

COLORADO
POST
PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS and TRAINING

MANUAL
2004



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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 street.

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P.O.S.T. STATUTES 2003 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; and the department of corrections inspector general.

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

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) A reserve officer shall be in uniform when 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.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3) of this section, when a reserve officer is assigned to extradition or surveillance duties, the reserve officer need not be in uniform. When performing extradition duties, the reserve officer shall be accompanied by a P.O.S.T.-certified officer. When assigned to surveillance duties, the reserve officer shall be confined to the surveillance duties, and he or she shall not perform any other activities related to law enforcement.

(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. The reserve officer must be in uniform while the

assignment is carried out, except when performing extradition or surveillance duties as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(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. The reserve officer shall be in uniform while carrying out the assignment, except when performing extradition or surveillance duties as otherwise provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(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.

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.

Editor's note: Section 53 of chapter 305, Session Laws of Colorado 2003, provides that the act amending subsection (2) has an effective date of August 6, 2003, and section 54 of said chapter provides that the act applies to acts committed on or after said date.

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.

Editor's note: Section 53 of chapter 305, Session Laws of Colorado 2003, provides that the act amending subsection (2) has an effective date of August 6, 2003, and section 54 of said chapter provides that the act applies to acts committed on or after said date.

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.

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.

A person who falsely pretends to be a peace officer and performs an act in that pretended capacity commits impersonating a peace officer, which is a class 1 misdemeanor.

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.

Editor's note: Section 2 of chapter 192, Session Laws of Colorado 2003, provides that the act amending this section applies to offenses committed on or after May 1, 2003.

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).

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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" and "provisional certification" 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.)

(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 shall not have been convicted of a felony.

(5.5) "Reserve peace officer" means any person described in section 16-2.5-110, C.R.S.

(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.

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.

Editor's note: Subsections (5) and (5.5) were contained in a 2003 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)(l)(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.

(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.

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

(2) The introductory portion to subsection (5) was contained in a 2003 act that was passed without a safety clause. For further explanation concerning the effective date, see page vii of this volume.

(3) Section 4 of chapter 346, Session Laws of Colorado 2003, provides that the act amending subsection (1)(f) applies to persons who apply to enroll in a training academy on or after June 3, 2003.

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.

Editor's note: Section 4 of chapter 346, Session Laws of Colorado 2003, provides that the act repealing and reenacting this section applies to persons who apply to enroll in a training academy on or after June 3, 2003.

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, a course of study 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.

(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.; or

(g) 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) through (f) 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 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.

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.

Annotations

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.

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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) (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.

* * *

(4) 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.

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 officer 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 definition of peace officer in the criminal code, see § 18-1-901(3)(1).

Annotation: 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.

Any person in this state who, without due authority, exercises the authority of a sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, policeman, or other peace officer or law enforcement officer of any kind of the state, county, or any town or city or who claims, pretends, or holds himself out to be such an officer is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

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.

Annotations

Am. Jur.2d. See 32 Am. Jur.2d, False Personation, §§ 3-7.

C.J.S. See 35 C.J.S., False Personation, §§ 2-4.

The injury arising from the usurpation at which this section is aimed may be inflicted by the pretense of official character, in other cases by acting in official capacity, and in others only by a union of the two. *Martin v. People*, 113 Colo. 50, 154 P.2d 1006 (1944).

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

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 Training", one of the skills training programs required for the basic and reserve training academies.
- (f) "Board" means the Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training Board.
- (g) "Bodily injury" means physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical or mental condition. § 18-1-901(3)(c), C.R.S. (2003).
- (h) "Certification examination" means the written test required under § 24-31-305(1)(a)(III), C.R.S. (2003).
- (i) "Certified peace officer" means any person who has successfully attained P.O.S.T. Certification and is described in § 16-2.5-102, C.R.S. (2003).
- (j) "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.
- (k) "Course" means a formal unit of instruction relating to a particular subject.
- (l) "C.R.S." means Colorado Revised Statutes, codified laws of the State of Colorado.
- (m) "Director" means the director of the P.O.S.T. Board staff.
- (n) "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.
- (o) "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.

- (p) “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. (2003).
- (q) “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.
- (r) “Lesson plan” means a document that specifically describes the material presented during a course of instruction.
- (s) “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.
- (t) “Peace officer” means any person recognized in § 16-2.5-101, C.R.S. (2003).
- (u) "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.
- (v) “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.”.
- (w) "Program director" means that person responsible for the administration and operation of a P.O.S.T. approved training program.
- (x) “Provisional certification” means an interim certification recognized by P.O.S.T. available 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.
- (y) “Refresher academy” means an approved training program that consists of a minimum of 88 hours of academics, law enforcement driving, and firearms and is offered as an elective means through which to satisfy the training requirements for qualified provisional or renewal applicants in order to either obtain or renew basic certification.
- (z) “Renewal applicant” means an applicant whose Colorado peace officer certificate has expired per § 24-31-305(1.7)(b), C.R.S. (2003), and who has applied to renew his/her Colorado peace officer certificate in accordance with § 24-31-305(1.7)(c), C.R.S. (2003) and P.O.S.T. Rule 13.

- (aa) "Reserve peace officer" means any person described in § 16-2.5-110, C.R.S. (2003), 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. (2003), but does not include any person appointed by a sheriff limited to particular acts pursuant to § 30-10-506 and 510, C.R.S. (2003).
- (bb) "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. (2003).
- (cc) "Skills examination" means the approved practical test of an applicant's proficiency in arrest control, law enforcement driving, or firearms.
- (dd) "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.
- (ee) "Skills training" means the required approved arrest control, law enforcement driving, and firearms courses.
- (ff) "State" means any State in the United States, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States.
- (gg) "Subject matter expert" (SME) means an individual formally recognized by the Board for his or her superior knowledge, expertise and/or experience in one of the skills areas or in academics.
- (hh) "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.
- (ii) "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.
- (jj) "Training academy" means a P.O.S.T. approved school, agency or other entity that provides P.O.S.T. approved training programs.
- (kk) "Training program" means a P.O.S.T. approved course of instruction required by statute, Rule, or for certification or as otherwise recognized by the Board.

Rule 2 - Meetings

- (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

- (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. (2003), 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

- (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 and one member of the Board, who shall serve as co-chairs, and other specialists from the law enforcement community. Any person wishing to be appointed, either active law enforcement officer, law enforcement professional or retired peace officer, must apply to the Director in writing by December 1 of the preceding year. Appointments may be made, upon the applicant's merits, during the calendar year at the discretion of the Director and each of the committee chairs.

- (b) The committees:
 - (I) Review and provide recommendations regarding training programs and committee recommendations, to include training justification and research data, which shall be submitted in writing. Committee recommendations shall be made available to the P.O.S.T. Board, all SME committee chairs, academy directors, and other persons of interest at least six weeks prior to the P.O.S.T. Board meeting in which the Board will consider the recommendation as an agenda item. Empirical information should be included to identify whether the new skills standards can be implemented into existing training programs and should state the instructional program to be recognized to provide the training and/or certify instructor trainers. All SME committee recommendations shall be posted on the P.O.S.T. website.

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

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

 - (IV) Establish minimum qualifications for committee membership.

Rule 5 - Hearings

- (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;
 - (II) That the respondent has the right to appear and be heard at such hearing, either in person or through legal counsel;
 - (III) That the respondent has the burden of proving all of the facts relevant to his or her position;
 - (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;
 - (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;
 - (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;
 - (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;
 - (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;
 - (II) That the petitioner has the right to appear and be heard at such hearing, either in person or through legal counsel;
 - (III) That the petitioner has the burden of proving all of the facts relevant to his or her petition;
 - (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. (2003).

Rule 6 - Declaratory Orders

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

- (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. (2003), 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. (2003), no person may, through a variance or otherwise, serve as a certified peace officer, as defined in § 16-2.5-102, C.R.S. (2003), without having first passed the required certification examination and become certified.

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

- (a) The Board has promulgated these rules to ensure orderly and fair treatment of all certified peace officers and peace officer applicants. § 24-31-305, C.R.S. (2003) requires the P.O.S.T. Board deny or revoke certification of any person who has been convicted of a felony or particular misdemeanors.
- (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. (2003), 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. (2003); 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 the P.O.S.T. Director has made his decision, 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. (2003), 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. (2003), without having first passed the required certification requirements and become certified.

Rule 9 – Revocation Hearings for Criminal Conduct

- (a) A Colorado peace officer certification issued pursuant to § 24-31-305, C.R.S. (2003), 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. (2003), 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. (2003); and
 - (II) Mitigating circumstances exist and that the certificate should not be revoked;
 - (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 - Basic Certification

- (a) The Board is authorized to issue a basic 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 1 – *Application for Basic Certification*; and
 - (IV) Successfully completes the fingerprint-based criminal history record check required under Rule 14; and
 - (V) Successfully completes an approved basic training academy, including skills training, within the previous three (3) years and submits a copy of his/her certificate of completion; and
 - (VI) Passes the certification examination pursuant to Rule 15.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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. (2003).
- (d) 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

- (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 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 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

- (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. (2003).

Rule 13 – Renewal of Basic Certification

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

- (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. (2003), 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. (2003).
- (c) Enrollment. Pursuant to § 24-31-304, C.R.S. (2003) 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 the 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. (2003). 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. (2003) 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 a preliminary enrollment roster is received at P.O.S.T. at least fifteen (15) days prior to the first day of the academy, and a final enrollment roster 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:
 - (1) Intending to enroll in the academy (preliminary roster); or
 - (2) Actually enrolled in the academy (final roster);and
 - (D) Date of birth 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. (2003), 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. (2003), 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 – Basic, Provisional, Renewal

- (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 1 – *Application for Basic 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) 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).
- (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

- (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

- (a) Every basic or reserve 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. certified peace officer convicted in any jurisdiction of a felony or any misdemeanor contained in § 24-31-305(1.5)(a) thru (g), C.R.S. (2003), 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. (2003), 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. (2003), currently appointed by such agency.

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

- (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, C.R.S. (2003) 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

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

- (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

- (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 which operates in compliance with these Rules.
 - (II) A continuing academy shall remain approved until its status is either surrendered, suspended or revoked.
 - (III) The director of a continuing academy 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) An academy schedule that clearly and accurately displays the courses, dates and times 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. For arrest control, 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
 - (C) A completed “*Scheduling Request for P.O.S.T. Exam*” form (basic academies only).
 - (IV) 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.
 - (V) Schedule changes.

- (A) Academy directors shall notify P.O.S.T. prior to the occurrence of any substantial changes to any schedule submitted for academy approval.
- (B) Substantial changes shall include the following:
 - (1) Any change of the academy's start date or end date as submitted to P.O.S.T. on the Form 7, *Application for Academy Approval*; or
 - (2) For skills training, any change of a skills training date; or
 - (3) For skills training, any change of a skills training site; or
 - (4) Any change or combination of changes that a reasonable person would believe substantially alters the schedule.
- (VI) New training sites.
 - (A) All new training sites for either academic instruction or skills training must be approved by P.O.S.T. prior to conducting any instruction at the site.
 - (B) Each academy is responsible for obtaining approval of its new training sites. Site approval is not transferable from one academy to another.
 - (C) A VHS-format videotape that accurately depicts the site where instruction is to take place must be submitted to P.O.S.T. in order for approval of a new training site to be considered. A detailed description of the site must be included, either as verbal narrative on the videotape or as a written supplement to the videotape.
- (c) New academies.
 - (I) A new academy is 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 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.
 - (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) Prior to approval, all new academies must pass an on-site inspection conducted by the Board or its designated representative(s).
- (d) Academy directors.
- (I) Qualifications. Each academy shall designate an academy director whose qualifications, based upon education, experience and training, demonstrate his or her ability to manage the academy.
 - (II) Records management. The academy director shall be responsible for establishing and maintaining a records management system that includes enrollment information, trainee files, trainee manuals, attendance records, lesson plans, source material, instructor files, instructor/course evaluations and academy safety plan.
 - (III) 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.
 - (IV) Academy enrollment. All academies shall comply with the requirements referenced in P.O.S.T. Rule 14, *Fingerprint-Based Criminal History Record Check*.
- (e) Training sites and facilities requirements.
- (I) An academy shall have the following training sites and facilities:
 - (A) A classroom with adequate heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting, acoustics and space; and
 - (B) A sufficient number of desks or tables and chairs in the classroom for each trainee; and
 - (C) A firing range with adequate backstop and berms to ensure the safety of all persons at or near the range; and

- (D) A safe driving track for conducting law enforcement driving; and
 - (E) An indoor site for instructing arrest control training with sufficient space and mats to ensure trainee safety; and
 - (F) A safe location for all practical exercises.
- (II) All 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.
 - (III) All training sites and facilities, equipment, books, supplies, materials and the like shall be maintained in good condition.
- (f) Curriculum requirements.
- (I) All training programs 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 as referenced in the Basic Academic Training Program and Reserve Academic Training Program.
 - (A) The Basic Academic Training Program contains a minimum of 445 hours of instruction as follows:
 - (1) Academics: 291 hours
 - (2) Arrest control: 62 hours
 - (3) Firearms: 52 hours
 - (4) Law enforcement driving: 40 hours
 - (B) The Reserve Academic Training Program contains a minimum of 164 hours of instruction as follows:
 - (1) Academics: 50 hours
 - (2) Arrest control: 62 hours
 - (3) Firearms: 52 hours
 - (4) The 40 hour law enforcement driving program is optional for the Reserve Academic Training Program.
- (II) Attendance.

- (A) Attendance is mandatory for all hours of all skills training.
 - (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) Written attendance records are to be kept for all academic classes and all skills classes.
- (III) Lesson plans.
- (A) All basic and reserve training academies shall have up-to-date formal written lesson plans on file for each academic course of instruction and for each of the skills.
 - (B) Each lesson plan must include at a minimum:
 - (1) Learning goals and objectives; and
 - (2) Methodology of instruction; and
 - (3) Amount of time required; and
 - (4) A list of any source or reference material.
- (IV) Source material.
- (A) At least one (1) copy of each of the publications identified in the current P.O.S.T. Curriculum Bibliography must be maintained at the place of academic instruction.
 - (B) The source material must be available to the trainees and be of an appropriate quantity for the number of trainees who will be using it.
- (V) Academy examinations.
- (A) Written, oral or practical examinations shall be administered periodically during each academy in order to measure the attainment of course objectives.
 - (B) The academy director shall prescribe the manner, method of administration, frequency and length of academy examinations.

- (C) An academy may define its own minimum standard for successful completion that is greater than seventy (70) percent.

(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 includes 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, *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, so 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) Safety considerations.
- (I) Equipment. The following items shall be present at each training site during any academy training at the site:
 - (A) An effective means of summoning emergency medical assistance; and
 - (B) A first aid kit that contains appropriate supplies to treat injuries that are likely to be sustained at the site.
 - (II) Safety plan.
 - (A) Each academy shall have an up-to-date written safety plan. At a minimum, the safety plan shall include policies and procedures for

responding to accidents and injuries that may occur at the academy's firing range(s), driving track(s) and site(s) of arrest control training.

- (B) All academy staff and instructors are to be familiar with the safety plan as it applies to the nature and scope of their involvement with the academy.

(III) Duty to report.

- (A) 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:

- (1) 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

- (2) 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.

- (B) Serious bodily injury means those injuries as defined in § 18-1-901(3)(p), C.R.S. (2003).

- (C) Bodily injury means those injuries as defined in § 18-1-901(3)(c), C.R.S. (2003).

(IV) Training to cease.

- (A) In the event of any death or gunshot wound as described in the preceding paragraph (h)(III)(A)(1), 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.

(i) Academy records requirements

- (I) Trainee file. A file shall be maintained for each trainee 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.
- (II) Trainee manual. 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 safety standards.
- (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, *Academy Enrollment Advisory*, 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) Current academy safety plan; 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. (2003).

Rule 22 – *For Future Use*

Rule 23- Skills Instructors

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.

- (a) Assistant Skills Instructor. 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.
- (I) 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.
 - (II) For arrest control instructors, the relevant approved skills instructor training program shall be the same arrest control discipline as that which the person will be instructing.
 - (III) Each academy that employs or utilizes assistant skills instructors shall maintain the applicable certificates of completion and/or documentation to substantiate that each assistant skills instructor has completed the relevant approved skills instructor training program.
 - (IV) 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. 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.
- (b) Full Skills Instructor. 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 following requirements:
- (I) Successful completion of the relevant approved skills instructor training program; and
 - (II) Successful completion of an approved forty (40) hour instruction methodology training program; and
 - (III) 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.

- (IV) 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 may be required to appear in person before the appropriate subject matter expert committee to demonstrate skills instructional proficiency.
- (V) Approval of new full skills instructors.
 - (A) Upon the effective date of this Rule, every person seeking to begin serving as a new full skills instructor must be approved by the Board prior to serving as a full skills instructor.
 - (B) To apply for approval, either the academy director or the full skills instructor applicant, if the applicant has no current academy affiliation, shall submit the following documents to P.O.S.T. with respect to the applicant:
 - (1) A copy of the certificate of completion from the relevant approved skills instructor training program; and
 - (2) A copy of the certificate of completion from an approved forty (40) hour instruction methodology program; and
 - (3) Documentation that substantiates 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.
 - (4) 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.
 - (C) The documents submitted and received at P.O.S.T. pursuant to the preceding paragraph (b)(V)(B) will be reviewed by P.O.S.T. in consultation with the appropriate Subject Matter Expert (S.M.E.) Committee at the Committee's next regularly scheduled meeting.

- (D) P.O.S.T. will provide written notification to the academy director or the full skills instructor applicant who submitted the documents, if the applicant has no current academy affiliation, whether the applicant was approved or denied approval as a full skills instructor.

- (VI) Each academy that employs or utilizes full skills instructors shall maintain all applicable certificates of completion and/or documentation to substantiate compliance with the requirements referenced in this Rule.

- (c) 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. for all assistant skills instructors and all full skills instructors.

- (d) Any applicant denied approval under section (a) or (b) of this Rule may appeal such denial to the Director within ten days of notification of denial.

Rule 24 – Skills Training Safety

- (a) 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.
- (b) Arrest control training:
 - (I) There must be at least one arrest control instructor for each ten (10) trainees 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.
- (c) Law enforcement driving training:
 - (I) There must be at least one driving track vehicle and one law enforcement driving instructor for each six (6) trainees during any instruction at the track.
 - (II) No trainee shall be permitted to participate in a law enforcement driving program unless he or she 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.
- (d) Firearms training:
 - (I) There must be at least one firearms instructor for each four (4) trainees enrolled in the program anytime a trainee is handling a firearm at any location. These instructors must be P.O.S.T. approved instructors and not agency trained safety officers.
 - (II) Only high-visibility, fluorescent colored “dummy” ammunition may be used for any weapons handling other than actual live-fire shooting.
 - (III) Trainees must be provided written and oral reminders over the course of the training that:
 - (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.
- (IV) 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

- (a) Every instructor training program, whether instruction methodology, arrest control instructor program, law enforcement driving instructor's 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) The program 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 all instructor training courses:
 - (I) A completed P.O.S.T. Form 8, *Application for Training Program Approval*.
- (c) All new instructor training programs must also submit:
 - (I) A detailed course outline; and
 - (II) Handout materials; and
 - (III) A detailed explanation of pass-fail criteria; and
 - (IV) A list of instructors and their qualifications.
- (d) Instructors for instructor training courses shall be approved on the basis of education, subject matter experience, and instructional experience. Such instructor approval shall be limited to the particular approved course.

Rule 26 – Academy and Training Program Inspections

- (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.

PROGRAMS

BASIC ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAM

Revised March 31, 2004, Effective June 1, 2004

MINIMUM REQUIRED HOURS

Academic	291
Arrest Control	62
Driving	40
Firearms	52
TOTAL	445

I. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

REQUIRED HOURS: 21

A. 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.

Source Material:

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

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT ETHICS

Required Minimum Hours: 8

General learning goal: The student will explain the concept of ethics in policing and its relationship to the Law Enforcement profession.

Learning objective:

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 & Cops, 4th Edition, Chapters 7, 8 and 10-19.

C. CRIMINAL PROCESS

Required Minimum Hours: 8

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.

Learning objective:

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 describe the following law enforcement and judicial processes in felonies and misdemeanors:
 - a. arrest
 - b. bail
 - c. arraignment
 - d. preliminary hearing
 - 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 CJS.

Source Material:

Colorado Courts at a Glance

Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Section 12.

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

D. STATE, FEDERAL, AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

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 and explain the role, authority, and interagency responsibilities for the three levels of law enforcement listed below:
 - a. Federal. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Drug Enforcement Administration; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; Immigration and Naturalization Service; U.S. Marshal's Office; U.S. Postal Inspector; Secret Service; 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 basic capabilities of the CCIC/NCIC systems, and the purpose of each query.

Source Material:

CCIC Training Manual, "QUERY" section, identified Purpose sections only in areas 1-12, pp. 36-98 and Purpose sections only in areas 1-10, pp. 99-127 and Purpose sections only in areas 1-5, pp. 128-160.

2004 P.O.S.T. Handout on State, Federal, and Local Government

II. BASIC LAW

REQUIRED HOURS: 88

A. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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 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. ARREST, SEARCH AND SEIZURE, INTERROGATION AND CONFESSIONS, AND RULES OF EVIDENCE

Required Minimum Hours: 16

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, interrogations, confessions and 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 explain the laws and court decisions as they pertain to statements in an interview/interrogation:
 - a. Voluntariness
 - b. Miranda Considerations
 - c. Witnesses

4. The student will explain the laws and court decisions as they pertain to searches:
 - a. Persons
 - b. Premises
 - c. Vehicles
 - d. Closed Containers
 - e. Warrants
 - f. Administrative
 - g. Consent
 - h. Exigencies
 - i. Plain View

5. The student will explain the laws and court decisions as they pertain to seizures:
 - a. Persons
 - b. Vehicles
 - c. Property/Evidence
 - d. Warrants

Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officer's Handbook 2003/2004 Edition.

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

C. COLORADO CRIMINAL CODE

Required Minimum Hours: 32

General learning goal: The student will have basic knowledge of the Colorado Criminal Code.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will be able to identify criminal violations within the Colorado Revised Statutes.

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. These will include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. § 18-1-707, C.R.S.: Use of Force
 - b. § 18-2-101, C.R.S.: Criminal Attempt
 - c. § 18-3-107, C.R.S.: First Degree Murder of a Peace Officer or Fireman.
 - d. § 18-3-102, C.R.S.: Murder
 - e. § 18-3-104, C.R.S.: Manslaughter
 - f. § 18-3-105, C.R.S.: Criminally Negligent Homicide
 - g. § 18-3-106, C.R.S.: Vehicular Homicide
 - h. § 18-3-202, C.R.S.: Assault in the First Degree
 - i. § 18-3-204, C.R.S.: Assault in the Third Degree
 - j. § 18-3-205, C.R.S.: Vehicular Assault
 - k. § 18-3-206, C.R.S.: Menacing
 - l. § 18-3-207, C.R.S.: Extortion
 - m. § 18-3-208, C.R.S.: Reckless Endangerment
 - n. § 18-3-301, C.R.S.: First Degree Kidnapping
 - o. § 18-3-302, C.R.S.: Second Degree Kidnapping
 - p. § 18-3-303, C.R.S.: False Imprisonment
 - q. § 18-3-305, C.R.S.: Enticement of a Child
 - r. § 18-3-401 through 416, C.R.S.: Unlawful Sexual Behaviors
 - s. § 18-4-102 through 105, C.R.S.: Arson
 - t. § 18-4-202 through 205, C.R.S.: Burglary
 - u. § 18-4-301, C.R.S.: Robbery
 - v. § 18-4-302, C.R.S.: Aggravated Robbery
 - w. § 18-4-401, C.R.S.: Theft
 - x. § 18-4-409, C.R.S.: Aggravated Motor Vehicle Theft
 - y. § 18-4-410, C.R.S.: Theft by Receiving
 - z. § 18-4-501, C.R.S.: Criminal Mischief
 - aa. § 18-4-502, C.R.S.: Trespass
 - bb. § 18-4-504, C.R.S.: Third Degree Criminal Trespass
 - cc. § 18-4-505, C.R.S.: Tampering
 - dd. § 18-4-506, C.R.S.: Second Degree Criminal Tampering
 - ee. § 18-4-509, C.R.S.: Defacing Property
 - ff. § 18-5-102, C.R.S.: Forgery
 - gg. § 18-5-105, C.R.S.: Criminal Possession of a Forged Instrument
 - hh. § 18-5-113, C.R.S.: Criminal Impersonation
 - ii. § 18-5-205, C.R.S.: Fraud by Check
 - jj. § 18-6-401, C.R.S.: Child Abuse
 - kk. § 18-6-800.3, C.R.S.: Domestic Violence
 - ll. § 18-8-102, C.R.S.: Obstructing Government Operations

- mm. § 18-8-103, C.R.S.: Resisting Arrest
- nn. § 18-9-121, C.R.S.: Ethnic Intimidation
- oo. § 18-12-102, C.R.S.: Illegal Weapons
- pp. § 18-12-102, C.R.S.: Dangerous Weapons
- qq. § 18-12-103, C.R.S.: Possession of a Defaced Firearm
- rr. § 18-12-104, C.R.S.: Defacing a Firearm
- ss. § 18-12-105, C.R.S.: Concealed Weapons

Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officer's Statutory Source Book

D. 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.

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 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

Source Material:

Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 19.

E. 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.

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.
2. The student will demonstrate the ability to recognize victim issues and make decisions responsive to the impact of:
 - a: The type of victimization (family violence, sexual assault, hate crime, etc.)
 - b: Cultural specific information (age, disability, race, etc.)

Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officer's Handbook 2003/2004 Edition, pp. 67 - 72

F. 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.
 - a. Negligent torts
 - b. Intentional torts
 - c. 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 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, 2001 Edition, Sections 6-1 thru 6-36.

G. LIQUOR CODE

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General learning goal: The student will identify and explain violations of the Liquor and Beer Code.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will identify and explain the elements of and restrictions imposed in § 12-46-103 et seq. And 12-47-103 et seq., C.R.S., and the Colorado Code of Regulations specifically:

Colorado Beer Code

- a. § 12-46-103, C.R.S.: Definitions
- b. § 12-46-106, C.R.S.: Lawful Acts

Colorado Liquor Code

- c. § 12-47-103, C.R.S.: Definitions
- d. § 12-47-901, C.R.S.: Unlawful acts
- e. § 12-47-902, C.R.S.: Testing for intoxication by law enforcement officers,
- f. § 12-47-903, C.R.S.: Violations - Penalties
- g. § 12-47-904, C.R.S.: Duties of inspectors and police officers

Classes of Licenses

- h. § 12-47-401 – 419, C.R.S.

Colorado Code of Regulations

2. The student will explain and discuss peace officer enforcement procedures for 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 § 12-47-401 C.R.S.

Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officer's Handbook 2003/2004, pp. 111-135
Peace Officer's Statutory Source Book, 2001 Edition, Chapter 9(II) titled Alcoholic Beverages Statutes.

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.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will explain the definitions of controlled substances as described in § 18-18-102, C.R.S.
2. The student will understand and explain the schedules of controlled substances as defined in § 18-18-2, C.R.S. specifically:
 - a. § 18-18-203(1), C.R.S.
 - b. § 18-18-204(1), C.R.S.
 - c. § 18-18-205(1), C.R.S.
 - d. § 18-18-206(1), C.R.S.
 - e. § 18-18-207(1), C.R.S.
3. The student will be familiar with the specific controlled substance offenses as defined in § 18-18-401 et seq., C.R.S. specifically:
 - a. § 18-18-404 – 430, C.R.S.

Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officer's Handbook, 2003/2004 Edition, pp. 467-487

I. ETHNIC INTIMIDATION

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General learning goal: The student will identify and discuss incidents of ethnic intimidation ("hate crimes") and responsibilities of peace officer relative to these crimes.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will identify and explain the elements of the crime and classifications of Ethnic Intimidation, § 18-9-121, C.R.S.
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 develop a greater awareness of the impact of racial and ethnic issues on living in contemporary society.

Source Material:

Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-9-121.

Criminal Investigation, 6th Edition, Chapter 19.

J. 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.

Learning objectives:

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.

Source Material:

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

Criminal Investigation, 6th Edition, Chapter 8.

III. COMMUNITY INTERACTION

REQUIRED HOURS: 12

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.

Source Material:

Community Policing, 2nd Edition, : A Contemporary Perspective, Chapter 11.
Problem-Solving: Problem-Oriented Policing in Newport News.
Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action.

B. PROBLEM SOLVING

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General learning goal: The student will explain problem solving as one of the two core components of community policing and the roles of each partner, community, government, and police in the problem solving process.

Learning objective:

1. The student will explain the problem solving process and issues associated with participation.
2. The student will describe how the problem solving process might help to reduce crime and fear of crime and improve the quality of life issues in the local community.

3. The student will describe the SARA model (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment) and how it can be used to focus on the different steps in problem solving.
4. The student will cite examples which illustrate how problem solving is used in communities.

Source Material:

Problem-Solving: Problem Oriented Policing in Newport News

C. COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General learning goal: The student will explain community partnership as one of two core components of community policing. The student will provide an overview of what effective partnerships are and how to sustain them.

Learning objective:

1. The student will identify several community partnership opportunities between the community, government, and police, and explore their benefits.
2. The student will describe the importance of both cooperation and a process for long term partnerships.
3. The student will identify and explain how to minimize obstacles to effective partnerships.

Source Material:

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

Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action.

D. CRIME PREVENTION

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General learning goal: The student will explain the basic concept of crime prevention.

Learning objective:

1. The student will identify the peace officer's role in crime prevention and the community's role in crime prevention.
2. The student will explain and discuss the purpose and methods of crime prevention.

3. The student will explain how crime prevention may reduce the incidence of crime.

Source Material:

Crime and Justice in America, 6th Edition, Chapters 1 and 6

IV. PATROL PROCEDURES

REQUIRED HOURS: 56

A. PATROL OBSERVATION AND PERCEPTION

Required Minimum Hours: 3

General learning goal: The student will understand the impact of observation and perception upon patrol activity.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will describe the basic facts that must be taken into account when assessing the credibility of witnesses.
2. The student will describe the impact of external factors such as distance and sound upon perception.
3. The student will identify internal factors such as emotion and experience upon perception.

Source Material:

Police Field Operations, 6th Edition, Chapter 3.

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.

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.

C. PEDESTRIAN CONTACTS

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General learning goal: To prepare the student for the special hazard involved in pedestrian contacts while on foot or motorized patrol and the proper method to be used to perform these contacts with a minimum of officer risk.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will understand how to safely approach a pedestrian while working alone or with another officer and while on foot or on motor patrol.
2. The student will demonstrate the ability to approach a pedestrian suspect or suspicious person while alone or with another officer.

Source Material:

Police Field Operations, 5th Edition, Chapter 5.

Street Survival, Chapter 3.

D. GANGS

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General learning goal: The student will become familiar with the gang culture and their involvement in criminal activity.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will identify risk factors which increase the probability of gang involvement.
2. The student will be aware of factors in the community and in groups which identify potential gang activity.
3. The student will explain the relationship between gangs and drug trafficking.

Source Material:

Criminal Investigation, 6th Edition, Chapter 19

E. VEHICLE STOPS

Required Minimum Hours: 6

General learning goal: The student will understand the basic techniques of vehicle stops.

Learning objective:

1. The student will identify, explain and demonstrate how to safely conduct the three principle types of vehicle stops.
 - a. Traffic violations
 - b. Investigative
 - c. High risk/felony
2. The student will demonstrate proper searching, movement, placement and safety considerations of suspects to and from vehicles.

Source Material:

Street Survival, Chapter 3.

Tactical Edge, Chapter 6.

F. VEHICLE SEARCHES

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General learning goal: The student will understand the elements required for a legal, safe, and effective search of a vehicle.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will explain the requirements and restrictions for a lawful search of a vehicle and seizure of evidence.
 - a. With consent to search.
 - b. Incident to arrest.
 - c. Items in "Plain View".
 - d. With a search warrant.
 - e. With probable cause.
 - f. Inventory searches.
2. Through a practical lab exercise, 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 interior and exterior.

Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Section 4.

Criminal Investigation, 6th Edition, Chapter 4.

Street Survival, Chapter 3.

Tactical Edge, Chapter 6.

G. BUILDING SEARCHES

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General learning goal: The student will understand the elements of a safe and effective search of a building.

Learning objective:

1. The student will describe and demonstrate the tactics necessary to conduct a safe search of a building including but not limited to:
 - a. Containment
 - b. Single/multi officer
 - c. Minimize risk
 - d. Search with the eyes
 - e. Search with the sensory abilities
 - f. Utilizing noise discipline
 - g. Moving technique
 - h. Flashlight technique
 - i. Corner radius technique
 - j. Negotiating doors, doorways and windows
 - k. Outdoors techniques: walls, bushes, dirt piles, roof edges, etc.

Source Material:

Street Survival, Chapters 3 and 4.

Tactical Edge, Chapter 3.

H. HANDLING IN-PROGRESS CALLS

Required Minimum Hours: 6

General learning goal: The student will understand considerations necessary for responding to in-progress calls.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will identify the factors to be considered in responding to in-progress calls including but not limited to the following:
 - a. response strategy
 - b. cover/concealment
 - c. nature of crime (robbery, burglary, domestic, weapons, alcohol involved, etc.)
 - d. containment
2. *Through a practical lab exercise*, the student will demonstrate and explain tactical considerations when handling in-progress calls.

Source Material:

Police Field Operations, 6th Edition, Chapter 9.

I. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General learning goal: The student will understand how to effectively assess and intervene in domestic violence incidents.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will identify and explain the elements of Domestic Abuse and the duties of police officer as outlined in the C.R.S.
2. 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.
Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action, pp. 17-25

J. CIVIL DISPUTES

Required Minimum Hours: 3

General learning goal: The student will understand how to effectively assess and intervene in a civil dispute.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will be able to identify the differences between a civil dispute and a criminal case.
2. The student will explain the practical and legal issues relating to civil disputes which are most commonly encountered by the peace officer.
3. The student will be able to identify conflict resolution techniques and problem solving strategies to handle civil disputes in order to prevent escalation into violence and/or criminal offenses.

Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Section 15.
Problem Solving: Problem-Oriented Policing in Newport News.

K. CROWD CONTROL

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General learning goal: The student will understand the behaviors of crowds and the law enforcement response to large group activity, to include: lawful assemblies, civil disobedience, and riots.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will explain the legal right of citizens to participate in large group activities and engage in lawful demonstrations.
2. The student will explain the C.R.S. inclusive of § 18-9-101 – 105, C.R.S.
3. The student will describe the psychological influences of crowds and the warning signals leading to civil disobedience.
4. The student will describe the three stages in the formation of a mob.
5. The student will explain the procedure for handling an unlawful assembly to include crowd control formations.
6. Through a practical lab exercise, the student will physically demonstrate acceptable crowd control formations.

Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officer's Statutory Source Book
Police Field Operations, 6th Edition, Chapters 6 and 8
U.S. Constitution, First Amendment

L. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Required Minimum Hours: 8

General learning goal: The student will explain and describe the responsibilities of first responders at the awareness level.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will describe what hazardous substances are, and the risks associated with them in an incident.
2. The student will describe the potential outcomes created when hazardous substances are present at an emergency and how to recognize their presence and identify the hazardous substance, if possible.

3. The student will explain the role of the first responder awareness level individual that is consistent with guidelines in the U.S. Dept. of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook.
4. The student will explain how to recognize the need for additional resources and how to make appropriate notifications to the communication center.

Source Material:

Code of Federal Regulations Title 29, 1910.120, Ch. XVII

Emergency Response Guidebook, 2000, Hazardous Materials Awareness for First Responder.

V. TRAFFIC CONTROL

REQUIRED HOURS: 28

A. TRAFFIC CODE

Required Minimum Hours: 8

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

Learning objectives:

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

Article 2 - Drivers' Licenses

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

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

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.

Source Material:

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

B. TRAFFIC DIRECTION

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Learning objective:

1. The student will be able to describe proper techniques for control of motor vehicle and/or pedestrian traffic.

Source Material:

I.A.C.P. Training Key #279.

C. TRAFFIC ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION

Required Minimum Hours: 10

General learning goal: The student will have an understanding of basic accident investigation procedures.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will be able to explain the identification and protection of an accident scene.
2. The student will be able to recognize and determine the significance of different types of evidence, to include, but not limited to:
 - a. Tire marks
 - b. Debris
 - c. Vehicle damage
 - d. Roadway marks
3. The student will recognize definitions relating to accident investigation.
4. The student will demonstrate the ability to accurately and properly complete a state of Colorado accident report form.

Source Material:

Accident Investigation Manual

Investigating Officer's Traffic Accident Report Manual

Investigator's Traffic Accident Report

D. D.U.I.

Required Minimum Hours: 8

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.

Learning objectives:

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 describe procedures for stopping, approaching, conducting road side sobriety tests, and follow-up necessary for adjudication of D.U.I. charges and revocation requirements.

Source Material:

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

VI. 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.

Learning objectives:

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.

Source Material:

Criminal Investigation, 6th Edition, Chapters 1 and 2.
Police Field Operations, 6th Edition, Chapter 10

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.

Learning objective:

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.

Source Material:

Criminal Investigation, 6th Edition, Chapter 4.

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.

Learning objectives:

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.

Source Material:

Criminal Investigation, 6th Edition, Chapters 2 thru 5.

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.

Learning objectives:

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 & 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.

Source Material:

Criminal Investigation, 6th Edition, Chapter 5.

E. INTERVIEW AND INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES

Required Minimum Hours: 6

General learning goal: The student will be familiar with legally acceptable interview and interrogation techniques.

Learning objectives:

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.

Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Section 9.
Criminal Investigation, 6th Edition, Chapter 6.

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.

Learning objectives:

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

Source Material:

Criminal Investigation, 6th Edition, Chapter 7.

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.

Learning objectives:

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.

Source Material:

Criminal Investigation, 6th Edition, Chapters 9 thru 17.

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome: Family Support and Community Education.

VII. COMMUNICATIONS

REQUIRED HOURS: 30

A. REPORT WRITING

Required Minimum Hours: 16

General learning goal: The student will understand the basic requirements of report writing.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will identify the importance, purpose and format for investigative notes.
2. The student will identify the characteristics of effective investigative reports and what types of reports may be required.
3. The student will demonstrate an ability to write a clear, complete, and concise report.

Source Material:

Police Field Operations, 6th Edition, Chapter 13

B. 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.

Source Material:

Police Field Operations, 6th Edition, Chapter 14.

Tactical Edge, Chapter 1.

C. VERBAL COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES

Required Minimum Hours: 8

General learning goal: The student will understand effective communication techniques for dealing with human interaction.

Learning objectives:

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.

Source Material:

Problem Solving: Problem-Oriented Policing in Newport News

Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action

Verbal Judo: The Gentle Art of Persuasion

D. INTERACTION WITH SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General learning goal: The student will understand peace officer interactions with special populations.

Learning objectives:

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 disabled.
2. The student will identify safe, humanistic and statutory requirements for approaching and assisting special populations through a study of § 27-10-102 and § 27-10-105, C.R.S.

Source Material:

Colorado Revised Statutes 27-10-102 and 27-10-105

RESERVE ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAM

Revised 03/31/04. Effective 06/01/04

MINIMUM REQUIRED HOURS

Academic	50
Arrest Control	62
Firearms	52
TOTAL	164

Driving (optional)	40
TOTAL with Driving	204

I. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

REQUIRED HOURS: 8

A. AUTHORITY OF THE COLORADO RESERVE OFFICER

Required Minimum Hours: 1

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the statutory authority by which he/she 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, in 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.

Source Material:

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.

Source Material:

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

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 objective:

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

Source Material:

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

II. BASIC LAW

REQUIRED HOURS: 30

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.

Source Material:

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

Source Material:

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.

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 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

Source Material:

Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 19.

E. 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.

Source Material:

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

F. 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.
 - a. Negligent torts
 - b. Intentional torts
 - c. 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.

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, 2001, Sections 6-1 thru 6-36.

III. 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.

Source Material:

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

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

Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action.

IV. PATROL PROCEDURES

REQUIRED HOURS: 4

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.

Source Material:

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

Tactical Edge, Chapters 1 and 2.

V. COMMUNICATIONS

REQUIRED HOURS: 4

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.

Source Material:

Police Field Operations, 6th Edition, Chapter 13

Tactical Edge, Chapter 1.

REFRESHER ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAM

Revised 03/31/04. Effective 06/01/04

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 2003/2004 Edition

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

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.

C. 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

D. 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, 2003/2004 Edition, pp. 67 - 72.

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 12/13/02, Effective 06/01/03

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 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. The student will explain and discuss the safety rules established during orientation for conduct in class/lab.
 - a. Warm-up exercise period
2. All students will perform warm-up exercises and stretching exercises before performing any lab activities

II. USE OF FORCE CONSIDERATIONS

Recommended Minimum Hours 4

General learning goal: The student will explain the concept of "continuum/paradigm of force" 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

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

IV. ALTERNATIVES TO THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE

Recommended 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 objective:

- 1. The student will explain and discuss the role of the continuum/paradigm of force as to alternatives to deadly force and may include:
 - a. Examples of alternative methods
- 2. Types of chemical agent devices
- 3. Impact weapons

- a. Physical techniques
- b. Available resources

V. 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.

VI. 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 and handcuffing including but not limited to:
 - a. Stop and frisk
 - b. Low risk
 - c. High risk situations

VII. 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

VIII. 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
 - g. 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
 - h. 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. 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

X. Ground Tactics and Defense

Recommended Minimum Hours 8

General learning goal: The student will have a basic understanding of the physical and psychological aspects of ground defense.

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.
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.

XI. 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.

XII. 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.

XIII. INDIVIDUAL ARREST CONTROL PROGRAMS

Recommended Minimum Hours *Lecture*
and/or *Lab: 10 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 12/13/02, Effective 06/01/03

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 is required instruction; other hand positions are optional instruction.
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. Steering
 - a. Parallel parking

- b. Positioning of hands and body
 - c. Changing Vehicle Direction
2. "Y"/"J" turns
 3. "U" turn
 4. 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, a high-speed lane change at 40 to 45 MPH, and a straight line course at 60 to 65 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

Source Material

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 10/21/03, Effective 03/08/04

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. Safeties 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
 - c. cylinder
- (1) forcing cone

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

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 **70%** 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 140 points as a minimum qualifying score (minimum passing score is 70%). 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 140 (70%)

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 140 Points (70%)

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.

Source Material:

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 § 18-3-303, 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

- situations:
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

to:

- k. Classroom exposure to front-wheel/rear-wheel drive vehicles as
 - (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.

FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR PROGRAM

Revised 12/12/03, Effective 06/01/04

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.

FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR 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 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 yd.	2 body/left 2 body/left 1 head/left	6 sec.	Close combat from holster 2 steps back while firing two-handed
3 yd.	2 body/left 2 body/right	4 sec.	Standing holstered 2 steps right while firing
3 yd.	2 body/right 2 body/left	4 sec.	Standing holstered 2 steps left while firing
3 yd.	2 body/right 2 body/left	4 sec.	Standing ready between R&L target 2 steps back while firing Tactical reload (no limit) 5 point penalty for improper tactical reload failure to retain or recover magazine.
5 yd.	2 body/right 2 body/left	5 sec.	Standing holstered Go to kneeling
5 yd.	2 body/right	3 sec.	Standing ready Right hand only
5 yd.	6 body/right	6 sec.	Standing ready 3 steps back while firing Tactical reload (no limit) 5 point penalty for improper tactical reload failure to retain or recover magazine.
(Replaced full magazine with empty magazine, chamber loaded) (Revolver: 1 round only)			
7 yd.	1 body/right 1 body/left	8 sec.	Standing ready Empty reload
(Empty chamber with full magazine in gun) (Revolver: empty 1st round)			
15 yd.	2 body/right	10 sec.	Standing holstered, go to cover, clear malfunction
(Set-up double feed) (revolver: Round under star)			
15 yd.	1 body/left	15 sec.	Standing ready, go to cover, clear malfunction
15 yd.	2 body/right 2 body/left	15 sec.	Standing ready at 25 yds from shoot, 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 PROGRAM

This program does not require P.O.S.T. review and accreditation

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

*This program does not require P.O.S.T. review and accreditation
April 1, 2004*

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

1. Rationale for a police rifle
2. Comparison of rifle, pistol & shotgun

C. NOMENCLATURE, TYPES & OPERATION OF L.E. RIFLES

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
hours

2

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

hour **L. READING TARGETS** **1**

Shot placement:

1. Shooting position
2. Breathing
3. Sight picture/alignment
4. Trigger manipulation
5. Zero
6. Environmental conditions

hours **M. CARRY/DEPLOYMENT AND RIFLE TACTICS** **14**

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

RECOMMENDED SHOTGUN INSTRUCTOR PROGRAM

This program does not require P.O.S.T. review and accreditation

April 1, 2004

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.

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

**2
hours**

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

CURRICULUM BIBLIOGRAPHY

CURRICULUM BIBLIOGRAPHY

Revised 04/01/04

Accident Investigation Manual. Colorado State Patrol Academy. This handout may be purchased from P.O.S.T. for \$5.00. Send certified check or money order to P.O.S.T., 1525 Sherman Street, 5th Floor, Denver, CO 80203.

CCIC Training Manual. Colorado Bureau of Investigation. P.O.S.T. does not sell this as printed matter. Send a formatted blank 3.5" diskette to P.O.S.T., 1525 Sherman Street, 5th Floor, Denver, CO 80203, and the information will be copied onto the disk for you at no charge.

Character and Cops: Ethics in Policing. 4th Edition, Edward J. Delattre. American Enterprise, Inc. Press: ISBN: 0-8447-3973-1. 1-800-269-6267 or via Internet: <http://www.aei.org/press.htm>

Civil Rights and Criminal Justice: Primer on Sexual Harassment, Research in Action. Paula N. Rubin. National Institute of Justice: October 1995. Order from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service: 1-800-851-3420 or via e-mail: askncjrs@ncjrs.aspensys.com. The full text of this document can be found on the Internet at: <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles/harass.txt>

Code of Federal Regulations Vol. 29, 1910.120, Ch. XVII "First responder awareness level" section only. With a little research, the full document can be found at the following Internet address: <http://www.access.gpo.gov/index.html>.

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Colorado Peace Officer's Statutory Source Book, 2003 Edition. Colorado Police Protective Association of Colorado. Order from the Police Protective Association: (719) 590-9200. Via Internet: <http://www.cppa.net>.

Colorado Revised Statutes, Titles 18, 19, 24, and 42. These can be found on the Internet at: <http://198.187.128.12/colorado/lpext.dll?f=templates&fn=fs-main.htm&2.0>

Community Policing: A Contemporary Perspective, 3rd Edition, Robert Trojanowicz, Victor E. Kappeler and Larry K. Gaines. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing. ISBN: 0-87084-876.3(pbk). Via Internet: <http://www.andersonpublishing.com>

Crime and Justice in America: A Human Perspective 6th 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 Investigation, 6th 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://www.wadsworth.com>.

D.U.I. Enforcement Manual for the State of Colorado. Colorado Division of Highway Safety. Colorado: Colorado Department of Transportation, current edition. Order from the Colorado Dept. of Transportation: (303) 757-9464.

Driving While Black. Kenneth Black. Current Edition, Broadway Books, New York City, NY. ISBN: 0-7679-0549-0.

Emergency Response Guidebook 2000, Product Number 140 RS: U.S. Dept. of Transportation. Staff of the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety, Research and Special Programs Administration. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 2000. CALL: 1-800-327-6868 and ask for customer service. or via Internet: <http://hazmat.dot.gov/guidebook.htm>.

Handout on State, Federal, and Local Government. P.O.S.T., 2004 This handout may be ordered from P.O.S.T. for \$10.00. Send certified check or money order to P.O.S.T., 1525 Sherman Street, 5th Floor, Denver, CO 80203.

I.A.C.P. Training Key #279 - Traffic Control. International Association of Chiefs of Police. 1979. Order from the IACP: 1-800-THE-IACP or via the Internet: <http://www.theiacp.org>.

Investigating Officer's Traffic Accident Report Manual. Colorado State Traffic Records Advisory Committee. CO: Colorado Department of Revenue, current edition. Order from Colorado Dept. of Revenue-Driver Support Services: (303) 205-5805 (Marty Trujillo).

Investigator's Traffic Accident Report. Form DR447 and Form DR447A. CO: State of Colorado, current editions. Order from Colorado Dept. of Revenue-Driver Support Services: (303) 205-5805 (Marty Trujillo).

ISFI's Awareness Level Training for First Responders: Student Manual. International Society of Fire Service Instructors. Ashland, MA: current edition. Order from the International Society of Fire Service Instructors: 1-800-435-0005 or via the Internet: <http://www.isfsi.org>.

Police Field Operations, 6th Edition. Thomas F. Adams. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 07458: Prentice-Hall, Inc: ISBN:0-13-022485-5. 1-800-282-0693 or via Internet: <http://www.prenhall.com>.

Problem Solving: Problem-Oriented Policing in Newport News. National Institute of Justice and the Police Executive Research Forum. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1987. ISBN: 1-878734-06-7. 1-800-851-3420.

Racially Biased Policing, A Principled Response. Office of Community Oriented Policing and Police Executive Research Forum, Washington, D.C. 20036. ISBN: 1-878-734-73-3.

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Sudden Infant Death Syndrome: Family Support and Community Education. Handout. The Colorado SIDS Program, Inc. Order from the Colo. SIDS Program: (303) 320-7771 or via email: colo-sids@juno.com.

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>.

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>.

Verbal Judo: The Gentle Art of Persuasion. George J. Thompson and Jerry B. Jenkins. New York, NY: William Morrow, 1993. ISBN: 0-688-13786-5. To order call 1-800-843-9389 or via Internet: <http://verbaljudo.com>.

FORMS



APPLICATION FOR
BASIC CERTIFICATION

FORM

1

Department of Law
1525 Sherman Street, Fifth Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-5692

Revised November 26, 2003

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. (2003)

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, C.R.S. (2003).
6. I am not under investigation or pending investigation for any felony or any misdemeanor as referenced in § 24-31-305, C.R.S. (2003).

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 November 26, 2003

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. (2003)

1. I have successfully completed a P.O.S.T. approved reserve 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. (2003).
7. I am not under investigation or pending investigation for any felony or any misdemeanor as referenced in § 24-31-305, C.R.S. (2003).

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 15, 2004

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. (2003)

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, C.R.S. (2003).

7. I am not under investigation or pending investigation for any felony or any misdemeanor as referenced in § 24-31-305, C.R.S. (2003).

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
**RENEWAL OF
CERTIFICATION**

FORM
4

Department of Law
1525 Sherman Street, Fifth Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-5692

Revised January 15, 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 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. (2003)

1. My most recent Colorado law enforcement appointment was as follows:

Agency	City	State
From: ____--____--____	To: ____--____--____	

- 2. I possess current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification. (*Attach copies showing front and back of each card.*)
- 3. I have submitted my fingerprints on a P.O.S.T. fingerprint card to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation.
- 4. I have not been convicted of any felony or any misdemeanor as referenced in § 24-31-305, C.R.S. (2003).
- 5. I am not under investigation or pending investigation for any felony or any misdemeanor as referenced in § 24-31-305, C.R.S. (2003).

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 January 15, 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. (2003)

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: _____ - _____ - _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, _____

My Commission Expires: _____ - _____ - _____ NOTARY PUBLIC



Notice of PEACE OFFICER APPOINTMENT/SEPARATION

FORM

6

Department of Law
1525 Sherman Street, Fifth Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-5692

Revised January 15, 2004

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. (2003)

Colorado Basic or Reserve Certificate No. _____

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appointment | <input type="checkbox"/> Separation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Peace Officer | <input type="checkbox"/> Employment Change (Resignation, laid off, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve Peace Officer | <input type="checkbox"/> Terminated by Agency |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Retired |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 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 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. (2003)

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 15, 2004

(A separate Form 7 is required for each individual academy)

Application for (*check only one*)

- Basic Training Academy
- Reserve Training Academy
 - 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: ____--____--____

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.

Date: ____ - ____ - ____

Academy Director's Signature





APPLICATION FOR
**TRAINING 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 15, 2004

Application for (*check only one*)

- Instruction Methodology Program
- Firearms Instructor's Program
- Law Enforcement Driving Instructor's Program
- Arrest Control Instructor's Program: Discipline _____
- VIN Inspector Training Program
- Anti-Bias Agency In-service Course
- Other (*specify*) _____

P.O.S.T. Approved Provider (Agency/Academy/Other)

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 program.

Program Director's Signature

Date: ____ - ____ - ____





APPLICATION FOR VIN INSPECTOR CERTIFICATION

FORM

9

Revised January 15, 2004

Department of Law
1525 Sherman Street, Fifth Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-5692

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. (2003)

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 January 15, 2004

_____ A
gency/Academy Name

_____ C
ourse 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"/>



ENROLLMENT ADVISORY FORM (aka Academy Enrollment Advisory)

FORM
11-E

Department of Law
1525 Sherman Street, Fifth Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-5692

Revised January 15, 2004

NOTE: This form shall be completed on the first day of the academy and maintained at the academy.

(PRINT) Trainee's Last Name

First Name

Full Middle Name

Academy Name

Start

End

Dates of the Academy

(PRINT) Name of Academy Director

PART I – TRAINEE STATEMENT

Initials

_____ Pursuant to § 24-31-304, C.R.S. (2003), all persons seeking to enroll in a training academy shall submit their fingerprints to the training academy *prior* to enrolling in the academy.

_____ 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. (2003). The only exception shall be if the Board has granted the person an exemption from denial of enrollment.

_____ It is unlawful for any person to possess a firearm who has been convicted in any court of a crime of domestic violence OR is subject to a court order that restrains such person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner OR is subject to a court order that prohibits such person from possessing a firearm.

_____ Successful completion of the training academy does not guarantee that the trainee will either receive P.O.S.T. certification or be appointed as a peace officer.

_____ I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ THE ABOVE STATEMENTS AND THAT THESE LAWS AND CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN EXPLAINED TO ME. I HAVE INITIALED EACH ONE, AND BY SIGNING BELOW, INDICATE THAT I AM FULLY AWARE OF EACH ONE.

Signature of Trainee

Date

PART II – ACADEMY DIRECTOR STATEMENT

The above-referenced academy has ensured that the trainee's fingerprints have been submitted to CBI *prior* to the enrollment date of the academy. The academy has made every effort to comply with the requirements of P.O.S.T. Rule 14 and § 24-31-304, C.R.S. (2003).

UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY, I DECLARE THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THIS AFFIDAVIT, AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, IT IS 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 Academy Director

Date

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
18-7-201	Prostitution prohibited
18-7-202	Soliciting for prostitution
18-7-203	Pandering
18-7-204	Keeping a place of prostitution
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
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.

04-01

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