheduled P.O.S.T. Board meeting.
- (II) At the scheduled meeting, the P.O.S.T. Board shall review the report, recommendation(s) and the information submitted by the sub-committee, and shall grant the groups' or positions' representatives a hearing to address the report and recommendations of the sub-committee. The P.O.S.T. Board can approve the recommendations or return the application to the P.O.S.T. sub-committee requiring additional information, requirements, and/or further review. Should the P.O.S.T. Board require the sub-committee to conduct a further review of the Positions' or Groups' application, the sub-committee's final report and recommendations shall be presented to the full Board at a scheduled P.O.S.T. Board Meeting. The affected group/position will be notified of the meeting at which the final report and recommendations will be considered by the Board.
- (III) Upon completion of sections (c) (I) and (II) of this rule, the P.O.S.T. Board shall submit a final report and recommendations to the group seeking peace officer status for the group or for a specific position and to the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. The report will be submitted no later than October 15 of the year following the year in which the proposal was submitted. The report may include legislative recommendations.
- (d) Limitations - § 16-2.5-201(6)
- (I) The group seeking peace officer status for the group or specific position may request members of the General Assembly to present appropriate legislation to the General Assembly during each of the two regular sessions that immediately succeed the date of the report required pursuant to subsection (c)(III) without having to comply again with the provisions of this rule.
- (II) Bills introduced pursuant to the statute and this rule shall count against the number of bills to which members of the General Assembly are limited by joint rule of the Senate and House of Representatives. The General Assembly shall not consider peace officer status of more than five positions or groups in any one session of the General Assembly.

Rule 23 – Academy Skills Instructors

Effective March 1, 2006

- (a) Recognition of academy skills instructors.
- (I) A skills instructor may be recognized to teach at an approved academy as either an assistant skills instructor or a full skills instructor in each of the three (3) required skills training programs: arrest control, law enforcement driving, and firearms.
 - (II) All skills instructors who teach any portion of a skills training program at a P.O.S.T. approved basic or reserve training academy shall be qualified and approved as required by this Rule.
 - (III) Each academy shall maintain the applicable certificates of completion and/or documentation for all skills instructors.
 - (IV) New academies requesting P.O.S.T. approval and P.O.S.T. approved academies that have not conducted an academy within the previous three (3) years shall submit the appropriate documentation to P.O.S.T. and obtain approval for all assistant skills instructors and all full skills instructors.
- (b) Assistant skills instructors.
- (I) An assistant skills instructor may instruct under the direction and in the presence of a full skills instructor and assist in evaluating and coaching trainees.
 - (II) Minimum qualifications for an assistant skills instructor:
 - (A) In order to begin serving or to serve as an assistant skills instructor, a person must have successfully completed the relevant approved skills instructor training program (See Rule 1, *Definitions.*); and
 - (B) For arrest control skills instructors, the relevant approved skills instructor training program shall be the same recognized discipline for arrest control training in which the person will be instructing.
 - (III) Approval of assistant skills instructors.
 - (A) P.O.S.T. will review certificates of completion and/or documentation for assistant skills instructors only when an academy director or new assistant skills instructor applicant is not certain that a particular instructor training program qualifies as the relevant approved skills instructor training program; and
 - (B) Either the academy director or the assistant skills instructor applicant may submit the certificates of completion and/or documentation to P.O.S.T. for review.

(c) Full skills instructors.

(I) A full skills instructor may develop, implement, and evaluate a skills training program. In order to begin serving or to serve as a full skills instructor, a person must have satisfied the three (3) minimum qualifications listed in the following paragraph (II).

(II) Minimum qualifications for a full skills instructor:

(A) Successful completion of the relevant approved skills instructor training program (See Rule 1, *Definitions.*); and

(B) Successful completion of an approved forty (40) hour instruction methodology training program or possession of a Colorado Career and Technical Education Credential; and

(C) Completion of a minimum of eighty (80) hours of instructional experience as an assistant skills instructor at an approved basic or reserve training academy in the corresponding skills training program: arrest control, law enforcement driving, or firearms. For arrest control training, the eighty (80) hours may be completed in any recognized discipline(s) for arrest control training in which the instructor has completed the relevant approved skills instructor training program.

(III) Approval of full skills instructors.

(A) Effective June 1, 2004, all first-time full skills instructors must be approved by the Board in consultation with the corresponding subject matter expert committee(s) for arrest control, law enforcement driving or firearms prior to serving as a full skills instructor.

(B) To apply for approval as a full skills instructor, either the academy director or the full skills instructor applicant, if the applicant has no current academy affiliation, shall submit the appropriate documentation to P.O.S.T. to substantiate the three (3) minimum qualifications have been satisfied.

(C) A written statement from the director of the academy where the applicant served as an assistant skills instructor is acceptable documentation as it applies to the eighty (80) hour requirement. The statement must include the applicant's full name and the dates and number of hours of the applicant's completed instructional experience.

(D) Instructional experience completed at other than an approved basic or reserve training academy may be considered as part of the eighty (80) hour requirement. However, the full skills instructor applicant must request a variance in accordance with P.O.S.T. Rule 7, *Variances*, and the applicant -

may be required to appear in person before the appropriate subject matter expert committee to demonstrate skills instructional proficiency.

- (E) The completed documents received at P.O.S.T. will be reviewed by P.O.S.T. in consultation with the appropriate subject matter expert committee during the committee's next regularly scheduled meeting.
- (F) P.O.S.T. will provide written notification to the academy director or the full skills instructor applicant who submitted the documents as to whether the applicant was approved or denied approval as a full skills instructor.

(d) Lead skills instructors.

- (I) A lead skills instructor is a full skills instructor who may be designated by the academy director to oversee or coordinate the administration of a specific skills program of a particular academy class.
 - (II) Lead skills instructors require no additional approval by P.O.S.T. beyond approval as a full skills instructor.
 - (III) P.O.S.T. will review certificates of completion and/or documentation for lead skills instructors only as such documentation pertains to approval as a full skills instructor.
- (e) Any applicant denied approval under section (b) or (c) of this Rule may appeal such denial in writing to the Director within ten days of notification of denial.

**Rule 24 – Skills Training Safety and Skills Program
Requirements
for Basic and Reserve Academies**
Effective July 1, 2006

- (a) All skills training for arrest control, law enforcement driving and firearms.
 - (I) For all hours of all skills training programs, 100% attendance and participation are mandatory.
 - (II) There must be at least one full skills instructor present at the site of instruction for each skills training session, excluding lecture-only sessions conducted in a classroom setting.
 - (III) Each academy may apply a higher standard for successful completion of any portion of any skills training program that is greater than seventy percent (70%). If such a higher standard is applied, the higher standard must be described in the respective skills lesson plan for arrest control, law enforcement driving or firearms, and in the Trainee Manual.

- (b) Arrest control training.
 - (I) There must be at least one arrest control instructor for every ten (10) trainees (*i.e.*, 1:10 ratio) during any practicum or lab session.
 - (II) No practicum or lab session may exceed eight (8) hours in any one-day, nor may the total hours of practicum or lab sessions exceed eight (8) hours in any consecutive two-day period.
 - (III) Mats or mat coverings must be serviceable and cleaned on a regular basis with an appropriate cleansing agent and/or disinfectant.
 - (IV) Only those arrest control disciplines that have been reviewed and approved as recognized disciplines for arrest control training are acceptable instruction for the Arrest Control Training Program.
 - (V) Each academy shall ensure that all arrest control instructors maintain current certification for the academy's arrest control discipline in accordance with the standards for recertification, if any, of the recognized discipline for arrest control training.

- (c) Law enforcement driving training.

- (I) There must be at least one driving track vehicle and one law enforcement driving instructor for every six (6) trainees (*i.e.*, 1:6 ratio) during any instruction at the track.
 - (II) Academy directors shall ensure that no trainee be permitted to participate in a law enforcement driving program unless the trainee possesses a valid driver's license.
 - (III) There must be at least one (1) fully charged five (5) pound size or larger, dry chemical, Class ABC fire extinguisher on site during any instruction at the track.
 - (IV) Prior to receiving any nighttime Law Enforcement Driving Program instruction at the track, each trainee shall receive a minimum of twelve (12) hours of daylight driving instruction at the track.
- (d) Firearms training.
- (I) There must be at least one firearms instructor for every four (4) trainees enrolled in the program (*i.e.*, 1:4 ratio) anytime a trainee is handling an operable firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, at any location, including in the classroom and at the range, except as noted in the following paragraphs (II) and (III) or in the Firearms Training Program.
 - (II) For all dim light shooting that involves moving training and live fire, there must be at least one firearms instructor for each one trainee participating in the program (*i.e.*, 1:1 ratio).
 - (III) For all tactical exercises and decisional scenarios that involve moving training and live fire, there must be at least one firearms instructor for each one trainee participating in the program (*i.e.*, 1:1 ratio).
 - (IV) Only P.O.S.T. approved firearms instructors and not agency trained safety officers may be utilized to satisfy the minimum ratios of firearms instructors to trainees.
 - (V) Prior to receiving any dim light firearms instruction at the range, each trainee shall receive a minimum of forty (40) hours of Firearms Training Program instruction, to include at least eight (8) hours of classroom lecture and thirty-two (32) hours of daylight live range instruction.
 - (VI) Only high-visibility, fluorescent colored "dummy" ammunition may be used for any weapons handling other than actual live fire shooting.
 - (VII) Trainees must be provided written and oral reminders over the course of the training of the four (4) firearms safety rules:

- (A) All weapons must be treated as if they are always loaded; and
 - (B) Never let the muzzle of a weapon point at anything you are not willing to destroy; and
 - (C) Keep your finger off the trigger and out of the trigger guard until the sights are on the target and you are prepared to shoot; and
 - (D) Always be certain of the target and beyond.
- (VIII) All trainees must be familiar with the four (4) firearms safety rules prior to handling any operable firearm.
- (IX) Each trainee must fire a minimum of one thousand (1,000) live rounds of handgun ammunition in a single weapons system, revolver or semi-automatic, before completing the program.

Rule 25 – Instructor Training Programs

Effective March 1, 2006

- (a) Every recognized instructor training program, whether instruction methodology program, arrest control instructor program, law enforcement driving instructor program, or firearms instructor program, must:
 - (I) Contain a minimum of forty (40) hours of instruction; and
 - (II) Be approved prior to the start of instruction.
- (b) Continuing instructor training programs.
 - (I) A continuing instructor training program is an approved instructor training program that conducts and completes at least one approved program every five (5) years and operates in compliance with these Rules.
 - (II) The program director of a continuing instructor training program must ensure that the following documents are received at P.O.S.T. at least thirty (30) days but no more than sixty (60) days prior to the start of instruction for each instructor training program:
 - (A) A completed P.O.S.T. Form 8, *Application for Training Program Approval*; and
 - (B) If instruction will take place other than during normal weekday business hours, a schedule that accurately displays the dates and times when instruction will be conducted.
- (c) New instructor training programs.
 - (I) A new instructor training program is a recognized instructor training program that has either never conducted approved training, or a previously approved instructor training program that has not conducted approved training within the previous five (5) years.
 - (II) The program director of a proposed new instructor training program shall submit the following items to P.O.S.T. at least ninety (90) days prior to the anticipated start date of the program:
 - (A) A comprehensive lesson plan that details the course material to be instructed; and

- (B) Any handout materials, publications and multimedia, such as PowerPoint presentations, that will be utilized during instruction; and
 - (C) A detailed explanation of pass-fail criteria; and
 - (D) A list of all instructors and their qualifications, and
 - (E) A VHS-format videotape or DVD that accurately depicts the site where instruction will take place along with an up-to-date written safety plan, if the site has not been utilized for P.O.S.T. approved training within the previous three (3) years.
- (III) The program director of a proposed new instructor training program shall ensure that the documents listed in paragraph (b)(II) of this Rule are received at P.O.S.T. at least thirty (30) days but no more than sixty (60) days prior to the start of instruction.
- (d) Instructors.
- (I) Instructors for new instructor training programs shall be approved in accordance with the minimum instructor qualifications identified in the applicable instructor training program.
 - (II) For continuing instructor training programs, the program director shall ensure that all instructors who instruct any portion of the training program meet the minimum instructor qualifications identified in the applicable instructor training program.
- (e) The program director of any new or continuing instructor training program shall notify P.O.S.T. prior to the occurrence of any of the following:
- (I) The instructor training program is cancelled for any reason; or
 - (II) Any change of the program's start date or end date; or
 - (III) Any change of training site.
- (f) Certificates of completion.
- (I) The program director shall issue a certificate of completion to each individual who successfully completes all requirements of the approved instructor training program.
 - (II) The certificate of completion shall contain at least the following information:

- (A) Name of the individual who completed the program; and
- (B) Program provider's name or agency; and
- (C) Name and/or title of the program; and
- (D) Dates of the program; and
- (E) Total number of hours of the completed program; and
- (F) Signature of the program director and/or agency or academic representative.

Rule 26 – Academy and Training Program Inspections

Revised December 12, 2003, Effective March 8, 2004

- (a) Members of the Board, or its designated representative(s) may at any reasonable time inspect any approved academy or training program, or any academy or training program believed to be operating contrary to these Rules.
- (b) An academy or training program inspection may include, but is not limited to, a review of any records required to be maintained under these Rules, examination of the academy's facilities, training sites, and equipment, observation of classroom instruction and skills training and interviews with trainees, staff and instructors.
- (c) Should the P.O.S.T. Director determine that an academy or training program is not in compliance with P.O.S.T. Rules, he shall notify the academy director or program director in writing of the specific deficiencies, and order remedial action.
- (d) The academy director or program director may appeal the P.O.S.T. Director's order to the Board within thirty (30) days in accordance with Rule 5(c).
- (e) Failure to comply with the P.O.S.T. Director's order shall result in the immediate suspension of the academy or training program, pending review by the Board at its next regular meeting.

Rule 27 – Retired Law Enforcement Officer Authority to Carry Concealed Firearms

Effective March 1, 2006

Pursuant to Chapter 44 of Title 18, United States Code, § 926C, the ‘Law Enforcement Officer Safety Act of 2004’, and notwithstanding any other provision of the laws of the State of Colorado or any political subdivision thereof, an individual who is a qualified retired law enforcement officer, who is carrying the identification required and has met the firearms qualification requirements may carry a concealed firearm. This rule does not govern the issuance of the required identification/certification by a Colorado law enforcement agency for their retirees, but is limited to the issuance of a firearms qualification certification for those retirees from another agency.

- (a) Colorado Concealed Weapons Permit.
 - (I) Nothing in this rule will prohibit a retired law enforcement officer from seeking and obtaining a concealed weapons permit pursuant to Title 18, Article 12, Section 2, C.R.S. (2005).

- (b) Federal Eligibility Requirements for Retired Law Enforcement Officers.
 - (I) It will be the responsibility of the retired peace officer to determine if he/she meets the criteria of being a “qualified retired law enforcement officer.” As used in this rule, the term “qualified retired law enforcement officer” means an individual who:
 - (A) Retired in good standing from service with a public agency as a law enforcement officer, other than for reasons of mental instability; and
 - (B) Before such retirement, was authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for any violation of law and had statutory powers of arrest:
 - (1) Before such retirement was regularly employed as a law enforcement officer for an aggregate of 15 years or more; or
 - (2) Retired from service with such agency after completing any applicable probationary period of such service, due to a service-connected disability as determined by such agency; and
 - (C) Has a non-forfeitable right to benefits under the retirement plan of the agency; and

- (D) During the most recent 12-month period has met, at the expense of the individual, the State standard for training and qualification to carry firearms; and
 - (E) Is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance; and
 - (F) Is not prohibited by any State or Federal law from receiving or possessing a firearm.
- (II) The identification required by both Federal law and this rule shall include:
- (A) A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a law enforcement officer; and
 - (B) A certification card issued by the State (P.O.S.T.) through the Sheriff of the county in which the individual resides that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearms, been tested or otherwise found to meet the standards established by P.O.S.T. for retired law enforcement officers to carry a firearm of the same type (manufacturer/model/caliber) as the concealed firearm; and
 - (C) The identification and certification card listed above shall be carried by the retired officer, along with a valid photographic identification, at all times during which the retired officer is in actual possession of a concealed weapon. The retired officer, upon demand by any law enforcement officer, shall produce these documents.
- (c) Training and Qualification for Retired Law Enforcement Officers.
- (I) The retired officer, at his/her individual expense, shall not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearms, been tested or otherwise found by the State through the Sheriff of the county that the retired officer resides, to meet the standards established by the State for training and qualification for retired officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.
 - (II) To obtain a certification card, the retired officer shall submit an application in person on a statewide standardized form developed by the County Sheriffs of Colorado and available from each Sheriff, to the Sheriff of the county or city and county in which the applicant resides. For this rule, the term Sheriff means the elected Sheriff, the person fulfilling the duties of the Office of Sheriff in a city/county, or the Sheriff's designee.

- (III) The retired officer shall sign the completed application form in person before the Sheriff. The Sheriff shall verify that the person making the application is the same person who appears in any photograph submitted and the same person who signed the application form. To verify the retired law enforcement officer's identity, the applicant shall present to the Sheriff the applicant's valid Colorado driver's license and the photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a law enforcement officer.
- (d) Sheriff Actions to Qualify Retired Law Enforcement Officers.
 - (I) Prior to allowing a retired officer to qualify for concealed carry authorization, agencies must verify the following information:
 - (A) The retired officers' full name, date of birth and address; and
 - (B) The validity of the "Retired Law Enforcement Officer Identification" the individual presents; and
 - (C) The individual meets the federal legal requirements to possess and/or carry a firearm (not a prohibited person); and
 - (D) There are no active wants or warrants associated with the individual.
 - (II) The verification, at a minimum, shall include requesting the Colorado Bureau of Investigation to conduct a search of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System and a search of the State Integrated Criminal Justice Information System to determine whether the applicant meets the criteria specified.
 - (III) During renewals, the verification shall not require a search of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.
- (e) The retired officer is responsible for the cost of completing this process.
 - (I) The Sheriff may charge a fee not to exceed one hundred dollars for processing the application and administering the qualification.
 - (II) In addition, the Sheriff shall collect a fee for the Colorado Bureau of Investigation for conducting a search of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.
- (f) The qualification course established by the State (P.O.S.T.) for use by the Sheriff in determining qualification for retired law enforcement officers shall be as follows:

- (I) The retired officer must demonstrate safety and proficiency in the handling of the firearm by shooting a minimum of 80% on the qualification course and abiding by all firearms safety rules during the live fire qualification.

- (II) Qualification.
 - (A) Targets authorized for this qualification course are:
 - (1) DOE 15, TQ15 – areas designated as the 5 and 4 scoring rings will be scored as 5 points.
 - (2) TQ19 – the gray portion of the target will be scored as 5 points.
 - (3) B-21 – the “K-5” section will be scored as 5 points.
 - (4) IPSC – the “A” and “C” zones will be scored as 5 points.
 - (5) DPD 811 – the two center scoring rings will be scored as 5 points.
 - (6) Other targets may be submitted to the Firearms SME Committee for approval by an agency.
 - (7) Any shots striking an area other than those listed above will be scored as 0 points.

 - (B) Scoring – a total of 20 rounds will be required to complete the course. Shots will count “5 points” or “0 points.” A maximum possible score will be 100 points and a minimum passing score will be 80 points, with a maximum of 3 formal attempts.

 - (C) General information and definition of terms:
 - (1) Close Combat – position is one handed, elbow over the hip and the arm is not extended.
 - (2) Draw – starting with the weapon in the holster.
 - (3) Ready – the muzzle of the weapon is pointed below the target with the trigger finger outside the trigger guard and extended along the side of frame or slide.
 - (4) The designated head shot will count as 5 points and must strike the circle to count.

- (5) There are no alibis for failure to shoot within the time limits.
- (6) At the discretion of the instructor, alibis are allowed for immediate action malfunctions.

(D) Course of fire:

Range	# Rds	Time	Description
1 yard	5	10 sec.	Draw. Fire 2 rounds close combat, 2 body and 1 head shot, (two handed) while taking 2 steps back.
3 yards	3	7 sec.	Draw. 2 steps right while firing.
3 yards	3	7 sec.	Draw. 2 steps left while firing.
5 yards	2	5 sec	Standing ready. Right hand only.
5 yards	2	5 sec.	Standing ready. Left hand only.
7 yards	5	10 sec.	Draw. Fire 5 rounds (two hand grip)

(g) Maintenance of Authority – Address Change, Loss, Theft or Destruction of Identification.

- (I) Within thirty days after a retired officer changes the address used at the time of certification, or within three business days after the retired officer’s certification is lost, stolen or destroyed the individual shall notify the Sheriff.
- (II) If the retired officer’s certification is lost, stolen or destroyed the individual will be responsible for obtaining a duplicate or substitute certificate from the agency that last qualified the officer. The issuing agency may charge for the replacement certification, not to exceed fifteen dollars.

(h) Renewal of the Authority to Carry Concealed Firearms

- (I) Pursuant to the Law Enforcement Officer Safety Act of 2004, the authority to carry concealed weapons must be renewed annually, at the expense of the individual, through the successful completion of the approved firearms qualification course. Failure to successfully complete the course will cause the authority to carry concealed firearms to be rescinded.
- (II) Within thirty days prior to the expiration of the certification, the retired officer shall successfully complete the approved firearms qualification course. The

retired officer may also be required to complete an application as determined by the issuing Sheriff.

(i) Revocation for Cause

- (I) In the event the sheriff is notified that the retired peace officer fails to meet any of the certification requirements or no longer meets the requirements, the sheriff shall revoke the certification card.

PROGRAMS

BASIC ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAM

Revised January 28, 2005, Effective July 1, 2005

MINIMUM REQUIRED HOURS

Academic	392
Arrest Control	62
Driving	40
Firearms	52
TOTAL	546

I. INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE

REQUIRED HOURS 24

A. Criminal Process

(Required Minimum Hours: 8)

General Learning Goal: The student must be aware of the constitutional rights of all individuals within the United States, regardless of citizenship, and the role of the criminal justice system protecting those rights.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will recognize the freedoms and rights afforded to individuals under the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and later Amendments.
2. The student will recognize how the following amendments to the U.S. Constitution apply to the actions and conduct of peace officers:
 - a. First Amendment
 - b. Fourth Amendment
 - c. Fifth Amendment
 - d. Sixth Amendment
 - e. Eighth Amendment
 - f. Fourteenth Amendment
3. The student will identify and compare and contrast the three components of the criminal justice system.
 - a. Law Enforcement
 - b. Courts (prosecution)
 - c. Corrections
4. The student will identify the major goals of the criminal justice system:
 - a. Guarantee due process and equal justice;
 - b. Reduce crime, fear of crime, and public disorder;
 - c. Protection of life and property;

- d. Enforcement of laws;
 - e. Improve the quality of life
5. The student will explain the interrelationships of the components of the criminal justice system with the legislative, judicial, and executive processes.
 6. The student will explain the impact of changing needs within the community in relationship to the criminal justice system.

Required Source Material:

United States Constitution - Bill of Rights

Recommended Source Material:

Introduction to Criminal Justice, Joseph Senna & Larry Siegel, Wadsworth Thomson Publishers

Criminal Justice, James A. Fagan, Pearson Education, Inc.,

Criminal Justice: Introductory Cases & Materials, Kaplan, Skolnick, Feeley, Thomson-West.

B. Judicial Process

(Required Minimum Hours: 4)

General Learning Goal: The student will describe and explain the organization and operation of the judicial process and the role of law enforcement in this process.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will explain the primary responsibilities of the following:
 - a. Federal supreme, appellate, and district courts;
 - b. State supreme, appeals, and district courts;
 - c. County and municipal courts;
 - d. Attorneys-prosecuting and defense, public defenders.
2. The student will explain and define the following terms as they relate to the judicial process in criminal cases:
 - a. Arrest
 - b. Bail
 - c. Arraignment
 - a. Preliminary hearing
 - b. Indictment
 - e. Plea bargaining
 - f. Trial
 - g. Disposition

3. The student will explain the role of discretion at the law enforcement officer's level and the impact discretion has on the individual person as well as on the caseload for the overall criminal justice system.

Required Source Material:

CRS Title 16 Articles 2,3,4,5,7

Recommended Source Material:

Colorado Courts at a Glance, www.cobar.org

Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Section 12

Introduction to Criminal Justice, Senna and Siegel, Wadsworth Publishers.

Criminal Justice, James Fagan, Pearson Education publishers.

Criminal Justice: Introductory Cases & Materials, Kaplan, Skolnick, Feeley, Thomson-West.

C. Law Enforcement Organizations

(Required Minimum Hours: 2)

General Learning Goal: The student will understand that law enforcement is not the function of police and sheriff agencies alone. There are many other federal, state, and local agencies that make up the law enforcement component of the criminal justice system.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will identify and explain the primary purpose and function of federal, state, and local agencies within the law enforcement component of the criminal justice system including:
 - a. Federal. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Drug Enforcement Administration; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services; U.S. Marshal's Office; U.S. Postal Inspector; Secret Service; Department of Homeland Security and Internal Revenue Service.
 - b. State. Department of Public Safety; Colorado Attorney General's Office; Department of Revenue; Department of Motor Vehicles; Department of Natural Resources; Campus Police Departments; and Department of Corrections.
 - c. Local. Municipal Police Agencies; Sheriff's departments; Department of Social Services; and local probation offices.
2. The student will identify the objectives of the law enforcement component of the criminal justice system.

3. The student will recognize examples of positions held by individuals who work within the law enforcement component of the criminal justice system.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Department of Justice Web-Sites

Department of Homeland Security Web-Sites

D. NCIC/CCIC *(Required Minimum Hours: 2)*

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the purpose and use of the NCIC/CCIC System and how the system assists criminal justice agencies.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will identify the basic capabilities of the CCIC/NCIC systems, and the purpose of each query.
2. The student will explain the process on how the NCIC/CCIC system operates.
3. The student will view the various masks utilized by the NCIC/CCIC system.
4. The student will be able to describe and discuss the limitations and restrictions on accessibility and release of criminal justice information and any associated penalties.

Recommended Source Material Only:

CCIC Training Manual.

E. Law Enforcement Ethics and Anti Bias Policing *(Required Minimum Hours: 8)*

General Learning Goal: The student will be able to identify the traits that officers should exemplify and explain the benefits of professional and ethical behavior to the officer, department and community

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will be able to identify the expectations of a peace officer as it relates to the following groups:
 - a. Community
 - b. Victim, witnesses, suspect
 - c. Department
 - d. Governmental agencies
 - e. Fellow officers

2. The student will be able to describe the importance of ethical conduct.
3. The student will be able to paraphrase the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics and describe how it pertains to their profession and their personal life.
4. The student will be able to identify the traits that officers should exemplify and explain the benefits of professional and ethical behavior to the officer, department and community.
5. The student will be able to describe the consequences of unethical/unprofessional conduct to the peace officer, department and community, and explain why an officer should respond to a co-worker's unprofessional conduct.
6. The student will be able to define culture and cultural diversity.
7. The student will be able to identify personal, professional and organizational benefits of valuing diversity within the community and law enforcement.
8. The student will be able to define:
 - a. Stereotype
 - b. Prejudice
 - c. Discrimination

Recommended Source Material Only:

Police Ethics, The Corruption of Noble Cause, John P. Crank and Michael A. Caldero.

State of Colorado Demographics – U.S. Census

Diversity Iceberg

Arresting Police Video

Case Studies – Facilitation Format

a. Being in the Wrong Neighborhood

b. Driving the Wrong Car

c. Suspicious Car

Character and Cops, Patrick V. Murphy

II. BASIC LAW

REQUIRED HOURS 80

A. Arrest, Search & Seizure

(Required Minimum Hours: 12)

General Learning Goal: The student will have a basic understanding of current rules for peace officer conduct as it pertains to arrest, search and seizure.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will describe and explain rules, elements and provisions of Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 16, and Articles 1, 2, and 3.
2. The student will explain the laws and court decisions as they pertain to the basic principles of search and seizure law:
 - a. Fourth Amendment protections
 - b. Reasonable expectation of privacy
 - c. Reasonable suspicion vs. Probable cause
3. The student will be able to explain the laws and court decisions for warrant searches and seizures:
 - a. Fourth Amendment requirements
 - b. Probable cause
 - c. Affidavits in support of warrant searches
 - d. Execution of a search warrant
4. The student will be able to explain the laws and court decisions for warrantless searches and seizures:
 - a. Plain view searches
 - b. Warrantless searches in general
 - c. Pat-Down frisk searches
 - d. Consent searches
 - e. Exigent circumstance searches
 - f. Searches incident to arrest
 - g. Probation/parole searches
5. The student will be able to explain the laws and court decisions for searches and seizures involving motor vehicles:
 - a. Probable cause searches of vehicles
 - b. Plain view searches of vehicles
 - c. Consent searches of vehicles
 - d. Searches of vehicles incident to custodial arrests
 - e. Searches of vehicles as instrumentalities
 - f. Vehicle inventory searches
6. The student will be able to explain the laws and court decisions for searches and seizures involving bodily intrusions:
 - a. Warrant requirement for bodily intrusion searches and seizures.
 - b. Warrantless bodily intrusion searches and seizures
 - c. Use of force during bodily intrusion searches and seizures

7. The student will be able to explain the laws and court decisions regarding identification procedures:
 - a. Field show-ups
 - b. Photographic arrays
 - c. Custodial lineups

Required Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Sections 2-9 & 11.

Recommended Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officers Handbook, Criminal Procedural Guidelines and Officer Field Manual.

Officer's Search and Seizure Handbook and Officer's Arrest Handbook, John A. Stephen, Lexis Publishing.

B. Interrogations and Confessions

(Required minimum hours: 2)

General Learning Goal: The student will have a basic understanding of current rules for peace officer conduct as it pertains to interrogations and confessions of criminal defendants.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will explain the laws and court decisions as they pertain to statements in an interview/interrogation:
 - a. Voluntariness
 - b. Knowingly
 - c. Duress, Coercion, and Trickery
 - d. Witnesses
 - e. Miranda Considerations (5th Amendment)
 - f. Escobedo Considerations (6th Amendment)

Required Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officers Legal Source Book, Chapter 9.

Recommended Source Material:

Introduction to Criminal Justice, Senna and Siegel, Wadsworth Publishers.

Criminal Justice, James Fagan, Pearson Publishing.

Criminal Justice: Introductory Cases & Materials, Kaplan, Skolnick, Feeley, Thomson-West

C. Rules of Evidence: *(Required minimum hours: 4)*

General Learning Goal: The student will have a basic understanding of current rules for peace officer conduct as it pertains to the rules of evidence.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will describe and explain Rules 4 and 41 of the Colorado Rules of Criminal procedure.
2. The student will explain the purpose of offering evidence.
3. The student will be able to distinguish between evidence and proof.
4. The student will be able to identify four major types of physical evidence.
5. The student will be able to categorize evidence as direct or circumstantial.
6. The student will be able to explain the purpose of the rules of evidence.
7. The student will be able to describe the criteria for admitting evidence.
8. The student will be able to identify circumstances, which may cause evidence to be excluded.
9. The student will be able to define the hearsay rule.
10. The student will be able to explain the requirements and expectations for admitting evidence for:
 - a. spontaneous statements
 - b. admissions and confessions
 - c. dying declarations
 - d. records and officer testimony

Required Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officers Legal Source Book, Chapters 11 and 14.

Recommended Source Material:

Colorado Rules of Evidence

D. Colorado Criminal Code and Related Federal Statutes
(Required Minimum Hours: 32)

General Learning Goal: The student will have basic understanding and knowledge of the Colorado Criminal Code and applicable violations of the United States Code.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will be able to identify elements of Colorado Criminal violations.
2. The student will be able to distinguish between criminal and purely civil violations.
3. The student will be able to identify the principles of Criminal Culpability. (18-1, Article Part 5)
4. The student will be able to understand, as applicable to statutes:
 - a. Rights of defendants (18 – 1, Article Part 4)
 - b. Definitions (18-1-901)
 - c. Legal Accountability, and Complicity (18-1, Article Part 6)
 - d. Justification and Exemptions from Criminal Responsibility (18-1, Article Part 7) to include Use of Force by peace officers (18-1-707)
 - e. Responsibility (18-1, Article part 8)
 - f. Inchoate offenses (18-2 Article Part 1)
5. The student will be able to identify the elements of crimes, and to distinguish between felony and misdemeanor/petty offenses, of the following offenses:
 - a. Crimes Against Persons
 1. Homicide and Related Offenses (18-3, Article Part 1)
 2. Assaults (18-3, Article Part 2)
 3. Kidnapping (18-3, Article Part 3)
 4. Unlawful Sexual Behavior (18-3-401 through 18-3- 405.5)
 - b. Crimes against Property
 1. Arson (18-4, Article Part 1)
 2. Burglary (18-4, Article Part 2)
 3. Robbery (18-4-301 through 18-4-303)
 4. Theft (18-4, Article Part 4)
 5. Trespass, Tampering, Criminal Mischief (18-4-501 through 18-4-515)
 - c. Fraud
 1. Forgery and related offenses (18-5-101 through 18-5-110, 18-5-113)
 2. Fraud by check (18-5-205, 206)

3. Financial Transaction Device Crime (18-5, Article Part 7)
 4. Issuance of a Bad Check (18-5-512)
- d. Offenses Involving Family Relationships
1. Incest (18-6-301 – 18-6-302)
 2. Child Abuse (18-6-401)
 3. Sexual Exploitation of Children (18-6-403)
 4. Harboring a minor (18-6-601)
 5. Contributing to the Delinquency of a minor (18-6-701)
 6. Domestic Violence (18-6, Article Part 8)
- e. Wrongs to At- Risk Adults (18-6.5-102 through 18-6.5-103)
- f. Prostitution
1. Adult (18-7-201 through 18-7-205)
 2. Child (18-7-401 through 18-7-406)
- g. Public Indecency (18-7-301 through 18-7-302)
- h. Sexual Conduct in Penal Institutions (18-7-701)
- i. Governmental Operations
1. Obstruction of Public Justice (18-8, Article Part 1)
 2. Escapes (18-8-208)
 3. Bribery (18-8-302)
 4. Abuse of Public Office (18-8-404, 18-8-405)
 5. Tampering with Evidence (18-8-610)
 6. Victim and Witness Protection (18-8-704 through 18-8-707)
- j. Offenses against Public Peace, Order and Decency (18-9, Article Part 1)
- k. Cruelty to Animals (18-9, Article Part 2)
- l. Communications (18-9-306.5)
- m. Offenses Related to Firearms (18-12, Article Part 1)
- n. Permits to Carry Handguns (18-12, Article Part 2)

- o. Miscellaneous Offenses (18-13-101, 18-13-104, 18-13-107, 18-13-121, 18-13-122)
- 5. The student will have a knowledge and understanding of applicable Federal Statutes.
 - a. Limitation of enforcement authority
 - b. Federal Firearms Statutes:
 - 1. Possession by a Prohibited Person: 18 U.S.C. Section 922(g) and (n)
 - 2. Sell, give or dispose to a Prohibited Person: 18 U.S.C. Section 922(d)
 - 3. Use, or carry or possess during a Crime of Violence in Drug Trafficking: 18 U.S.C. Section 924 (c)
 - 4. Stolen Firearms and Ammunition: 18 U.S.C. Section 922 (j) and (u)
 - 5. Firearm in a School Zone: 18 U.S.C. Section 924 (q)
 - 6. Transfer to Juveniles and those under 21: 18 U.S.C. Section 924 (b)(1), and (x)

Required Source Material Only:

Colorado Revised Statutes
United States Code Title 18

E. Colorado Children's Code *(Required Minimum Hours: 8)*

General Learning Goal: The student will analyze the Children's Code, cite and explain the major provisions relative to the tasks of peace officers and learn procedures from arrest through investigations, charging, conviction, and sentencing.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will identify how a juvenile is taken into custody and what steps are taken after he/she is taken into custody.
2. The student will explain the obligations of peace officers and the rights of juveniles during the investigation phase and the criminal proceedings.
3. The student will list the various charging options available with the juvenile system, including how and when juvenile offenders can be prosecuted as adults.
4. The student will learn the procedures, which are followed after the case has been filed, and what sentencing options are available.

5. The student will learn what juvenile offender information and records may be released.
6. The student will explain the neglect and dependence section of the code relating to:
 - a. Abuse and neglect definitions
 - b. Mandatory reporting requirements
 - c. Evidence of abuse - color photographs and X-rays
 - d. Protective custody

Required Source Material Only:
Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 19

F. Legal Liability *(Required Minimum Hours: 8)*

General Learning Goal: The student will identify criminal charges and civil causes of action that may result from the improper performance of police duties.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will describe the provisions of law as they pertain to peace officers as delineated in C.R.S. Title 18, Article 8, Part 8.
2. The student will explain the difference between civil and criminal liability.
3. The student will identify, describe, and provide examples of the following types of civil actions:
 - a. Negligent torts
 - b. Intentional torts
 - c. Constitutional torts
4. The student will identify and provide examples of state and Federal charges that may result from improper police actions.
5. The student will examine the provisions of CRS 18-8-801 to 804, and explain the reporting requirements contained therein.
6. The student will distinguish between “quid pro quo” and “hostile work environment” sexual harassment.
6. The student will define terms involved in civil lawsuits, specifically:
 - a. Discovery
 - b. Deposition

- c. Vicarious liability
- d. Governmental immunity

Required Source Material Only:

FBI/Department of Justice Civil Rights Program
“Civil Rights and Criminal Justice: Primer on Sexual Harassment”
Colorado Peace Officer’s Legal Source Book, Section 16
Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
29 C.F.R. Section 1604.11
Title 42 USC section 1983
Title 18 USC Section 241
Title 18 USC Section 242
C.R.S. 24-10-101 through 24-10-114.5
C.R.S. 18-8-801 through 18-8-804

G. Liquor Code *(Required Minimum Hours: 2)*

General Learning Goal: The student will identify and explain violations of the Liquor and Beer Code.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will identify and explain the elements of and restrictions imposed in Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 12, Article 46 and Article 47, and the Colorado Code of Regulations specifically:

(Colorado Beer Code)

- a. 12-46-103, Definitions
- b. 12-46-106, Lawful Acts

(Colorado Liquor Code)

- c. 12-47-103, Definitions
- d. 12-47-901, Unlawful Acts
- e. 12-47-902, Testing for intoxication by law enforcement officers
- f. 12-47-903, Violations-Penalties
- g. 12-47-904, Duties of inspectors and Police Officers

(Classes of Licenses)

- h. 12-47-401+

Colorado Code of Regulations

2. The student will explain and discuss peace officer enforcement procedures for Code (Colorado Code of Regulations [CCR]) Violations.

3. The student will recognize the types of personal identification, which constitute an acceptable verification of age. [CCR 47-912]
4. The student will identify and explain the different types of Colorado Retail Liquor/Beer Licenses and Permits as described in Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-47-401.

Required Source Material:

Colorado Revised Statutes 12-46-101 through 107 and 12-47-101 through 907.

Recommended Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officer's Handbook (Data Legal).

H. Controlled Substances *(Required Minimum Hours: 2)*

General Learning Goal: The student will identify and explain violations of the Uniform Controlled Substance Act of 1992.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will explain the definitions of controlled substances as described in C.R.S. 18-18-102.
2. The student will understand and explain the schedules of controlled substances as defined in Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 18, Article 18, Part 2, specifically:
 - a. 18-18-203(1)
 - b. 18-18-204(1)
 - c. 18-18-205(1)
 - d. 18-18-206(1)
 - e. 18-18-207(1)
3. The student will be familiar with the specific controlled substance offenses as defined in Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 18, Article 18, Part 4, specifically:
 - a. 18-18-404 through 18-18-430

Required Source Material:

CRS 18-18-101 through 18-18-432

Recommended Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officer's Handbook (Data Legal)

Colorado Peace Officer's Statutory Source Book (CPPA)

I. Court Testimony *(Required Minimum Hours: 8)*

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an ability to communicate facts to a judge or jury through court testimony.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will demonstrate an officer's responsibilities in preparation for testimony at trial to include handling of evidence and review of all written reports and personal notes.
2. The student will demonstrate the proper courtroom demeanor while testifying in court, to include attire, attitude, posture, answering questions, courtroom procedures, and conclusion of testimony

Required Source Material Only:

Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Chapter 14.

J. Identity Theft *(Required Minimum Hours: 2)*

General learning goal: The student will have a basic understanding and knowledge of the problem of identity theft and be able to share this knowledge with citizens.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will be able to define Identity Theft.
2. The student will be able to identify the means by which identities are stolen.
3. The student will be able to explain ways to prevent identity theft to include Social Security Number issues.
4. The student will be able to explain steps in the reporting of identity theft and how victims can minimize losses.
5. The student will be able to explain steps businesses can take to protect their customers from identity theft.
6. The student will have a general knowledge of State and Federal Criminal and Civil violations that are applicable to identity theft.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Federal Trade Commission

<http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft>

www.consumer.gov/idtheft

III. HUMAN RIGHTS AND VICTIM'S RIGHTS

Required Hours 28

A. Victim's Rights *(Required Minimum Hours: 4)*

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the laws relating to victim rights and community resources available for crime victim's services.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will be able to identify the legal basis of law enforcement's responsibilities to victim's rights.
2. The student will be able to summarize legal requirements for providing victim's written notice.
3. The student will be able to explain rights granted to victims of crime.
4. The student will be able to define law enforcement responsibilities to victims of crime.
5. The student will be able to define the district attorney's responsibilities to victims of crime.

Required Source Material Only:

Colorado Revised Statutes 24-4.1-301 through 24.4.1-304
Colorado Constitutional Amendment 16a (Victim's Rights)

B. Domestic Violence *(Required Minimum Hours: 8)*

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate the ability to effectively assess and intervene in domestic violence incidents.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of:
 - a. Duty to report
 - b. Mandatory arrest
 - c. Victim's rights
 - d. Injury identification and documentation
 - e. Victim/witness interviews

- f. Fast Track system
 - g. Safe houses
 - h. Restraining orders, including out-of-state orders
 - i. Stalking and harassment
 - j. Predominant aggressor
 - k. Domestic violence dynamics
 - l. Witness intimidation
 - m. Children's issues
2. Through the use of field exercises, demonstrate proper and effective response to domestic violence incidents.
 3. The student will demonstrate the ability to document the event in a written report.

Required Source Material:

CRS 18-6-800.3 through CRS 18-6-803.8

Recommended Source Material:

Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence publication

“Domestic Violence – A coordinated Response Through Community Policing” (CRCPI)

Colorado Peace Officers Handbook

Colorado Revised Statutes

C. Ethnic Intimidation and Hate Crimes

(Required Minimum Hours: 6)

General Learning Goal: The student will identify and discuss incidents of ethnic intimidation, hate crimes and responsibilities of peace officers relative to these crimes.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will identify and explain the elements of the crime and classifications of Ethnic Intimidation, C.R.S. 18-9-121.
2. The student will explain the importance of prompt and broad police response to “hate crimes”, to include but not limited to accurate and thorough evidence gathering, report writing, intervention and follow up.
3. The student will explain the dynamics of prejudice which should include the:
 - a. Impact of hate crimes upon their victims
 - b. Meaning and causes of prejudice
 - c. Relationship between stereotyping and prejudice

4. The student will discuss the legal provisions and terms pertaining to bias crimes, ethnic intimidation, and civil damages.
5. The student will learn the roles of the officer responding to a hate crime incident.
6. The student will determine whether there is sufficient cause to believe that a hate/bias crime has been committed.
7. The student will describe the impact of hate crimes on victims, the victim's families, and the community.

Required Source Material Only:

FBI/Department of Justice Civil Rights Program

Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-9-121

Title 42 USC Sections 1981 and 1982

Title 42 USC Section 1985(3)

D. Interaction with Special Populations

(Required Minimum Hours: 2)

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the laws protecting the rights of persons with disabilities in order to serve all individuals to whom the law apply.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will describe and explain behavior that may be indicative of persons with special needs requiring peace officer intervention. These persons include but are not limited to the mentally ill, the elderly and the physically impaired.
2. The student will identify the key provisions that impact on law enforcement of the following federal and state laws enacted to protect the rights of persons with disabilities including:
 - a. C.R.S. 27-10-102 and 27-10-105.
 - b. Americans with Disabilities Act
3. The student will recognize indicators that could lead an officer to believe an individual is:
 - a. a danger to self
 - b. dangerous to others
 - c. gravely disabled

4. The student will identify specific provisions of the law which apply to persons with disabilities concerning public access and the use of service animals.
5. The student will define the role of a peace officer when interacting with a person with a disability.

Required Source Material Only:

*Colorado Revised Statutes, 27-10-101 and 27-10-105
Americans with Disabilities Act*

E. Risk Assessment Response *(Required Minimum Hours: 8)*

General Learning Goal: To train knowledgeable peace officers who can identify persons with mental illness and to handle situations involving persons with mental illness properly.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will learn how de-escalation of emotion reduces the likelihood of further violence through the use of “verbal containment” which may allow safe, successful resolution of potentially violent incidents.
2. The student will be able to identify behaviors of psychological disorders and the relationship between disorders and non-responsive contacts.
3. The student will be able to demonstrate and employ the Threshold Assessment and Response Procedure (isolate, contain, assess, respond) when responding to persons in crisis.
4. The student will be able to identify appropriate communication skills for dealing with people in crisis.
5. The student will be able to classify risk factors for suicide and homicide in crisis situations.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Colorado Regional Community Policing Institute, Crisis Intervention Training

IV. COMMUNITY INTERACTION

REQUIRED HOURS 12

A. Community Policing *(Required Minimum Hours: 2)*

General Learning Goal: The student will develop a working definition of community policing and the necessary elements for implementation of community policing practice and philosophy.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will compare and contrast community policing with historical policing models and identify the merits of each.
2. The student will define community policing, identifying core components, and evaluate the effectiveness of community policing philosophies and strategies on crime and disorder.
3. The student will analyze roles of the organization and the line officer in community policing.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Community Policing: A Contemporary Perspective, Bucqueroux and Trojanowicz.
Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action.

B. Problem Solving

(Required Minimum Hours: 4)

General Learning Goal: The student will become familiar with problem solving policing and demonstrate an application of the SARA problem-solving model.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will demonstrate skill in identifying problem solving opportunities for the line officers.
2. The student will define the SARA problem model components, Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment, and the elements necessary for each step.
3. The student will apply the crime triangle as a means of problem analysis for recurring problems of crime and disorder and recognize that crime or disorder results when (1) likely offenders and (2) suitable targets come together in (3) time, space, in the absence of capable guardians for that target.
4. The student will distinguish problem-solving responses that are preventative in nature, not dependent on the use of the criminal justice system, and engage other public agencies, the community and private sector to reduce crime and disorder.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Community Policing, A Contemporary Perspective.
Assessing Responses to Problems: An Introductory Guide for Police Problem-Solvers.
Using Analysis for Problem Solving - A guidebook for Law Enforcement.

Problem Solving Tips - A Guide to reducing crime and Disorder through Problem Solving Partnerships.

Tackling Crime and Other Public Safety Problems: Case Studies in Problem Solving.

C. Community Partnership (Required Minimum Hours: 2)

General Learning Goal: The student will recognize community partnerships as an integral component in community policing and problem solving. The student will define the components necessary for productive partnerships.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will identify the benefits and collaboration fundamentals for community, government, and police reducing crime and disorder.
2. The student will identify how to build and sustain productive partnerships for problem solving.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action.

Collaboration Toolkit: How to Build, Fix, and Sustain Productive Partnerships.

D. Crime Prevention (Required Minimum Hours: 4)

General Learning Goal: The student will recognize the components of crime prevention and explore established methods of crime prevention.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will identify the components (risk identification and removing and/or reducing the risk) and identify the roles of community and law enforcement within each component.
2. The student will recognize the role of community and police in reducing crime, the fear of crime, and social disorder.
3. The student will demonstrate an understanding of CPTED through application of the principles of natural access control, natural surveillance and territorial reinforcement in a residential environment.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Community Policing: A Contemporary Perspective.

Broken Windows

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design and Community Policing, NIJ - Research in action, 1966

V. PATROL PROCEDURES

REQUIRED HOURS 114

A. Patrol Observation and Perception

(Required Minimum Hours: 4)

General Learning Goal: The student will analyze and interpret information gathered during patrol operations, differentiate between proactive and reactive patrol and demonstrate different patrol methods.

Performance Outcomes:

1. Differentiate between proactive and reactive patrol.
2. Recognize the factors that can affect patrol officer's perception skills.
3. Identify various information sources and evaluate how to use them effectively.
4. Experiment with the use of information sources in a problem-solving exercise.
5. Differentiate between the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of patrol.
6. Recognize and determine effective course of action or patrol strategy when encountering suspicious or criminal circumstances.
7. Recognize and interpret how the influence of time of day and day of the week impact crime trends and formulate a plan of action for response based on the trends.
8. Document observations in a written report.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Tactical Edge (Calibre Press)

Street Survival (Calibre Press)

Police Operations Theory and Practice (Thomson Wadsworth)

Police Patrol Operations and Management (Prentice-Hall)

B. Officer Survival

(Required Minimum Hours: 8)

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the mental, physical and tactical preparations required to survive on the job.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Examine the circumstances in which peace officers are killed in order to recognize the elements involved in police combat confrontations.
2. Assess techniques for mental and physical preparation necessary to respond to and recover from a critical incident.
3. Demonstrate knowledge of threat assessment and tactical thinking.
4. Demonstrate an understanding of the importance of tactical readiness through:
 - a. physical conditioning
 - b. emotional/mental health
 - c. equipment readiness/competency
5. Identify the thought process involved in an armed confrontation.
6. Identify, discuss and utilize the “triad of tactical thinking.”
7. Evaluate the “Deadly Errors” and the “Fatal Tendencies” for maintaining officer survival.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Street Survival (Calibre Press)

Tactical Edge (Calibre Press)

Tactics for Criminal Patrol (Calibre Press)

“Annual Report of Law Enforcement Officers Killed & Assaulted” (FBI)

C. Pedestrian Contacts (Required Minimum Hours: 8)

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate the legal and tactical aspects for safely contacting pedestrians while minimizing officer risk.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate the ability to legally and safely approach a pedestrian or suspect while alone or with another officer through the use of field-based scenarios.
2. Evaluate signs of deception when attempting to identify subjects.
3. Recognize emotional and physical behavioral warning signs and how to react to them.
4. Demonstrate knowledge of tactical and legal considerations during pedestrian contact scenarios.

5. Assess the inherent dangers of foot pursuits and explain the tactics that will reduce the risk of assault during a foot pursuit.
6. Demonstrate the proper utilization of an offensive and defensive posture.
7. Document the contact in an accurate written report.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Street Survival (Calibre Press)

Tactical Edge (Calibre Press)

Tactics for Criminal Patrol (Calibre Press)

Police Operations Theory and Practice (Thomson Wadsworth)

Police Patrol Operations and Management (Prentice-Hall)

D. Gangs (Required Minimum Hours: 4)

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the formation of modern street gangs and the means for determining if an individual is a member of a gang.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Understand the reasons for the existence of a street gang.
2. Understand current gang trends.
3. Demonstrate proper officer safety tactics when dealing with gang members.
4. Identify and utilize resources for gathering gang intelligence.
5. Utilize several methods for determining gang involvement.
6. Through the use of field exercises, students will demonstrate proper skills for intervening with street gang members.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Police Operations Theory and Practice (Thomson Wadsworth)

Criminal Investigations (Thomson Wadsworth)

E. Vehicle Contacts (Required Minimum Hours: 12)

General Learning Goal: The student will learn how to conduct unknown risk vehicle contacts, high risk vehicle contacts, unknown risk contacts that turn into high risk contacts, and how to determine the appropriate tactics for each type of contact.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Examine the set-up of unknown risk and high risk traffic contacts using appropriate tactics and officer safety.
2. Demonstrate the ability to change from an unknown risk vehicle contact to a high-risk vehicle contact when circumstances dictate.
3. Through the use of practical exercises, demonstrate the ability to select the appropriate tactics and resources to utilize based upon the environment and circumstances of the contact.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Street Survival (Calibre Press)

The Tactical Edge (Calibre Press)

Tactics for Criminal Patrol (Calibre Press)

Police Operations Theory and Practice (Thomson Wadsworth)

F. Vehicle Searches

(Required Minimum Hours: 8)

General Learning Goal: The student will recognize and demonstrate the elements and tactics necessary to conduct a legal, safe and effective search of a vehicle.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will explain the requirements and restrictions for a lawful search of a vehicle and seizure of evidence in the following situations.
 - a. with consent
 - b. incident to arrest
 - c. items in plain view
 - d. with a search warrant
 - e. with probable cause
 - f. inventory searches
2. Through field exercises, the student will demonstrate the search of a vehicle using appropriate officer safety considerations to:
 - a. Remove and control occupants
 - b. Systematically examine the vehicle's exterior and interior, identifying common hiding places for contraband
3. The student will demonstrate the ability to document the event in a written report.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Criminal Investigations (Thomson-Wadsworth)

Street Survival (Calibre Press)

Tactical Edge (Calibre Press)

Police Operations Theory and Practice (Thomson Wadsworth)

G. Building Searches (Required Minimum Hours: 12)

General Learning Goal: The student will understand and demonstrate knowledge of tactics needed to properly, thoroughly and safely search and clear buildings using all available resources.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of various building search tactics.
2. Through field exercises, demonstrate the ability to adapt searching techniques to various search scenarios.
3. Demonstrate the proper application of various equipment used in building searches.
4. Demonstrate the ability to document the event in a written report.

Recommended Source Material Only:

The Tactical Edge (Calibre Press)

Street Survival (Calibre Press)

Police Operations Theory and Practice (Thomson Wadsworth)

Criminal Investigations (Thomson Wadsworth)

H. Handling In-Progress Calls (Required Minimum Hours: 8)

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate knowledge of hazards involved with in-progress calls and describe proper procedures in responding to and handling the calls safely.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of the factors to be considered in responding safely to in-progress calls, including:
 - a. information and intelligence gathering
 - b. response strategy, including route selection
 - c. cover/concealment
 - d. nature of crime

2. Through field exercises, demonstrate and explain tactical considerations involved in handling in-progress calls.
3. Demonstrate the ability to document the event in a written report.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Street Survival (Calibre Press)

Tactical Edge (Calibre Press)

“Annual Report of Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted” (FBI)

I. Civil Disputes (Required Minimum Hours: 2)

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate the ability to successfully identify, assess and intervene in a non-criminal dispute.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Differentiate between criminal matters and civil disputes.
2. Demonstrate the officer safety techniques required to safely handle a civil dispute.
3. Demonstrate understanding of the practical and legal issues commonly encountered in a civil dispute.
4. Display knowledge of conflict resolution techniques and problem-solving strategies required to successfully handle civil disputes.
5. Differentiate between various types of civil disputes and the techniques required to handle each, including:
 - a. landlord-tenant disputes
 - b. liens
 - c. restraining orders
 - d. child custody disputes
 - e. repossessions
 - f. bail bondsman issues

Recommended Source Material Only:

Colorado Civil Process (Howard Rosenberg, County Sheriffs of Colorado)

Police Field Operations (Prentice-Hall)

J. Crowd Control (Required Minimum Hours: 4)

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate knowledge of the behavior of crowds and appropriate law enforcement response to large group activities, including: lawful assemblies, civil disobedience and large scale disturbances and riots.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate understanding of constitutional guarantees governing the rights of citizens to engage in group activities, including lawful demonstrations.
2. Display understanding of the psychological influences on crowds and the warning signals of civil disobedience.
3. Explain the tactics and procedures for utilizing mobile field force.
4. Through field exercises, demonstrate the tactics required to control an unruly crowd, including a demonstration of crowd control formations.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Police Operations Theory and Practice (Thomson Wadsworth)
Police Field Operations (Prentice-Hall)
Police Patrol Operations and Management (Prentice-Hall)
National Tactical Officer's Association (N.T.O.A.)

K. Hazardous Materials (Required Minimum Hours: 8)

General Learning Goal: The student will recognize a hazardous materials incident and demonstrate understanding of the responsibilities of first responders.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Describe what hazardous materials are and display an understanding of their types, classes and risks.
2. Demonstrate proper safety tactics for handling a hazardous materials incident.
3. Through field exercises, display understanding of the procedures to be utilized on a hazardous materials scene, including the implementation of the Incident Command System.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Response Guidebook (D.O.T.)
2003 Hazardous Materials Awareness Program (I.S.F.S.I.)
Hazardous Materials for Responders (I.F.S.T.A.)
Hazardous Materials Response & Operations Delmar/Thomson Learning
Hazardous Materials Field Guide Delmar/Thomson Learning

L. Area Searches and Perimeters

(Required Minimum Hours: 2)

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate understanding of how to set up a search perimeter and safely conduct a search for suspects.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of the principles involved in setting up a perimeter and formulating search plans for locating a suspect.
2. Through field exercises, demonstrate the ability to set up a perimeter and conduct an area search utilizing appropriate resources, tactics and officer safety measures.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Criminal Investigations (Thomson Wadsworth)

Police Operations Theory and Practice (Thomson Wadsworth)

Tactical Edge (Calibre Press)

Street Survival (Calibre Press)

M. Special Weapons and Tactics (S.W.A.T.)

(Required Minimum Hours: 4)

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate understanding of the makeup and role of a S.W.A.T. or tactical team.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Assess the needs when a SWAT team should be utilized in a tactical situation.
2. Compare and contrast the different positions in a SWAT team and their roles during a tactical situation.
3. Evaluate what equipment is specialized to a SWAT team and how it is utilized.
4. Demonstrate the ability to prepare an action plan for a tactical situation from a patrol officer perspective with safety being the primary factor.

Recommended Source Material Only:

A Guide to the Development of Special Weapons and Tactics Teams (John A. Kolman)

FBI Crisis Negotiations

N.T.O.A.

IACP SWAT Supervisor and Manager Training Manual

SWAT Battle Tactics_(Pat Casino and John McSweeney)

N. Hostage – Taking and Crisis Negotiations

(Required Minimum Hours: 4)

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate understanding of the responsibilities of a first responder at a hostage-taking or barricaded gunman incident.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate understanding for the need for intelligence-gathering and tactical planning at an incident scene.
2. Demonstrate understanding of perimeter and containment responsibilities and explain the philosophy governing that mission.
3. Identify what the Stockholm Syndrome is, and explain its affect on the victim of a hostage situation.
4. Analyze the role of a SWAT team and a crisis negotiation unit in a hostage situation.

Recommended Source Material Only:

N.T.O.A.

FBI Hostage Rescue Course

IACP Advanced Hostage Rescue Course

IACP SWAT Supervisors and Managers Training Course

O. Rapid Emergency Deployment

(Required Minimum Hours: 8)

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate through a practical exercise, an understanding of the philosophy of Rapid Emergency Deployment and the tactics required when responding to crises involving imminent threat to life.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Identify the type of incidents that prompted the development of the Rapid Emergency Deployment procedures.
2. Explain the concept of Rapid Emergency Deployment and the criteria required for Rapid Emergency Deployment to be implemented.
3. Demonstrate the individual tactics and team tactics involved in Rapid Emergency Deployment to successfully resolve a crisis situation.

4. Describe what actions or traits an active shooter may display.
5. Identify the type of incidents that could require the application of Rapid Emergency Deployment tactics and those, which would not.
6. Explain the four phases of the Rapid Emergency Deployment procedure.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Lakewood Police Department Rapid Deployment Training
Los Angeles Police Department Rapid Deployment Training Seminar
N.T.O.A. Hostage Rescue Procedures – Immediate Action Lesson Plan

P. Law Enforcement Role in Terrorism

(Required Minimum Hours: 8)

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate understanding of the concept of terrorism and how it may include the use of weapons of mass destruction. The student will demonstrate an understanding that terrorism prevention is the responsibility of all law enforcement officers at the local, state and federal level; and demonstrate an understanding of and how to access state and federal intelligence databases.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Display understanding of the general concepts of terrorism.
2. Display comprehension of what constitutes a terrorist incident.
3. Demonstrate comprehension of what constitutes a WMD incident, and the various agents and their effects that may be encountered by first responders.
4. Demonstrate knowledge of the tactics required for a safe response, including notification of other agencies and awareness of the potential for “secondary” or entrapment devices.
5. Identify terrorism-related responsibilities of various local, state and federal agencies.
6. Identify the law enforcement officer roles and responsibilities in the intelligence process.
7. List and identify local, state and federal intelligence databases and how to access them.
8. Describe applicable federal and state laws relevant to terrorism and intelligence gathering.

9. Articulate constitutional issues and other legal considerations that apply to collecting and reporting intelligence information regarding terrorism.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Emergency Response to Terrorism (U.S.D.O.J.)

Central National Medical Response Team

The Counterterrorism Handbook by CRC Press

Terrorism Handbook by Thomson Delmar Learning

Defending the Homeland: Issues for State and Local Law Enforcement
(Wadsworth Publishing)

Preparing for Terrorism - An Emergency Services Guide - (Thomson - Delmar Learning)

Terrorism: An Introduction, 2002 Update - (Wadsworth Publishing)

State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training, Terrorism Training for Law Enforcement, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Institute for Intergovernmental Research.

Q. National Incident Management System/Incident Command System
(Required Minimum Hours: 8)

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the operational need for the National Incident Management System and the Incident Command System as they pertain to the law enforcement function and handling major incidents.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the organizational structure of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS).
2. Develop an understanding of the principles and features of NIMS and ICS.
3. Demonstrate an understanding of the organizational structure of NIMS and ICS.
4. Develop an understanding of incident facilities, resources, common responsibilities and the principles and features of NIMS and ICS.
5. Understand the role of law enforcement in NIMS and ICS.
6. Demonstrate an understanding of NIMS and ICS through a practical exercise.

Recommended Source Material Only:

National Incident Management System, United States Department of Homeland Security, March 2004.

I-200 Incident Command System, National Training Curriculum, National Wildfire Coordinating Group.

R. Biohazards Awareness (Required Minimum Hours: 2)

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate awareness of various biohazard threats and the measures to be used to minimize or prevent exposures.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Identify, recognize and relate to law enforcement duties various infectious agents and how exposure to them may occur.
2. Demonstrate the ability to apply safety measures, including protective equipment, to mitigate or prevent exposure to biohazards.
3. Display knowledge of appropriate post-exposure management procedures.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Bloodborne Pathogen Standards (OSHA)

The Counterterrorism Handbook by CRC Press

Terrorism Handbook by Thomson Delmar Learning

Preparing for Biological Terrorism (Thomson Delmar Learning)

Defending the Homeland: Issues for State and Local Law Enforcement (Wadsworth Publishing)

Terrorism: An Introduction, 2002 Update (Wadsworth Publishing)

VI. TRAFFIC CONTROL (Required Hours 42)

A. Traffic Code (Required Minimum Hours: 10)

General Learning Goal: The student will describe and explain the elements of traffic code violations as defined in C.R.S. Title 42.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will recognize elements of traffic code violations as defined in D.R.S. Title 42, Articles 2, 3, & 4, specifically:

Article 2 – Drivers’ License

Part 1: Drivers' License

42-2-101 C.R.S.: Licenses for drivers required

42-2-115 C.R.S.: License, permit, or identification card to be exhibited on demand.

42-2-119 C.R.S.: Notices – change of address or name

42-2-136 C.R.S.: Unlawful possession or use of license

Part 2: Habitual offenders

42-2-206 C.R.S.: Driving after revocation prohibited

42-2-138 C.R.S.: Driving under restraint – penalty

Part 3: Identification Cards

Part 4: Commercial Drivers Licenses

Article 3 – Registration and Taxation

42-3-103 C.R.S.: Registration required – exemptions

42-3-123 C.R.S.: Number of plates to be attached

42-3-124 C.R.S.: Expiration – temporary, new, and old plates – reflectorized plates

42-3-133 C.R.S.: Violation of registration provisions – penalty

Article 4: – Regulation of Vehicles and Traffic

Part 1: Traffic Regulations

42-4-107 C.R.S.: Obedience to police officer

42-4-108 C.R.S.: Public officer to obey provisions – exceptions for emergency vehicles

Part 2: Equipment

42-4-235 C.R.S.: Commercial Vehicle/DPS Regulations

Part 6: Signals – Signs – Markings

Part 7: Rights-of-way

Part 8: Pedestrians

Part 9: Turning - Stopping

Part 10: Driving – Overtaking – Passing

Part 11: Speed Regulations

Part 12: Parking

Part 14: Other offenses

Part 15: Motorcycles

Part 16: Accidents and accident reports

42-4-1601 C.R.S.: Accidents involving death or personal injuries – duties

42-4-1602 C.R.S.: Accident involving damage – duty

42-4-1603 C.R.S.: Duty to give notice, information, and aid

42-4-1604 C.R.S.: Duty upon striking unattended vehicle or other property

42-4-1605 C.R.S.: Duty upon striking highway fixtures or traffic control devices
42-4-1606 C.R.S.: Duty to report accidents
42-4-1607 C.R.S.: When driver unable to give notice or make written report
Part 19: School bus Requirements
42-4-1903 C.R.S.: School buses-stops-signs-passing

2. The student will recognize the existence of the model traffic code, as adopted by local governments.

Required Source Material Only:

Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 42, Articles 2, 3, and 4 specifically.

B. Traffic Direction (Required Minimum Hours: 4)

General Learning Goal: The student will have an understanding of vehicle and pedestrian traffic direction and regulation.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will be able to explain the motor vehicle law governing traffic direction.
2. The student will be able to select proper positioning to maximize visibility while minimizing hazards to the officer.
3. The student will recognize the correct methods of giving the basic traffic direction signals of: stop, start, and turn in both day and night time conditions.
4. The student will actively participate in a mock traffic direction scenario(s) for a minimum of 15 minutes as an individual and 10 minutes as a team.

Recommended Source Material Only:

IACP Training Key Number #279

C. Traffic Accident Investigation (Required Minimum Hours: 16)

General Learning Goal: The student will have developed the knowledge and skills to distinguish, interpret and collect evidence at the scene of an accident involving a motor vehicle.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will be able to identify the correct definition for a fatal, injury, and property damage accident.
2. The student will be able to determine if an occurrence is actually an accident.
3. The student will be able to recognize the proper meaning of traffic way, point of perception, evasive action, reaction time, reaction distance, point of no escape, key event, road, roadway, encroachment, initial contact, maximum engagement, and disengagement.
4. Given a situation, determine if and what assistance would be required.
5. The student will be able to recognize the duties and responsibilities of the coroner at an accident scene.
6. The student will be able to identify the accident scene perimeter and point of impact.
7. The student will be able to choose those things that can be used to identify the point of impact, final vehicle position, and vehicle path of travel.
8. The student will be able to recognize a description of the different types of debris and its significance in determining point of impact.
9. The student will be able to identify any given skidmark from a description.
10. Given a practical exercise, be able to draw the following in a notebook: POI, roadways, vehicle final positions, traffic control devices, debris, and skidmarks.
11. The student will be able to recognize what to photograph at an accident scene.
12. The student will be able to use the traffic template for calculations and to do an accident diagram.
13. The student will demonstrate the ability to accurately and properly complete a state of Colorado accident report form.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Accident Investigation Manual

Investigating Officer's Traffic Accident Report Manual

Investigator's Traffic Accident Report

D. D.U.I.

(Required Minimum Hours: 12)

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the elements of the offense of Driving While Under the Influence of Alcohol, Controlled Substances or any other drug.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will explain the Express Consent law and identify the elements of D.U.I. as contained in C.R.S. 42-4-1301 through 42-4-1304.
2. The student will be able to recognize typical vehicle maneuvers and human indicators symptomatic of DUI that are associated with initial observation of vehicles in operation.
3. The student will be able to recognize typical reinforcing maneuvers and indicators that come to light during the stopping sequence.
4. The student will be able to recognize typical clues of alcohol and drug influence during face-to-face contact with DUI subjects
5. The student will be able to appropriately administer and interpret divided attention psychophysical tests for pre-arrest screening.
6. The student will be able to choose appropriate descriptive terms to convey relevant observations of DUI evidence.
7. The student will be able to write clear, descriptive narrative DUI arrest reports.

Required Source Material:

CRS 42-4-1301 through 42-4-1304

Recommended Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officer's Statutory Source Book, Chapter 11
D.U.I. Enforcement Manual for the State of Colorado
Standard Field Sobriety Testing

VII. INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES

REQUIRED HOURS 56

A. Preliminary Investigations

(Required Minimum Hours: 4)

General Learning Goal: The student will understand procedures for conducting a basic crime scene investigation.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will describe information to be obtained when responding to a crime scene.
2. The student will describe and demonstrate, as the initial peace officer arriving on a crime scene, the following:
 - a. If a crime has been committed and type of crime
 - b. Immediate action to be taken and proper notifications to be made
 - c. Procedures necessary to establish a crime scene perimeter and protect the scene
 - d. Procedures necessary to locate and isolate witnesses

Recommended Source Material Only:

Criminal Investigations, Bennett and Hess, Thomas Wadsworth Publishing.
Police Field Operations, Thomas Adams, Prentice-Hall Paramount.

B. Crime Scene Search *(Required Minimum Hours: 2)*

General Learning Goal: The student will understand how to conduct an indoor and outdoor search of a crime scene.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will identify basic principle search techniques including, but not limited to: grid, strip, spiral or other systematic techniques designed to discover relevant evidence both in an indoor and outdoor setting.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Criminal Investigations, Bennett and Hess, Thomas Wadsworth Publishing.

C. Crime Scene Documentation *(Required Minimum Hours: 12)*

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the correct recording, sketching, and photography techniques of processing a crime scene.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will explain and/or demonstrate basic crime scene photography techniques, to include the three views of the crime scene and camera positions.
2. The student will explain and/or demonstrate basic crime scene note taking techniques, to include recorded narrative; detailed sequence of events; and evidence handling documentation.

3. The student will explain and/or demonstrate the ability to do an indoor and outdoor crime scene sketch utilizing the methods of measurement such as triangulation, base line, or rectangular coordinates; the information contained in a legend; and the value of crime scene sketches relative to photographs.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Criminal Investigations, Bennett and Hess, Thomas Wadsworth Publishing.

D. Identification and Collection of Evidence

(Required Minimum Hours: 10)

General Learning Goal: The student will recognize the different types of physical evidence, identify their value in a criminal investigation and demonstrate effective procedures for evidence collection and preservation.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will describe the value of more commonly encountered evidentiary items found at a crime scene including but not limited to:
 - a. Latent fingerprints
 - b. Bullets
 - c. Shell casings
 - d. Tool Marks
 - e. Hair and fibers
 - f. Documents
 - g. Body fluids
2. The student will describe and/or demonstrate effective methods and techniques for collecting evidence including but not limited to:
 - a. Maintaining admissibility through chain of custody
 - b. Marking, packaging and documenting custody
 - c. Safely preserving evidence
 - d. Locating, dusting, photographing and lifting latent fingerprints

Recommended Source Material Only:

Criminal Investigations, Bennett and Hess, Thomas Wadsworth Publishing.

E. Interview and Interrogation Techniques

(Required Minimum Hours: 6)

General Learning Goal: The student will be familiar with legally acceptable interview and interrogation techniques.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will define the differences between an interview and an interrogation.
2. The student will understand the practical problems encountered during interview/interrogation situations.
3. The student will know what conditions or actions impact the “Voluntariness” of statements made by suspects.
4. The student will know the importance of statements from both hostile and friendly witnesses.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Colorado Peace Officer’s Legal Source Book, Section 9.
Criminal Investigations, Bennett and Hess, Thomas Wadsworth Publishing.

F. Identification of Suspects *(Required Minimum Hours: 4)*

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the more common methods and sources of information used to identify suspects.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will be able to identify sources of information, which would aid in identifying and locating suspects or witnesses to include but not limited to:
 - a. Field identification
 - b. Mug shots
 - c. Photo identification line-ups
 - d. Physical line-ups
 - e. Modus operandi
 - f. Police and other agency files
 - g. Composite drawings/sketches
 - h. Informants

Recommended Source Material Only:

Criminal Investigations, Bennett and Hess, Thomas Wadsworth Publishing.
Colorado Peace Officer’s Legal Source Book, Section 10

G. Major Case Considerations *(Required Minimum Hours: 18)*

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the procedures for conducting a basic investigation of a major case.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will identify the procedures to be followed at the scene of a major case, including but not limited to:
 - a. Robbery
 - b. Assault
 - c. Sex offenses
 - d. Crimes against children
 - e. Death investigations
 - f. Burglary
 - g. Fraud/White Collar Crime
 - h. Computer related crime
 - i. Arson
2. The student will explain the need for sensitivity to the feelings of victims, survivors, and witnesses at a major crime scene.
3. The student will demonstrate investigative techniques at a mock crime scene.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Colorado SIDS Program Handout, Family Support & Community Education Criminal Investigations, Bennett and Hess, Thomas Wadsworth Publishing.

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS

REQUIRED HOURS 36

A. Report Writing

(Required Minimum Hours: 24)

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the basic requirements of report writing.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will identify the importance, purpose and format for investigative notes.
2. The student will identify the characteristics of effective police reporting and what types of reports may be required.
3. The student will demonstrate the ability to write a clear, complete, and concise report.
4. The student will become familiar with proper keyboarding techniques as they apply to police report writing and data entry needs.

5. The student will demonstrate the ability to observe scenario situations and transfer their observations into an accurate written format.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Police Field Operations, Thomas Adams, Prentice-Hall Paramount.

Criminal Investigations, Bennett and Hess, Thomas Wadsworth Publishing.

Just the Facts, Michael Biggs, Pearson Prentice-Hall Publishing

Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Section 13

B. Stress Management **(Required Minimum Hours: 4)**

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the concept of stress and its sources.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will describe the emotional/psychological and physical responses to stress and how they may interfere with a peace officer's performance.
2. The student will identify stress management techniques.
3. The student will explain and discuss how stress reduction and communication techniques will enhance family and work related relationships.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Police Field Operations, Thomas Adams, Prentice-Hall Paramount.

Emotional Survival for Law Enforcement, Kevin M. Gilmartin, Ph.D., Gilmartin-Harris and Associates, Inc. Tucson, AZ (video series).

Managing Police Stress, Wayne D. Ford, Ph.D., *The Management Advantage*.

C. Verbal Communication Techniques **(Required Minimum Hours: 8)**

General Learning Goal: The student will understand effective communication techniques for dealing with human interaction.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will explain and discuss effective techniques for communicating with individuals or groups.
2. The student will describe effective techniques for diffusing conflict through the use of verbal communication.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Verbal Judo: The Gentle Art of Persuasion, George Thompson, Ph.D., William Morrow Production, NY.

Crisis Intervention—Contemporary Issues for On-site Interviewers, James E. Hendricks, Ph.D., Charles C. Thomas Publishers LTD.

RESERVE ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAM

Revised March 18, 2005, Effective July 1, 2005.

MINIMUM REQUIRED HOURS

Academic	86
Arrest Control	62
Firearms	52
TOTAL	200

Driving (optional)	40
TOTAL with Driving	240

I. INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

REQUIRED HOURS: 12

A. Authority of the Colorado Reserve Officer

Required Minimum Hours: 1

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the statutory authority by which they can function as a Colorado reserve peace officer.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will describe, explain, and discuss the provisions of § 16-2.5-110 (1), C.R.S., which designates authority and training for duties, as well as its limits, while functioning as a Colorado reserve peace officer.
2. The student will describe, explain, and discuss the statutory provisions of "direct supervision" and "express direction" as pertaining to § 16-2.5-110(6)(a)(b), C.R.S.
3. The student will describe, explain, and discuss the provisions of the "Colorado Governmental Immunity Act", article 10 of title 24, C.R.S., dealing with being authorized as a volunteer.

Required Source Material Only:

Colorado Revised Statutes, 16-2.5-110 et seq.

B. Introduction to the Criminal Justice System

Required Minimum Hours: 3

General Learning Goal: The student will be familiar with the operations of the criminal justice system.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will identify and describe the interaction of the three subsystems of the criminal justice system (CJS):
 - a. law enforcement
 - b. courts (prosecutors)
 - c. corrections
2. The student will identify the following major goals of CJS:
 - a. guarantee due process and equal justice
 - b. reduce crime, the fear of crime, and public disorder
 - c. protection of life and property
 - d. enforcement of laws
 - e. improve the quality of life
3. The student will explain the interrelationships of the components of the CJS with the legislative, judicial, and executive processes.
4. The student will explain the impact of changing needs within the community in relationship to the CJS.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Crime and Justice in America, 6th Edition, Chapters 1, 3, 4, 7, 11 and 13.
Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action. Chap. 5.

C. Law Enforcement Ethics and Anti Bias Policing

Required Minimum Hours: 8

General Learning Goal: The student will be able to identify the traits that officers should exemplify and explain the benefits of professional and ethical behavior to the officer, department and community

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will be able to identify the expectations of a peace officer as it relates to the following groups:
 - a. Community
 - b. Victim, witnesses, suspect
 - c. Department
 - d. Governmental agencies
 - e. Fellow officers
2. The student will be able to describe the importance of ethical conduct.

3. The student will be able to paraphrase the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics and describe how it pertains to their profession and their personal life.
4. The student will be able to identify the traits that officers should exemplify and explain the benefits of professional and ethical behavior to the officer, department and community.
5. The student will be able to describe the consequences of unethical/unprofessional conduct to the peace officer, department and community, and explain why an officer should respond to a co-worker's unprofessional conduct.
6. The student will be able to define culture and cultural diversity.
7. The student will be able to identify personal, professional and organizational benefits of valuing diversity within the community and law enforcement.
8. The student will be able to define:
 - a. Stereotype
 - b. Prejudice
 - c. Discrimination

Recommended Source Material Only:

Police Ethics, The Corruption of Noble Cause, John P. Crank and Michael A. Caldero.

State of Colorado Demographics – U.S. Census

Diversity Iceberg

Arresting Police Video

Case Studies – Facilitation Format

a. Being in the Wrong Neighborhood

b. Driving the Wrong Car

c. Suspicious Car

Character and Cops, Patrick V. Murphy

II. BASIC LAW

REQUIRED HOURS: 32

A. United States Constitution

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the relationship of the Bill of Rights, and Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution as they pertain to the rights of all citizens.

Learning objective:

1. The student will explain how constitutional amendments, specifically the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth, affect peace officer responsibilities.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Crime and Justice in America, 6th Edition, Chapters 1, 7, 8 and 9.

B. Rules of Evidence

Required Minimum Hours: 6

General Learning Goal: The student will have a basic understanding of current rules for peace officer conduct as it pertains to rules of evidence.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will describe and explain rules, elements and provisions of § 16-3-101 through 405, C.R.S.
2. The student will explain the laws and court decisions as they pertain to evidence:
 - a. Types of evidence
 - b. Admissibility

Required Source Material Only:

Colorado Peace Officer's Handbook

Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Sections 2-9 & 11.

C. Colorado Criminal Code

Required Minimum Hours: 8

General Learning Goal: The student will have basic knowledge of the Colorado Criminal Code.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will be able to identify elements of crimes, and distinguish between crime classifications in the § 18-3,4,6 & 9, C.R.S.

Required Source Material Only:

Colorado Peace Officer's Statutory Source Book

D. Colorado Children's Code

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will analyze the Children's Code, cite and explain the major provisions relative to the tasks of peace officer and learn procedures from arrest through investigations, charging, conviction, and sentencing.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will identify how a juvenile is taken into custody and what steps are taken after he is taken into custody.
2. The student will explain the obligations of peace officer and the rights of juveniles during the investigation phase and the criminal proceedings.
3. The student will learn what juvenile offender information and records may be released.
4. The student will explain the neglect and dependence section of the code relating to:
 - a. Abuse and neglect definitions
 - b. Mandatory reporting requirements
 - c. Evidence of abuse - color photographs and X-rays.
 - d. Protective custody

Required Source Material Only:

Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 19.

E. Legal Liability

Required Minimum Hours: 8

General Learning Goal: The student will be familiar with governmental and personal exposure to liability and the many "causes of action" which may result in civil suits.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will describe the provisions of law as they pertain to peace officer as delineated in § 18-8-8 C.R.S.
2. The student will distinguish between torts and crimes.
3. The student will identify, describe, and provide examples of the three basic categories of torts.
 - e. Negligent torts
 - f. Intentional torts

- g. Constitutional torts
- 4. The student will describe the two major causes of action in sexual harassment cases.
 - a. Quid pro quo harassment
 - b. Hostile work environment harassment
- 5. The student will explain the civil procedure in suits involving governmental entities and individual officer.

Required Source Material Only:

"Civil Rights and Criminal Justice: Primer on Sexual Harassment"

Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Section 16.

Colorado Peace Officer's Statutory Source Book, 2001, Sections 6-1 thru 6-36.

F. Court Testimony

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an ability to communicate facts to a judge or jury through court testimony.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

- 1. The student will demonstrate an officer's responsibilities in preparation for testimony at trial to include handling of evidence and review of all written reports and personal notes.
- 2. The student will demonstrate the proper courtroom demeanor while testifying in court, to include attire, attitude, posture, answering questions, courtroom procedures, and conclusion of testimony

Required Source Material Only:

Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Chapter 14.

III. HUMAN & VICTIM RIGHTS

REQUIRED HOURS: 4

A. Victim's Rights

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the laws relating to victim rights and community resources available for crime victim's services.

Learning objective:

1. The student will be able to recognize the provisions of § 24-4.1-301 et seq., C.R.S. and the procedures for locating assistance for victims of crime.

Required Source Material Only:

Colorado Peace Officer's Handbook 2003/2004 Edition, Pp. 67 – 72.

B. Special Populations

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the laws protecting the rights of persons with disabilities in order to serve all individuals to whom the law apply.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will describe and explain behavior that may be indicative of persons with special needs requiring peace officer intervention. These persons include but are not limited to the mentally ill, the elderly and the physically impaired.
2. The student will identify the key provisions that impact on law enforcement of the following federal and state laws enacted to protect the rights of persons with disabilities including:
 - a. C.R.S. 27-10-102 and 27-10-105.
 - b. Americans with Disabilities Act
3. The student will recognize indicators that could lead an officer to believe an individual is:
 - a. a danger to self
 - b. dangerous to others
 - c. gravely disabled
4. The student will identify specific provisions of the law which apply to persons with disabilities concerning public access and the use of service animals.
5. The student will define the role of a peace officer when interacting with a person with a disability.

Required Source Material Only:

*Colorado Revised Statutes, 27-10-101 and 27-10-105
Americans with Disabilities Act*

IV. COMMUNITY INTERACTION

REQUIRED HOURS: 4

A. Introduction/Framework for Community Policing

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the genesis of community policing and its implications for police operations, citizen involvement, and community safety.

Learning objective:

1. The student will explain the transition from traditional policing to community based policing.
2. The student will define community policing, identifying core components, and discuss implications for the police, municipal/county government, and the community.
3. The student will explain what community policing offers in terms of expanding the role of police officer.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Community Policing: A Contemporary Perspective. 2nd Edition, Chapter 11.

Problem-Solving: Problem-Oriented Policing in Newport News.

Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action.

V. PATROL PROCEDURES

REQUIRED HOURS: 14

A. Officer Survival

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the mental, physical, and tactical preparations required to survive on the job.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will explain the techniques for the mental, emotional and physical preparation necessary to respond to and recover from a critical incident.
2. The student will explain the elements of threat assessment and describe their effective application.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Street Survival, Chapters 2, 7, 11 and 16.
Tactical Edge, Chapters 1 and 2.

B. Traffic Direction

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will have an understanding of vehicle and pedestrian traffic direction and regulation.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will be able to explain the motor vehicle law governing traffic direction.
2. The student will be able to select proper positioning to maximize visibility while minimizing hazards to the officer.
3. The student will recognize the correct methods of giving the basic traffic direction signals of: stop, start, and turn in both day and night time conditions.
4. The student will actively participate in traffic direction scenario for a minimum of 15 minutes as an individual and 10 minutes as a team.

Recommended Source Material Only:

IACP Training Key Number #279

C. Hazmat/Biohazards Awareness

Required Minimum Hours: 6

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate awareness of various biohazard threats and the measures to be used to minimize or prevent exposures.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Identify, recognize and relate to law enforcement duties various infectious agents and how exposure to them may occur.
2. Demonstrate the ability to apply safety measures, including protective equipment, to mitigate or prevent exposure to biohazards.
3. Display knowledge of appropriate post-exposure management procedures.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Bloodborne Pathogen Standards (OSHA)
The Counterterrorism Handbook by CRC Press

Terrorism Handbook by Thomson Delmar Learning
Preparing for Biological Terrorism (Thomson Delmar Learning)
Defending the Homeland: Issues for State and Local Law Enforcement
(Wadsworth Publishing)
Terrorism: An Introduction, 2002 Update (Wadsworth Publishing)

General Learning Goal: The student will recognize a hazardous materials incident and demonstrate understanding of the responsibilities of first responders.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Describe what hazardous materials are and display an understanding of their types, classes and risks.
2. Demonstrate proper safety tactics for handling a hazardous materials incident.
3. Through field exercises, display understanding of the procedures to be utilized on a hazardous materials scene, including the implementation of the Incident Command System.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Response Guidebook - (D.O.T.)
2003 Hazardous Materials Awareness Program (I.S.F.S.I.)
Hazardous Materials for Responders (I.F.S.T.A.)
Hazardous Materials Response & Operations Delmar/Thomson Learning
Hazardous Materials Field Guide Delmar/Thomson Learning

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

REQUIRED HOURS: 20

A. Stress Management

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the concept of stress and its sources.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will describe the emotional/psychological and physical responses to stress and how they may interfere with a peace officer's performance.
2. The student will identify stress management techniques.

3. The student will explain and discuss how stress reduction and communication techniques will enhance family and work related relationships.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Police Field Operations, 6th Edition, Chapter 13
Tactical Edge, Chapter 1.

B. Report Writing

Required Minimum Hours: 8

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the basic requirements of report writing.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will identify the importance, purpose and format for investigative notes.
2. The student will identify the characteristics of effective police reporting and what types of reports may be required specifically of a reserve officer.
3. The student will demonstrate the ability to write a clear, complete, and concise report.
4. The student will become familiar with proper keyboarding techniques as they apply to police report writing and data entry needs.
5. The student will demonstrate the ability to observe scenario situations and transfer their observations into an accurate written format.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Police Field Operations, Thomas Adams, Prentice-Hall Paramount.
Criminal Investigations, Bennett and Hess, Thomas Wadsworth Publishing.
Just the Facts, Michael Biggs, Pearson Prentice-Hall Publishing
Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Section 13

C. Verbal Communication Techniques

Required Minimum Hours: 8

General Learning Goal: The student will understand effective communication techniques for dealing with human interaction.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will explain and discuss effective techniques for communicating with individuals or groups.
2. The student will describe effective techniques for diffusing conflict through the use of verbal communication.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Verbal Judo: The Gentle Art of Persuasion, George Thompson, Ph.D., William Morrow Production, NY.

Crisis Intervention—Contemporary Issues for On-site Interviewers, James E. Hendricks, Ph.D., Charles C. Thomas Publishers LTD.

REFRESHER ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAM

Revised March 31 2004, Effective June 1, 2004

MINIMUM REQUIRED HOURS

Academic	48
Firearms	16
Driving	16
Testing	8
TOTAL	88

I. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

REQUIRED HOURS: 8

A. Authority of the Colorado Peace Officer

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will be familiar with the authority of Colorado peace officers and the jurisdiction of law enforcement agencies.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will identify and explain the role and authority of Colorado peace officers.
2. The student will identify the basic capabilities of the CCIC/NCIC systems, and the purpose of each query.

Source Material:

CCIC Training Manual
Colorado Peace Officers Statutory Source Book
Colorado Revised Statutes
Handout on State, Federal and Local Governments

B. Introduction to the Criminal Justice System:

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will be familiar with the operations of the criminal justice system.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will identify and describe the interaction of the three subsystems of the criminal justice system (CJS):
 - a. law enforcement
 - b. courts (prosecutors)
 - c. corrections
2. The student will identify the following major goals of CJS:
 - a. guarantee due process and equal justice
 - b. reduce crime, the fear of crime, and public disorder
 - c. protection of life and property
 - d. enforcement of laws
 - e. improve the quality of life
3. The student will renew their understanding of the interrelationships of the components of the CJS with the legislative, judicial and executive processes.
4. The student will renew their understanding of the impact of changing needs within the community in relationship to the CJS.

Source Material:

Crime and Justice in America, 6th Edition. Chapters 1, 3, 4, 7, 11 and 13
Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5

C. Law Enforcement Ethics

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the concept of ethics in policing and its relationship to the law enforcement profession.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will paraphrase the elements contained in "The Law Enforcement Code of Ethics".
2. The student will be able to describe the four categories of character as they pertain to law enforcement behavior.
3. The student will be able to identify ethical behavior, morality and character as it applies to:
 - a. acceptance of gratuities
 - b. use of deception and force
 - c. treatment of citizens, including suspects and informants
 - d. selective enforcement of the law and discretion

- e. preparation of reports and testimony
 - f. conduct on and off duty
4. Anti-Bias Training Program
See Anti-Bias Training Program on page I-1.

Source Material:

Character and Cops, 4th Edition, Chapters 2 - 8 and 10 - 19

II. BASIC LAW

REQUIRED HOURS: 26

A. United States Constitution

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the concepts of the Bill of Rights, and Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution as they pertain to the rights of all citizens.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will define and explain the concepts of due process of law, and equal protection of the law and how violations of constitutional rights impact upon law enforcement.
2. The student will explain how constitutional amendments, specifically the first, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth and fourteenth, affect peace officer responsibilities.

Source Material:

Crime and Justice in America, 6th Edition. Chapter 3

B. Rules of Evidence, Arrest, Search and Seizure

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will review the rules for peace officers as it pertains to rules of evidence.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will describe and explain rules, elements and provisions of Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 16, Articles 1, 2, and 3 and Rules 4 and 41 of the Colorado Rules of Criminal Procedure.
2. The student will explain the laws and court decisions as they pertain to evidence:
 - a. Types of evidence

- b. Admissibility
3. The student will review the laws and court decisions as they pertain to searches and seizures.
 - a. Persons
 - b. Vehicles
 - c. Property
 - d. Warrants

Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officer's Handbook 2004/2005 Edition

Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Sections 2 – 9 and 11

C. Colorado Criminal Code

Required Minimum Hours: 6

General Learning Goal: The student will have basic knowledge of the Colorado Criminal Code.

1. The student will be able to identify criminal violations within the C.R.S.
2. The student will recognize appropriate questions regarding inquiries into incidents, to determine if they are criminal or civil in nature.
3. The student will be able to identify elements of crimes, and distinguish between crime classifications in the C.R.S., Title 18, except Articles 14 and 15.

Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officer's Statutory Source Book.

D. Colorado Children's Code

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will analyze the Children's Code, cite and explain the major provisions relative to the tasks of Colorado peace officers and learn procedures from arrest through investigations, charging, conviction, and sentencing.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will identify how a juvenile is taken into custody and what steps are taken after taken into custody.
2. The student will explain the various charging options, how juveniles can be charged as adults, what juvenile offender information and records may be

released, and explain the neglect and dependence section of the Colorado Children's Code.

Source Material:

Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 19

E. Motor Vehicle Laws

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will review and be able to explain the elements of traffic code violations as defined in C.R.S. Title 42, specifically Articles 2, 3, and 4.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will recognize elements of traffic code violations as defined in C.R.S. Title 42.
2. The student will recognize the existence of the model traffic code, as adopted by local governments.

Source Material:

Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 42, Articles 2, 3, and 4 specifically.

F. Victims Rights and Domestic Violence

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the laws relating to crime victim compensation and victim and witness rights. The student will understand how to effectively assess and intervene in domestic violence incidents.

Learning objective:

1. The student will be able to recognize the provisions of C.R.S. Title 24, Article 4.1, and the procedures for locating assistance for victims and witnesses of crime.
2. The student will identify and explain the elements of Domestic Abuse and the duties of peace officers as outlined in the C.R.S.
3. The student will identify the problem solving responsibilities of a peace officer at the scene of a domestic dispute consistent with officer safety, child abuse statutes, criminal statutes involving crimes against persons and conflict resolution.

Source Material:

Colorado Law Enforcement Training Manual on Domestic Violence.
Colorado Peace Officers Handbook, 2004/2005 Edition
Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 24, Article 4.1
Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action, 2nd Edition.

G. Legal Liability

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will be familiar with governmental and personal exposure to liability and the many "causes of action" which may result in civil suits.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will describe the provisions of law as they pertain to peace officers as delineated in C.R.S. Title 18, Article 8
2. The student will distinguish between torts and crimes.
3. The student will describe the two major causes of action in sexual harassment cases.
 - a. Quid pro quo harassment
 - b. Hostile work environment harassment
4. The student will explain the civil procedure in suits involving governmental entities and individual officers.

Source Material:

"Civil Rights and Criminal Justice: Primer on Sexual Harassment"
Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Section 16
Colorado Peace Officer's Statutory Source Book, Chapter 6

III. PATROL PROCEDURES

REQUIRED HOURS: 6

A. Officer Safety

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the mental, physical and tactical preparations required to survive while serving as a Colorado peace officer.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will explain the techniques for the mental, emotional and physical preparation necessary to respond to and recover from a critical incident.
2. The student will explain the elements of threat assessment and describe their effective application.
3. The student will discuss the process of tactic analysis.

Source Material:

Street Survival, Chapters 2, 7, 11, and 16

Tactical Edge, Chapters 1 and 2

B. Jurisdictional Relationships and Agency Authority

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the functions of law enforcement agencies, levels of jurisdiction, and matters of mutual concern.

Learning objective:

1. The student will identify the interrelationships of the components (agencies) of Colorado law enforcement agencies and their responsibilities and authority.
2. The student will identify and explain the responsibilities for the three levels of law enforcement listed below:
 - a. Federal law enforcement agencies
 - b. State law enforcement agencies
 - c. Local law enforcement agencies

Source Material:

CCIC Training Manual

Colorado Peace Officers Statutory Source Book

Colorado Revised Statutes

P.O.S.T. Handout on State, Federal and Local Governments (2004)

IV. USE OF FORCE

REQUIRED HOURS: 8

A. Civil and Criminal Liability and Colorado Revised Statutes

Required Minimum Hours: 8

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the concept of "continuum/paradigm of force", the use of force, reporting the use of excessive force, and the use of deadly force, and related legal issues.

Learning objective:

1. The student will explain the role of use of force considerations in the continuum/paradigm of force including but not limited to C.R.S. 18-1-701 through 710 and 18-8-801 through 18-8-804.
2. The student will explain and discuss the alternatives to the use of deadly force based upon a subject's actions and behavior.
3. The student will identify and describe the physiological and psychological forces that affect a person threatened with danger.

Source Material:

Colorado P.O.S.T. Manual
Colorado Peace Officers Legal Source Book
Colorado Peace Officers Statutory Source Book
Colorado Revised Statutes

V. PROFESSIONAL SKILLS - REMEDIATION/QUALIFICATION
REQUIRED HOURS: 32

A. Law Enforcement Driving

Required Minimum Hours: 16

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the legal aspects associated with emergency vehicle operation, demonstrate skills required for operation of a law enforcement vehicle and explain the factors that affect law enforcement driving.

Learning objective:

1. The student will identify, discuss and explain statutory law, case law and principles of liability governing police vehicle operations.
2. The student will be able to identify and demonstrate proper non-emergency driving skills and defensive driving methods.
3. The student will be able to identify, discuss, explain or demonstrate the various skills and techniques necessary to safely operate a vehicle on an emergency response or vehicle pursuit.

B. Firearms Training Program

Required Minimum Hours: 16

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate the basic principles of shooting a handgun.

Learning objective:

1. The student will demonstrate the basic techniques of marksmanship and shooting using a handgun that will include but not be limited to:
 - a. stance
 - b. grip
 - c. sight picture/sight alignment
 - d. trigger manipulation
 - e. breath control
 - f. follow through/recovery
 - g. presentation
2. The student will safely and effectively demonstrate using a handgun.
 - a. ammunition management
 - b. weapons status
 - c. malfunctions
3. Only one weapon system must be taught and all safety rules must be adhered to.
4. The student will explain, discuss, and demonstrate the firearms role regarding use of force and the importance of "mind set".
5. The student will demonstrate commonly recognized survival based shooting techniques.

VI. WRITTEN CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION AND SKILLS TEST
REQUIRED HOURS: 8

A. Law Enforcement Driving Performance Tests

Required Minimum Hours: 2.75

1. Three-lane perception/reaction to be done under normal driving conditions (minimum speed - 30 MPH).
2. Low-speed precision driving course to include backing through a cone pattern 150-feet in length demonstrating a left and right pattern through a curved course.
3. Precision maneuverability road course to include a 90-degree left and right turn, a 180-degree turn, and a high-speed lane change (minimum speed - 40 MPH).

4. Braking technique - straight line course (minimum speed- 40 MPH).

B. Law Enforcement Firearms Performance Test

Required Minimum Hours: 2.75

1. The student will qualify with a handgun at a range using the P.O.S.T. approved course.
2. The student will qualify, with a score of 70% or higher, utilizing the P.O.S.T. approved handgun tactical course and with a maximum of three formal attempts.

C. P.O.S.T. Peace Officer Certification Examination

Required Minimum Hours: 2.5

1. The student must meet all of the requirements of P.O.S.T. Rule 10, Rule 11, Rule 13 and Rule 15, and the requirements of the attended Refresher Academy.
2. The student must pass the P.O.S.T. Certification Examination with a score of 70% or higher and with a maximum of three formal attempts.
3. Colorado basic peace officer certification or renewal of an expired Colorado basic certificate will be awarded when applicants provide P.O.S.T. with proof of current P.O.S.T. recognized arrest control certification (P.O.S.T. recognized certification is defined as arrest control instruction approved by P.O.S.T. and the Arrest Control Subject Matter Expert committee for Colorado basic peace officer training academies).

ARREST CONTROL TRAINING PROGRAM

Revised January 27, 2006. Effective March 1, 2006

Students will meet each learning objective listed. Academies must provide at least 62 hours of arrest control instruction, but academy directors are given discretion to determine the number of recommended hours in each subsection in order to meet individual needs.

MINIMUM REQUIRED HOURS: 62

I. ARREST CONTROL ORIENTATION

Recommended Minimum Hours: 1

General Learning Goal: The student will explain safety rules and procedures.

Learning objective:

1. All students will advise if any injuries and pre-existing conditions that would prohibit participation. If necessary students should complete a medical record release waiver.
2. Students will receive all applicable training materials.
3. The student will explain and discuss the safety rules established during orientation for conduct in class/lab.
4. All students will perform warm-up exercises and stretching exercises before performing any lab activities
5. All students will immediately report any injuries to the instructors.

II. USE OF FORCE CONSIDERATIONS

Recommended Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the concept of the "Use of force continuum" and its legal issues.

Learning objective:

1. The student will explain the role of arrest/control techniques and tactics in the continuum/paradigm of force including but not limited to § 18-1-707 and § 18-8-801 through § 18-8-803, CRS.

- a. General Control: that degree of influence you have to exert over a subject to take him/her safely into custody.
 - b. Statutory requirements
 - (1) Use of Force: § 18-1-707, C.R.S.
 - (2) Reporting the use of excessive force
 - (a). § 18-8-801, CRS: Definitions
 - (b). § 18-8-802, CRS: Duty to Report
 - (c). § 18-8-803, CRS: What constitutes excessive force
 - (3) Civil violations
 - (a). Title 42, U.S. Code – 1983
 - c. Documentation of arrests
 - (1) Department policy on documentation of each arrest incident
2. The Student will explain the implications Constitutional case law will have in use of force considerations
- a. Fourth amendment rights (Graham v. Conner)
 - b. Fourteenth amendment rights (Johnson v. Glick)
3. Documentation of arrests / use of force
- a. Instruction should be given on proper documentation on not only arrest but also cases of use of force. (Example departmental use of force reports)
 - b. Proper documentation in use of force cases should include, but is not limited to:
 - 1. Officer arrival
 - 2. Officer observations
 - 3. Subjects actions
 - 4. Type of arrest control or tools used
 - 5. De-escalation technique and the technique used
 - 6. Were there injuries and was medical attention sought.

III. DE-ESCALATION OF FORCE

Recommended Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the concept of "de-escalation of force".

Learning objective:

1. The student will explain and discuss necessary verbal skills and the role they play in the de-escalation of force.
 - a. Types of skills
2. Verbal
3. Non-verbal
4. Interpersonal communication
 - a. Listening
 - b. Physical
5. Students will be given an over view of Crisis Intervention Techniques and their uses in arrest control tactics. (Example: C.I.T. should be used with available cover for safety)

IV. PERSONAL WEAPONS / POTENTIAL HAZARDS

Recommended Minimum Hours: 1

General Learning Goal: The students will able to readily identify personal weapon and other dangerous hazards.

Learning objectives:

1. Suspects hands, head, knees, elbows and feet
2. Weapons and potential weapons
3. Friends or associates of the suspect
4. Potential escape routes

V. ALTERNATIVES TO THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General learning goal: The student will explain and discuss alternatives to the use of deadly force based on the subject's behavior.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will explain and discuss the force continuum as it relates to alternatives to deadly force. The student will explain where less-lethal devices are situated in the force continuum.

2. The student will receive an overall introduction to less-lethal uses of force
 - a. Less-lethal force defined
 - b. Less-lethal force as it relates to the use of force continuum

3. The student will learn about types of current less-lethal force alternatives, weapons, and delivery systems
 - A. Conducted energy weapons (e.g., TASER)
 - B. Kinetic impact munitions
 1. Shotgun-delivered bean-bag munitions and related methods
 2. Solid projectiles (e.g., 37 mm, 40mm, and direct impact devices)
 - C. Chemical munitions
 1. Launched, launch-assisted (e.g., PepperBall), and thrown chemical agents
 2. High volume sprays
 3. Individual/personal chemical agents
 - D. Hybrids
 1. Diversionary/noise-flash devices
 2. Expulsive munitions, with or without chemicals (e.g., Stingballs)

4. The student will learn about considerations in the deployment of less-lethal technologies
 1. Tactical considerations
 - a. Use of lethal cover
 - b. Movement and communications during deployment
 - c. Team and basic tactics
 - d. Failure-to-stop (malfunctions, misses, non-reactions)
 - e. Arrest control
 2. Legal considerations/current case law
 - a. Downs v. United States 522 F.2nd 990 (1975)
 - b. Quezada v. County of Bernalillo 944 F. 2nd 710 10th Cir (1991)
 3. Medical considerations/post-deployment treatment

VI. BALANCE AND MOVEMENT

Recommended Minimum Hours: 1 Lab

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate minimum physical proficiency during the arrest procedure.

Learning objective:

1. The student will demonstrate minimum proficiency in proper balance and movement prior to and during the arrest procedure.
2. The Student will become aware of footing and conditions that may limit response to a threat.
3. The student will learn to place gun side away from subject, keep weight evenly distributed, keep body bladed toward the subject feet shoulder width apart stay alert

VII. SEARCHING AND HANDCUFFING TECHNIQUES

Recommended Minimum Hours: Lecture 2 Hrs./Lab 10 Hrs.

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate proficiency in searching and handcuffing techniques. The use of training handcuffs shall not be permitted in a basic training class except for section XIII Individual Arrest Control Programs.

Learning objective:

1. The student will demonstrate proficiency in systematic searching to include:
 - a. Considerations when approaching a suspect and conducting a visual search.
 - b. Describe and complete a systematic search, starting with high risk areas.
 - c. Demonstrate an understanding of common areas on a suspect's body where weapons and contraband can be concealed.
2. The student will demonstrate proficiency in controlled handcuffing procedures to include:
 - a. Students will be able to explain the appropriate legal justifications for handcuffing a subject.
 - b. Students will demonstrate an understanding of tactical considerations for handcuffing.
 - c. The student will be able to demonstrate proper handcuffing techniques to include compliant handcuffing to controlling resistive behavior during handcuffing.
 - d. Students will be able to identify the risk of injury to a subject from handcuffing.
 - e. Students will have an understanding of proper handcuff selection and maintenance.

VIII. CONTROL TECHNIQUES

Recommended Minimum Hours: Lecture 1 Hr. / Lab 5 Hrs.

General Learning Goal: The student will explain and demonstrate basic techniques for gaining control over suspects.

Learning objective:

1. The student will explain and demonstrate holds including but not limited to:
 - a. Control and escort
 - b. Pre-arrest and on-arrest situations
 - c. Discussion of team submission techniques
 - (1) Multi officer techniques for controlling a suspect
 - (2) Officer surround suspect
 - (3) "Trigger" word for action
 - (4) Limb control: handcuff and or hobble
 - (5) Sit subject up in upright position
 - (6) Decision as to medical transport or police transport
 - d. Practical exercises and demonstration of techniques
 - (1) Tactical positioning
 - (2) Limb control / take-downs to include legs and arms
 - (3) Head and neck stabilization
 - (4) Handcuffing skills
 - (5) Team contact, control and take-downs

IX. CUSTODIAL CARE, TO INCLUDE SUDDEN CUSTODY DEATH SYNDROME (SCDS)

Recommended Minimum Hours: Lecture and Lab 2 Hrs.

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the basic symptoms of terms identified with SCDS and demonstrate basic techniques in dealing with such problems.

Learning objective:

1. The student will understand the basic symptoms of SCDS and demonstrate basic handling techniques, including but not limited to:
 - a. Introduction and Background of SCDS
 - b. Associated Syndromes
 - (1) Cocaine psychosis

- (2) Excited Delirium
- (3) Respiratory Compromise
- c. Identifiable symptoms and behavioral patterns
- d. Compliance tactics
- e. Restraints
- f. Discussion of research

X. RETENTION AND RETRIEVAL OF WEAPONS/INSTRUMENTS

Recommended Minimum Hours: Lecture 1 Hr. / Lab 3 Hrs.

General Learning Goal: The student will explain and demonstrate control and retrieval of duty weapon and other instruments carried.

Learning objective:

1. The student will demonstrate proficiency in control and retrieval of duty weapons which will include but are not limited to:
 - a. handguns
 - b. impact instruments
 - c. chemical agents
 - d. holsters
 - e. long guns

XI. GROUND TACTICS AND DEFENSE

Recommended Minimum Hour: 2 Class Room / 6 Lab

General Learning Goal: The student will have a basic understanding of the physical and psychological aspects of ground defense. Training will include ground skills training from the chosen arrest control discipline or skills that the academy has received approval through submission of their lesson plan to the P.O.S.T. Board.

Learning objective:

1. The student will also be able to explain and demonstrate basic defense concepts while on the ground, including but not limited to:
 - a. How to avoid a ground defense situation when possible.
 - b. Basic principles of fighting to and from the ground.
 - c. Getting to the ground while keeping injuries to the people involved to a minimum.
 - d. Control techniques to and from the ground.

- e. Uniform and equipment concerns and access to personal weapons carried.
 - f. Considerations of using a weapon from the ground. If weapons are used, Red guns only.
 - g. Students will understand and demonstrate techniques of recovery from ground situations.
2. Edged Weapons

General Learning Goal: The student will have the basic knowledge of the inherent dangers of dealing with a person with an edged weapon.

Learning objective:

1. Basic edged weapon defense
2. Defense options in an edged weapon attack.

XII. NECK RESTRAINTS

Recommended Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will have an understanding of the use of neck restraints.

Learning objective:

1. The student will explain and discuss the use of neck restraints.
2. The student will explain the differences between respiratory and vascular neck restraints.
3. Students will demonstrate a brief knowledge of the physiological factors of the neck restraint.

XIII. IMPACT INSTRUMENTS

Recommended Minimum Hours: Lecture 1 Hr. / Lab 7 Hrs.

General Learning Goal: The student will explain and demonstrate the use of impact instruments.

Learning objective:

1. The student will demonstrate minimum proficiency in the appropriate use of an impact instrument.

2. Students will understand the legal justifications for the use of impact weapons.

XIV. INDIVIDUAL ARREST CONTROL PROGRAMS

Recommended Minimum Hours: Lecture and/or Lab: 9 Hrs.

General Learning Goal: The student will discuss areas and issues of individual programs and demonstrate their application.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will explain and discuss areas and issues pertaining to specific individual arrest control programs.
2. The student will demonstrate practical application of arrest/control through testing, role-playing (e.g., Redman) or other methods.

TRAINING RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended mat area needed for training: A 14' x 14' area is recommended per pair of students for all lab portions of this course.

LAW ENFORCEMENT DRIVING PROGRAM

Revised January 27, 2006, Effective March 1, 2006

MINIMUM REQUIRED HOURS: 40

Lab *	32
Lecture	8
TOTAL	40

* Includes a minimum of 3 hours night driving

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the legal aspects associated with emergency vehicle operation, demonstrate skills required for operation of a law enforcement vehicle and explain the factors that affect law enforcement driving.

I. LEGAL ASPECTS

Learning Objective:

1. The student will identify, discuss and explain statutory law, case law and principles of liability governing police vehicle operations.
 - A. Non-Emergency Driving
 1. State statutes requirements
 2. Agency policy
 3. General, civil liability
 - B. Emergency Driving
 1. State statute requirements: § 42-4-108, CRS
 - a. § 42-4-213, C.R.S.: Audible and Visual Signals
 2. "Due regard for safety" explanation of state law
 3. Agency policy
 4. General civil liability
 - a. Negligence
 5. Examples of current case law
 6. Identify means by which an agency or officer can be held liable
 - C. Pursuit Driving

1. State statute requirements: § 42-4-108, C.R.S.
 - a. § 42-4-213, C.R.S.: Audible and Visual Signals
 2. "Due regard for safety" explanation of state law
 3. Agency policy
 4. General civil liability
 - a. Negligence
 - b. Civil rights violations
 - c. Unreasonableness
 5. Examples of current case law
 - a. Identify means by which held liable
 6. Civil liability
 - a. Accountable for errors or omissions while operating a police vehicle
 - b. "Duty to protect" explanation
 7. Liability of supervisors
 - a. Direct
 - b. Vicarious
 - (1) Failure to supervise
 - (2) Failure to train
 - (3) Failure to discipline
 8. Vicarious liability of agencies
 - a. Policy subject to liability
 - b. Deliberate indifference
 - c. Negative retention
- D. Occupant Restraint System
1. Statutory requirements
 - a. § 42-4-237, C.R.S.: Mandatory use and exemptions
 - b. Advantages of using occupant restraints while operating an emergency vehicle
 - (1) Agency policy
 - (2) Worker's Compensation requirements
- E. The responsibility for remaining current with case law pertaining to law enforcement driving rests with the lead driving instructor of each academy. Resources: local district attorney, state attorney's office, National Traffic Center.

II. NON-EMERGENCY DRIVING SKILLS

Learning Objective:

1. The student will be able to identify and demonstrate proper non-emergency driving skills and defensive driving methods.
 - A. Driver's Attitude and Condition
 - B. Driver's Skill and Abilities
 - C. Vehicle's Capability and Condition
 1. Make a visual pre-drive inspection of the vehicle
 2. Vehicle condition
 - a. Use by other officer
 - b. Maintenance of the vehicle
 - D. Driving Environment
 1. Road, weather, and traffic conditions
 2. Always being aware of an "out" or escape maneuver/route in an emergency development
 - E. Acceleration and Deceleration
 1. "The greater the speed, the longer it takes to stop"
 2. Brake fade is due to "over-use" of the system
 3. Factors affecting a vehicle
 4. Understeer:
 - a. The front tires lose traction before the rear tires and gives the sensation of not steering into the turn - "Plowing".
 5. Oversteer:
 - a. The rear tires lose traction and slip towards the outside of the curve and causes the rear of the vehicle to take a wider path through the turn than the front of the vehicle.
 - F. Steering and Cornering Skills

1. The 9 and 3 hand position on the steering wheel and/or the 8 and 4 hand positions are the only acceptable hand positions. These positions are to be taught along with the shuffle steering technique or modified shuffle steering.
2. Line of travel
 - a. Centripetal force: center seeking force which acts upon a body in motion in a circular or semi-circular motion that is directed to the center of curvature or axis of rotation
 - b. Centrifugal force: center fleeing force which acts upon a body in motion in a circular or semi-circular motion that is directed away from the center of the curvature or axis of rotation.

G. Skid Avoidance and Control

1. Speed and Traction
2. Road surface
 - a. Friction
 - (1) Static: at rest (no motion)
 - (2) Rolling: one body going one way and the other body going the opposite direction (develops traction)
 - (3) Kinetic: the contact between two surfaces that are sliding together (no traction)

H. Collision Avoidance

1. Escape routes
2. Defensive and alert

I. Accident survival

1. Angle of impact
2. Positioning of vehicle
 - a. Collision zone
3. Collision selection

J. Backing

1. Vehicle backing instruction and exercises will be a part of academy programs. Acceptable instruction may include the use of mirrors, no use of mirrors, or a combination.
2. Steering

- a. Parallel parking
 - b. Positioning of hands and body
 - c. Changing Vehicle Direction
 - 3. "Y"/"J" turns
 - 4. "U" turn
 - 5. Pull in and back out
- K. Radio Use
- 1. Divided attention

III. EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND VEHICLE PURSUIT DRIVING SKILLS

Learning Objective:

- 1. The student will be able to identify, discuss, explain or demonstrate the various skills and techniques necessary to safely operate a vehicle while on an emergency response or vehicle pursuit.
- A. Legal Limitations
- 1. Limitations based on State Statutes
 - a. § 42-4-213, CRS: Audible and visual signals on emergency vehicles
 - b. § 42-4-108, CRS: Public officer to obey provisions - exceptions for emergency vehicles
 - c. § 42-4-805(8), CRS: Pedestrians yielding to an emergency vehicle
 - d. § 42-4-705, CRS: Operation on approach of emergency vehicles
 - 2. Limitations based on departmental policy
- B. Driving Position
- 1. Seat Position
 - 2. Proper steering wheel position
 - 3. Police equipment
 - 4. ALWAYS wear the occupant restraints in the proper manner
- C. Steering

1. The 9 and 3 hand position is required instruction; other hand positions are optional instruction.
2. Instruction is required on the shuffle steering technique, with the hands not going beyond the twelve o'clock position.
 - a. "Crossover" or "arm lock" is acceptable in emergency avoidance situations.
 - b. Other steering technique instruction is optional.
3. Eye movement

D. Braking

1. Locked wheel skid: all wheels are locked up and the tires are skidding on the road surface
2. Threshold braking: braking the vehicle to the point just before the wheels lock up
 - a. Incipient skid
3. "Rolling friction"
 - a. Steering
4. Anti-lock Braking System (ABS)

E. Acceleration

1. Traction

F. Vehicle Dynamics

1. Friction
 - a. Static
 - b. Rolling
 - c. Kinetic
2. Centripetal Force
3. Centrifugal Force
4. Explanation of differences in various wheel drives, i.e., front wheel drive and four wheel drive.
5. Liability for specific drive vehicles other than rear wheel drive rests with the department that employs the recruit.

G. Skid Control

1. Rolling friction
 - a. Spin out
 - b. Hydroplaning

H. Cornering

1. Oversteer
2. Understeer
3. Line of travel
 - a. Speed
 - b. Position
4. Apex
 - a. Entrance
 - b. Exit

I. Emergency Equipment

1. Limitations: lights/sirens
2. Effects on Other Drivers
3. Use of the Emergency Radio

J. Speed of the Emergency Vehicle

1. Environmental conditions
 - a. Weather
 - b. Traffic
 - c. Road surface
2. Vehicle condition

K. Night driving practice is required after the completion of 12 hours of daylight track driving time.

IV. MENTAL ASPECTS OF NON-EMERGENCY DRIVING

Learning Objective:

1. The student will identify, discuss and explain mental aspects of non-emergency driving

- A. Psychological Aspects
 - 1. Routine
 - a. Same shift, same area
 - b. Poor posture
 - c. Poor Driving Habits
 - 2. Emotional State
 - a. Personal Problems
 - b. Job Pressures
 - 3. Fatigue
 - a. Long time spans in the vehicle
 - b. Shift work
 - c. Off-duty employment/education
 - d. Lack of rest
 - e. Conditioning

- B. Driving Process
 - 1. Identify
 - a. Mental
 - 2. Analyze
 - a. Mental
 - 3. Decide
 - a. Mental
 - 4. Execute
 - a. Mental
 - b. Physical

V. MENTAL ASPECTS OF PURSUIT DRIVING

Learning Objective:

- 1. The student will identify, discuss, and explain mental aspects of pursuit driving
- A. Psychological Mind Set
 - 1. Routine
 - 2. Non-routine
 - a. Higher speed

- b. High stress
- 3. Physical Response
 - a. Adrenaline flow
 - b. Tunnel vision
- 4. "Have to win"

B. Judgment Considerations

- 1. Legalities
 - a. Administrative policy
 - b. Liabilities - recent court decisions
 - c. State law
- 2. Win
 - a. No injuries or damages
 - b. No complaints or lawsuits
 - c. Positive or no media coverage
- 3. Lose
 - a. Injuries or damages
 - b. Lawsuits filed
 - c. Negative media coverage
- 4. Evaluation
 - a. Department policy
 - b. Type of crime
 - c. Danger to others
 - d. Weather conditions
 - e. Road surface
 - f. Re-valuation
- 5. Use of force continuum
 - a. Deadly force

C. Post Pursuit

- 1. Adrenaline control
- 2. Injuries/Damage
- 3. Documentation

VI. MENTAL ASPECTS OF EMERGENCY DRIVING

Learning Objective:

1. The student will be able to identify, discuss, and explain mental aspects of emergency driving
- A. Psychological Aspects (Nature of the Call)
1. Routine to non-routine
 2. Property crime
 3. Persons crime
 4. Life threatening
 - a. Weapons
 - b. Injuries
 5. Officer Assistance
 - a. Emergency
 - b. Non-emergency
- B. Judgment Considerations
1. Administrative policy
 - a. Marked vehicle/unmarked vehicle
 2. State law
 - a. Emergency equipment
 3. Civil liability
 4. Nature of the call
 5. Re-evaluation
 - a. Location
 - b. Traffic
 6. Suspects
 - a. Description
 - b. Direction of travel

VII. PERFORMANCE TESTS: Required for each student

- A. Skills Performance Test:
1. Three-lane perception/reaction to be done under normal driving conditions (minimum speed -- 30 MPH).

- a. Electric lights or manual indicator is acceptable
 - b. Minimum speed 30 MPH
2. Low-speed precision driving course to include backing through a cone pattern 150 feet in length demonstrating a left and right pattern through a curved course.
 3. Precision maneuverability road course to include a 90-degree left and right turn, a 180-degree turn, **and** a high-speed lane change at 40 to 45 MPH.
 4. Braking technique - Straight-line course (minimum speed 40 MPH).
 5. Cornering, low speed 25 to 30 mph; high speed 40 to 45 MPH.
 6. Demonstrated ability to operate a hand-held police radio while driving at speed.
 7. The skill performance test will be skill-based and may be scored numerically or by a time passing score, 70% or better.
- B. Written Exam Required
1. Includes a minimum of 20 questions related specifically to driving

Recommended Source Material Only:

IADLEST Manual – “Law Enforcement Driver Training Reference Guide 2000”

VIII. P.O.S.T. Inspections

- A. Inspections may be done at any time during track time.
- B. During the inspection the following must be available;
 1. Daily schedule.
 2. Test questions.
 3. Explanation of final driving performance test.

IX. Driving Track/Area

- A. Driving site must be approved by the SME driving committee
 1. Site approval will be through a video of the facility

- B. The driving site must be free of obstructions that interfere with the safe operation of vehicles executing driving exercises
- C. The primary driving surface must be asphalt or concrete
 - 1. Other road surfaces (i.e. gravel, dirt) may be used for special exercises
- D. Safety of trainees and instructors will be a primary consideration at all times
- E. Ten percent (10%) of track time may be used to set cones for exercises. If setup time exceeds ten percent (10%), it is to be deducted from track time. Travel time is not to be included in track time.

X. Vehicles

- A. Police patrol vehicles as recognized and tested in the Michigan State Police Vehicle Testing Program must be used for training purposes
 - 1. Rental vehicles may be used to supplement police patrol vehicles for defensive driving techniques only.
 - 2. All practice vehicles must start each track day in a safe and operable condition. Due to unanticipated problems, a ratio of one vehicle to eight students is acceptable due to breakdowns. More than that is unacceptable for approved track time.
 - 3. A ratio of more than one vehicle to six students has no effect on track time.

FIREARMS TRAINING PROGRAM

Revised January 27, 2006, Effective March 1, 2006

MINIMUM REQUIRED HOURS: 52

I. FIREARMS SAFETY

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will handle firearms in a safe manner.

Learning objective:

1. The student will demonstrate the safe handling of handguns, in all environments (especially the classroom), including but not limited to:
 - a. describe and demonstrate range safety and protocol
 - b. explain safety rules for handguns
 - c. discuss and explain common mechanical actions of firearms
 - d. describe and discuss various methods of safely handling and storing the weapon on/off duty

- A. Four rules of firearm safety:
 1. All weapons must be treated as if they are always loaded.
 2. Never let the muzzle of a weapon point at anything you are not willing to destroy.
 3. Keep your finger off the trigger and out of the trigger guard until the sights are on the target and you are prepared to shoot.
 4. Always be certain of the target and beyond.

- B. Handling of firearms, weapons, type/actions:
 1. Safety's on weapons
 2. Single action, double action, double action only
 3. Rendering weapons safe
 4. Unfamiliar weapons
 5. Decocker

- C. Firearms positioning:

1. Holstered/cased
 2. Ready
 3. On target
 4. Clearing/malfunctions
- D. On-duty safety:
1. Carry condition
 2. Weapons handling: holster, in vehicles, gun lockers, buildings, around/with other officer
- E. Off-duty safety:
1. At home security
 2. Safety
- F. Range safety:
1. Protocol
 2. Practices
 3. Fluorescent plastic dummy ammunition
 4. Range commands
- G. Special safety considerations:
1. Plainclothes (concealed/secure)
 2. Restroom
 3. Alcohol/drug use
 4. Ricochets
 5. Dry firing
 6. Cleaning
 7. Penetration

II. EQUIPMENT SELECTION

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will explain and discuss equipment related to carrying and using a firearm.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will explain and discuss various firearms equipment and alternatives including but not limited to:
 - a. service weapons
 - b. supplemental weapons
 - c. shoulder weapons
 - d. firearms related equipment

- A. Service weapon:
 1. Fit
 2. Action type
 3. Concealability
 4. Accessibility
 5. Comfort
 6. Reliability
 7. Agency standard

- B. Supplemental weapons:
 1. Fit
 2. Action type
 3. Concealability
 4. Comfort
 5. Reliability
 6. Accessibility
 7. Agency standard

- C. Introduction to shoulder weapons:
 - 1. shotguns
 - a. nomenclature of major components
 - b. action type
 - 2. rifles
 - a. nomenclature of major components
 - b. action type
 - 3. selective fire weapons
 - a. nomenclature of major components
 - b. action type
- D. Uniform duty equipment: advantages and disadvantages
 - 1. holsters
 - a. weapon retention
 - b. leather
 - c. plastic
 - d. nylon
 - 2. ammo pouches
 - 3. belts
- E. Non-uniform equipment: advantages and disadvantages
 - 1. shoulder holsters
 - 2. ankle holsters
 - 3. purses
 - 4. fanny packs
 - 5. weapon retention
 - 6. comfort/concealability
 - 7. clip on types
 - 8. ammo pouches
- F. Handgun accessories: advantages and disadvantages

1. modification to manufacture equipment
2. trigger modification/adapters
3. sights: night, red laser, and others

III. WEAPON MAINTENANCE

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate how to clean and service a handgun.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate care and cleaning of a weapon including but not limited to:
 - a. nomenclature
 - b. maintenance of weapon and ammunition
 - c. field stripping

ONLY ONE WEAPON SYSTEM MUST BE TAUGHT

A. Nomenclature:

1. identify the major components of the handgun

B. Clearing:

1. how to safely clear the law enforcement handgun
2. remove ammunition from cleaning area

C. Field Stripping:

1. semi-automatics
 - a. take down the slide, barrel, recoil spring assembly
 - b. frame
 - c. magazine

OR

2. revolvers
 - a. cylinder
 - b. frame

D. Cleaning:

1. semi-automatics

- a. frame
- b. slide
- c. barrel
- d. magazine

OR

- 2. revolvers
 - a. frame
 - b. barrel
 - (1) forcing cone
 - c. cylinder

E. Safety Checks:

- 1. semi-automatics
 - a. weapon specific
- 2. revolver
 - a. weapon specific

F. Ammunition:

- 1. abuse
- 2. penetrating solvents
- 3. rotate
- 4. remanufactured

IV. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF FIRING A LAW ENFORCEMENT HANDGUN

Required Minimum Hours: 8

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate the basic principles of shooting a handgun.

Learning objective:

- 1. The student will demonstrate the basic techniques of marksmanship and shooting using a handgun that will include but not be limited to:
 - a. stance
 - b. grip
 - c. sight picture/sight alignment
 - d. trigger manipulation

- e. breath control
 - f. follow through/recovery
 - g. presentation
- A. Weapons
- 1. Weapon fit
 - 2. Safety check
- B. Six basic fundamentals of marksmanship: advantages and disadvantages of each
- 1. Stance:
 - a. Balance
 - b. Mobility
 - c. Shooting platform
 - (1) Types of Stance
 - (a) Isosceles-feet side by side, body facing target squarely, arms straight.
 - (b) Interview (Weaver Stance) feet approximately 45 degrees to target, arms flexed, elbows down.
2. Grip: advantages and disadvantages
 - a. Gun hand position
 - b. Support hand position
 - c. Proper arm tension and position of elbows
 - d. Isometric tension of hands - push/pull
 - e. Amount of tension
 - f. Trigger finger position
3. Sight picture/sight alignment:
 - a. Sight alignment
 - b. Sight picture
 - c. Use of eyes - advantages and disadvantages
 - (1) Both eyes
 - (2) Dominant eye
 - (a) Determine
4. Trigger manipulation:
 - a. Definition: The smooth continuous, straight back manipulation of the trigger sufficient to discharge the weapon without disturbing the sights picture/sight alignment (also called pull or press)
 - b. Finger position
5. Breath control: Advantages and Disadvantages
 - a. Rapid Fire on short strings of shots

- b. Deliberate slow fire
 - 6. Follow through:
 - a. Definition: Maintaining other marksmanship fundamentals through the firing cycle
 - b. Recovery
- C. Presentation:
 - 1. Basic draw of the weapon
 - a. Gun hand/grip
 - b. Withdraw
 - c. Muzzle forward
 - d. Support hand
 - e. Target acquisition
 - 2. Close combat draw
 - a. Gun hand/grip
 - b. Withdraw
 - c. Pointing weapon forward
 - d. Weapon retention
 - e. Weak hand
 - f. Target acquisition
 - 3. Reholster the weapon
 - a. Gun hand
 - b. Support hand
 - c. Eyes

V. WEAPON MANAGEMENT

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will safely and effectively demonstrate using a handgun.

Learning objective:

- 1. The student will demonstrate correct loading/reloading and unloading which includes but is not limited to:
 - a. ammunition management
 - b. weapon status
 - c. malfunctions

ONLY ONE WEAPON SYSTEM (revolver or semi-automatic pistol) MUST BE TAUGHT AND ALL SAFETY RULES MUST BE ADHERED TO.

Revolver: advantages and disadvantages

- A. Checking load status/unloading-double action revolvers
 - 1. Open the cylinder by manipulating the cylinder release mechanism.
 - 2. Inspect the rear of the cylinder, and see if there are any cartridges in the individual chambers.
 - 3. If the weapon is loaded, unload it by using your thumb to depress the extractor rod. Either remove each cartridge or dump all cartridges by use of the extractor rod.
 - 4. Always check to insure all cartridges were dumped. Count the cartridge removed to insure all are accounted for.

- B. Loading - double action revolver
 - Advantages and Disadvantages
 - Demonstrate both with the left and right hand.
 - 1. Hold the weapon in your weak hand with the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
 - 2. Press the thumb piece in the appropriate direction to unlock the cylinder. Swing the cylinder out by pushing with the middle two fingers of your weak hand.
 - 3. With your strong hand, place a cartridge in each of the chambers. Hand or speed loader.

- C. Speed loading revolvers: advantages and disadvantages
 - 1. Equipment and placement
 - 2. Discuss and demonstrate the right and left handed methods of speed loading

- D. Immediate action/malfunction revolvers: advantages and disadvantages
 - 1. Cartridge under the extractor star
 - 2. Failure to fire
 - 3. Low power round
- E. Unloading - double action revolver
- F. Tactical/combat reloading

OR

Semi-Automatic Pistol: advantages and disadvantages

- A. Unloading semi-auto pistols
 - 1. In the holster
 - 2. Outside the holster
 - a. Place the muzzle in a safe direction
 - b. Remove the magazine from the pistol
 - c. Work the slide backwards to eject any round in the chamber
 - (1) Cupping technique
 - (2) Round on the ground
 - d. Use the slide stop to lock the slide back. Visually and physically inspect the chamber.
 - e. Any instructions related to manufacture or agency procedures.
- B. Loading semi-auto pistols
 - 1. Point the muzzle in a safe direction
 - 2. With the slide locked back
 - a. Insert a loaded magazine into the magazine well, and push firmly until it locks into place.
 - b. Release the slide to chamber a round.
 - 3. With the slide forward in battery
 - a. Insert a loaded magazine into the magazine well and push firmly until it locks into place.
 - b. Grasp the slide by the serrated portion and pull it all the way back. Release it and let the spring action carry the slide forward.
 - c. Engage any appropriate safety or decocking lever.
- C. Tactical reloading a semi-auto pistol: advantages and disadvantages
 - 1. When
 - 2. Left/right hand procedure
- D. Combat reloading a Semi-auto pistol: advantages and disadvantages
 - 1. When
 - 2. Left/right hand procedure
- E. Immediate action

1. TAP-RACK-TARGET

F. Malfunction causes:

1. Feedway stoppages
 - a. Improper ammunition
 - b. Magazine not seated properly
 - c. Faulty magazine
 - d. Obstructed chamber
 - e. Slide stop early
2. Failure to fire
 - a. Improper ammunition
 - b. Misfire or empty chamber
 - c. Magazine not seated properly
 - d. Broken firing pin/pin spring
 - e. Slide not in battery
3. Failure to extract
 - a. Improper ammunition
 - b. Dirty extractor
 - c. Dirty chamber
 - d. Broken/worn extractor
 - e. Stuck case
4. Double feed
5. Failure to eject
 - a. Improper ammunition
 - b. Magazine not seated
 - c. Weapon dirty/not lubricated
 - d. Broken ejector
 - e. Broken extractor
6. Stovepipe
 - a. Limp wrist
 - b. Other

G. Weapon status

1. Press check
 - a. Keep muzzle directed away from body parts
2. In the holster
3. Out of the holster

VI. DECISIONAL SHOOTING

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will explain and discuss and demonstrate the firearms role regarding use of force and the importance of "mind set".

Learning objectives:

1. The student will identify and describe the physiological and psychological forces that affect a person threatened with danger including but not limited to:
 - a. shooting decisions
 - b. shooting responsibilities
 - c. mind set conditions
 - d. confidence in ability
 - e. development of levels of preparation and reaction
 - f. mental alertness and concentration

Prerequisite: Legal Aspects of use of deadly force. Ratio of one to one, instructor to student required during each scenario and the analysis thereof.

A. Reinforcement of the following points:

1. All shots fired should be based on a conscious decision to do so. Each shot fired should be fired with intent to hit the target.
2. Decisions to shoot must be based on the lawful use of deadly force. Considerations are:
 - a. Jeopardy: Your perception of imminent danger of suffering serious bodily injury to self or others.
 - b. Opportunity: Suspects range; distance related to weapon.
 - c. Ability: Your perception is the key.
3. The use of Deadly Force is authorized by law in the performance of an officer's duties. Review the current C.R.S. 18-1-707(2)
4. Responsibility of the shooter:
 - a. The shooter is responsible for the projectile from the time it leaves the muzzle and until it comes to rest. (Be sure of your target and beyond).
 - b. Intent of the shooter must be to hit the target with every round fired.
 - c. The shooter must be able to articulate the elements of Jeopardy, Opportunity and Ability.
 - d. An officer is not authorized to use deadly force on a subject just because he/she is a fleeing felon.

5. Mind set conditions:
 - a. awareness and readiness
 - b. transition zones - safe to combat - can be described using color codes of danger.
 - (1) White - no perception of danger.
 - (2) Yellow - relaxed awareness whenever armed.
 - (3) Orange - alerted-unknown danger: high level of sensory awareness: firearm may be drawn.
 - (4) Red - armed encounter - you are in jeopardy: take cover if possible: firearm is usually drawn.
 - (5) Black - lethal assault in progress - someone is trying to kill you: you will probably fire.
 - c. Effects of hesitation/panic
6. Confidence in ability.
7. Development of levels of preparation and reactions.
8. Mental alertness and concentration.
9. Practical exercises - use of shoot/don't shoot scenarios.
A minimum of five (5) live fire, shoot/don't shoot exercises must be conducted per student. The student is required to articulate their decision.

VII. TACTICAL SITUATIONS

Required Minimum Hours: 20

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate commonly recognized survival based, shooting techniques.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate shooting positions, tactics, and shooting under unusual conditions including but not limited to:
 - a. shot placement
 - (1) center mass
 - (2) other than center mass
 - (3) targets of opportunity
 - b. cover/concealment
 - c. positional shooting
 - d. movement shooting
 - e. multiple targets & selection
 - f. close combat
 - g. one hand shooting and reloading: weak/strong

h. long range shooting

Instructor ratio of 1 to 1 is required during live fire scenarios.

A. Shot Placement:

1. Knowledge of the effects of terminal ballistics as they relate to:
 - a. Central nervous system (head)
 - b. Loss of blood/oxygen (center mass)
 - c. Mobility of the threat (pelvic)
 - d. Targets of opportunity
2. Effect of barriers and shot placement

B. Cover/concealment

1. Definition:
 - a. Cover: Anything that stops, turns, or impedes direct or indirect fire.
 - b. Concealment: Keeps you from being seen.
2. Cover
 - a. Objects
 - b. Interior walls and doors
 - c. Exterior walls and doors
 - d. Weapon/ballistic performance i.e.: handgun, shotgun, rifle
3. Concealment
 - a. Tactical deployment and approach
 - b. Darkness

C. Positional shooting: advantages and disadvantages

1. Kneeling
2. Prone
3. Adaptability to situation

D. Movement shooting: advantages and disadvantages

1. Pivots and turns
2. Moving targets
3. Moving shooter

E. Multiple targets/threat assessment

1. Weapon
2. Position
3. Distance

Each student must shoot 3 different live fire (using duty weapon and ammunition) multiple target scenarios and demonstrate building search tactics (building itself is not necessary) for indoor and outdoor skills. Choices must be articulated.

F. Close combat: advantages and disadvantages

1. Dynamics of close combat as it relates to survivability
 - a. Reaction time
 - b. Distance
 - c. Use of sights
 - d. Weapon retention
2. Presentation
3. Drawn weapon search techniques

G. One hand shooting: weak/strong and reloading: advantages and disadvantages

1. Reason to use one hand
 - a. injury
 - b. other hand dedicated to other effort
2. Marksmanship weak/strong
3. Presentation weak/strong
4. Reloading weak/strong
5. Malfunction clearances one handed: weak/strong
6. Exercise: each student must fire 18 rounds with the weak hand.

H. Discussion of long range shooting - 25 yards and beyond: advantages and disadvantages

1. Distance vs. survivability
2. Range of handgun and officer responsibility
3. Tactic
 - a. Cover

- b. Principles of marksmanship
- c. Threat of rifle/shotgun slugs
- d. Positions

VIII. DIM LIGHT SHOOTING

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will safely and effectively utilize and fire a weapon under dim light conditions.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate techniques and tactics utilized in dim light shooting including but not limited to:
 - a. non-flashlight techniques
 - b. flashlight techniques
 - c. cover/movement
 - d. reloading

Prerequisite: Forty (40) hours of the firearms program must be completed prior to the dim light shooting (8 hours of classroom and 32 hours of range instruction).

Instructor ratio must be 4 to 1 except during moving training, then 1 to 1 ratio will be maintained for live fire. Each student must have weapon, flashlight, duty leather.

- A. How light affects the eyes
 1. Rods and Cones
 2. Eye adjustment to light and darkness
 - a. The eye pupil requires about 5 seconds to constrict when going from darkness to light.
 - b. The eye pupil requires about 3 minutes to dilate when going from light to darkness.
 - (1) Give your eyes time to adjust to available light. Don't rush in.
 - (2) When using a flashlight, quick flashes will hurt your dark vision less than a continuous beam.
 - (3) Your flashlight if shined in the suspect's eyes will temporarily and partially blind and disorient him. The beam lights can cause permanent damage if shined directly into the open eyes for several seconds.

3. Glasses
 - a. Photogray
 - b. Tinted
- B. Dim light techniques without a flashlight: advantages and disadvantages
1. Let your eyes adjust while standing in the dark behind cover.
 2. A light colored building will silhouette you as badly as a light.
 3. Keep your movement as quiet as possible.
 4. Use shadows
 5. Move quietly
 6. Use cover/concealment
 7. Work corners
 8. Use/stay away from light
 9. Don't silhouette yourself
 10. Doorways
 11. Lights
- C. Dim light shooting without a flashlight
1. Grip
 2. Aim
 3. Practice
 4. Target identification
 5. Shoot/move
 6. Cover
- D. Types of flashlights: advantages and disadvantages
1. Body construction
 - a. Knurled aluminum
 - b. Light weight metal

- c. Light weight plastic
 - 2. Type of beam
 - a. Flood
 - b. Stream
 - c. Adjustable beam
 - d. Stream with medium flood
 - 3. Flashlight sizes
 - a. Width determined by battery size
 - b. Length and power
 - c. Batteries
 - 4. Switches
 - a. Sliders
 - b. Button
- E. Using the flashlight while shooting: advantages and disadvantages
 - 1. Method of holding
 - a. Keller method - flashlight is in support hand and over the top of the gun hand.
 - b. Harries method - flashlight is in support hand and under the gun hand wrist with the backs of the hands pressed together. If the flashlight is too long, it may rest on the forearm of the gun hand. In this position, the button is best activated with the index finger and the slider switch with the thumb.
 - c. Chapman method - flashlight is in support hand and pressed along side of the gun hand.
 - d. Military method - flashlight is in support hand and held out to the side at arm's length.
- F. Activating the flashlight and shooting
 - 1. Identify your target
 - 2. Flash the light on and off
 - 3. Tactical
 - 4. Shoot/move/cover
 - 5. Illumination/move

- G. Reloading
 - 1. Light off/on
 - 2. Cover
 - 3. Speed reload
 - 4. Tactical reload
 - 5. Empty load/lock back
 - 6. Malfunction clearance

H. Exercise:

- 1. Minimum 18 rounds without flashlight not greater than 15 yards
- 2. Minimum 18 rounds with flashlight not greater than 15 yards

IX. HANDGUN TACTICAL QUALIFICATION COURSE

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will qualify with a handgun at a range using the P.O.S.T. approved course.

Learning objective:

- 1. The student will qualify, with a score of 80% or higher, utilizing the P.O.S.T. approved handgun tactical course and with a maximum of three formal attempts.

Materials Needed: 1 to 4 ratio of instructor to students (not 1:1 as in tactical training), timing device, signaling device. *Student needs:* Firearm, duty gear, reloading device, eye/ear protection.

Throughout the training, students will load and unload as instructed and begin each stage with the weapon holstered.

Course Information:

- A. Targets: One set of the following targets will be used and must be scored as described for that particular target. The choice of target used will be at the discretion of the department, academy or other body conducting the course of fire, except, at P.O.S.T. "Test-Out" sessions the D.O.E. 15 target only will be used. The same type of target will be used for an entire course of fire, targets used during a qualification

attempt may be replaced at the discretion of the body conducting the qualification for ease of scoring, but the same type of target must be used throughout a qualification attempt. After the designated head shot is fired the head shot will be marked. 200 points is the maximum possible score on all targets with 160 points as a minimum qualifying score (minimum passing score is 80%). If a shot breaks the line of a scoring area it will count as 5 points.

DOE-15 or TQ-15 Target:

If the TQ-15 Target is used a 4½” circle will be drawn in the center of the head. Areas designated as 5 and 4 points on the targets scoring legend (the two center mass scoring areas) will be scored 5 points. The remainder of the target silhouette, designated as 3 points in the scoring legend, and any round off the target will score zero (0) points. The head shot must be within the 4½” circle in the head.

TQ-19 Target:

The targets are scored 5 points for each round in the gray area of the target, zero (0) points for the rounds outside the gray area (in the black portion of the target) or off the target. Head shots must be in the white outlined “box” in the head.

B-21 Targets:

The target will be scored 5 points in the area designated “K-5”, except, only the designated head shot will count 5 points when above the white line separating the center mass from the head/neck area. Rounds other than the designated head shot will count zero (0) points if they are above the white “neck” line. Rounds in any area other than “K-5” or off the target will count zero (0) points.

IPSC Target

The targets are scored 5 points for each round inside the “A” and “C” zones in the body, 5 points for each designated head shot inside the “A” and “B” zones in the head. All rounds outside the designated zones will be scored zero points.

Denver Police Training and Qualification Target (DPD 8-11)

The target will be scored 5 points in the 2 center of mass scoring areas, the designated “pelvic girdle” scoring area scores zero (0). All hits outside the center mass scoring areas or off the target will score zero (0) points except the designated head shot which must be in the 4” head circle (shown by a dotted line).

Other targets may be submitted to the Firearms SME Committee for approval by a department, academy or other body conducting a course of fire.

- B. Arrangement: Two targets minimum of 1 foot apart, maximum of 3 feet apart from their closest edge.
- C. General: At the discretion of the instructor alibis are allowed for immediate action malfunctions.

1. "Close combat position" is defined as one handed, elbow over the hip and arm is not extended.
2. After the stage mandating the "close combat position", and excluding the stages requiring shooting with one hand only, all stages will be shot two handed, with the weapon at or just below eye level. (i.e. weaver, modified weaver, isosceles).
3. "Draw" is defined as starting with the weapon in a secured holster.
4. "Ready" is defined as the muzzle of the weapon pointed below the target with the trigger finger outside the trigger guard and indexed along the side of the slide/frame.
5. "Cover" is defined by the facilities available at the range and according to the instructions of the instructor.
6. There are no alibis for failure to obtain time limits.

D. COURSE

**Verbal commands will be given on each stage by the shooter.
Ammunition management is the shooter's responsibility.**

RANGE	#ROUNDS/TARGET	TIME	POSITION
1 yard	2 body/left 2 body/left 1 head/left	6 seconds	Close combat from holster. 2 steps back while firing two-handed
3 yards	2 body/left 2 body/right	4 seconds	Standing holstered. 2 steps right while firing
3 yards	2 body/right 2 body/left	4 seconds	Standing holstered. 2 steps left while firing
3 yards	2 body/right 2 body/left	4 seconds	Standing ready between R&L target. 2 steps back while firing Tactical reload after firing (not timed). 5 point penalty for improper tactical reload, failure to retain or recover magazine.
5 yards	2 body/right 2 body/left	5 seconds	Standing holstered Go to kneeling
5 yards	2 body/right	3 seconds	Standing ready Right hand only
5 yards	2 body/left	3 seconds	Standing ready Left hand only
5 yards	6 body/right	6 seconds	Standing ready 3 steps back while firing Tactical reload after firing (not timed) 5 point penalty for improper tactical

			reload, failure to retain or recover magazine.
Semi-auto Pistol – Replace the full magazine in the weapon with an empty magazine, chamber loaded. Revolver – 1 round only in the weapon.			
7 yards	1 body/right 1 body/left	10 seconds	Standing ready Empty reload
Semi-auto Pistol – Empty chamber, with a full magazine in the weapon. Revolver – Empty first round. Prior to clearing the malfunction, the shooter must dry fire the weapon once while the weapon is pointed at the target to establish the malfunctioned condition.			
15 yards	1 body/right 1 body/left	10 seconds	Standing holstered, go to cover, clear malfunction
Semi-auto Pistol – Set-up a double feed (failure to extract). Revolver – 1 round under the cylinder's star (also known as the extractor or ejector). Prior to clearing the malfunction, the shooter must press the trigger while the weapon is pointed at the target to establish the malfunctioned condition.			
15 yards	1 body/left	20 seconds	Standing ready, go to cover, clear malfunction
15 yards	2 body/right 2 body/left	15 seconds	Standing ready at 25 yds., on command move to 15 yd cover, wait for command to shoot.

Maximum possible score 200, Minimum qualification score 160 (80%)

EXPLANATION OF EACH STAGE OF FIRE

If conditions at a range do not allow a shooter to stand between or approximately between targets, he/she may stand indexed in front of either target as directed by the range master.

Stage 1, 1 yard The shooter stands in front of the left target with the weapon loaded and charged, secured in the holster. On the command to fire the shooter draws and fires 2 rounds to the body from the close combat position in the left target, then as he/she takes 2 single steps backward, fires 2 more rounds in the body of the left target using the one hand point or point shoulder position, the shooter then stops and fires 1 round to the head of the left target using the point shoulder position. The time allowed for the 5 shots is 6 seconds.

THE INSTRUCTOR MARKS THE HEAD SHOT AT THE COMPLETION OF THIS STAGE OF FIRE.

Stage 2, 3 yards The shooter stands in front of the left target with the weapon loaded, charged, and secured in the holster. On the command to fire the shooter draws and fires 2 rounds to the body of the left target using the point shoulder position, then takes 2 steps to the right and while moving fires 2 rounds to the body of the right target. The time allowed for the 4 shots is 4 seconds.

Stage 3, 3 yards The shooter stands in front of the right target with the weapon loaded, charged, and secured in the holster. On the command to fire the shooter draws and fires 2 rounds to the body of the right target, then takes 2 steps

to the left and while moving fires 2 rounds to the body of the left target. The time allowed for the 4 shots is 4 seconds.

Stage 4, 3 yards The shooter stands approximately between the left and right target with the weapon loaded and charged, at the ready position. On the command to fire the shooter fires 2 rounds to the body of the right target while taking two steps backward then two rounds to the body of left target. The time allowed to fire the 4 shots is 4 seconds. After firing, the shooter executes a tactical reload, which is not timed. Failure to properly execute the tactical reload, including not retaining or recovering the magazine, will result in a 5-point penalty.

Stage 5, 5 yards The shooter stands approximately between the left and right targets with the weapon loaded and charged, secured in the holster. On the command to fire, the shooter draws, goes to a kneeling position and fires two rounds to the body of the right target then two rounds to the body of the left target. The time allowed to fire the 4 rounds is 5 seconds.

Stage 6, 5 yards The shooter stands approximately between the left and right targets with the weapon loaded and charged, at the ready position. On the command to fire, the shooter fires 2 rounds to the body of the right target with the right hand only. The time allowed to fire the 2 rounds is 3 seconds.

Stage 7, 5 yards The shooter stands approximately between the left and right targets with the weapon loaded and charged, at the ready position. On the command to fire, the shooter fires 2 rounds to the body of the left target with the left hand only. The time allowed to fire the 2 rounds is 3 seconds.

Stage 8, 5 yards The shooter stands approximately between the left and right targets with the weapon loaded and charged at the ready position. On the command to fire, the shooter fires 6 rounds to the body of the right target while taking 3 steps backward. The time allowed to fire the 6 rounds is 6 seconds. After firing, the shooter executes a tactical reload, which is not timed. Failure to properly execute the tactical reload, including not retaining or recovering the magazine, will result in a 5-point penalty.

PRIOR TO BEGINNING THIS STAGE, SEMI-AUTO PISTOLS WILL BE CONFIGURED SO THAT THE CHAMBER IS LOADED BUT AN EMPTY MAGAZINE IS IN THE WEAPON (SO THAT A SLIDE “LOCK-BACK” OCCURS AFTER FIRING ONE ROUND).

SHOOTERS USING A REVOLVER WILL HAVE ONLY 1 ROUND IN THE WEAPON.

Stage 9, 7 yards The shooter stands approximately between the left and right targets with the weapon loaded as described above, at the ready position. On the command to fire, the shooter fires 1 round to the body of the right target,

executes a combat reload then fires 1 round to the body of the left target. The time allowed to fire the 2 rounds and perform the combat reload is 10 seconds.

PRIOR TO BEGINNING THIS STAGE SEMI AUTO PISTOLS WILL BE CONFIGURED SO THAT THE CHAMBER OF THE WEAPON IS EMPTY BUT A FULLY LOADED MAGAZINE IS SEATED IN THE WEAPON.

SHOOTERS USING A REVOLVER WILL HAVE THE REVOLVER CONFIGURED SO THAT THE NEXT CHAMBER IN THE CYLINDER THAT ROTATES INTO THE FIRING POSITION WHEN THE TRIGGER IS PULLED IS EMPTY.

Stage 10, 15 yards The shooter stands approximately between the left and right targets with the weapon loaded as described above, secured in the holster. With the weapon pointed at the target the shooter must press the trigger fully to the rear one time to dry fire the weapon, establishing the malfunctioned condition. On the command to fire, the shooter goes to cover, clears the malfunction and fires 1 round to the body of the right target and 1 round to the body of the left target. The time allowed to clear the malfunction and fire the 2 rounds is 10 seconds.

PRIOR TO BEGINNING THIS STAGE SEMI-AUTO PISTOLS WILL BE CONFIGURED SO THAT THE WEAPON HAS A DOUBLE FEED (FAILURE TO EXTRACT). THERE WILL BE A ROUND OR EMPTY CASING IN THE CHAMBER AND A LOADED MAGAZINE SEATED IN THE WEAPON WITH THE SLIDE FORWARD SO THAT THE TOP ROUND IN THE MAGAZINE PRESSES AGAINST THE ROUND IN THE CHAMBER.

Stage 11, 15 yards The shooter stands between the left and right targets with the weapon loaded as described above, at the ready position. With the weapon pointed at the target, the shooter presses the trigger fully to the rear one time establishing the malfunctioned condition. On the command to fire, the shooter then goes to cover, clears the malfunction and fires 1 round to the body of the left target. The time allowed to clear the malfunction and fire the 1 round is 20 seconds.

Stage 12, 15 yards The shooter stands at the 25 yard line with the weapon loaded and charged, at the ready position. On command the shooter moves forward to the 15 yard line utilizing tactically sound movement techniques. Upon reaching the 15 yard line the shooter goes to cover and waits for a command from the range master. On the command to fire, the shooter fires 2 rounds, from cover to the body of the right target then two rounds, from cover, to the body of the left target. The time allowed to fire the four rounds is 15 seconds. The movement from the 25 to the 15 yard line is not timed.

VERBAL COMMANDS WILL BE GIVEN ON EACH STAGE BY THE SHOOTER

Maximum Possible Score 200 Points

Minimum Qualification Score 160 Points (80%).

ANTI-BIAS TRAINING PROGRAM

Approved By the P.O.S.T. Board on July 30, 2001

Required Hours - Agency or Academy Determination

A. The Patterns of Bias Based Policing

General Learning Goal: The student will have a basic knowledge of the patterns of Profiling and Bias Based Policing.

1. Knowledge of the Colorado statutory provisions pertaining to Profiling and Bias Based Policing.
2. Knowledge of the Fourteenth Amendment and the interpretive case law.
3. Understanding of the meaning of basic words related to “bias”.
4. Understanding the various perspectives of communities of color.
5. Discussion of the impact of consequences on the community.
6. Knowledge of the negative impact on the reputation of the peace officer, the officer’s department and the profession.

B. The Practices of Bias Based Policing

General Learning Goal: The student will gain the knowledge of the practices and perceptions of Profiling and Bias Based Policing.

1. Knowledge of the history of Profiling and Bias Based Policing.
2. Knowledge of national and local incidents that illustrate profiling.

C. The Protocols Which Prevent Profiling

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the concepts and practices that prevent Profiling and Bias Based Policing.

1. The student will be able to identify examples of civil rights violations.
2. Emphasis will be placed upon examples of bias, profiling, civil rights, “isms”, and hate crimes.

3. The student will recognize how anti-bias training benefits the communities served by law enforcement agencies.
4. The student will learn how community policing partners with Anti-Bias Based Policing.
5. The student will learn the ramifications of police not policing themselves.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Colorado P.O.S.T. Cultural Diversity, Bias and 4th Amendment Curriculum
Community Policing - A Contemporary Perspective, Chapter 2
Crime and Justice in America, Chapter 7
Driving While Black by Kenneth Meeks
Racially Biased Policing, A Principled Response - COPS
The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER INSPECTOR TRAINING PROGRAM

Revised January 1995

Required Minimum Hours: 17

A. LEGAL ASPECTS OF VIN INSPECTION

1. Knowledge of Colorado statutory provisions pertaining to VIN inspections.
2. Knowledge of statutory provisions authorizing and regulating the impounding of vehicles.

B. USE OF THE NATB MANUAL

1. Knowledge of how to use the NATB Manual.
2. Knowledge of what types of information can be gained from the NATB Manual.

C. CONDUCTING A VIN INSPECTION

1. Knowledge of how to locate the public VIN.
2. Knowledge of how to interpret the VIN.
3. Knowledge of how to reconstruct the VIN.
4. Knowledge of how to recognize an altered VIN plate.
5. Knowledge of how to recognize a false VIN plate.
6. Knowledge of resources which can be used to locate the confidential VIN.
7. Knowledge of how a criminal salvage switch operation works.
8. Knowledge of how to use the NCIC/CCIC systems to assist in VIN inspections.
9. Knowledge of which organizations can be of assistance in inspecting VINs.

D. REPORTING

Knowledge of how to complete the necessary reports and report forms related to VIN inspections.

NOTE: All instructors for this program must submit an updated resume indicating their qualifications with the program application.

BAIL RECOVERY TRAINING PROGRAM

MINIMUM REQUIRED HOURS: 16

A. INTRODUCTION TO BAIL RECOVERY

Recommended Hours: 3

General Learning Goal: The student will have basic knowledge of the Colorado Revised Statutes pertaining to bail recovery.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will explain the provisions of § 12-7-1, C.R.S.
2. The student will be able to recognize and describe the provisions of C.R.S. 20-1-103, 24-31-303 (1) (h) and 24-33.5-412(1)(p).
3. The student will be familiar with Taylor v. Taintor, 16 Wall. 366, 83 US. 287 (1873).

B. PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL CULPABILITY

Recommended Hours: 3

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the concept of Criminal Culpability.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will explain and describe the definitions and elements of § 18-1-5, 18-1-6, C.R.S.
2. The student will understand the provisions of C.R.S. 16-11-309(a) subparagraphs (I) and (II) as they relate to violent crimes.
3. The student will describe and explain the provisions of C.R.S. 18-1-704 through 18-1-707(7) as they pertain to the use of physical and deadly force.

C. COLORADO CRIMINAL CODE

Recommended Hours: 6

General Learning Goal: The student will have basic knowledge of the Colorado Criminal Code.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will be able to identify the elements of the following statutes as they pertain to potential violations by bail recovery agents:
 - a. Definitions § 18-1-901 (3)(c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (m) and (p), C.R.S.
 - b. Murder § 18-3-102 and 103, C.R.S.
 - c. Manslaughter § 18-3-104, C.R.S.
 - d. Criminally Negligent Homicide § 18-3-105, C.R.S.
 - e. Assault in first degree § 18-3-202, C.R.S.
 - f. Assault in second degree § 18-3-203, C.R.S.
 - g. Assault in third degree § 18-3-204, C.R.S.
 - h. Menacing § 18-3-206, C.R.S.
 - i. Reckless endangerment § 18-3-208, C.R.S.
 - j. False imprisonment 1§ 8-3-303, C.R.S.
 - k. Criminal mischief § 18-4-501, C.R.S.
 - l. First degree criminal trespass § 18-4-502, C.R.S.
 - m. Second degree criminal trespass § 18-4-503, C.R.S.

D. FIREARMS AND WEAPONS

Recommended Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will have basic knowledge of offenses relating to firearms and weapons.

Learning objective:

1. The student will be able to explain the definitions and identify the elements of the offense for the following C.R.S. codes:
 - a. Definition § 18-12-101, C.R.S.
 - b. Title 18, Article 12 except 18-12-108.5 through 18-12-108.7

E. SEIZURE - ENTRY

Recommended Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the concept of probable cause.

Learning objective:

1. The student will explain the concept of Probable Cause and Totality of Circumstances as established in Colorado court decisions.



INSTRUCTOR TRAINING PROGRAMS

INSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY PROGRAM

Revised 12/13/02, Effective 06/01/03

Required Minimum Hours: 40

I. CURRICULUM

An instruction methodology program must include the following subjects:

- A. Principles of learning
- B. Writing performance objectives
- C. Developing lesson plans
- D. Training methods
- E. Use and development of audio-visual aids
- F. Test construction
- G. Training liability

II. INSTRUCTORS

Instructors teaching in an instruction methodology program must meet one of the following criteria:

- A. Master's degree or higher in education, psychology, human resource development, or some other related field and one (1) year of full-time training experience or its equivalent; or
- B. Bachelor's degree in education, psychology, human resource development, or some other related field and three (3) years of full-time training experience or its equivalent; or
- C. One hundred and twenty (120) hours of instruction experience and five (5) years of full-time training experience or its equivalent. Instructor training received must include the following subjects:
 - 1. Principles of adult learning techniques
 - 2. Constructing performance objectives
 - 3. Lesson plans

4. Training methods
5. Use of audio-visual aids
6. Test construction and evaluation
7. Training liability

III. Each student shall be required to prepare and demonstrate a block of instruction. Each presentation will be critiqued and assessed by fellow student-instructors and faculty teaching the course.

ARREST CONTROL INSTRUCTOR PROGRAM

Revised July 1997

Required Minimum Hours: 40

I. CURRICULUM

General Learning Goal: This program is intended to develop instructor skills required to train law enforcement basic students in the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary to effectively maintain control of a suspect when making an arrest, as well as the effective and proper use of a police baton. De-escalation tactics and threat assessment techniques must be stressed throughout the program.

A. FORCE CONTINUUM/PARADIGM

1. Knowledge of the use of force options available to peace officer, which minimally include:
 - a. Officer presence
 - b. Verbal persuasion
 - c. Hands-on arrest control
 - d. Chemical/electronic devices
 - e. Control devices/impact instruments
 - f. Neck restraints
 - g. Deadly force

B. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY

1. Knowledge of the principles of civil/criminal liability as pertaining to police training and use of physical force.
2. Knowledge of the importance of maintaining proper course documentation as:
 - a. Lesson plans
 - b. Attendance records
 - c. Examination scores (pre and post)
 - d. Performance evaluations
 - e. Remedial records
3. Knowledge of the principles of civil liability as pertaining to the use of force by the individual peace officer.
4. Knowledge of the documentation process as pertaining to the use of force by the individual peace officer.

C. FOOTWORK AND MOVEMENT

1. Knowledge of the importance of proper balance and movement prior to, and during, the arrest process as to:
 - a. Proper stance
 - b. Proper orientation to subject

D. SEARCHING TECHNIQUES

1. Knowledge and ability to perform searching of an individual in the following situations:
 - a. Frisk
 - b. Low risk search
 - c. High risk search
2. Knowledge and ability to control weapons detected during the search process of an individual.

E. HANDCUFFING TECHNIQUES

1. Knowledge and ability to perform handcuffing in the following situations:
 - a. Low risk arrest
 - b. High risk arrest
 - c. Alternative restraining devices as:
 1. Hobbles
 2. Soft restraints
 3. Handcuffing devices
 4. Others

F. CONTROL HOLDS AND "COME-ALONGS"

1. Knowledge and ability to apply control holds and/or "come-along" holds to subjects in pre and non arrest situations.

G. WEAPON CONTROL & RETRIEVAL

1. Knowledge and ability to maintain control/retrieval of duty weapons as:
 - a. Handgun
 - b. Baton
 - c. Shotgun
 - d. Chemical & electronic devices
 - e. Others

H. INTERMEDIATE RANGE CONTROL DEVICES

1. Knowledge and ability to effectively use a control device:

- a. Side-handle baton OR
- b. Straight baton OR
- c. OPN
- d. Other approved devices

I. DEFENSE AGAINST WEAPONLESS ATTACKS

1. Knowledge and ability to effectively defend against a weaponless attack by a suspect prior to and during the arrest process.

J. INSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

1. Knowledge of the various methods in instructing physical arrest control techniques.
2. Knowledge of effective methods in instruction of marginal retentive students.
3. Knowledge of proper documentation of the training experience.

K. STUDENT EVALUATION

1. Knowledge of the principles of testing and evaluating physio-motor skills in the area of arrest control techniques.

L. DE-ESCALATION

1. Knowledge and principles of verbal and non-verbal skills to de-escalate a confrontation.

II. INSTRUCTORS

A. Each instructor must:

1. Have taught a minimum of 40 hours of an arrest control instructor program within the past 12 months;
2. Furnish documentation reflecting authorization to instruct instructors from his/her particular arrest control discipline; and
3. Have five (5) years of relevant experience in the use of the arrest control discipline OR taught a minimum of 300 hours within the past three years within that arrest control discipline.

B. NOTES:

1. "Arrest control" means actions taken by a peace officer to legally take physical custody of an alleged law violator.
2. "Direct supervision" means an on-site observation of the attendee that includes:
 - a. A review of arrest control lesson plan(s);
 - b. Presentation methods in the classroom and "hands-on" demonstration/practice area; and
 - c. Testing/evaluation of the students.
3. "Threat assessment" means a peace officer's awareness of a response to situations involving suspect/citizen approach and contact; to maintain optimum levels of readiness and safety should the contact situation degenerate.

LAW ENFORCEMENT DRIVING INSTRUCTOR PROGRAM

Revised 12/12/03, Effective 06/01/04

Required Minimum Hours: 40
(12 hours classroom, 28 hours driving track)*

Of the 12 classroom hours:

- 4 are recommended in the area of civil liability;
- 5 are recommended in development of skills, knowledge and abilities; and
- 3 are recommended for law enforcement vehicle operation under various conditions.

Of the 28 hours of "hands-on" driving track instruction:

- 4 should be on skills, knowledge, and ability development; and
- 24 should be devoted to law enforcement vehicle operation under various conditions.

PRETEST IS REQUIRED.

All instructor level students attending a P.O.S.T. approved law enforcement driving instructor program are required to pass a pretest. The pretest is administered on the first day of the program and consists of the four (4) blocks of testing as described in the *Colorado P.O.S.T. Law Enforcement Driving Skills Test*. All four (4) blocks of testing must be passed according to the evaluation standards that define "pass" for each block of testing.

I. CURRICULUM

A. LEGAL ASPECTS

1. Identify statutory law, case law, various departmental policies, and principles of liability governing police vehicle operation under the following various conditions:
 - a. Non-emergency driving
 - b. Emergency driving
 - c. Vehicle pursuit
2. Identify areas in which liability exists for law enforcement agencies and employees as to injuries arising from law enforcement driving activities.

B. OPERATING SKILLS

1. Demonstrate effective and consistent operation of a law enforcement vehicle under the following conditions:
 - a. Non-emergency driving
 - b. Emergency driving
 - c. Vehicle pursuit

2. Ability to convey proper skills, knowledge, and abilities pertaining to:
 - a. Identifying factors for driver's training and the unique characteristics of law enforcement driving.
 - b. Identifying factors that affect law enforcement driving as:
 - (1) Driving habits
 - (2) Vehicle defects and inspections
 - (3) Environmental conditions
 - (4) Vehicle dynamics
 - (5) Driver attitude
 - (6) Stress (judgment and perception)
 - (7) Route selection
 - c. Recognition of the limitations of law enforcement vehicle emergency equipment.
 - d. Proper use of radio equipment during operation of a law enforcement vehicle
 - e. Recognition of vehicle capabilities and operator capabilities
 - f. Identification of factors which impact on initiating and terminating a vehicle pursuit
 - g. Identification and demonstration of proper strategies and techniques to be used in vehicle pursuit
 - h. Test development, which will effectively evaluate critical elements of the Colorado Revised Statutes and applicable laws pertaining to the operation of law enforcement vehicles
 - i. Instruction on the development of an effective pre/post test that demonstrates the attendees driving techniques for:
 - (1) Non-emergency driving
 - (2) Emergency driving
 - (3) Vehicle pursuit
 - j. Exposure to a variety of driving tests
 - k. Classroom exposure to front-wheel/rear-wheel drive vehicles as to:
 - (1) Vehicle dynamics
 - (2) Driving techniques

II. COMPLETION REQUIREMENTS

A. TESTS

1. Areas that must be tested are:
 - a. Legal issues pertaining to operating an emergency vehicle and operator liability;
 - b. Law enforcement driving skills and vehicle dynamics;
 - c. Law enforcement driving knowledge and concepts
 - d. Design and development of an effective driving course that measures trainee skills as to:
 - (1) Non-emergency driving
 - (2) Emergency driving
 - (3) Vehicle pursuit
 - e. Knowledge and demonstration of operating techniques for non-emergency driving, emergency driving, and vehicle pursuit pertaining to:
 - (1) Vehicle control techniques
 - (2) Skid avoidance and control
 - (3) Steering techniques
 - (4) Cornering techniques
 - (5) Braking techniques
 - (6) Acceleration and deceleration techniques
 - (7) Backing methods
 - (8) Collision avoidance techniques
 - (9) Changing vehicle direction/"turnabouts"

B. SCORES

1. Each attendee must score 80% or higher on the academic portion of the course; and
2. Each attendee must score 80% or higher on the "hands on"/practical portion of the course to successfully graduate the course.

III. INSTRUCTORS

A. REQUIREMENTS

1. Each instructor must have:
 - a. One year as a P.O.S.T. approved full instructor or equivalent in law enforcement driving; and
 - b. A valid driver's license; and
 - c. Documentation of at least forty (40) hours of basic driving instructor contact hours and eight (8) hours of continuing/in-service education classes or equivalent every three (3) years to maintain driving instructor level.

B. EXPERIENCE

1. At least one of the listed instructors must have had five (5) years or more experience in law enforcement.

HANDGUN INSTRUCTOR PROGRAM

Revised January 27, 2006, Effective March 1, 2006

Required Minimum Hours:40

I. CURRICULUM

A. FIREARMS INSTRUCTION LIABILITY

B. TRAINING AID INFORMATION

1. Handouts
2. "Hands-on" props
 - a. actual weapons
 - b. equipment
 - c. "safe" equipment
 - (1) weapons
 - (2) ammunition
3. Teaching aids
 - a. Overheads
 - b. Flip chart diagrams
 - c. Blackboard diagrams
 - d. Photographs/enlarged drawings
 - e. "SHOOT/NO-SHOOT" Decision films
 - f. Computer aided training
 - g. Target type
 - h. Role playing/marketing rounds

C. NOMENCLATURE/FUNCTION OF A REVOLVER

1. Brands
2. Identify parts and their functions
 - a. Cylinder rotation
 - b. Opening the cylinder
 - c. Hammer
 - d. Safeties
 - e. Cartridge capacity & caliber identification
3. Safety Features of the Revolver
 - a. Single action
 - b. Double action

4. Alterations to the Revolver
 - a. Adhere to manufacturer's specifications
 - b. Use only a factory certified armorer
 - c. Acceptable modifications

5. Visual Inspections
 - a. Cleanliness, maintenance and lubrication
 - b. Barrel
 - c. Timing of the revolver
 - d. Firing pin
 - e. Frame
 - f. Yoke/crane
 - g. Cylinder
 - h. Hammer
 - i. Sights
 - j. Trigger
 - k. Weapon specific problem areas

6. Function Checks
 - a. Complete
 - b. Weapon specific

D. NOMENCLATURE/FUNCTION OF A SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL

1. Brands and round capacities

2. Identify parts and their functions

3. Safety features

4. Alterations
 - a. Adhere to manufacturers specifications
 - b. Use only a factory certified armorer

5. Visual Inspection
 - a. Cleanliness, maintenance and lubrication
 - b. Obstructions/bulges in the barrel
 - c. Timing/slide action
 - d. Firing pin
 - e. "Decocking" lever
 - f. Sights
 - g. Grips
 - h. Ejector/extractor
 - i. Magazine(s)
 - j. Magazine latch

- k. Weak points
 - l. Weapon specific problem areas
6. Function Checks
- a. Weapon inspection and function check for auto pistol
 - (1) Unload the weapon
 - (2) Remove the magazine and clear the chamber
 - b. Visual examination
 - (1) Inspect for any broken, worn, damaged or missing parts
 - (2) Field strip and conduct the same visual examination of the components
 - (3) Inspect the magazines
 - c. Physical examination
 - (1) While field stripped:
 - (a) Firing pin safety
 - (b) Firing in protrusion
 - (c) Proper Cleaning and lubrication
 - (d) Check other areas or parts identified as critical
 - (2) Assembled pistol:
 - (a) Make sure weapon is unloaded
 - (b) Magazine release
 - (c) Lock and slide, to include checking that the slide can be locked to the rear by using the slide stop/slide lock/slide catch
 - (d) Safety/decocking levers
 - (e) Check that the weapon fires properly in both single and double action, if so equipped
 - (f) Magazine safety
 - (g) Trigger reset
 - (h) Check other areas or parts identified as critical
 - (i) Check ammunition for obvious damage or defects; replace any ammunition you have doubts about

E. INTRODUCTION TO OTHER WEAPONS SYSTEMS

- 1. Rifles
 - a. Types
 - b. Characteristics
 - c. Use in law enforcement
- 2. Shotguns
 - a. Types
 - b. Characteristics
 - c. Use in law enforcement

3. Sub-machine guns
 - a. Types
 - b. Characteristics
 - c. Use in law enforcement

F. FIREARMS SAFETY

1. Safety on the firearm range
2. Safety on duty
3. Safety off duty
4. Safety and storage in the home
5. Ear and eye protection devices
6. Types of leather equipment

G. TACTICAL SHOOTING INFORMATION

1. Ballistics and bullet performance
2. Cover/concealment in shooting situations
3. Movement in shooting situations
4. Positioning and loading of firearms in tactical shooting situations
5. Weapon retention pertaining to how to carry a firearm and proper equipment
6. Effective firing and field of fire
7. Officer's "mindset" in a shooting situation
8. Importance of the officer's physical condition in a shooting situation

H. DECISION SHOOTING

1. Legal implications with/without use of legal advice
2. Threat perception
3. "Shoot/No Shoot" scenarios

4. How to train using this type of exercise

I. FIREARMS EQUIPMENT

1. Types of holsters/leather
2. Types and use of "speedloaders"/magazines
3. Sidearm grips
4. Sights and sighting devices

J. SHOOTING FUNDAMENTALS

1. Marksmanship
 - a. Shooter's stance
 - b. Shooter's grip
 - c. Sight picture/alignment
 - d. Trigger control
 - e. Breath control
 - f. "Follow-through"/recovery
2. Techniques
 - a. Drawing the weapon
 - b. Reloading the weapon
 - c. Clearing the weapon
 - d. Malfunction drills for a inoperative weapon
 - e. Reholstering the weapon
 - f. Roll call weapon and ammunition inspection

K. BASIC LESSON PLAN CONSTRUCTION

Recommended Hours: 1

L. SHOOTING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Recommended Hours: 1

1. Program analysis
2. Program objectives
3. Record keeping of qualifications and remedial procedures

M. COACHING THE SHOOTER Recommended Hours: 1
(with emphasis through the entire course)

N. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

1. Administration
 - a. Documentation to include: lesson plans, training/scoring records, training plans, and remediation.
 - b. Instructor credentials
2. Range Management
 - a. Staffing
 - b. Facility safety to include: impact zones, safety rules, range commands, ear/eye/weather protection, and medical emergency preparedness.
3. Continuous Review of Program

O. LIABILITY

1. Safety
 - a. Content of instruction
 - b. Documentation of safety instruction
2. Duty relevant instruction
 - a. Valid tactics and techniques
 - b. Justifiable tactics and techniques
 - c. Remedial procedures
3. Training
 - a. Quality
 - (1) On/off duty weapons handling; equipment selection
 - (2) Shoot/Don't shoot
 - (3) Training exercises/environment
 - b. Quantity
 - c. Case law
4. Documentation
 - a. Program
 - b. Shooter's performance
5. Training exercises/environment

II. COMPLETION REQUIREMENTS

A. TESTS

1. Each attendee must successfully pass a firing pre-test with a score of 85% or higher before the program (OR verified by the agency's CEO) with the authorized handgun.
2. To successfully graduate from the course, each attendee must demonstrate proficiency of a score 90% or higher with the handgun on the required courses.

III. INSTRUCTORS

A. Each instructor who instructs any portion of the program must:

1. Have 160 hours of documented instruction in P.O.S.T. approved firearms programs (or equivalent). In-service firearms training programs will not be approved.
2. Each instructor must have a minimum of five (5) years full-time law enforcement experience.

B. NOTES:

1. Only approved service weapons of the student's department will be authorized in the instructor's course.
2. Two attempts at each qualification course will be allowed and equipment failures will allow an additional attempt. Failure to qualify on either course will eliminate the attendee from the instructor program.

HANDGUN INSTRUCTOR TACTICAL QUALIFICATION COURSE

Revised January 27, 2006, Effective March 1, 2006

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will qualify with a handgun at a range using the P.O.S.T. approved course.

Learning objective:

1. The student will pre-qualify, with a score of **85%** or higher, and a score of **90%** to graduate utilizing the P.O.S.T. approved handgun tactical course and with a maximum of three formal attempts.

Materials Needed: 1 to 4 ratio of instructor to students, timing device, signaling device.

Student needs: Firearm, duty gear, reloading device, eye/ear protection.

Through out the training, students will load and unload as instructed and begin each stage with the weapon holstered.

Course Information:

- A. Targets: DOE-15 or TQ15 (with a 4½ " circle drawn on the center of the head area) scored by the 5-4-1 system on the target. Exception will be on the two head shots which required a hit in the circle area and is scored as a "5" for a hit or a "0" for a shot outside the circle. Any other shots to the head area touching the gray will be scored as "1". Note: The range officer will need to determine the hit or miss performance of the two called head shots.
- B. Arrangement: Two targets minimum of 1 foot apart, maximum of 3 feet apart from their closest edge. Passing Score: 80%.
- C. General: No alibis; targets are referred to as strong or weak target referenced to the strong or weak shooting hand.
 1. "Close combat position" is defined as one handed, elbow over the hip and arm is not extended.
 2. "Draw" is defined as starting from the secured holster.
 3. "Ready" is defined as in the weaver ready with the finger out of the trigger guard.

4. "Cover" is defined by the facilities available at the range and according to the instructions of the instructor.
5. The course must be fired from the shortest distance first to the 25 yard line last. The 1-3 yard line can be shot at 1, 2, or 3 yard line depending on the safety and the structure of the range and target stands.
6. Ammo management is the shooters responsibility and unless required, reloading will not be controlled by the instructor.
7. No alibis for failure to obtain time limits.

D. COURSE

RANGE	#ROUNDS/TARGET	TIME	POSITION
1 yard	2 body/left 2 body/left 1 head/left	6 seconds	Close combat from holster. 2 steps back while firing two-handed
3 yards	2 body/left 2 body/right	4 seconds	Standing holstered. 2 steps right while firing
3 yards	2 body/right 2 body/left	4 seconds	Standing holstered. 2 steps left while firing
3 yards	2 body/right 2 body/left	4 seconds	Standing ready between R&L target. 2 steps back while firing Tactical reload after firing (not timed). 5 point penalty for improper tactical reload, failure to retain or recover magazine.
5 yards	2 body/right 2 body/left	5 seconds	Standing holstered Go to kneeling
5 yards	2 body/right	3 seconds	Standing ready Right hand only
5 yards	2 body/left	3 seconds	Standing ready Left hand only
5 yards	6 body/right	6 seconds	Standing ready 3 steps back while firing Tactical reload after firing (not timed) 5 point penalty for improper tactical reload, failure to retain or recover magazine.

Semi-auto Pistol – Replace the full magazine in the weapon with an empty magazine, chamber loaded. Revolver – 1 round only in the weapon.			
7 yards	1 body/right 1 body/left	10 seconds	Standing ready Empty reload
Semi-auto Pistol – Empty chamber, with a full magazine in the weapon. Revolver – Empty first round. Prior to clearing the malfunction, the shooter must dry fire the weapon once while the weapon is pointed at the target to establish the malfunctioned condition.			
15 yards	1 body/right 1 body/left	10 seconds	Standing holstered, go to cover, clear malfunction
Semi-auto Pistol – Set-up a double feed (failure to extract). Revolver – 1 round under the cylinder’s star (also known as the extractor or ejector). Prior to clearing the malfunction, the shooter must press the trigger while the weapon is pointed at the target to establish the malfunctioned condition.			
15 yards	1 body/left	20 seconds	Standing ready, go to cover, clear malfunction
15 yards	2 body/right 2 body/left	15 seconds	Standing ready at 25 yds., on command move to 15 yd cover, wait for command to shoot.

TARGETS: 2-IPSC

SCORING: 5 points each (body-c/head-b) 21R, 19L 200MAX/Qualifying score is 140

At the discretion of the instructor, alibis are allowed for immediate action malfunctions.

Verbal commands will be given on each stage by the shooter.

RECOMMENDED PROGRAMS

RECOMMENDED MASTER FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR PROGRAM

*Recommended Program for in-service and peace officer development training. Apply for approval through the P.O.S.T.
Peace officer Training Project
Revised January 27, 2006, Effective Date March 1, 2006*

Required Minimum Hours:80

PREREQUISITES

- 5 years experience as a law enforcement firearm's instructor and currently assigned to that position.
- Full Skills Instructor as defined by Colorado P.O.S.T. for 3 years.
- Shotgun Instructor certification. (as of 01/01/00)
- Patrol Rifle Instructor certification that meets or exceeds P.O.S.T. Rifle Instructor requirements.
- Qualify with a 90% minimum score on the Colorado P.O.S.T. Handgun, Shotgun and Patrol Rifle Qualification Course immediately prior to class.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

80 hours of instruction consisting of 56 hours of the following required core subjects. These core subjects will be taken from the subject outlines as prepared by the SME Firearms Committee.

I. CORE SUBJECT CURRICULUM

A. FIREARMS PROGRAM MANAGEMENT 4 hours

1. Identification of program mission, goals and assessment of training needs.
2. Range facilities management and administration.
3. Training concepts and methods.
4. Staffing.
5. Record keeping and documentation of training and qualification.

B. USE OF DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE CONCEPTS: LEGAL, ETHICAL AND TACTICAL 8 hours

1. Firearms use and its place in the force continuum.

2. Legal justification for the use of deadly physical force by police.
3. An analysis of legal precedents established in police use of deadly physical force cases.
4. Describing and explaining shootings of and by police.
5. Psychological and physiological effects of the use of deadly force by police.
6. Deadly force policy.
7. The use of tactics as a shooting control strategy.

C. DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING QUALIFICATION COURSES
8 hours

1. Relevant and realistic courses of fire.
2. Intervals, scoring and documentation.
3. Policy approach to failures to qualify.
4. Design and implementation of a law enforcement qualification course. (Students will design and implement a qualification course for either rifle, pistol or shotgun. Courses will be live-fire and then evaluated by the class.)

D. DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING TACTICAL COURSES 8 hours

1. Relevant and realistic courses of fire.
2. Intervals, scoring and documentation.
3. Policy approach and unsatisfactory performance.
4. Design and implementation of law enforcement tactical courses. (Students will design and implement a tactical course for either rifle, pistol, shotgun or combination. Course will be shot live-fire and then evaluated by the class.)

E. LESS LETHAL WEAPONS SYSTEMS AND THEIR DEPLOYMENT
8 hours

1. An introduction to Less Lethal Weapon Systems.

2. Selection of a Less Lethal Weapon Systems.
3. Deployment of Less Lethal Weapon Systems.
4. Training
5. Policy approach to Less Lethal Weapon Systems.

F. BALLISTICS AND THE SELECTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AMMUNITION 8 hours

1. Introduction to ballistics for the law enforcement firearms instructor.
2. Ballistic nomenclature.
3. Types of ammunition.
4. Testing ammunition for law enforcement use. (This will be classroom and live-fire testing performed on accepted ballistic testing media.)
5. Selecting ammunition for law enforcement use.

G. TEACHING CONCEALED CARRY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT HANDGUNS 4 hours

1. Methods of concealed carry.
2. Weapon selection.
3. Holster and ammunition carrier selection.
4. Surviving a confrontation while carrying concealed.
5. Policy approach to concealed carry.
6. Concealed carry range drills. Live-fire.

H. ADVANCED COACHING TECHNIQUES 4 hours

1. Identification of shooting problems.
2. Coaching shooters with physical limitations.
3. Weapon and equipment selection to improve shooting problems.

I. SELECTION AND EVALUATION OF DUTY AND TACTICAL FIREARMS RELATED EQUIPMENT **4 hours**

1. Tactical requirements and equipment selection.
2. Safety and equipment selection.
3. Presentation of selected duty and tactical firearms equipment by student. (Students will present to the class equipment selected by them for adoption by a department. The students will prepare an oral presentation, as well as a written proposal for the adoption of the selected equipment.)

The balance of 24 hours may be selected from the following electives. The content of the lesson plans will be prepared by the course instructors and approved by the SME Firearms Committee. Topics other than those listed may be approved if submitted to the SME committee.

II. ELECTIVE SUBJECT CURRICULUM

- A. Rifle optics -- 8 hours
- B. Teaching the scooped rifle -- 8 hours
- C. Select fire weapons systems -- 8 hours
- D. Force on force training -- 8 hours
- E. Teaching the immediate use of the firearm while injured -- 4 hours
- F. Maintenance program of firearms and related equipment -- 8 hours
- G. Teaching alternate weapons transition -- 4 hours
- H. Teaching multi-weapon tactics and deployment -- 4 hours
- I. Teaching the revolver -- 8 hours
- J. Teaching and evaluating video simulator training -- 8 hours
- K. Vehicle defense tactics -- 8 hours
- L. The psychology and physiology of a deadly force encounter -- 8 hours
- M. Gunshot wounds -- 4 hours
- N. Firearms training for the special weapons and tactics team -- 8 hours
- O. Tactical use of shields -- 4 hours
- P. An analysis of law enforcement officer killed and assaulted in the line of duty -- 4 hours

RECOMMENDED RIFLE INSTRUCTOR PROGRAM

*Recommended Program for in-service and peace officer development training. Apply for approval through the P.O.S.T. Peace officer Training Project
Revised January 27, 2006, Effective March 1, 2006*

Required Minimum Hours: 45

PREREQUISITES

- P.O.S.T. approved basic handgun instructor course
- Approved basic rifle user course; not less than 24 hours in length within the last five years.

Lead instructor will review the content of the courses attended, with the following:

Basic Knowledge

- The difference between a carbine and a rifle
- Effective distances of the police carbine
- Advantages and disadvantages of the carbines
 - Elements of Carbine marksmanship
 - Firing positions
 - Basic ballistics of the carbine

Demonstration of Skills

- The mount
- Zeroing using a rest
- All shooting positions
- Sling carry positions and how the mount is achieved from the sling carry
- Clearing of stoppage
- Basic marksmanship skills to include headshots at 15 yards
- Speed and tactical reloads
- Use of cover positions, to include kneeling, prone, squat, rollover prone and supine

- A. Proficiency on the P.O.S.T. approved rifle qualification: **Minimum passing score is 85%**

Live fire demonstration to the lead instructor of this course must be completed prior to beginning this course of study. This course must be accomplished within a 90-day window prior to the course.

I. CORE SUBJECT CURRICULUM

A. OBJECTIVES AND GOALS

1 hour

1. Instructional goal
2. Performance objectives
 - a. Written test of not less than 50 questions over all topic areas; 85% minimum passing score.
 - b. 100% attendance
 - c. A minimum of 300 rounds of ammunition fired.
 - d. Student/instructor ratio
 - 6/1 Square range
 - 1/1 Tactical simulations

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ROLE OF THE RIFLE

1 hour

- a.
 1. Rationale for a police rifle
 2. Comparison of rifle, pistol & shotgun

C. NOMENCLATURE, TYPES & OPERATION OF L.E. RIFLES

2 hours

1. Nomenclature of the rifle
2. Description and operation of rifle types

D. TYPES OF AMMUNITION

1 hour

1. Rifle ballistics
2. Ammunition selection

E. SIGHTING SYSTEMS

2 hours

1. Iron sight systems
2. Optical sight systems
3. Zeroing sight systems

F. SAFETY AND LIABILITY 2 hours

1. Basic safety rules and the rifle
2. The rifle and the application of deadly force
3. Liability and the weapons system

G. CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF RIFLES AND AMMUNITION 2 hours

1. Rifle maintenance and cleaning
2. Ammunition care
3. Storage of rifles and ammunition

H. TEACHING THE ELEMENTS OF RIFLES AND MARKSMANSHIP 8 hours

1. Elements of rifle marksmanship
2. Factors affecting the efficiency of position and shot placement
3. Applying and coaching the elements of rifle marksmanship
4. Testing and evaluation of marksmanship

I. TEACHING POSITION SHOOTING 4 hours

1. Primary firing positions
2. Secondary firing positions
3. Coaching the shooting positions
4. Adaptation of shooting positions to the environment

J. USE OF SLINGS, RESTS, SUPPORTS 1 hour

1. Purpose, types and application of the sling
2. Bipods, bags and improvised supports
3. Shooting with slings, rests and supports

K. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS EFFECTING MARKSMANSHIP **2 hours**

1. Wind
2. Mirage
3. Temperature
4. Altitude
5. Light
6. Humidity
7. Range estimation
8. Angle

L. READING TARGETS **1 hour**

Shot placement:

1. Shooting position
2. Breathing
3. Sight picture/alignment
4. Trigger manipulation
5. Zero
6. Environmental conditions

M. CARRY/DEPLOYMENT AND RIFLE TACTICS **14 hours**

1. Methods of carry
2. Methods of deployment
3. Loading/unloading
4. Malfunctions

5. Use of cover/concealment
6. Target indicators
7. Movement
8. Searching
9. Shot placement
10. Injury and rifle manipulation
11. Retention of the rifle
12. Transition to handgun
13. Target indicators
14. Limited light shooting

N. ESTABLISHING A RIFLE PROGRAM 1 hour

1. Selection of rifle and ammunition
2. Training and qualification
3. Program support

O. LESSON PLANS AND TEACHING AIDS 1 hour

1. Developing a lesson plan
2. Rifle instruction teaching aids

P. DESIGNING COURSES OF FIRE 2 hours

1. Qualification courses
2. Tactical courses

P.O.S.T. INSTRUCTOR RIFLE QUALIFICATION COURSE

GENERAL LEARNING GOAL: The student will qualify with a rifle at a range using the P.O.S.T. approved course.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The student will qualify with a score of **85%** or higher, utilizing the P.O.S.T. approved rifle course and with a maximum of three formal attempts.

MATERIALS NEEDED: 1 to 4 ratio of instructor to students, timing device, signaling device.

STUDENT NEEDS: Rifle, sling, two magazines if applicable, 20 rounds of factory ammunition per attempt, eye/ear protection. Students will load and unload as instructed. Rifle will be carried slung over the shoulder while moving between stages of fire.

COURSE INFORMATION: Target TQ15 or DOE15, with a 4 2 O circle drawn in the center of the head, scored using the inner-most scoring box and designated head area only. 5 points for each shot within these designated areas. Any hit touching a scoring line will count. Course will be fired from the longest to the shortest distance. A 100 yard range is required. **No alibies for failure to obtain time limits.**

STAGE	NUMBER OF ROUNDS	YARD LINE	DESCRIPTION	TIME
1	4/4	100	Prone position, (body shots)	20 sec
2	3/7	50	Standing ready to prone, (2 body shots, 1 head shot)	15 sec
AShooters will start the next stage with one round in the chamber and a empty magazine in the rifle.				
3	2/9	50	Standing ready, fire one, reload from empty, fire one (body shots)	20 sec
AShooters unload rifle and insert a full magazine.				
4	2/11	50	Standing ready, go to kneeling, clear malfunction, fire two (body shots)	15 sec
5	2/13	25	Standing ready, verbally ask for compliance. (Body shots)	5 sec
6	3/16	15	Rifle slung, unslung rifle, go to kneeling or cover and ask for compliance (2 body shots, 1 head shot)	10 sec

7	4/20	10	Standing ready, three steps back while firing and asking for compliance (body shots)	10 sec
Unload and sling the rifle.				

RECOMMENDED SHOTGUN INSTRUCTOR PROGRAM

*Recommended Program for in-service and peace officer development training. Apply for approval through the P.O.S.T.
Peace officer Training Project
REVISED JANUARY 27, 2006, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 2006*

Required Minimum Hours: 40

PREREQUISITES

- P.O.S.T. approved basic handgun instructor course
- Approved basic shotgun user course; not less than 24 hours in length within the last five years. Lead instructor will review the content of the courses attended, with the following:
 - Basic academic knowledge of the uses and purposes of the police shotgun
 - Practice and successful demonstration of tactical and marksmanship skills
- Proficiency on the P.O.S.T. approved rifle qualification: **Minimum passing score is 85%**
 - Live fire demonstration to the lead instructor of this course must be completed prior to beginning this course of study. This course must be accomplished within a 90 day window prior to the course.

I. CORE SUBJECT CURRICULUM

A. OBJECTIVES AND GOALS 1 hour

1. Instructional goal
2. Learning and performance objectives
 - a. 100% Attendance
 - b. Written test of not less than 50 questions over all topic areas; 85% minimum passing score.
 - c. A minimum of 250 rounds of ammunition fired:
 - 100 Birdshot, #6-8
 - 75, 9 pellet, 00 Buck
 - 75, 1 ounce slug
 - d. Student/instructor ratio
 - 6/1 square range
 - 1/1 tactical simulations

B. ROLE OF THE SHOTGUN IN LAW ENFORCEMENT 1 hour

1. Historic perspective of the shotgun

2. Rationale for the police shotgun
3. Comparison of shotgun, pistol, rifle
 - a. Advantages and disadvantages of each

C. NOMENCLATURE, TYPES AND OPERATION OF L.E. SHOTGUNS **2hours**

1. Nomenclature of the shotgun
2. Description and operation of shotgun types.

D. TYPES OF AMMUNITION **1 hour**

1. Lethal
2. Less lethal
3. Special use munitions
4. Ammunition selection

E. SIGHTING SYSTEMS **1 hour**

1. Rifle sights
2. Ghost ring
3. Bead

F. SAFETY AND LIABILITY **2 hours**

1. Basic safety rules and the shotgun
2. The shotgun and the application of deadly force
3. Liability and the weapons system

G. CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF SHOTGUNS AND AMMUNITION **2 hours**

1. Shotgun maintenance and cleaning
2. Ammunition care

3. Storage of shotguns and ammunition
4. Agency maintenance program

H. TEACHING THE ELEMENTS OF SHOTGUNS AND MARKSMANSHIP

8 hours

1. Elements of basic shotgun marksmanship
2. Shotgun patterns and zeroing
3. Moving targets
4. Coaching the elements of shotgun marksmanship
5. Testing and evaluation of shotgun marksmanship

I. TEACHING POSITION SHOOTING

4 hours

1. Primary firing positions
2. Secondary firing positions
3. Coaching the shooting positions
4. Adapting of shooting positions to the environment

J. CARRY, DEPLOYMENT AND SHOTGUN TACTICS

14 hours

1. Methods of carry
2. Conditions of carry
3. Loading/Unloading
4. Malfunctions
5. Use of cover/concealment
6. Movement
7. Searching
8. Injury and shotgun manipulation

9. Shotgun retention
10. Transition to handgun
11. Limited light shooting

K. ESTABLISHING A RIFLE PROGRAM 1 hour

1. Selection of shotgun system and ammunition
2. Training and qualification requirements
3. Program support

L. LESSON PLANS AND TEACHING AIDS 1 hour

1. Developing a lesson plan
2. Shotgun instruction teaching aids

M. DESIGNING COURSES OF FIRE 2 hours

1. Qualification courses
2. Tactical courses

P.O.S.T. INSTRUCTOR SHOTGUN QUALIFICATION COURSE

GENERAL LEARNING GOAL: The student will qualify with a shotgun at a range using the P.O.S.T. approved course.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The student will qualify with a score of **85%** or higher, utilizing the P.O.S.T. approved shotgun course and with a maximum of three formal attempts.

STUDENT NEEDS: 12 gauge with smooth bore and sling. 15 rounds of ammunition; to include: 4 rounds of SLUGS, 10 rounds of A00" BUCK (9 pellets), 1 round of handgun.

COURSE INFORMATION: Target TQ15 or DOE15, acceptable method of scoring A00" Buck is to count the number of rounds off the target area times it by 2 and subtract from the possible score of 205. SLUG: 5-4-0 as shown on target. A00" BUCK: 2-0

basis for any hit within entire silhouette. HANDGUN: 5 points within 4 1/2 inch circle on head.

TOTAL TIME: 63 seconds

FIRING LINE DISTANCES: 50 yd., 25 yd., 15 yd., 10 yd., and 7 yd.

STAGE	NUMBER OF ROUNDS	YARD LINE	DESCRIPTION	TIME
A	2 SLUGS	50	Start with empty chamber. Shotgun slung; unslung & fire 1 round standing, 1 round kneeling at left target.	20 sec
B	2 SLUGS	25	Round in chamber, safety on. *From ready, fire 1 round standing, 1 round kneeling at left target.	10 sec
C	2 A00" BUCK	15	Empty chamber. Shotgun slung; unslung & go to a low profile position, fire 2 rounds at right target.	10 sec
D	2 A00" BUCK	10	*From ready; fire 1 round at left target, 1 round at right target, standing.	8 sec
E	2 A00" BUCK	10	One round in weapon. *From ready; fire 1 round; reload and fire 1 round at right target, standing.	10 sec
F	2 A00" BUCK 1 Handgun	7	Empty chamber, 2 rounds in tube. Shotgun slung; unslung & fire 2 rounds, shooters choice of position, at right target. Transition to hand gun, fire 1 round at head of left target.	12 sec
G	2 A00" BUCK	7	Round in chamber, safety on. *From ready, move 2 steps to right, fire 2 rounds at right target.	5 sec

*From ready defined as-Butt of gun on shoulder, muzzle depress between target, safety on, round in chamber.

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Civil Rights and Criminal Justice: Primer on Sexual Harassment, Research in Action. Paula N. Ruben. National Institute of Justice: October 1995. Order from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service: 1.800.851.3420 or via e-mail: askncjre@ncjre.aspensys.com. The full text of the document can be found on the internet at: <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles/harass.txt>.

Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book. Colorado District Attorney's Council/Colorado Attorney General, Denver, Colorado. Order by calling 303.830.9115.

Colorado Revised Statutes, Colorado Constitution and United States Constitution/Bill of Rights via internet: <http://www.leg.state.co.us> .

Colorado Revised Statutes, § 12-46-101 through § 12-46-107 and § 12-47-101 Through § 12-47-907.

Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 16, Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 7.

Colorado Revised Statutes, § 18-18-101 through 18-18-432.

Colorado Revised Statutes, § 18-6-800.3 through § 18-6-803.8.

Colorado Revised Statutes, § 18-8-801 through 18-8-804.

Colorado Revised Statute, § 18-9-121.

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Colorado Revised Statutes, § 24-10-101 through § 24-10-114.5.

Colorado Revised Statutes, § 24-4.1-301 through § 24-4.1-304.

Colorado Revised Statutes, § 27-10-101 through § 27-10-105.

Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 42, Articles 2, 3, and 4 specifically.

FBI/U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Program. Via the internet: <http://www.fbi.gov/publications.htm> and <http://www.usdoj.gov> . Or contact FBI Special Agent Jack McGrath, Training Coordinator, 303.575.7306.

Rights of Victims (Amendment 16a). Colorado Revised Statutes. Constitution of Colorado, Article II, Section 16a. Cross references: For statutory provisions relating to victim's rights set out in this section, see § 24-4.1-302.5, § 24-4.1-303 and § 24-31-106. Also available via internet: <http://www.leg.state.co.us>

Sexual Harassment, Federal Code of Regulations, 29 C.F.R., Section 1604.11. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Volume 4. Via the internet: <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cgi-bin/get-cfr.cgi>

Title 18, USC, Section 241. United States Code, Title 18 - Crimes and Criminal Procedure, Part I - Crimes, Chapter 13 - Civil Rights. Or via internet: <http://gpoaccess.gov/uscode> .

Title 42, USC, Section 1983. Title 42 - The Public Health and Welfare, Chapter 21 - Civil Rights, Section 1983. Or via internet: <http://gpoaccess.gov/uscode> .

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Order from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service: 1.800.851.3420 or via e-mail: askncjre@ncjre.aspensys.com.

United States Constitution - Bill of Rights. Colorado Revised Statutes. Constitution of the United States, Amendments. Also available via internet: <http://www.leg.state.co.us>

Title 18, USC, Section 242. Title 18 - Crimes and Criminal Procedure, Part I - Crimes, Chapter 13 - Civil Rights, Section 242 - Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law. . Or via internet: <http://gpoaccess.gov/uscode> .

Recommended Source Material:

2004 CCIC Training Manual. Colorado Bureau of Investigation. P.O.S.T. does not sell this manual.

A Guide to the Development of Special Weapons and Tactics Teams. John A. Kolman. National Tactical Officers Association. Via the internet: <http://www.ntoa.org> .

Accident Investigation Manual. Colorado State Patrol Academy. This handout may be purchased from the Colorado State Patrol or from P.O.S.T. for \$5.00. Send a check or certified money order to P.O.S.T., 1525 Sherman St., 5th Floor, Denver, CO 80203.

Annual Report of Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Via the internet: <http://www.fbi.gov/publications.htm>

Arresting Police Video. Included in the P.O.S.T. Anti Bias Training for Law Enforcement Course Outline.

Assessing Responses to Problems: An Introductory Guide for Police Problem-Solvers
U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. John Eck, 2002
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<http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/bloodborne pathogens/index.html> .

Broken Windows. James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling, "Broken Windows: The Police and Neighborhood Safety." *Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. 249 (March 1982), pages 29 - 38. Also at "Thinking About Crime", James Q. Wilson, rev. edition (New York: Vintage Books, 1985), pages 75 - 89.

Case Studies - Facilitation Format. Included in the P.O.S.T. Anti Bias Training for Law Enforcement Course Outline.

- a. Being in the Wrong Neighborhood.
- b. Driving the Wrong Car.
- c. Suspicious Car.

Law Enforcement Role in Terrorism. Central National Medical Response Team. Also, National Disaster Medical System, via the internet: <http://ndms.dhhs.gov> .

Character and Cops: Ethics in Policing. Current edition. Edward J. Delattre. American Enterprise Inc. Press: ISBN:0-8447-3973-1. 1.800.269.6267 or via internet: <http://www.aren.org> .

Collaboration Toolkit: How to Build, Fix, and Sustain Productive Partnership: Tammy A. Rinehart, Anna T. Laszlo, Gwen O. Briscoe, Ph.D., 2001. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. Download at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/> - Publications

Colorado Civil Process Manual. Howard Rosenberg and County Sheriffs of Colorado, Inc. Available through the County Sheriffs of Colorado, Inc., 9008 North U.S. Hwy. 85, Unit C, Littleton, CO 80125-9915. Or at 720.344.2762.

Colorado Coalition against Domestic Violence Publication. May be obtained through COVA.

Colorado Courts at a Glance. www.cobar.org. Colorado Judicial Branch, Office of the Court Administrator, Denver, CO: Supreme Court of Colorado. Order from the Office of the State Court Administrator: 303.861.1111. The full document can be found on the Internet at: www.courts.state.co.us/scao/cctspam.htm.

Colorado Peace Officers Handbook, 2004-2005 Edition. Now jointly published by Data Legal and LexisNexis, the new edition is available from both companies. Data Legal Publishing. Publication #22090, ISBN 0820576549. Order through Data Publishing, P.O.Box 620205, Littleton, CO 80162, 720.283.9214. Also, order on-line from LexisNexis at www.lexisnexis.com/bookstore (search Colorado Peace).

Colorado Rules of Evidence. Colorado Revised Statutes. Via internet: <http://www.leg.state.co.us>

Colorado Sudden Infant Syndrome (SIDS) Program Handout: Family Support and Community Education. Handout (Current edition). The Colorado SIDS Program, Inc. Order from Colorado SIDS Program: 303.320.7771 or via email: colo-sids@juno.com .

Community Policing: A Contemporary Perspective, 2nd Edition. Bonnie Bucqueroux and Robert Trojanowicz. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing. ISBN: 0-87084-876.3(pbk). Via Internet: <http://www.andersonpublishing.com>

Criminal Investigation. Current edition. Wayne W. Bennett and Karen M. Hess. St. Paul, MN: West Publishing. ISBN: 0-534-57654-0. 1-800-423-0563 or via internet: <http://wadsworth.com> .

Criminal Justice, James A. Fagan. Pearson Education, Inc. Via internet: <http://www.pearsoned.com>

Crime and Justice in America: A Human Perspective. 5th Edition,. Leonard Territo, James B. Halsted, and Max L. Bromley. Boston, MA: Butterworth-Heinemann: ISBN: 0-7506-7011-8. address: 225 Wildwood Ave. Woburn, MA 01801-2041. (781) 904-2500 or via Internet: <http://www.bh.com>

Criminal Justice: Introductory Cases & Materials, Skolnick, Feeley and McCoy. Thomson-West Publishing. Via internet: <http://west.thomson.com> .

Crisis Intervention Training Program. Colorado Regional Community Policing Institute.

Crisis Intervention - Contemporary Issue for On-Site Interviewers. James E. Hendricks, Ph.D. Charles C. Thomas Publishers, LTD. ISBN: 0-398-07361-9 or via internet: <http://www.ccthomas.com> .

Crowd Control - National Tactical Officer's Association (N.T.O.A.).

Defending the Homeland: Issues for State and Local Law Enforcement. Wadsworth Publishing.

Department of Homeland Security Web-Sites. Internet.

Department of Justice Web-Sites. Internet.

Diversity Iceberg. Included in the P.O.S.T. Anti Bias Training for Law Enforcement Course Outline.

Domestic Violence - A Coordinated Response through Community Policing. May be obtained from the Colorado Regional Community Policing Institute.

D.U.I. Enforcement Manual for the State of Colorado. Current edition. Colorado Department of Transportation, Colorado Division of Highway Safety, 303.757.9464.

Emergency Response Guidebook (2004 or current edition). U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Special Programs Administration.

Emergency Response to Terrorism. United States Department of Justice.

Emotional Survival for Law Enforcement. Kevin M. Gilmartin, Ph.D. Gilmartin - Harris and Associates, Inc. Tucson, AZ. (Video series).

FBI Crisis Negotiations. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Contact FBI Special Agent Jack McGrath, Training Coordinator at 303.575.7306 for training course information.

FBI Hostage Rescue Course. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Contact FBI Special Agent Jack McGrath, Training Coordinator at 303.575.7306 for training course information.

Hazardous Materials Awareness Program (2003). International Society of Fire Service Instructors. Ashland, MA. Order from the International Society of Fire Service Instructors (ISFSI): 1-800-435-0005 or via internet: <http://www.isfsi.org> .

Hazardous Materials for Responders. International Society of Fire Service Instructors. Ashland, MA. Order from the International Society of Fire Service Instructors (ISFSI): 1-800-435-0005 or via internet: <http://www.isfsi.org> .

Hazardous Materials Response and Operations. Thomson/Delmar Learning.. 1.800.998.7498 or via internet: <http://www.delmarlearning.com> .

Hazardous Materials Field Guide. Thomson/Delmar Learning.. 1.800.998.7498 or via internet: <http://www.delmarlearning.com> .

I-200 Incident Command System: National Training Curriculum. National Wildfire Coordinating Group. Trainers can be contacted through local fire departments and sheriff's offices.

IACP Advanced Hostage Rescue Course. International Association of Chiefs of Police. Order from IACP: 1.800. THE. IACP or via internet: <http://www.theiacp.org>.

IACP SWAT Supervisors and Managers Training Course. International Association of Chiefs of Police. Order from IACP: 1.800. THE. IACP or via internet: <http://www.theiacp.org>.

IACP Swat Supervisor and Manager Training Manual. International Association of Chiefs of Police. Order from IACP: 1.800. THE. IACP or via internet: <http://www.theiacp.org>.

IACP Training Key Number 279 (1979 or current edition). International Association of Chiefs of Police. Order from IACP: 1.800. THE. IACP or via internet: <http://www.theiacp.org>.

Identity Theft. Recommended Source Materials may be obtained through the Federal Trade Commission: <http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft> or Colorado Attorney General's Office: <http://www.ago.state.co.us/idtheft/welcome.htm>.

Introduction to Criminal Justice, Joseph Senna and Larry Siegel. Wadsworth Thomson Publishers. 1-800-423-0563 or via internet: <http://wadsworth.com> .

Investigating Officer's Traffic Accident Report Manual. Colorado State Traffic Records Advisory Committee: Colorado Department of Revenue, current edition. Order from the Colorado Department of Revenue - Driver Support Services. 303.205.5805 (Marty Trujillo).

Investigator's Traffic Accident Report. Form DR447 and Form DR447A. State of Colorado, current edition. Order from Colorado Department of Revenue- Driver Support Services. 303.205.5805 (Marty Trujillo).

Just the Facts: Investigative Report Writing. Current edition. Michael Biggs. Pearson Prentice-Hall Publishing. Via internet: <http://vig.prenhall.com/catalog/academic/product/0,1144,0131123831,00.html>

Lakewood Police Department Rapid Deployment Training Manual. Lakewood Police Department, Lakewood, Colorado.

Los Angeles Police Department Rapid Deployment Seminar. Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles, California.

Managing Police Stress. Wayne D. Ford, Ph.D. The Management Advantage. Via the internet: <http://www.management-advantage.com/products/policestress-book.htm>

National Incident Management System. March 2004. United States Department of Homeland Security.

NIJ - Research in Action, 1966.

NTOA Hostage Rescue Procedures - Immediate Action Lesson Plan. National Tactical Officers Association. Via the internet: <http://www.ntoa.org> .

NTOA Hostage-Taking and Crisis Negotiations. National Tactical Officers Association. Via the internet: <http://www.ntoa.org> .

Officer's Search and Seizure Handbook and Officer's Arrest Handbook, John A. Stephen. Lexis Publishing. Via internet: <http://bookstore.lexis.com> .

Police Ethics: The Corruption of a Noble Cause, John P. Crank and Michael A. Caldero. Lexis Publishing. Via internet: <http://bookstore.lexis.com> .

Police Operations: Theory and Practice. Thomason and Wadsworth Publishing. 1-800-423-0563 or via internet: <http://wadsworth.com> .

Police Patrol Operations and Management. Thomas F. Adams. Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458. Prentice-Hall Publishing. Current edition: ISBN: 0-13-002485-5. 1-800-282-0693 or via internet: <http://www.prenhall.com> .

Preparing for Terrorism: An Emergency Services Guide. Thomson/Delmar Learning.. 1.800.998.7498 or via internet: <http://www.delmarlearning.com> .

Preparing for Biological Terrorism. Thomson/Delmar Learning. 1.800.998.7498 or via internet: <http://www.delmarlearning.com> .

Problem Analysis in Policing. Rachel Boba, PhD, Director, Crime Mapping Laboratory, Police Foundation, March 2003 U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. Download at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/> - Publications

Problem-Solving Tips – A Guide to Reducing Crime and Disorder Through Problem Solving Partnerships This guide was compiled by former COPS staff members Karin Schmerler, Matt Perkins, Scott Phillips, Tammy Rinehart and Meg Townsend. April 1998 (Revised: June 2002) U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. Download at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/> - Publications

Standard Field Sobriety Testing. – Contact: Mr. George Atencio, Law Enforcement Coordinator, Colorado Department of Transportation Safety, 4201 East Arkansas Ave., EP770, Denver, CO 80222. Telephone: 303-757-9464, FAX: 303-757-9219, or via email at: george.atencio@dot.state.co.us

State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training: Terrorism Training for Law Enforcement. Bureau of Justice Assistance. Institute for International Research.

State of Colorado Demographics, United States Census.

SWAT Battle Tactics. Pat Casino and John McSweeney. National Tactical Officers Association. Via the internet: <http://www.ntoa.org> .

The Counterterrorism Handbook. CRC Press.

The Tactical Edge: Surviving High Risk Patrol. Charles Remberg. Northbrook, IL: Calibre Press, current edition: ISBN: 0-935878-05-X. 1-800-323-0037 or via internet: <http://www.calibrepress-catalog.com> .

Tactics for Criminal Patrol. Calibre Press, current edition: ISBN: 0-935878-05-X. 1-800-323-0037 or via internet: <http://www.calibrepress-catalog.com> .

Tackling Crime and Other Public-Safety Problems: Case Studies in Problem Solving - Sampson, Rana and Michael S. Scott. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 1999. Download at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/> - Publication

Terrorism: An Introduction, 2002 Update. Wadsworth Publishing.

Terrorism Handbook. Thomson/Delmar Learning.. 1.800.998.7498 or via internet: <http://www.delmarlearning.com> .

Title 42, USC, Sections 1981, 1982, and 1985(3).

Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action. Monograph. Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. Order from the Bureau of Justice Assistance: Call 1.800.688.4252 or the full document may be downloaded in ASCII text file or Adobe Acrobat file at: <http://www.ncjrs.org/ledocs.htm>.

United States Code, Title 18. United States Federal Law.

Using Analysis for Problem-Solving – A Guidebook for Law Enforcement – Timothy S. Bynum, 2001 U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. Download at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/> - Publications

Verbal Judo: The Gentle Art of Persuasion. George Thompson, Ph.D. New York, NY. William Morrow, 1003. ISBN: 0-688-13786-5. Or call 1.800.843.9389 or via internet: <http://verbaljudo.com>

OTHER

MISDEMEANORS WHICH WILL AFFECT CERTIFICATION

C.R.S.	Cite
18-3-204	Assault in the third degree
18-3-402	Third degree sexual assault
18-3-404	Unlawful sexual contact
18-3-405.5	Sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist
18-3-412.5	Sex offenders - duty to register - penalties
18-6-403	Sexual exploitation of children
18-7-201	Prostitution prohibited
18-7-202	Soliciting for prostitution
18-7-203	Pandering
18-7-204	Keeping a place of prostitution
18-7-208	Promoting sexual immorality
18-7-302	Indecent exposure
18-7-601	Dispensing violent films to minors
18-8-102	Obstructing government operations
18-8-103	Resisting arrest
18-8-104	Obstructing a peace officer, firefighter, emergency medical services provider, rescue specialist, or volunteer
18-8-108	Compounding
18-8-109	Concealing death
18-8-111	False reporting to authorities
18-8-112	Impersonating a peace officer (Class 6 Felony on or after July 1, 2004)
18-8-113	Impersonating a public servant
18-8-114	Abuse of public records
18-8-201	Aiding escape
18-8-204.2	Possession of contraband in the second degree
18-8-208	Escapes
18-8-208.1	Attempt to escape
18-8-212	Violation of bail bond conditions

18-8-304	Soliciting unlawful compensation
18-8-305	Trading in public office
18-8-308	Failing to disclose a conflict of interest
18-8-403	Official oppression
18-8-404	First degree official misconduct
18-8-503	Perjury in the second degree
18-8-611	Simulating legal process
18-8-612	Failure to obey a juror summons
18-8-613	Willful misrepresentation of material fact on juror questionnaire
18-8-614	Willful harassment of juror by employer
18-8-802	Duty to report use of force by peace officers
18-9-111	Harassment
18-9-121	Ethnic intimidation
18-18-404	Unlawful use of a controlled substance
18-18-405	Unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, sale, or possession of a controlled substance
18-18-406	Offenses relating to marihuana and marihuana concentrate
18-18-411	Keeping, maintaining, controlling, renting, or making available property for unlawful distribution or manufacture of controlled substances.

**BEFORE THE PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING BOARD
DEPARTMENT OF LAW, STATE OF COLORADO**

No.
01

04-

Declaratory Order

In re:

**The Peace Officer Standards and Training Board, Peace Officer Levels
Recodification Subcommittee**

House Bill 03-1266 was a direct response to a problem identified by the Colorado State Legislature in House Bill 02-1313. Specifically, in House Bill 02-1313, the legislature declared (Page 3, HB02-1313) ‘that the current levels of peace officers established pursuant to section § 18-1-901, C.R.S. need to be reevaluated to ensure that persons in each category are properly categorized. Accordingly, the P.O.S.T. Board has reevaluated such current levels of peace officer.

The Committee found that there was great disparity in protections for peace officers. It was the consensus of the committee that the peace officers levels system be abolished and a system developed that identified each peace officer job description/position and that position’s intended authority. As a result of the committee’s actions House Bill 03-1266 was proposed and passed into law. The Bill accomplished the following:

- Abolished the level (stratification) system of officer classification;
- Identified by name all peace officer categories currently found in statute in Colorado;
- Identified appropriate enabling legislation (where applicable);
- Provided the same legal protections for all peace officers in Colorado;
- Clearly delineated the authority for each identified peace officer;
- Identified (based on the current level system) peace officers who must be P.O.S.T. certified;
- Allows future expansion or deletion with minimal conforming legislation;
- Importantly, the changes should have no state or local fiscal impact;
- Where appropriate, impacted statutes were reviewed and amended as needed;
- There were no changes in authority currently granted peace officers and no new groups were added that were not currently identified in statute.

House Bill 03-1266 makes a number of important changes to P.O.S.T.’s organic act for the purposes of this Petition. First, the Bill clarifies who shall be certified as a peace officer. Second, the Bill recognizes those peace officer positions that may be certified allowing a voluntary choice that individual officers and law enforcement agencies may make if they so wish. And, the Bill recognizes peace officer positions in which the officers serving in those positions derive authority as a peace officer through particular and specific enabling legislation.

The committee met on August 25, 2003, to discuss the intent of HB03-1266; past practices of the P.O.S.T. Board in recognizing peace officer job titles; and, recognized service in those

positions as qualifying for continuing service recognition to keep an officer's Colorado P.O.S.T. peace officer certificate current. The committee accomplished a review and discussion of the P.O.S.T. Board's 1998 Declaratory Order 98-045, based upon Senate Bill 98-20. The 1998 Declaratory Order directed P.O.S.T. Staff to recognize the *continuing service* of all Level Ia and Level II peace officers as meeting the standard of service to maintain a peace officer's certificate as current and active. Historically, and since enactment of Declaratory Order 98-045, the Board has always treated continued service as a Level I, Level Ia, Level II, and Level IIIa peace officer equivalent for the purposes of meeting the continuing certification service requirements. The central point of committee discussion, and the resulting resolution of the committee, was to recognize the accomplishments of those attaining Colorado peace officer certification. And, to recognize appointment as a peace officer within Title 16, Article 2.5 of the Colorado Revised Statutes as *continuing service* for the purposes of holding a peace officer certificate in current status.

On September 26, 2003, the members of the P.O.S.T. Peace Officer Levels Recodification Committee made the following recommendations to the P.O.S.T. Board:

- P.O.S.T. shall recognize the service of Colorado certified peace officers identified in § 16-2.5-103 through 143, C.R.S. (2003). Recognition of *continuing service* is for the purposes of maintaining the peace officer's certification in current status.
- Allow persons currently working in a defined "Peace Officer" position within § 16-2.5-103 through 143, C.R.S. (2003), to become P.O.S.T. certified upon successful completion of an approved P.O.S.T. Basic Peace Officer Academy, and after passing the P.O.S.T. Certification Examination.

At that time, the Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training Board voted unanimously to accept the recommendations of the P.O.S.T. Peace Officer Levels Recodification Committee.

In light of the foregoing analysis and recommendation, a basic peace officer certificate will not have expired if the certificate holder has served at least six months in the preceding three year period as a peace officer identified in § 16-2.5-103 through 143, C.R.S. (2003).

Dated this 11th day of February 2004.

KEN SALAZAR
ATTORNEY GENERAL AND P.O.S.T. CHAIRPERSON

FORMS



APPLICATION FOR
BASIC CERTIFICATION

FORM

1

Department of Law
1525 Sherman Street, Fifth Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-5692

Revised January 27, 2006 - Effective Date: March 1, 2006

Last Name First Full Middle

Home Address City State Zip

Mailing Address (if different from above) City State Zip

Aliases: _____

Home Telephone: (_____) - _____ - _____

SSN: ____-____-____

Date of Birth: ____ - ____ - ____ Sex: M F

NOTE: Addresses, telephone number and social security number are confidential and will not be released to the public, pursuant to § 24-72-204, C.R.S. (2005)

1. I have successfully completed one year of service in good standing as a peace officer with the _____ (Agency), Please refer to § 24-31-305(1)(c), C.R.S., (2005).
2. My appointment as a Conditional Peace Officer and in accordance with § 24-31-305(1)(c), C.R.S. (2005), began on _____ (Date).
3. I possess current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification. (*Attach copy showing front and back of each card.*)
4. I have not been convicted of any felony or any misdemeanor as referenced in § 24-31-305(1.5), C.R.S. (2005).
5. I am not under investigation or pending investigation for any felony or any misdemeanor as referenced in § 24-31-305(1.5), C.R.S. (2005).
6. I have been certified as a peace officer in another state. State: _____
7. I have not been released or discharged from the U.S. Military under dishonorable conditions. (*Attach DD-214*)

UNDER PENALTIES OF PERJURY, I DECLARE THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THIS AFFIDAVIT AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS, AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THEY ARE TRUE, CORRECT, AND COMPLETE. I FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGE THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT, MISSTATEMENT, OR INACCURACY MAY RESULT IN REVOCATION OF MY CERTIFICATION, AS WELL AS CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

Applicant's Signature

Date: ____ - ____ - ____

Agency Head Signature

Date: ____ - ____ - ____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of _____, _____

My Commission Expires: ____ - ____ - ____

NOTARY PUBLIC



APPLICATION FOR
**CONDITIONAL PEACE OFFICER
AUTHORITY**

FORM

1A

Department of Law
1525 Sherman Street, Fifth Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-5692

Effective Date: March 1, 2006

Last Name First Full Middle

Home Address City State Zip

Mailing Address (if different from above) City State Zip

Aliases: _____

NOTE: Addresses, telephone number and social security number are confidential and will not be released to the public, pursuant to § 24-72-204, C.R.S. (2005)

Home Telephone: (_____) - _____ - _____

SSN: _____ -- _____ -- _____

Date of Birth: _____ - _____ - _____ Sex: M F

1. I have successfully completed a P.O.S.T. approved basic training program. *(Attach copy of academy certificate of completion.)*
2. I possess a high school diploma or its equivalent. *(Attach copy of diploma or certificate.)*
3. I possess current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification. *(Attach copy showing front and back of each card.)*
4. My fingerprints have been submitted on a P.O.S.T. fingerprint card for submission to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation.
5. I have not been convicted of any felony or any misdemeanor as referenced in § 24-31-305(1.5), C.R.S. (2005).
6. I am not under investigation or pending investigation for any felony or any misdemeanor as referenced in § 24-31-305(1.5), C.R.S. (2005).
7. I have been certified as a peace officer in another state. State: _____
8. I have not been released or discharged from the U.S. Military under dishonorable conditions. *(attach DD-214)*

UNDER PENALTIES OF PERJURY, I DECLARE THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THIS AFFIDAVIT AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS, AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THEY ARE TRUE, CORRECT, AND COMPLETE. I FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGE THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT, MISSTATEMENT, OR INACCURACY MAY RESULT IN REVOCATION OF MY CERTIFICATION, AS WELL AS CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

Applicant's Signature

Date: _____ - _____ - _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, _____

My Commission Expires: _____ - _____ - _____

NOTARY PUBLIC



APPLICATION FOR
RESERVE CERTIFICATION

FORM

2

Department of Law
1525 Sherman Street, Fifth Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-5692

Revised January 27, 2006

Last Name First Full Middle

Home Address City State Zip

Mailing Address (if different from above) City State Zip

Aliases: _____

Home Telephone: (_____) - ____ - ____

SSN: ____ -- ____ -- ____

Date of Birth: ____ - ____ - ____ Sex: M F

NOTE: Addresses, telephone number and social security number are confidential and will not be released to the public, pursuant to § 24-72-204, C.R.S. (2005)

1. I have successfully completed a P.O.S.T. approved reserve or basic training program. *(Attach copy of academy certificate of completion.)*
2. I also successfully completed the P.O.S.T. approved training in the following skill areas. *(Attach copies of skills training certificates.)*
 - Arrest Control (required)
 - Firearms (required)
 - Driving (optional)
3. I possess a high school diploma or its equivalent. *(Attach copy of diploma or certificate.)*
4. I possess current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification. *(Attach copy showing front and back of each card.)*
5. I have submitted my fingerprints on a P.O.S.T. fingerprint card for submission to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation.
6. I have not been convicted of any felony or any misdemeanor as referenced in § 24-31-305, C.R.S. (2005).
7. I am not under investigation or pending investigation for any felony or any misdemeanor as referenced in § 24-31-305, C.R.S. (2005).
8. I have not been released or discharged from the U.S. Military under dishonorable conditions. (attach DD-214)

UNDER PENALTIES OF PERJURY, I DECLARE THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THIS AFFIDAVIT AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS, AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THEY ARE TRUE, CORRECT, AND COMPLETE. I FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGE THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT, MISSTATEMENT, OR INACCURACY MAY RESULT IN REVOCATION OF MY CERTIFICATION, AS WELL AS CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

Applicant's Signature Date: ____ - ____ - ____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of _____, _____

My Commission Expires: ____ - ____ - ____ NOTARY PUBLIC



APPLICATION FOR PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATION

FORM **3**

Department of Law
1525 Sherman Street, Fifth Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-5692

Revised January 27, 2006

Last Name First Full Middle

Home Address City State Zip

Mailing Address (if different from above) City State Zip

Aliases: _____

Home Telephone: (_____) - ____ - ____

SSN: ____ -- ____ -- ____

Date of Birth: ____ - ____ - ____ Sex: M F

NOTE: Addresses, telephone number and social security number are confidential and will not be released to the public, pursuant to § 24-72-204, C.R.S. (2005)

1. I am eligible for certification in Colorado on the basis of my being authorized to serve as a peace officer in another state or federal jurisdiction. (Attach proof of out-of-state or federal authority, and certificate number, if any.)

2. My law enforcement appointments within the past three years are as follows:

Agency City State
From: ____ -- ____ -- ____ To: ____ -- ____ -- ____

Agency City State
From: ____ -- ____ -- ____ To: ____ -- ____ -- ____

3. I possess a high school diploma or its equivalent. (Attach copy of diploma or certificate.)

4. I possess current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification. (Attach copies showing front and back of each card.)

5. I have submitted my fingerprints on a P.O.S.T. fingerprint card to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation.

6. I have not been convicted of any felony or any misdemeanor as referenced in § 24-31-305(1.5), C.R.S. (2005).

7. I am not under investigation or pending investigation for any felony or any misdemeanor as referenced in § 24-31-305(1.5), C.R.S. (2005).

8. I have not been released or discharged from the U.S. Military under dishonorable conditions. (attach DD-214)

UNDER PENALTIES OF PERJURY, I DECLARE THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THIS AFFIDAVIT AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS, AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THEY ARE TRUE, CORRECT, AND COMPLETE. I FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGE THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT, MISSTATEMENT, OR INACCURACY MAY RESULT IN REVOCATION OF MY CERTIFICATION, AS WELL AS CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

Applicant's Signature Date: ____ - ____ - ____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of _____, _____

My Commission Expires: ____ - ____ - ____ NOTARY PUBLIC



CHANGE OF NAME, ADDRESS OR TELEPHONE

FORM
5

Department of Law
1525 Sherman Street, Fifth Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-5692

Revised December 10, 2004

Name (as it appears on certificate): _____
Last First Middle

Change is for (check all that apply):

- Name
- Home Address
- Mailing Address
- Telephone Number

NOTE: Addresses, telephone number and social security number are confidential and will not be released to the public, pursuant to § 24-72-204, C.R.S. (2005)

Effective Date of Changes: _____ - _____ - _____

SSN: _____ - _____ - _____

Date of Birth: _____ - _____ - _____ Sex: M F

Colorado Basic or Reserve Certificate No. _____

Complete all information below for the reported change(s), as applicable:

New Last Name First Full Middle

New Home Address City State Zip

New Mailing Address (if different from above) City State Zip

New Home Telephone: (_____) - _____ - _____

UNDER PENALTIES OF PERJURY, I DECLARE THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THIS AFFIDAVIT AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS, AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THEY ARE TRUE, CORRECT, AND COMPLETE. I FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGE THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT, MISSTATEMENT, OR INACCURACY MAY RESULT IN REVOCATION OF MY CERTIFICATION, AS WELL AS CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

Applicant's Signature Date: _____ - _____ - _____



Notice of PEACE OFFICER APPOINTMENT/SEPARATION

FORM

6

Department of Law
1525 Sherman Street, Fifth Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-5692

Revised January 27, 2006

Last Name First Full Middle

Home Address City State Zip

Mailing Address (if different from above) City State Zip

Aliases: _____

Home Telephone: (_____) - _____ - _____

SSN: ____ -- ____ -- ____

Date of Birth: ____ - ____ - ____ Sex: M F

Colorado Basic or Reserve Certificate No. _____

Date of Issuance of P.O.S.T. Letter of Conditional Peace Officer Authority _____

NOTE: Addresses, telephone number and social security number are confidential and will not be released to the public, pursuant to § 24-72-204, C.R.S. (2005)

- Appointment
- Separation
- Certified Peace Officer
- Employment Change (Resignation, laid off, etc.)
- Reserve Peace Officer
- Terminated by Agency
- Conditional Peace Officer Authority
- Retired
- Deceased

Date of appointment or separation: ____ - ____ - ____

This appointed individual has undergone both a physical and psychological evaluation to determine such person's fitness to serve as a **conditionally authorized peace officer, certified** peace officer or a reserve peace officer. Such evaluations shall have been performed within one year prior to the date of appointment by a physician and either a psychologist or psychiatrist licensed by the state of Colorado per § 24-31-303(5)(b), C.R.S. (2005)

Agency: _____

Street City State Zip

Contact Name (Print Name) Contact's Telephone #

UNDER PENALTIES OF PERJURY, I DECLARE THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THIS AFFIDAVIT AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS, AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THEY ARE TRUE, CORRECT, AND COMPLETE. I FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGE THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT, MISSTATEMENT, OR INACCURACY MAY RESULT IN REVOCATION OF MY CERTIFICATION, AS WELL AS CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

Signature of Agency Head or Designee Date: ____ - ____ - ____

Print Name



APPLICATION FOR
ACADEMY APPROVAL

FORM

7

Department of Law
1525 Sherman Street, Fifth Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-5692
Fax: 1-866-858-7486
E-mail: POST@state.co.us

Revised January 27, 2006

(A separate Form 7 is required for each individual academy)

Application for (*check only one*)

- Basic Training Academy
- Reserve Training Academy
- Is Law Enforcement Driving included? Yes No
- Refresher Academy
- Lateral Academy
- Skills Only Training Academy

Academy Name

Academy Class # (if any)

Address

Academy Director's Name

Contact Name (if different)

Telephone: (____) - ____ - ____ Contact Telephone: (____) - ____ - ____

Fax: (____) - ____ - ____ Expected # of trainees: _____

E-mail: _____

Start Date: ____--____--____ End Date: ____--____--____

Arrest Control discipline for this academy: _____

I certify that I will comply with the requirements of the P.O.S.T. Rules. I understand that failure to comply with any of the requirements set out in the P.O.S.T. Rules may be cause for the P.O.S.T. Board to revoke approval of this program.

Academy Director's Signature

Date: ____ - ____ - ____



APPLICATION FOR
**ACADEMY PROGRAM
APPROVAL**

FORM

8

Department of Law
1525 Sherman Street, Fifth Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-5692
Fax: 1-866-858-7486
E-mail: POST@state.co.us

(A separate Form 8 is required for each individual program)

Revised January 27, 2006

Application for (*check only one*)

- Instruction Methodology Program
- Handgun Instructor's Program
- Law Enforcement Driving Instructor's Program
- Arrest Control Instructor's Program: Discipline _____
- VIN Inspector Training Program

P.O.S.T. Approved Provider (Agency/Academy)

Address

Program Director's Name

Contact Name (if different)

Telephone: (____) - ____ - ____ Contact Telephone: (____) - ____ - ____

Fax: (____) - ____ - ____ Expected # of trainees: _____

E-mail _____

Start Date: ____--____--____ End Date: ____--____--____

Training Site and address if different from above

I certify that I will comply with the requirements of the P.O.S.T. Rules. I understand that failure to comply with any of the requirements set out in the P.O.S.T. Rules may be cause for the P.O.S.T. Board to revoke approval of this basic peace officer or reserve peace officer training program.

Program Director's Signature Date: ____ - ____ - ____



APPLICATION FOR VIN INSPECTOR CERTIFICATION

FORM

9

Department of Law
1525 Sherman Street, Fifth Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-5692

Revised December 10, 2004

Last Name First Full Middle

Home Address City State Zip

Mailing Address (if different from above) City State Zip

Aliases: _____

Home Telephone: (____) - ____ - ____

SSN: ____-____-____

Colorado Basic or Reserve Certificate No. _____

Date of Birth: ____ - ____ - ____ Sex: M F

NOTE: Addresses, telephone number and social security number are confidential and will not be released to the public, pursuant to § 24-72-204, C.R.S. (2005)

1. I have successfully completed a P.O.S.T. approved program of instruction for Vehicle Identification Number Inspector Certification. *(Attach copy of certificate of completion)*
2. I have attached a certified check or money order, made payable to Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training in the amount of \$25.00.
3. I am currently appointed by (law enforcement agency): _____

Street City State Zip

UNDER PENALTIES OF PERJURY, I DECLARE THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THIS AFFIDAVIT AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS, AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THEY ARE TRUE, CORRECT, AND COMPLETE. I FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGE THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT, MISSTATEMENT, OR INACCURACY MAY RESULT IN REVOCATION OF MY CERTIFICATION, AS WELL AS CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

Applicant's Signature Date: ____ - ____ - ____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of _____, _____

My Commission Expires: ____ - ____ - ____

NOTARY PUBLIC



INSTRUCTOR/COURSE EVALUATION

FORM
10

Department of Law
1525 Sherman Street, Fifth Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-5692

Revised December 10, 2004

Agency/Academy Name _____

Course Name _____

Instructor Name _____

Date(s) Presented _____

	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Very Good	Excellent
A. Voice Projection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Voice Clarity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Responded to Questions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Showed Interest in his/her Instruction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Prepared and Organized for the Class	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Presented so the Content could be Understood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G. Presented to follow the course student handout	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Quality of Handouts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Use of Audio-visual Aids and Films/Videos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. Use of Demonstrations and Role Playing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
K. Overall Content	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Application for:
GROUP/POSITION PEACE OFFICER
AUTHORITY AND STATUS -
SUNRISE PROVISION

FORM
12

Department of Law
1525 Sherman Street, Fifth Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-5692
Fax: 866.858.7486
E-mail: POST@state.co.us

Revised December 10, 2004

Position/Group Class and Job Title

Mailing Address City State Zip

Contact Person Title

Telephone: () - -

FAX: () - - E-mail: _____

§ 16-2.5-201, C.R.S. (2005) No later than July 1 of any year, a group, or political subdivision of the state that seeks peace officer status either for the group or for a specific position shall submit to the P.O.S.T. Board, for its review, a proposal containing the following information.

Date Received by P.O.S.T.

Check and attach Justification for all requirements

- Complete description of the position or description of the group.
Estimate of the number of persons holding such position.
Description of the specific need for peace officer authority and protections required for the position/group.
The direct benefit to the public that would result from granting peace officer authority and status.
The certification costs associated to the granting of the status.
A resolution or letter of support from the chief executive officer of the unit of government or political subdivision employing the group or overseeing the proposed position.
All P.O.S.T. required criteria listed in Rule 22 (a)(I)(A) through (G), (b)(III), and (b)(IV).
A "Draft" copy of the proposed legislation for the position/group (using the P.O.S.T. template form).

UNDER PENALTIES OF PERJURY, I DECLARE THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THIS AFFIDAVIT AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS, AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THEY ARE TRUE, CORRECT, AND COMPLETE. I FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGE THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT, MISSTATEMENT, OR INACCURACY MAY RESULT IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

Signature of CEO Date: - -

Print Name

