2014
POST
MANUAL

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MISSION

The mission of Colorado POST 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.

Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

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

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

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

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

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COLORADO REVISED STATUTES

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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: Entire article added, p. 385, § 1, effective July 1.

6-17-105. Form of record

Retention of reproductions produced pursuant to this article shall constitute compliance with any state or local law requiring that any record be created or kept.

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

6-17-106. Scope of article

This article shall apply to all records prepared by private individuals, partnerships, corporations, or any other association, whether carried on for profit or not, and to any government entity operating under the laws of this state and shall apply to all records created before and after July 1, 1990.

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

TITLE 16 – Criminal Proceedings

ARTICLE 2.5 – Peace Officers

PART 1 – Peace Officers

16-2.5-101. Peace officer – description – 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 officers 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, unless otherwise limited within this part 1.

(2) A peace officer certified by the peace officers 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. **L. 2006:** (1) amended, p. 27, § 1, effective July 1, 2007.

ANNOTATION

Annotator's note. Since § 16-2.5-101 is similar to repealed § 18-1-901 (3)(l), 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)(l). 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)(l)(I) 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 – POST 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 officers standards and training board, referred to in this article as the "POST 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 police officer or reserve police officer employed by a state institution of higher education; a Colorado wildlife officer; a Colorado parks and recreation officer; a Colorado police administrator or police officer employed by the Colorado mental health institute at Pueblo; an attorney general criminal investigator; a community parole officer; a public transit officer; a municipal court marshal; and the department of corrections inspector general.

Source:. L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1606, § 2, effective August 6. **L. 2004:** Entire section amended, p. 1162, § 2, effective May 27. **L. 2008:** Entire section amended, p. 85, § 1, effective March 18. **L. 2010:** Entire section amended, (HB 10-1422), ch. 419, p. 2069, § 26, effective August 11.

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 POST board pursuant to section 30-10-501.6, C.R.S. An undersheriff and a deputy sheriff shall be certified by the POST 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 POST 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 POST 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 POST 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 POST board.

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

16-2.5-109. Fire arson investigator.

A fire arson investigator authorized 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 POST board.

Source:. L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1607, § 2, effective August 6. **L. 2008:** Entire section amended, p. 703, § 1, effective May 1.

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

(1) (a) A reserve police officer, a reserve deputy sheriff, and a reserve deputy town marshal are reserve officers.

(b) "Reserve officer" means a person authorized by a city, city and county, town, county, or state institution of higher education 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 fully POST-certified peace officer pursuant to section 16-2.5-103, 16-2.5-105, 16-2.5-108, or 16-2.5-120. 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.

(c) A reserve officer:

(I) Shall obtain reserve certification by the POST board as a reserve officer; or

(II) May be a fully POST-certified peace officer serving as a volunteer and may be granted full peace officer status and authority at the discretion of the appointing authority.

(2) A city, city and county, town, county, or state institution of higher education assigning duties to a reserve officer beyond those duties included in the POST 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, county, or state institution of higher education. 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 POST-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) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2007, p. 121, § 1, effective August 3, 2007.)

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

(4) When performing extradition duties, the reserve officer shall be accompanied by a POST-certified officer.

(5) A reserve officer may be compensated for his or her time during a declared emergency or during a time of special need. In all other circumstances, a reserve officer shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed at the discretion of the city, city and county, town, county, or state institution of higher education 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, county, or state institution of higher education 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 fully POST-certified peace officer to a reserve officer, which assignment is carried out in the personal presence of, or in direct radio or telephone contact with, and under the immediate control of, the fully POST-certified peace officer.

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

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

Source:. L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1607, § 2, effective August 6. **L. 2004:** (3), (4), and (6) amended and (3.5) added, p. 678, § 1, effective August 4. **L. 2007:** (1), (3),

and (6) amended, p. 121, § 1, effective August 3. **L. 2008:** (1)(b), (2), and (5) amended, p. 85, § 2, effective March 18.

16-2.5-111. Executive director of the department of public safety - deputy executive director of the department of public safety - director of the division of criminal justice in the department of public safety.

The executive director and deputy executive director of the department of public safety and the director of the division of criminal justice in the department of public safety are peace officers whose authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who may be certified by the POST board.

Source:. L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1608, § 2, effective August 6. **L. 2012:** Entire section amended, (HB12-1079), ch. 21, p. 56, § 1, effective March 16.

16-2.5-112. Director of the division of homeland security and emergency management.

The director of the division of homeland security and emergency management in the department of public safety is a peace officer whose authority includes the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and who may be certified by the POST board.

Source: L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1608, § 2, effective August 6. **L. 2012:** Entire section amended, (HB 12-1283), ch. 240, p. 1132, § 39, effective July 1.

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

A 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 may 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.**L. 2013:** Entire section amended, (HB 13-1076), ch. 6, p. 16, § 1, effective February 27.

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 POST 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 parks and 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 POST 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 parks and wildlife pursuant to section 33-1-110 (5), C.R.S.

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

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

(1) A Colorado parks and recreation officer employed by the Colorado division of parks and 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 33-10-102 (17), C.R.S., and who shall be certified by the POST 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 wildlife pursuant to section 33-10-109 (1) (f), C.R.S.

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

16-2.5-118. Commissioner of agriculture.

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

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

16-2.5-119. State brand inspector.

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

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

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

A Colorado state higher education security officer employed by a state institution of higher education pursuant to sections 24-7-101 to 24-7-106, C.R.S., 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 POST board.

Source:. L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1610, § 2, effective August 6. **L. 2008:** Entire section amended, p. 86, § 3, effective March 18.

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., medical marijuana pursuant to article 43.3 of title 12, 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 POST board.

Source:. L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1610, § 2, effective August 6. **L. 2010:** Entire section amended, (HB 10-1284), ch. 355, p. 1685, § 4, effective July 1.

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 POST 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 POST board.

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

16-2.5-124.5. Director of marijuana enforcement and marijuana enforcement investigator

The director of the marijuana enforcement division or a marijuana enforcement investigator is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties and while acting under proper orders or rules pursuant to article 43.3 or 43.4 of title 12, 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. 2010: Entire section added, (HB 10-1284), ch. 355, p. 1685, § 5, effective July 1.**L. 2013:** Entire section amended, (HB 13-1317), ch. 329, p. 1864, § 6, effective May 28.

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 POST 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 POST 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 - assistant attorney general of criminal enforcement - assistant attorney general and employee as designated.

The attorney general, chief deputy attorney general, solicitor general, assistant solicitors general, deputy attorneys general, assistant attorneys general of criminal enforcement, and certain other assistant attorneys general and employees of the department of law who 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 POST board.

Source:. L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1611, § 2, effective August 6. **L. 2011:** Entire section amended, (SB 11-020), ch. 39, p. 105, § 1, effective March 21.

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 POST board.

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

16-2.5-130. POST director – POST board investigator.

The director of the POST board and a POST 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 POST 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 POST 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 POST 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 POST board. The inspector general shall be certified by the POST 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 POST 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 is responsible for supervising offenders in the community and supporting the division of adult parole in providing assistance to parolees to secure employment, housing, and other services to support their successful reintegration into the community while recognizing the need for public safety. A community parole officer 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 POST board.

Source:. L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1612, § 2, effective August 6. **L. 2010:** Entire section amended, (HB 10-1360), ch. 263, p. 1193, § 1, effective May 25.

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 article 7 or title 24, C.R.S., and who shall be certified by the POST board. Each police administrator or police officer employed by the Colorado mental health institute at Pueblo shall 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. **L. 2009:** Entire section amended, (SB 09-097), ch. 110, p. 456, § 1, effective August 5.

16-2.5-140. Correctional security 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 article 7 of title 24, C.R.S., and who shall be certified by the POST board. Each police administrator or police officer employed by the Colorado mental health institute at Pueblo shall 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. **L. 2009:** Entire section amended, (SB 09-097), ch. 110, p. 456, § 1, effective August 5.

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 pursuant to article 7 of title 24, C.R.S., whose authority shall be limited to the scope and authority of his or her assigned duties and who may be certified by the POST board.

Source:. L. 2003: Entire article added, p. 1613, § 2, effective August 6. **L. 2009:** Entire section amended, (SB 09-097), ch. 110, p. 456, § 3, effective August 5.

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 POST board.

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

16-2.5-143. Public utilities commission member.

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

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

16-2.5-144. Colorado National Guardsman.

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

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

16-2.5-145. Municipal court marshal

A municipal court marshal who is employed by a municipality and is specifically designated a peace officer by the municipality is a peace officer while engaged in the

performance of his or her duties. The authority of such a municipal court marshal shall be limited to providing security for the municipal court, transporting, detaining, and maintaining control over prisoners, executing all arrest warrants within the municipal court and its grounds, executing municipal court arrest warrants within the municipal limits, and serving legal process issued by the municipal court within the municipal limits. A municipal court marshal shall be certified by the POST board.

Source:. L. 2004: Entire section added, p. 414, § 1, effective April 12. **L. 2006:** Entire section amended, p. 27, § 2, effective July 1, 2007.

16-2.5-146. Public transit officer – definitions.

(1) A public transit officer who is employed by a public transportation entity, as defined in section 42-4-1416 (5) (b), C.R.S., and is specifically designated a peace officer by the public transportation entity is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties. A public transit officer's authority shall be limited to the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and the provision of security for passengers, employees, and property of the public transportation entity on public transportation vehicles, as defined in section 42-4-1416 (5) (c), C.R.S., and at public transportation facilities. A public transit officer's authority shall include the power of arrest based upon probable cause while engaged in the performance of his or her duties. A public transit officer shall be certified by the POST board.

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

Source:. L. 2004: Entire section added, p. 1162, § 1, effective May 27. **L. 2006:** (1) amended, p. 28, § 3, effective July 1, 2007. **L. 2012:** (1) amended, (SB 12-044), ch. 274, p. 1449, § 5, effective June 8.

16.2.5-147. Federal special agents.

(1) A special agent of the federal bureau of investigation or the United States bureau of alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives, a deputy or special deputy United States marshal, or an officer of the federal protective service of the United States department of homeland security immigration and customs enforcement, in any jurisdiction within the state of Colorado, is a peace officer whose authority is limited as provided in this section. The special agent, deputy or special deputy, or officer is authorized to act in the following circumstances:

(a) The special agent, deputy or special deputy, or officer is:

(I) Responding to a nonfederal felony or misdemeanor that has been committed in the presence of the special agent, deputy or special deputy, or officer;

(II) Responding to an emergency situation in which the special agent, deputy or officer has probable cause to believe that a nonfederal felony or misdemeanor involving injury or threat of injury to a person or property has been, or is being, committed and immediate action is required to prevent escape, serious bodily injury, or destruction of property;

(III) Rendering assistance at the request of a Colorado peace officer; or

(IV) Effecting an arrest or providing assistance as part of a bona fide task force or joint investigation with Colorado peace officers; and

(b) The agent, deputy or special deputy, or officer acts in accordance with the rules and regulations of his or her employing agency.

(2) A special agent of the federal bureau of investigation or the United States bureau of alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives, a deputy or special deputy United States marshal, or an officer of the federal protective service of the United States department of homeland security immigration and customs enforcement is a person who is employed by the United States government, assigned to the federal bureau of investigation, the United States bureau of alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives, the United States marshal service, or the federal protective service of the United States department of homeland security immigration and customs enforcement, empowered to effect an arrest with or without a warrant for violations of the United States code, and authorized to carry a firearm and use deadly force in the performance of the special agent's, deputy's or special deputy's, or officer's official duties as a federal law enforcement officer.

(3) Upon effecting an arrest under the authority of this section, a special agent of the federal bureau of investigation or the United States bureau of alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives, a deputy or special deputy United States marshal, or an officer of the federal protective service of the United States department of homeland security immigration and customs enforcement shall immediately surrender custody of the arrested individual to a Colorado peace officer.

(4) This section does not impose liability on or require indemnification or create a waiver of sovereign immunity by the state of Colorado for any action performed under this section by a special agent of the federal bureau of investigation or the United States bureau of alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives, a deputy or

special deputy United States marshal, or an officer of the federal protective service of the United States department of homeland security immigration and customs enforcement.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to expand the authority of federal law enforcement officers to initiate or conduct an independent investigation into violations of Colorado law.

Source:. L. 2006: Entire section added, p. 126, § 1, effective March 27. **L. 2008:** Entire section amended, p. 701, § 1, effective August 5. **L. 2011:** Entire section amended, (HB 11-1073), ch. 32, p. 90, § 1, effective August 10.

16-2.5-148. Colorado state higher education police officer.

A Colorado state higher education police officer employed by a state institution of higher education pursuant to article 7.5 of title 24, 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 POST board.

Source:. L. 2008: Entire section added, p. 86, § 4, effective March 18. **L. 2009:** Entire section amended, (SB 09-097), ch. 110, p. 457, § 4, effective August 5.

16-2.5-149. City attorney - town attorney - senior assistant city attorney - assistant city attorney - chief deputy city attorney - deputy city attorney - special deputy city attorney - prosecuting attorney - senior prosecuting attorney - senior prosecutor - special prosecutor.

(1) A city attorney, town attorney, senior assistant city attorney, assistant city attorney, chief deputy city attorney, deputy city attorney, special deputy city attorney, prosecuting attorney, senior prosecuting attorney, senior prosecutor, or special prosecutor employed or contracted by a municipality, city, town, statutory city or town, or city and county is a peace officer only while engaged in the performance of his or her duties as a prosecutor. Such peace officer's authority shall include the enforcement of all laws of the municipality, city, town, statutory city or town, or city and county and the state of Colorado, and the peace officer may be certified by the POST board.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the peace officer status conferred by subsection (1) of this section shall not be available to an attorney specified in subsection (1) of this section who chooses to practice as a criminal defense attorney in the state of Colorado while also working as a prosecuting attorney or an attorney who contracts with a municipality, city, town, statutory city or town, or city and county, local government to serve as a city attorney, town attorney, senior assistant city attorney, assistant city attorney, chief

deputy city attorney, deputy city attorney, special deputy city attorney, prosecuting attorney, senior prosecuting attorney, senior prosecutor, or special prosecutor on a less than a full-time basis.

Source: L. 2012: Entire section added, (HB 12-1026), ch. 76, p. 256, § 1, effective April 6.

16-2.5-150. Fort Carson police officers

A Fort Carson police officer is a peace officer while engaged in the performance of his or her duties. Fort Carson police officers are employed by the Fort Carson police, a federal civilian law enforcement agency within the state of Colorado. A Fort Carson police officer's authority includes enforcing all the laws of the constitution of the United States, the United States code, the "Uniform Code of Military Justice", 10 U.S.C. chapter 47, and the laws of the state of Colorado within the jurisdiction and properties of Fort Carson and the Piñon Canyon maneuver site, including all fixed and mobile properties of Fort Carson and the Piñon Canyon maneuver site. A Fort Carson police officer may be P.O.S.T.-certified.

Source: L. 2013: Entire section added, (SB 13-005), ch. 109, p. 377, § 1, effective August 7.

16-2.5-151. Federal secret service agents

(1) A special agent, uniform division officer, physical security technician, physical security specialist, or special officer of the United States secret service, referred to in this section as a "secret service agent", in any jurisdiction within the state of Colorado, is a peace officer whose authority is limited as provided in this section. The secret service agent is a peace officer in the following circumstances:

(a) (I) Responding to a nonfederal felony or misdemeanor that has been committed in his or her presence;

(II) Responding to an emergency situation in which he or she has probable cause to believe that a nonfederal felony or misdemeanor involving injury or threat of injury to a person or property has been, or is being, committed and immediate action is required to prevent escape, serious bodily injury, or destruction of property;

(III) Rendering assistance at the request of a Colorado peace officer; or

(IV) Effecting an arrest or providing assistance as part of a bona fide task force or joint investigation with Colorado peace officers; and

(b) The secret service agent acts in accordance with the rules and regulations of his or her employing agency.

(2) A secret service agent is a person who is employed by the United States government, assigned to the United States secret service, empowered to effect an arrest with or without a warrant for violations of the United States code, and authorized to carry a firearm and use deadly force in the performance of his or her duties as a federal law enforcement officer.

(3) Upon effecting an arrest under the authority of this section, a secret service agent shall immediately surrender custody of the arrested individual to a Colorado peace officer.

(4) This section does not impose liability on or require indemnification or create a waiver of sovereign immunity by the state of Colorado for any action performed under this section by a secret service agent.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to expand the authority of federal law enforcement officers to initiate or conduct an independent investigation into violations of Colorado law.

Source: L. 2013: Entire section added, (SB 13-013), ch. 126, p. 424, § 1, effective April 19.

TITLE 16 – Criminal Proceedings

ARTICLE 2.5 – Peace Officers

Part 2 – Sunrise Review of Peace Officer Status

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

(1) The general assembly finds that it is necessary to ensure that clear standards exist for obtaining peace officer status in the state of Colorado. The general assembly further finds it made statutory changes in 2003 to end the stratification of peace officers and ensure all peace officers receive a consistent level of statutory protection. The general assembly therefore declares, in order to maintain clear standards and consistent statutory protections for peace officers, it is necessary for the POST board to review a group that seeks peace officer status either for the group or for a specific position, prior to the group seeking authorization from the general assembly for the status.

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

(a) A complete description of the position or a description of the group proposed for peace officer status and an estimate of the number of persons who hold the position or are in the group;

(b) A description of the specific need for the authority and protections required for the position or group;

(c) The benefit to the public that would result from granting the status;

(d) The costs associated with granting the status; and

(e) A resolution or letter of support for proposed change in status from the chief executive officer of the unit of government or political subdivision employing the group or overseeing the proposed position.

(3) After receiving the information specified in subsection (2) of this section, the POST board shall prepare an analysis, evaluation, and recommendation of the proposed status. The analysis, evaluation, and recommendation shall be based upon

criteria established by the POST board in rules adopted pursuant to section 16-2.5-203.

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

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

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

(6) The group seeking peace officer status for the group or specific position may request members of the general assembly to present appropriate legislation to the general assembly during each of the two regular sessions that immediately succeed the date of the report required pursuant to subsection (2) of this section without having to comply again with the provisions of subsections (2) and (4) of this section. Bills introduced pursuant to this subsection (6) shall count against the number of bills to which members of the general assembly are limited by joint rule of the senate and the house of representatives. The general assembly shall not consider peace officer status of more than five positions or groups in any one session of the general assembly.

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

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

16-2.5-202. POST board review of peace officer status.

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

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

(3) After receiving the information, the POST board shall prepare an analysis,

evaluation, and recommendation of the peace officer status. The analysis, evaluation, and recommendation shall be based upon the criteria established in POST board rule.

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

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

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

16-2.5-203. Rules.

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

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

TITLE 18 – Criminal Code

ARTICLE 5 – Offenses Involving Fraud

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

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

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

(2) Offering a false instrument for recording in the first degree is a class 5 felony.

(3) A person commits offering a false instrument for recording in the second degree if, knowing that a written instrument relating to or affecting real or personal property or directly affecting contractual relationships contains a material false statement or material false information, he presents or offers it to a public office or a public employee, with the knowledge or belief that it will be registered, filed, or recorded or become a part of the records of that public office or public employee.

(4) Offering a false instrument for recording in the second degree is a class 1 misdemeanor.

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

ANNOTATION

Comparison with section 18-8-114. Abuse of public records under § 18-8-114 was not meant to cover the offense of offering a false instrument for recording under this section. People v. Trujillo, 189 Colo. 23, 536 P.2d 46 (1975).
Information charging this offense must set forth alleged false statements, either verbatim or in substance. People v. Fueston, 717 P.2d 978 (Colo. App. 1985), aff'd in part and rev'd in part on other grounds, 749 P.2d 952 (Colo. 1988).
Offering a false instrument for recording in the second degree is a lesser included offense of offering a false instrument for recording in the first degree. People v. Freda, 817 P.2d 588 (Colo. App. 1991).

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

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

TITLE 18 – Criminal Code

ARTICLE 8 – Offenses – Governmental Operations

PART 1 – Obstruction of Public Justice

18-8-112. Impersonating a peace officer.

(1) A person who falsely pretends to be a peace officer and performs an act in that pretended capacity commits impersonating a peace officer.

(2) Impersonating a peace officer is a class 6 felony.

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

ANNOTATION

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

TITLE 24 – Government – State

ARTICLE 7 – State Security Officers

24-7-100.2. Legislative declaration.

(1) The general assembly hereby finds that the efforts of security officers employed by institutions of higher education to protect the persons and property of their environments are important elements of effective public safety management.

(2) The general assembly acknowledges the operational and environmental acumen of security officers of institutions of higher education regarding their facilities and the importance of including representatives of the institutions in emergency preparedness planning and training efforts conducted by local law enforcement agencies and emergency planning agencies intended to reduce the likelihood of, and develop effective responses to, emergency situations occurring at their facilities.

(3) The general assembly hereby encourages ongoing cooperation efforts among local law enforcement agencies, emergency planning agencies, and the security officers of institutions of higher education regarding emergency preparedness and response planning and training and development of communication capabilities supporting effective coordination among these groups during emergencies.

Source: L. 2008: Entire section added, p. 87, § 5, effective March 18.

Cross references: For elections, see title 1; for peace officers and firefighters, see article 5 of title 29; for state engineer, see article 80 of title 37; for state chemist, see part 4 of article 1 of title 25; for offenses against government, see article 8 of title 18; for the "Uniform Records Retention Act", see article 17 of title 6.

24-7-101. State Institutions authorized to employ security officers.

The institutions, agencies, and departments of state government, including any institution of higher education, are hereby authorized to employ security officers to protect the property of the institution, agency, or department employing the officer and to perform other police, security, and administrative functions as may be deemed necessary.

Source: L. 71: p. 120, § 1. C.R.S. 1963: § 3-32-1. **L. 2008:** Entire section amended, p. 87, § 6, effective March 18.

24-7-102. Supervision and control.

The security officers employed pursuant to this article shall be under the control and supervision of the governing authority or head of the employing state institution. The governing authorities or heads of the state institutions, agencies, and departments shall provide appropriate credentials for the officers. The employing institution, department, or agency may permit its security officers that have been designated as peace officers pursuant to section 16-2.5-101, C.R.S., to hold and receive such other law enforcement commissions or appointments as are appropriate to carry out their duties.

Source: L. 71: p. 120, § 1. C.R.S. 1963: § 3-32-2. **L. 2008:** Entire section amended, p. 87, § 7, effective March 18.

24-7-103. Powers conferred.

(1) Security officers employed and commissioned pursuant to this article that have been designated as peace officers pursuant to section 16-2.5-101, C.R.S., when operating on state owned or leased property, are hereby granted all the powers conferred by law upon peace officers to carry weapons and to make arrests.

(2) When not on state owned or leased property, security officers employed and commissioned pursuant to this article shall not have any authority not possessed by private citizens to arrest, investigate, or carry weapons. This subsection (2) shall not apply to peace officers as described in section 16-2.5-101, C.R.S.

Source: L. 71: p. 120, § 1. C.R.S. 1963: § 3-32-3. **L. 2002:** Entire section amended, p. 840, § 2, effective May 30. **L. 2003:** (2) amended, p. 1622, § 38, effective August 6. **L. 2008:** (1) amended, p. 87, § 8, effective March 18.

24-7-104. State property not exempt from local law enforcement.

Nothing in this article shall be construed to exempt state property from the authority of law enforcement agencies within whose jurisdiction the state property is located; except that representatives of the law enforcement agencies shall coordinate their official actions on state property with the appropriate security officers or police officers, except when emergency circumstances preclude such coordination.

Source: L. 71: p. 121, § 1. C.R.S. 1963: § 3-32-4. **L. 2008:** Entire section amended, p. 88, § 9, effective March 18.

24-7-105. Officers' qualifications.

Security officers shall be at least twenty-one years of age and shall possess such other qualifications as may be specified by the state personnel director, including continuing training as may be prescribed by the said director.

Source: L. 71: p. 121, § 1. C.R.S. 1963: § 3-32-5. **L. 94:** Entire section amended, p. 1731, § 10, effective May 31.

Cross references: For provisions concerning the Colorado law enforcement training academy, see part 3 of article 33.5 of this title.

24-7-106. Peace officers standards and training board evaluation and recommendation – legislative authorization of peace officer status required.

Notwithstanding other provisions of this article, a person or group of persons employed as security officers or guards by any institution, agency, or department of state government, including any institution of higher education, shall not be designated as peace officers, after June 3, 2004, without completing the peace officer standards and training board processes described in sections 16-2.5-201 and 16-2.5-202, C.R.S., and obtaining the legislative authorization described in section 16-2.5-101, C.R.S.

Source: L. 2008: Entire section added, p. 88, § 10, effective March 18.

TITLE 24 – Government – State

ARTICLE 7.5 – Colorado Higher Education Police Officers

24-7.5-101. State institutions of higher education authorized to employ police officers.

The state institutions of higher education are authorized to employ police officers to provide law enforcement and property protection for the institution employing the officers and to perform other police, emergency planning, community safety, and administrative functions as may be deemed necessary.

Source: L. 2008: Entire article added, p. 88, § 11, effective March 18.

Cross references: For elections, see title 1; for peace officers and firefighters, see article 5 of title 29; for state engineer, see article 80 of title 37; for state chemist, see part 4 of article 1 of title 25; for offenses against government, see article 8 of title 18; for the "Uniform Records Retention Act", see article 17 of title 6.

24-7.5-102. Supervision and control.

State higher education police officers employed pursuant to this article shall be under the supervision and control of the governing board of the employing state institution of higher education or its designee. The governing board or head of the state institution of higher education shall provide institutional police commissions and other appropriate credentials for the police officers. The employing institution may permit its police officers to hold and receive other law enforcement commissions or appointments as are appropriate to carry out their duties.

Source: L. 2008: Entire article added, p. 88, § 11, effective March 18.

24-7.5-103. Powers conferred.

(1) State higher education police officers employed and commissioned pursuant to this article, when operating on property owned or leased by the state institution of higher education, are granted all the powers conferred by law upon peace officers to carry weapons and make arrests.

(2) When not on property owned or leased by the state institution of higher education, state higher education police officers shall not have any greater authority than that conferred upon peace officers by section 16-3-110, C.R.S.

Source: L. 2008: Entire article added, p. 88, § 11, effective March 18.

24-7.5-104. State institution of higher education property not exempt from local law enforcement.

Nothing in this article shall be construed to exempt the property of a state institution of higher education from the authority of law enforcement agencies within whose jurisdiction the property is located; except that representatives of the law enforcement agencies shall coordinate their official actions on the property with the appropriate higher education police officers, except when emergency circumstances preclude such coordination.

Source: L. 2008: Entire article added, p. 89, § 11, effective March 18.

24-7.5-105. Officers' qualifications.

State higher education police officers shall be at least twenty-one years of age and shall possess other qualifications as may be specified by the state personnel director, including continuing training as may be prescribed by the director. State higher education police officers shall be certified by the peace officers standards and training board.

Source: L. 2008: Entire article added, p. 89, § 11, effective March 18.

24-7.5-106. Peace officers standards and training board evaluation and recommendation – legislative authorization of peace officer status required.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, a person or group of persons employed by any institution of higher education shall not be designated as police officers after June 3, 2004, without completing the peace officers standards and training board processes described in sections 16-2.5-201 and 16-2.5-202, C.R.S., and obtaining the certification described in section 16-2.5-102, C.R.S.

Source: L. 2009: Entire section added, (SB 09-097), ch. 110, p. 457, § 5, effective August 5.

TITLE 24 – Government – State

ARTICLE 31 – Department of Law

PART 1 – Attorney General

24-31-105. Criminal enforcement section

There is hereby established, within the department of law and under the control of the attorney general, a criminal enforcement section. The criminal enforcement section or any attorney in the department of law authorized by the attorney general shall prosecute all criminal cases for the attorney general and shall perform other functions as may be required by the attorney general. The attorney general is hereby authorized to appoint a deputy attorney general as chief of the criminal enforcement section. The chief of said section shall be a licensed attorney with a minimum of two years of criminal experience as a trial or appellate prosecutor.

HISTORY: Source:. L. 83: Entire section added, p. 903, § 2, effective July 1.L. 96: Entire section amended, p. 737, § 9, effective July 1.

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.

(3) (a) The department of law shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the state child support enforcement agency, which memorandum shall identify the relative responsibilities of the department of law and the state child support enforcement agency in the department of human services with respect to the implementation of this section and section 26-13-126, C.R.S.

(b) The appropriate rule-making body of the department of law is authorized to promulgate rules to implement the provisions of this section.

(4) For purposes of this section, "license" means any recognition, authority, or permission that the department of law or any authorized 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. 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

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 POST 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.)

(3.5) Repealed.

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

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

(5.5) "Reserve peace officer" means any person described in section 16-2.5-110, C.R.S., and who has not been convicted of a felony or convicted on or after July 1, 2001, of any misdemeanor as described in section 24-31-305 (1.5), or released or discharged from the armed forces of the United States under dishonorable conditions.

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

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

Source:. L. 92: Entire part added, p. 1091, § 3, effective March 6. **L. 94:** Entire section amended, p. 1725, § 3, effective May 31. **L. 96:** (5) amended, pp. 1349, 1477, § § 1, 42, effective June 1. **L. 98:** (2) and (5) amended, p. 749, § 1, effective May 22. **L. 2003:** (5) and (5.5) amended, p. 1619, § 29, effective August 6. **L. 2005:** (2), (5), (5.5), and (7) amended and (3.5) added, p. 112, § 1, effective August 8. **L. 2012:** (2) amended and (3.5) repealed, (HB 12-1163), ch. 50, p. 182, § 1, effective August 8.

Cross references: For elections, see title 1; for peace officers and firefighters, see article 5 of title 29; for state engineer, see article 80 of title 37; for state chemist, see part 4 of article 1 of title 25; for offenses against government, see article 8 of title 18; for the "Uniform Records Retention Act", see article 17 of title 6.

Cross references: For statutory provisions relating to the other principal departments of state government, see article 1 of title 8 (department of labor and employment); article 1 of title 17 (department of corrections); part 1 of article 2 of title 22 (department of education); article 1 of title 23 (department of higher education); article 21 of this title (department of state); part 1 of article 50 of this title (department of personnel); part 1 of article 1 of title 25 (department of public health and environment); article 1 of title 25.5 (department of health care policy and financing); article 1 of title 26 (department of human services); part 1 of article 1 of title 27 (department of human services); title 28 (department of military and veterans affairs); article 1 of title 35 (department of agriculture); and part 1 of article 1 of title 43 (department of transportation).

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.

24-31-302. Creation of board.

(1) There is hereby created, within the department of law, the peace officers standards and training board, referred to in this part 3 as the "POST board."

(2) The POST 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 POST board shall consist of twenty members. The chairperson of the POST 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 or state institutions of higher education, 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 POST 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 POST 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. **L. 2008:** (3) amended, p. 89, § 12, effective March 18.

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 POST Act is in conflict with the constitution to the extent that it purports to require Denver deputy sheriffs to be certified by the POST 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;

(i) To promulgate rules and regulations that establish the criteria that shall be applied in determining whether to recommend peace officer status for a group or specific position as provided in section 16-2.5-201 (4), C.R.S.;

(j) To establish standards for training of school resource officers, as described in section 24-31-312; and

(k) To establish training standards to prepare law enforcement officers to recognize and address incidents of abuse and exploitation of at-risk elders, as described in sections 18-6.5-102 (1) and (10), C.R.S.

(2) (a) The P.O.S.T. board may charge the following fees, the proceeds of which may be used to support the certification of applicants pursuant to this part 3:

(I) For the manuals or other materials that the board may publish in connection with its functions, an amount not to exceed twenty dollars per publication; and

(II) For the administration of certification and skills examinations, an amount not to exceed one hundred twenty-five dollars per examination per applicant.

(b) There is hereby created in the state treasury a P.O.S.T. board cash fund. The fees collected pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) and pursuant to section 42-3-304 (24), C.R.S., shall be transmitted to the state treasurer who shall credit such revenue to the P.O.S.T. board cash fund. It is the intent of the general assembly that the fees collected shall cover all direct and indirect costs incurred pursuant to this section. In accordance with section 24-36-114, all interest derived from the deposit and investment of moneys in the P.O.S.T. board cash fund shall be credited to the general fund. All moneys in the P.O.S.T. board cash fund shall be subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly and shall be used for the purposes set forth in this subsection (2) and in section 24-31-310. At the end of any fiscal year, all unexpended and unencumbered moneys in the P.O.S.T. board cash fund shall remain in the fund and shall not revert to the general fund or any other fund.

(3) The P.O.S.T. board may make grants to local governments or to any college or university for the purpose of funding the training programs required by this section.

(4) (Deleted by amendment, L. 98, p. 749, § 2, effective May 22, 1998.)

(5) It is unlawful for any person to serve as a peace officer, as described in section 16-2.5-102, C.R.S., or a reserve peace officer as defined in section 16-2.5-110, C.R.S., in this state unless such person:

(a) Is certified pursuant to this part 3; and

(b) Has undergone both a physical and a psychological evaluation to determine such person's fitness to serve as a peace officer or a reserve peace officer. Such evaluations shall have been performed within one year prior to the date of appointment by a physician and either a psychologist or psychiatrist licensed by the state of Colorado.

(6) Repealed.

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

2, effective June 3; IP(5) amended, p. 1622, § 39, effective August 6.**L. 2004:** (1)(i) added, p. 1898, § 2, effective June 4.**L. 2006:** (2)(b) amended, p. 1500, § 34, effective June 1.**L. 2012:** (1)(i) amended and (1)(j) added, (HB 12-1345), ch. 188, p. 746, § 31, effective May 19; (1)(h) amended, (HB 12-1266), ch. 280, p. 1530, § 49, effective July 1.**L. 2013:** (1)(i) and (1)(j) amended and (1)(k) added, (SB 13-111), ch. 233, p. 1125, § 8, effective May 16.

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

Cross references: (1) For the legislative declaration stating the purpose of and the provision directing legislative staff agencies to conduct a post-enactment review pursuant to § 2-2-1201 scheduled in 2016, see sections 21 and 46 of chapter 188, Session Laws of Colorado 2012. To obtain a copy of the review, once completed, view Colorado Legislative Council's web site.

(2) For the legislative declaration in the 2013 act amending subsections (1)(i) and (1)(j) and adding subsection (1)(k), see section 1 of chapter 233, Session Laws of Colorado 2013.

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 POST 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 POST board shall be the authorized agency to receive information regarding the result of a national criminal history record check. The POST 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 POST board of the conviction or convictions and request the POST board to grant the person permission to enroll in the training academy.

(b) The POST 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 POST 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 POST board, in promulgating the rules, may specify that an applicant for certification pursuant to section 24-31-305 need not submit a set of fingerprints at the time of applying for the certification if the applicant has already submitted a set of fingerprints pursuant to this section.

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

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

(1) (a) Basic peace officer certification requirements shall include:

(I) Successful completion of a high school education or its equivalent;

(II) Successful completion of basic training approved by the P.O.S.T. board;

(III) Passage of examinations administered by the P.O.S.T. board; and

(IV) Current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certificates or their equivalents.

(b) The training required for basic certification may be obtained through a training program conducted by a training academy approved by the P.O.S.T. board or completion of requirements of another state, federal, or tribal

jurisdiction having standards deemed at least equivalent to those established pursuant to this part 3.

(c) Repealed.

(1.3) Reserve peace officer certification requirements shall include:

(a) Successful completion of a high school education or its equivalent;

(b) Successful completion of reserve training approved by the P.O.S.T. board; and

(c) Current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certificates or their equivalents.

(1.5) The P.O.S.T. board shall deny certification to any person who has been convicted of:

(a) A felony;

(b) Any misdemeanor in violation of sections 18-3-204, 18-3-402, 18-3-404, 18-3-405.5, and 18-3-412.5, C.R.S.;

(c) Any misdemeanor in violation of sections 18-7-201, 18-7-202, 18-7-203, 18-7-204, 18-7-302, and 18-7-601, C.R.S.;

(d) Any misdemeanor in violation of any section of article 8 of title 18, C.R.S.;

(e) Any misdemeanor in violation of sections 18-9-111 and 18-9-121, C.R.S.;

(f) Any misdemeanor in violation of sections 18-18-404, 18-18-405, 18-18-406, and 18-18-411, C.R.S.;

(g) Any misdemeanor in violation of section 18-6-403 (3) (b.5), C.R.S., as it existed prior to July 1, 2006; or

(h) Any misdemeanor in violation of federal law or the law of any state that is the equivalent of any of the offenses specified in paragraphs (a) to (g) of this subsection (1.5).

(1.6) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1.5) of this section, if an applicant anticipates prior to the denial of certification that he or she will be

denied certification on the ground that the applicant has been convicted on or after July 1, 2001, of any misdemeanor or misdemeanors described in subsection (1.5) of this section, the applicant or the chief law enforcement officer of the agency, if any, employing such applicant may, at the time of the application for certification, notify the P.O.S.T. board of such conviction or convictions and request the board to grant the applicant an exemption from denial of certification.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1.5) of this section, if an applicant is denied certification on the ground that the applicant has been convicted on or after July 1, 2001, of any misdemeanor or misdemeanors described in subsection (1.5) of this section, the applicant or the chief law enforcement officer of the agency, if any, employing such applicant may, within thirty days after the effective date of denial, request that the P.O.S.T. board withdraw the denial of certification.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) (I) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), if the certification of a certificate holder is revoked pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) on the ground that the

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

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

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

(4) The P.O.S.T. board may grant variances from the requirements of this section to any individual, including any individual called to active duty by the armed forces of the United States, if strict application thereof would result in practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship and where the variance would not conflict with the basic purposes and policies of this part 3. The P.O.S.T. board shall promulgate rules regarding the procedure for applying for and granting variances pursuant to this subsection (4).

Source: L. 92: Entire part added, p. 1094, § 3, effective March 6.**L. 94:** Entire section amended, p. 1729, § 7, effective May 31.**L. 96:** Entire section amended, p. 1572, § 3, effective June 3.**L. 98:** (1.7)(a), (1.7)(b), and (2) amended and (4) added, p. 750, § 3, effective May 22.**L. 2000:** (1.7)(c) amended, p. 42, § 2, effective March 10.**L. 2001:** (1.5) and (2) amended and (1.6) added, p. 1449, § 2, effective July 1.**L. 2005:** (1)(b), (1.5)(g), and (4) amended and (1)(c) and (1.5)(h) added, p. 113, § § 2, 3, effective August 8.**L. 2006:** (1.5)(g) amended, p. 2044, § 5, effective July 1.**L. 2012:** (1)(c) repealed, (HB 12-1163), ch. 50, p. 182, § 2, effective August 8.**L. 2013:** (1.5)(g) amended, (HB 13-1166), ch. 59, p. 196, § 4, effective August 7.

ANNOTATION

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

Because the state's interest under the Peace Officers Standards and Training Act was not sufficient to outweigh Denver's home rule authority,

the provisions of this section supersede the conflicting provisions of the P.O.S.T. Act. Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge 27 v. Denver, 926 P.2d 582 (Colo. 1996).
The qualification and certification of Denver deputy sheriffs is a local concern, specifically, where it was shown that there was no need for statewide uniformity of training that would include Denver deputy sheriffs; that the extraterritorial impact of Denver deputy sheriffs is, at best, de minimis; that Denver deputy sheriffs do not substantially impact public safety beyond the boundaries of Denver; and Denver's interest in the training and certification of its deputy sheriffs is substantial and has direct textual support in the Colorado Constitution and in case law precedent. Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge 27 v. Denver, 926 P.2d 582 (Colo. 1996).
The holding regarding the training and certification under the P.O.S.T. Act is limited to Denver deputy sheriffs since Colorado Constitution article XX, § 2, pertains only to the City and County of Denver. Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge 27 v. Denver, 926 P.2d 582 (Colo. 1996).

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

Source:. L. 92: Entire part added, p. 1095, § 3, effective March 6.L. 94: (1) and (7) amended, p. 1730, § 8, effective May 31. **L. 96:** (7.5) added, p. 1349, § 2, effective June 1; (4), (5), (6), and (7) repealed and (8) added, p. 1574, § § 4, 5, effective June 3. **L. 98:** (7.5)(c) and (9) added, p. 750, § § 4, 5, effective May 22.

Editor's note: Subsection (1)(b) provided for the repeal of subsection (1), effective January 1, 1995. (See L. 94, p. 1730.) Subsection (2)(b) provided for the repeal of subsection (2), effective January 1, 1995. (See L. 92, p. 1095.) Subsection (3)(b) provided for the repeal of subsection (3), effective January 1, 1995. (See L. 92, p. 1095.) Subsection (8)(b) provided for the repeal of subsection (8), effective January 1, 1997. (See L. 96, p. 1574.) Subsection (7.5)(c) provided for the repeal of subsection (7.5), effective January 1, 1999. (See L. 98, p. 750.) Subsection (9)(c) provided for the repeal of subsection (9), effective January 1, 1999. (See L. 98, p. 750.)

24-31-307. Enforcement.

(1) The POST 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 POST 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, within 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 POST board is authorized to grant a basic certification to a person who meets the criteria established for basic certification by rule of the POST board.

(b) Any rule of the POST 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 POST 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 POST 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. **L. 2012:** (1)(a) amended, (HB 12-1163), ch. 50, p. 182, § 3, effective August 8.

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 POST board shall certify the curriculum for such training.

(6) No later than six months after June 5, 2001, 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.

ANNOTATION

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 POST 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 POST board to provide substantial training for peace officers who serve the citizens of Colorado.

(2) The moneys collected and transferred to the POST board cash fund pursuant to section 42-3-304 (24), 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 POST board cash fund pursuant to section 42-3-304 (24), C.R.S., shall be used and distributed as determined by the POST 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 POST 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 POST board.

Source:. L. 2003: Entire section added, p. 2114, § 2, effective May 22 .**L. 2006:** (2) and (3) amended, p. 1500, § 35, effective June 1.

24-31-311. DNA evidence – collection – retention.

(1) The training provided for peace officers shall include proper collection and retention techniques, practices, and protocols for evidence that may contain biological or DNA evidence. On or before August 1, 2009, the POST board shall certify the curriculum for the training. After August 1, 2009, the training shall be provided to persons who enroll in a training academy for basic peace officer training and to all peace officers described in section 16-2.5-101, C.R.S., who are certified by the POST board pursuant to this part 3 prior to August 1, 2009.

(2) The POST board may develop a specialized certification program that concentrates on the proper techniques, practices, and protocols for evidence collection with emphasis on evidence that may contain biological or DNA evidence.

Source: L. 2008: Entire section added, p. 848, § 4, effective May 14.

Cross references: For the legislative declaration contained in the 2008 act enacting this section, see section 1 of chapter 223, Session Laws of Colorado 2008.

24-31-312. School resource officer training

(1) On or before January 1, 2014, the POST board shall identify a school resource officer training curriculum to prepare peace officers.

(2) To the extent practicable, the training curriculum described in subsection (1) of this section shall incorporate the suggestions of relevant stakeholders and advocates.

(3) (a) In assigning peace officers to serve as school resource officers pursuant to section 22-32-146, C.R.S., each law enforcement agency is encouraged to ensure that such peace officers have successfully completed the school resource officer training curriculum described in subsection (1) of this section, or will complete said training within six months after beginning the assignment.

(b) On and after January 1, 2015, each county sheriff and each municipal law enforcement agency of the state shall employ at least one peace officer who has successfully completed the training curriculum described in subsection (1) of this section.

(4) For the purposes of section 22-32-146, C.R.S., the training curriculum provided pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall include a means of recognizing and identifying peace officers who successfully complete the training curriculum.

(5) In providing the training curriculum described in subsection (1) of this section, the POST board may include provisions to allow for the awarding of credit to a peace officer who has successfully completed a school resource officer certification curriculum offered by one or more public or private entities, which entities shall be identified by the POST board.

(6) The POST board may charge a fee to each peace officer who enrolls in the training curriculum described in subsection (1) of this section. The amount of the fee shall not exceed the direct and indirect costs incurred by the POST board in providing the curriculum.

HISTORY: Source: L. 2012: Entire section added, (HB 12-1345), ch. 188, p. 746, § 32, effective May 19.

Cross references: For the legislative declaration stating the purpose of and the provision directing legislative staff agencies to conduct a post-enactment review pursuant to § 2-2-1201 scheduled in 2016, see sections 21 and 46 of chapter 188, Session Laws of Colorado 2012. To obtain a copy of the review, once completed, view Colorado Legislative Council's web site.

24-31-313. Training concerning abuse and exploitation of at-risk elders

(1) On or before January 1, 2014, the P.O.S.T. board shall create and implement a training curriculum to prepare peace officers to recognize and address incidents of abuse and exploitation of at-risk elders, as described in sections 18-6.5-102 (1) and (10), C.R.S.

(2) On and after January 1, 2015, each county sheriff and each municipal law enforcement agency of the state shall employ at least one peace officer who has successfully completed the training curriculum described in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The training curriculum provided pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall include a means of recognizing and identifying peace officers who successfully complete the training curriculum.

(4) In providing the training curriculum described in subsection (1) of this section, the P.O.S.T. board may include provisions to allow for the awarding of credit to a peace officer who has successfully completed a similar training curriculum offered by one or more public or private entities, which entities shall be identified by the P.O.S.T. board.

(5) The P.O.S.T. board may charge a fee to each peace officer who enrolls in the training curriculum described in subsection (1) of this section. The amount of the fee shall not exceed the direct and indirect costs incurred by the P.O.S.T. board in providing the curriculum.

Source: L. 2013: Entire section added, (SB 13-111), ch. 233, p. 1126, § 9, effective May 16.

Cross references: For the legislative declaration in the 2013 act adding this section, see section 1 of chapter 233, Session Laws of Colorado 2013.

24-31-314. Advanced roadside impaired driving enforcement training

(1) On and after October 1, 2013, the P.O.S.T. board is encouraged to include advanced roadside impaired driving enforcement training in the curriculum for persons who enroll in a training academy for basic peace officer training.

(2) Subject to the availability of sufficient moneys, the P.O.S.T. board shall arrange to provide training in advanced roadside impaired driving enforcement to

drug recognition experts who will act as trainers in advanced roadside impaired driving enforcement for all peace officers described in section 16-2.5-101, C.R.S.

Source: L. 2013: Entire section added, (SB 13-283), ch. 332, p. 1892, § 8, effective May 28.

TITLE 24 – Government – State

ARTICLE 76.5 – Restrictions on Public Benefits

24-76.5-101. Legislative declaration.

It is the public policy of the state of Colorado that all persons eighteen years of age or older shall provide proof that they are lawfully present in the United States prior to receipt of certain public benefits.

Source: L. 2006, **1st Ex. Sess.:** Entire article added, p. 40, § 1, effective July 31.

Cross references: For elections, see title 1; for peace officers and firefighters, see article 5 of title 29; for state engineer, see article 80 of title 37; for state chemist, see part 4 of article 1 of title 25; for offenses against government, see article 8 of title 18; for the "Uniform Records Retention Act", see article 17 of title 6.

Law reviews: For article, "2006 Immigration Legislation in Colorado", see 35 Colo. Law. 79 (October 2006).

24-76.5-102. Definitions.

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

(1) "Emergency medical condition" shall have the same meaning as provided in 42 U.S.C. sec. 1396b (v) (3).

(2) "Federal public benefits" shall have the same meaning as provided in 8 U.S.C. sec. 1611.

(3) "State or local public benefits" shall have the same meaning as provided in 8 U.S.C. sec. 1621.

Source: L. 2006, 1st Ex. Sess.: Entire article added, p. 40, § 1, effective July 31.

24-76.5-103. Verification of lawful presence - exceptions - reporting – rules

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this section or where exempted by federal law, on and after August 1, 2006, each agency or political subdivision of the state shall verify the lawful presence in the United States of each natural person eighteen years of age or older who applies for state or local public benefits or for federal public benefits for the applicant.

(2) This section shall be enforced without regard to race, religion, gender, ethnicity, or national origin.

(3) Verification of lawful presence in the United States shall not be required:

(a) For any purpose for which lawful presence in the United States is not required by law, ordinance, or rule;

(b) For obtaining health care items and services that are necessary for the treatment of an emergency medical condition of the person involved and are not related to an organ transplant procedure;

(c) For short-term, noncash, in-kind emergency disaster relief;

(d) For public health assistance for immunizations with respect to immunizable diseases and for testing and treatment of symptoms of communicable diseases whether or not such symptoms are caused by a communicable disease;

(e) For programs, services, or assistance, such as soup kitchens, crisis counseling and intervention, and short-term shelter specified by federal law or regulation that:

(I) Deliver in-kind services at the community level, including services through public or private nonprofit agencies;

(II) Do not condition the provision of assistance, the amount of assistance provided, or the cost of assistance provided on the individual recipient's income or resources; and

(III) Are necessary for the protection of life or safety; (f) For pregnant women;

(g) For individuals over the age of eighteen years and under the age of nineteen years who continue to be eligible for medical assistance programs after their eighteenth birthday;

(h) For renewing an educator license pursuant to article 60.5 of title 22, C.R.S.; or

(i) For receipt of educational services or benefits from institutions of higher education, except as may be limited pursuant to section 23-7-110, C.R.S., including participation in the college opportunity fund program pursuant to part 2 of article 18 of title 23, C.R.S., college savings plans

pursuant to section 23-3.1-301, C.R.S., and any other financial benefit of the institution of higher education relating to attendance at the institution of higher education.

(4) An agency or a political subdivision shall verify the lawful presence in the United States of each applicant eighteen years of age or older for federal public benefits or state or local public benefits by requiring the applicant to:

(a) Produce:

(I) A valid Colorado driver's license or a Colorado identification card issued under article 2 of title 42, C.R.S., unless the applicant holds a license or card issued under part 5 of article 2 of title 42, C.R.S.; or

(II) A United States military card or a military dependent's identification card; or

(III) A United States Coast Guard Merchant Mariner card; or

(IV) A Native American tribal document; and

(b) Execute an affidavit stating:

(I) That he or she is a United States citizen or legal permanent resident; or

(II) That he or she is otherwise lawfully present in the United States pursuant to federal law.

(4.5) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (4) of this section, an institution of higher education may accept a tuition classification certification form signed by an authorized United States military education services official as evidence of an applicant's lawful presence in the United States.

(5) (a) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of this section, the executive director of the department of revenue shall promulgate rules providing for additional forms of identification recognized by the federal government to prove lawful presence and a waiver process to ensure that an individual seeking benefits pursuant to this section proves lawful presence in the United States. The rules are necessary to ensure that certain individuals lawfully present in the United States receive authorized benefits, including but not limited to homeless state citizens.

(b) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2007, p. 24, § 1, effective March 1, 2007.)

(c) Repealed.

(6) A person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation in an affidavit executed pursuant to subsection (4) of this section shall be guilty of a violation of section 18-8-503, C.R.S. It shall constitute a separate violation of section 18-8-503, C.R.S., each time that a person receives a public benefit based upon such a statement or representation.

(7) For an applicant who has executed an affidavit stating that he or she is an alien lawfully present in the United States, verification of lawful presence for federal public benefits or state or local public benefits shall be made through the federal systematic alien verification of entitlement program, referred to in this section as the "SAVE program", operated by the United States department of homeland security or a successor program designated by the United States department of homeland security. Until such verification of lawful presence is made, the affidavit may be presumed to be proof of lawful presence for purposes of this section.

(8) Agencies or political subdivisions of this state may adopt variations of the requirements of paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of this section to improve efficiency or reduce delay in the verification process or to provide for adjudication of unique individual circumstances in which the verification procedures in this section would impose unusual hardship on a legal resident of the state; except that the variations shall be no less stringent than the requirements of this section.

(9) It shall be unlawful for an agency or a political subdivision of this state to provide a federal public benefit or a state or local public benefit in violation of this section. On or before January 15, 2009, and on or before January 15 each year thereafter, each state agency or department that administers a program that provides state or local public benefits shall provide a report with respect to its compliance with this section to the state, veterans, and military affairs committees of the senate and house of representatives, or any successor committees.

(10) Errors and significant delays by the SAVE program shall be reported to the United States department of homeland security and to the secretary of state, both of which monitor the SAVE program and its verification application errors and significant delays and report yearly on such errors and delays, to ensure that the application of the SAVE program is not wrongfully denying benefits to legal residents of the state.

(11) If any provision of this section or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or

applications of the section that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this section are declared to be severable.

Source: L. 2006, 1st Ex. Sess.: Entire article added, p. 41, § 1, effective July 31.**L. 2007:** (5) amended, p. 24, § 1, effective March 1; (3)(e)(III) and (3)(f) amended and (3)(g) added, p. 1494, § 7, effective July 1; (4.5) added, p. 1621, § 2, effective July 1.L. 2008: (9) amended, p. 1269, § 7, effective August 5.**L. 2011:** (3)(f) and (3)(g) amended and (3)(h) added, (HB 11-1201), ch. 139, p. 484, § 4, effective May 4.**L. 2013:** (3)(g) and (3)(h) amended and (3)(i) added, (SB 13-033), ch. 156, p. 505, § 2, effective April 29; (4)(a)(I) amended, (SB 13-251), ch. 402, p. 2355, § 6, effective August 7.

Editor's note: (1) Subsection (5)(c)(II) provided for the repeal of subsection (5)(c), effective July 1, 2007. (See L. 2007, p. 24.)

(2) Section 19 of chapter 402, Session Laws of Colorado 2013, provides that the act amending subsection (4)(a)(I) applies to applications submitted on or after August 1, 2014.

Cross references: (1) For the legislative declaration contained in the 2007 act amending subsections (3)(e)(III) and (3)(f) and enacting subsection (3)(g), see section 1 of chapter 347, Session Laws of Colorado 2007.

(2) For the legislative declaration in the 2013 act amending subsections (3)(g) and (3)(h) and adding subsection (3)(i), see section 3 of chapter 156, Session Laws of Colorado 2013.

TITLE 26 – Human Services Code

ARTICLE 13 – Child Support Enforcement Act

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

(1) The state board of human services is authorized, in coordination with any state agency, board, or commission that is authorized by law to issue, revoke, deny, terminate, or suspend a professional, occupational, or recreational license, to promulgate rules for the suspension, revocation, or denial of professional, occupational, and recreational licenses of individuals who owe more than six months' gross dollar amount of child support and who are paying less than fifty percent of their current monthly child support obligation each month, or those individuals who fail, after receiving proper notice, to comply with subpoenas or warrants relating to paternity or child support proceedings.

(2) (a) To effectuate the purposes of this section, the executive director of the state department may request the denial, suspension, or revocation of any professional, occupational, or recreational license issued by a state agency, board, or commission, referred to in this section as the "licensing agency". Upon such request, the state child support enforcement agency shall send a notice to the obligor by first class mail stating that the obligor has thirty days after the date of the notice within which to pay the past-due obligation, to negotiate a payment plan with the state child support enforcement agency, to request an administrative hearing with the delegate child support enforcement unit, or to comply with the warrant or subpoena. If the obligor fails to pay the past-due obligation, negotiate a payment plan, request an administrative hearing, or comply with the warrant or subpoena within thirty days after the date of the notice, the state child support enforcement agency shall send a notice to the licensing agency to deny, revoke, or suspend the professional, occupational, or recreational license of the individual identified as not in compliance with the court or administrative order for current child support, child support debt, retroactive child support, child support arrearages, or child support when combined with maintenance or of the individual who failed, after receiving appropriate notice, to comply with subpoenas or warrants relating to paternity or child support proceedings.

(b) The rules promulgated to implement this section shall provide that, if it is the first time the procedures authorized by this section have been employed to enforce support against the obligor, the state child support enforcement agency may only issue a notice to the licensing agency to suspend or to deny such obligor's license. However, the rules shall also provide that, in second and subsequent circumstances in which the provisions

of this section are utilized to enforce support against the obligor, the state child support enforcement agency shall be authorized to issue a notice to the licensing agency to revoke an obligor's license, subject to full reapplication procedures upon compliance as specified by the licensing agency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(j) A licensing agency, or any person acting on its behalf, shall not be

liable for any actions taken to deny, suspend, or revoke the obligor's license pursuant to this section.

(3) It is the intent of the general assembly that the same or similar conditions placed upon the issuance and renewal of a state license to practice a profession or occupation, as set forth in this section, should also be placed upon persons applying to or licensed to practice law. The general assembly, however, recognizes the practice of the Colorado Supreme Court in the licensure, registration, and discipline of persons practicing law in this state. Specifically, the general assembly acknowledges that in order to obtain a license to practice law in Colorado, a person must verify that he or she is not delinquent with respect to a court-ordered obligation to pay child support. In addition, the general assembly recognizes that pursuant to the "Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct" a lawyer may be disciplined, including by disbarment, for failing to pay child support.

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

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

Cross references: (1) For the legislative declaration contained in the 1997 act enacting this section, see section 1 of chapter 236, Session Laws of Colorado 1997. (2) For the "Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct", see the appendix to chapters 18 to 20 of the Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure.

TITLE 29 – Government – Local

ARTICLE 1 – Budget and Services

PART 2 – Intergovernmental Relationships

29-1-206. Law enforcement agreements.

(1) 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 the entities. The 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 officers standards and training board created pursuant to section 24-31-302, C.R.S., for recognition prior to an assignment in Colorado.

(2) Repealed.

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. **L. 2008:** Entire section amended, p. 698, § 1, effective May 1.

Editor's note: Subsection (2)(b) provided for the repeal of subsection (2), effective September 15, 2008. (See L. 2008, p. 698.)

TITLE 29 – Government – Local

ARTICLE 5 – Peace Officers and Firefighters

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The chief of police or person performing the functions thereof of any town, city, or city and county or of any state institution of higher education employing peace officers in accordance with article 7.5 of title 24, C.R.S., or the sheriff of any county may in his or her discretion, upon request of the chief of police or person exercising the functions thereof in any other town, city, or city and county or any other state institution of higher education employing a peace officer in accordance with article 7.5 of title 24, C.R.S., or the sheriff of any other county, assign police officers or deputies under his or her control, together with any equipment he or she deems proper, to perform temporary duty within the jurisdiction of the requesting chief of police or sheriff and

under the direction and command of the requesting chief of police or sheriff; but the chief of police or sheriff assigning the officers or deputies may provide that the officers or deputies shall be under the immediate command of a superior officer designated by the 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 this section or sections 29-5-104 to 29-5-110 shall be construed to limit the power of any town, city, city and county, or state institution of higher education employing peace officers in accordance with article 7.5 of title 24, C.R.S., 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. **C.R.S. 1963:** § 99-2-4.**L. 2008:** Entire section amended, p. 89, § 13, effective March 18.**L. 2009:** Entire section amended, (SB 09-097), ch. 110, p. 457, § 6, effective August 5.

ANNOTATION

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. Indus. 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 or of a state institution of higher education employing a peace officer in accordance with article 7.5 of title 24, C.R.S., and the sheriff of any county may, when in his or her opinion the same is required to quell disturbances or riots or in any other situation wherein he or she deems that an emergency exists within his or her jurisdiction, request the chief of police or person performing the function thereof of any other city, town, or city and county or at another state institution of higher education employing peace officers in accordance with article 7.5 of title 24, C.R.S., 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 the requesting chief of police or sheriff and under the direction and control of the requesting chief of police or sheriff under the terms and conditions as shall be agreed upon between the requesting and assigning chiefs of police or sheriffs. The 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 the requesting chief of police or sheriff.

(2) Where, under the provisions of section 29-1-206 (1), a county, municipality, or

state institution of higher education, 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 or of the state institution of higher education may, pursuant to the provisions of the intergovernmental agreement, request the law enforcement agency head of the other county or municipality or state institution of higher education to assign deputy sheriffs or other peace officers to perform law enforcement duties within the jurisdiction of the requesting law enforcement agency head and under the terms and conditions as are stated in the intergovernmental agreement. Prior to an assignment, the deputy sheriffs or other peace officers shall obtain recognition as peace officers in this state as provided for in section 29-1-206 (1). The 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 the requesting law enforcement agency head.

(3) Repealed.

Source: L. 63: p. 730, § 2. **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.**L. 2008:** Entire section amended, p. 90, § 14, effective March 18; (2) amended and (3) added, p. 699, § 2, effective May 1.**L. 2009:** (1) amended, (SB 09-097), ch. 110, p. 457, § 7, effective August 5.

Editor's note: (1) Amendments to subsection (2) by House Bill 08-1106 and House Bill 08-1347 were harmonized.
(2) Subsection (3)(b) provided for the repeal of subsection (3), effective September 15, 2008. (See L. 2008, p. 699.)

ANNOTATION

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. Indus. Comm'n, 43 Colo. App. 10, 601 P.2d 648 (1979).

29-5-106. Temporary assignment to labor dispute area.

Police or sheriffs' officers may be assigned to any duties provided for in sections 29-5-103 and 29-5-104 in an area where there is a labor dispute so long as the situation or incident for which such temporary assignment has been requested is not directly the result of a labor dispute and does not involve those individuals participating in the labor dispute. In a case where the temporary assignment of police or sheriffs' officers

is deemed necessary as the direct result of a labor dispute, such temporary assignment may be made only after authorization by the governor or his designee.

HISTORY: Source: L. 63: p. 730, § 4. C.R.S. 1963: § 99-2-7.L. 89: Entire section R&RE, p. 1267, § 1, effective April 23.

29-5-112. Dog interactions with local law enforcement officers - training to be provided by local law enforcement agencies - policies and procedures - scope - task force - creation - composition - immunity - definitions - short title - legislative declaration.

(1) Short title. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Dog Protection Act".

(2) Legislative declaration. The general assembly finds, determines, and declares that it is the policy of this state to prevent, whenever possible, the shooting of dogs by local law enforcement officers in the course of performing their official duties. It is therefore the intent of the general assembly in adopting this section to:

(a) Require training for officers of local law enforcement agencies on differentiating between canine behaviors that indicate imminent danger of attack to persons and benign behaviors commonly exhibited by dogs, such as barking, that do not suggest or pose imminent danger of attack;

(b) Require local law enforcement agencies in the state to adopt policies and procedures for use of lethal and nonlethal force against dogs, which policies and procedures must:

(I) Emphasize alternative methods that may be employed when dogs are encountered; and

(II) Allow a dog owner or animal control officer, whenever the owner or an animal control officer is present and it is feasible, the opportunity to control or remove a dog from the immediate area in order to permit a local law enforcement officer to discharge his or her duties.

(3) Definitions. As used in this section:

(a) "Dog" means any canine animal owned for domestic, companionship, service, therapeutic, assistance, sporting, working, ranching, or shepherding purposes.

(b) "Dog owner" means a person owning, possessing, harboring, keeping,

having guardianship of, having financial or property interest in, or having control or custody of, a dog.

(c) "Licensed veterinarian" means a person who is licensed pursuant to article 64 of title 12, C.R.S., to practice veterinary medicine in this state.

(d) "Local law enforcement agency" means a municipal police department or a county sheriff's office.

(e) "Local law enforcement officer" means any officer in a local law enforcement agency. The term does not include an animal control officer, code enforcement officer, or a deputy sheriff who is assigned exclusively to work in jails, court security, or administration.

(4) Training required. (a) (I) Each local law enforcement agency is required to provide to its officers training pertaining to encounters with dogs in the course of duty. At a minimum, the training must cover the policies and procedures adopted by the agency pursuant to subsection (6) of this section and assist officers in assessing what dog posture, barking and other vocalizations, and facial expressions typically signify, the options for distracting and escaping from a dog, options for safely capturing a dog, and defensive options in dealing with a dog.

(II) Each local law enforcement agency in the state shall:

(A) Develop, by September 1, 2014, a training program consistent with the requirements of this section and the minimum training curricula developed by the dog protection task force pursuant to subsection (5) of this section;

(B) Require its current local law enforcement officers to complete the training program required by this subsection (4) by January 1, 2015; and

(C) Require all local law enforcement officers hired on or after January 1, 2015, to complete the training required by this subsection (4) within each officer's first year of employment.

(b) (I) In establishing the training program required by this subsection (4), a local law enforcement agency shall adopt or incorporate any minimum training curricula developed by the dog protection task force created in subsection (5) of this section.

(II) (A) The training program required by this subsection (4) must be wholly or principally provided or overseen by either a

qualified animal behavior expert or licensed veterinarian. The qualified animal behavior expert or licensed veterinarian selected to provide the training must possess the minimum qualifications specified by the dog protection task force created in subsection (5) of this section.

(B) Nothing in sub-subparagraph (A) of this subparagraph (II) requires live, in-person training be provided to local law enforcement agencies by qualified animal behavior experts or licensed veterinarians.

(III) In order to reduce the costs of providing the training program required by this subsection (4), a local law enforcement agency may develop its own web- or video-based training or utilize such training developed by the dog protection task force under subparagraph (III) of paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of this section, and local law enforcement agencies are encouraged to seek qualified animal behavior experts or licensed veterinarians who will volunteer to provide or participate in the training.

(IV) A local law enforcement agency may collaborate with county sheriffs of Colorado, incorporated, the Colorado association of chiefs of police, the Colorado fraternal order of police, and the Colorado veterinary medical association, as well as nonprofit organizations engaged in animal welfare, to develop the training program required by this subsection (4).

(c) (I) The training program required by this subsection (4) must consist of a minimum of three hours of training for local law enforcement officers.

(II) Nothing in this section prevents a local law enforcement agency from implementing a training program or adopting policies and procedures that exceed the minimum number of hours or other requirements set forth in this section and by the dog protection task force pursuant to subsection (5) of this section.

(5) Task force. (a) There is hereby created the dog protection task force.

(b) (I) The task force consists of the following nineteen members:

(A) Three licensed veterinarians appointed by the Colorado veterinary medical association or its successor entity;

(B) Two representatives of the Colorado federation of animal welfare agencies or its successor entity;

(C) One animal behaviorist or animal behavior expert appointed by the Colorado federation of dog clubs or its successor entity;

(D) Two representatives of the Colorado association of animal control officers or its successor entity;

(E) Three sheriffs or deputy sheriffs representing county sheriffs of Colorado, incorporated, or its successor entity, one of whom must have at least two years of experience working in a K-9 unit and one of whom must work in a county with a population of fewer than one hundred fifty thousand persons;

(F) Three representatives of the Colorado association of chiefs of police or its successor entity, one of whom must have at least two years of experience working in a K-9 unit and one of whom must work in a municipality with a population of fewer than twenty-five thousand persons;

(G) One representative of the Colorado fraternal order of police or its successor entity;

(H) Three persons appointed by the Colorado bar association or its successor entity, two of whom must be attorneys with expertise and experience in animal law and dog shooting cases, and one of whom must be a person, who need not be an attorney, who owns or owned a dog shot by a local law enforcement officer; and

(I) One member, appointed by the Colorado veterinary medical association, with expertise in canine behavior or other animal behavior. Licensed veterinarians and attorneys are ineligible for appointment under this sub-subparagraph (I).

(II) The entities responsible for appointing task force members shall notify the Colorado veterinary medical association in writing of the identity of their appointees prior to the first meeting of the task force and upon any change in their appointees.

(III) Members of the task force shall not be compensated for, or

reimbursed for expenses incurred in, attending meetings of the task force.

(IV) The following two members are co-chairs of the task force:

(A) One of the veterinarians appointed pursuant to sub-subparagraph (A) of subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b), which co-chair shall be named by the Colorado veterinary medical association; and

(B) One of the members appointed pursuant to either sub-subparagraph (E) or (F) of subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b), as mutually agreed to by the appointing authorities.

(c) (I) The task force shall hold its first meeting no later than September 1, 2013.

(II) (A) The task force shall meet as often as necessary to complete the tasks described under paragraph (d) of this subsection (5) on or before July 1, 2014.

(B) After July 1, 2014, and prior to January 31, 2015,the task force shall meet as often as it deems necessary, but no less frequently than once, to ensure that the curriculum, guidelines, and web- or video-based training are implemented and effective.

(III) The task force shall hold its meetings and staff those meetings in a location offered for those purposes by one of the entities represented with task force membership, with preference accorded for the principal office of the Colorado veterinary medical association.

(d) By July 1, 2014, the task force shall:

(I) Develop minimum training curricula that a local law enforcement agency must use to fulfill the training requirement of subparagraph (I) of paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of this section;

(II) Specify the appropriate minimum qualifications, including education, experience, or skills, that an animal behavior expert or licensed veterinarian providing the training pursuant to subparagraph (I) of paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of this section must possess; and

(III) Develop, using volunteered and donated resources to the greatest

extent possible, web- or video-based training that may be utilized by a local law enforcement agency to fulfill the training requirement of subsection (4) of this section.

(e) The task force shall not recommend that the training required under this section be conducted by the peace officers standards and training board created in part 3 of article 31 of title 24, C.R.S.

(f) The curricula, qualifications, and web- or video-based instruction described in paragraph (d) of this subsection (5) must be readily accessible by Colorado's local law enforcement agencies on one or more internet web sites designated by the task force.

(g) The task force created by paragraph (a) of this subsection (5) is dissolved, effective January 31, 2015.

(6) Policies and procedures. (a) (I) In addition to the training program developed under subsection (4) of this section, not later than September 1, 2014, each local law enforcement agency in the state shall adopt written policies and procedures that are specifically designed to address encounters with dogs occurring in the course of duty and the use of force against such dogs.

(II) At a minimum, the policies and procedures must address the following:

(A) The identification and meaning of common canine behaviors, and differentiating between dogs that are exhibiting behavior that puts local law enforcement officers or other persons in imminent danger and dogs who are not engaging in such behavior;

(B) The alternatives to lethal use of force against dogs;

(C) The reasonable opportunity for a dog owner to control or remove his or her dog from the immediate area. The policies and procedures adopted in accordance with this sub-subparagraph (C) must allow a local law enforcement officer to take into account the officer's own safety and the safety of other persons in the area, the availability of nonlethal equipment, the feasibility of so allowing a dog owner to act considering the totality of the circumstances, including the presence of an animal control officer or whether the call is a location that is listed in the dangerous dog registry created in section 35-42-115, C.R.S., or is a location at which illegal narcotics are suspected to be manufactured or trafficked, or

any exigencies that may be present, such as when the local law enforcement officer is responding to a call that asserts or suggests that a person has been bitten by a dog or is in physical danger.

(b) Each local law enforcement agency shall make the written policies and procedures available to the public for inspection in accordance with the "Colorado Open Records Act", part 2 of article 72 of title 24, C.R.S.

(7) Immunity. All task force members, as volunteers, are immune from civil actions and liabilities pursuant to section 13-21-115.5, C.R.S.

(8) Scope and effect. (a) This section applies only to local law enforcement agencies and is not intended to affect, implicate, or abrogate the authority of the peace officers standards and training board created in part 3 of article 31 of title 24, C.R.S.

(b) This section is not intended to apply to situations in which a dog is shot accidentally, including when a local law enforcement officer intends to fire at a person but inadvertently shoots a dog.

(c) Nothing in this section affects or abrogates the ability of any duly authorized person to impound or euthanize a dog in accordance with section 18-9-202.5, C.R.S., or in accordance with any resolution adopted pursuant to section 30-15-101, C.R.S.

Source: L. 2013: Entire section added, (SB 13-226), ch. 208, p. 858, § 2, effective May 13.

Cross references: For the legislative declaration in the 2013 act adding this section, see section 1 of chapter 208, Session Laws of Colorado 2013.

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.

ANNOTATION

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 1 – General and Administrative

PART 1 – Definitions and Citation

42-1-102. Definitions.

(6) "Authorized emergency vehicle" means such vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles, ambulances, and other special-purpose vehicles as are publicly owned and operated by or for a governmental agency to protect and preserve life and property in accordance with state laws regulating emergency vehicles; said term also means the following if equipped and operated as emergency vehicles in the manner prescribed by state law:

(a) Privately owned vehicles as are designated by the state motor vehicle licensing agency necessary to the preservation of life and property; or

(b) Privately owned tow trucks approved by the public utilities commission to respond to vehicle emergencies.

TITLE 42 – Vehicles and Traffic

ARTICLE 3 – Registration, Taxation, and License Plates

PART 3 – Fees and Cash Funds

42-3-304. Registration fees – passenger and passenger-mile taxes – clean screen fund – repeal

(24) In addition to any other fee imposed by this section, at the time of registration, the owner shall pay a fee of sixty 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 (24) shall be used by the peace officers standards and training board for the purposes specified in section 24-31-310, C.R.S.

Source:. L. 2005: (13) and (18)(d)(I) amended, p. 145, § 21, effective April 5; entire article amended with relocations, p. 1136, § 2, effective August 8; (18)(c) amended, p. 328, § 1, effective August 8.**L. 2006:** (10)(b) amended, p. 1511, § 71, effective June 1; (1)(c) amended, p. 1011, § 5, effective July 1; (19)(a)(I), (19)(a)(II), and (19)(d) amended and (19)(a)(IV) added, p. 1030, § § 12, 11, effective July 1; (3)(g) and (3)(h) added, p. 921, § 4, effective January 1, 2007.**L. 2009:** (1)(c) and (18)(d) amended, (SB 09-274), ch. 210, p. 955, § 8, effective May 1; (21) amended, (SB 09-002), ch. 277, p. 1242, § 1, effective May 19; (24) amended, (HB 09-1036), ch. 300, p. 1601, § 1, effective July 1; (4), (5), and (6)(a) amended, (HB 09-1026), ch. 281, p. 1268, § 29, effective October 1; (18)(d) amended, (HB 09-1026), ch. 281, p. 1268, § 30, effective July 1, 2010.L. 2010: (18)(d)(I) amended, (HB 10-1387), ch. 205, p. 890, § 7, effective May 5; (18)(d)(I) amended, (HB 10-1341), ch. 285, p. 1336, § 1, effective May 26; (2), IP(9), IP(10)(a), (10)(b), (10)(c), (11), (14), and (17)(a) amended and (23) repealed, (SB 10-212), ch. 412, pp. 2036, 2032, § 12, 1, effective July 1; (14) and (15) amended, (HB 10-1172), ch. 320, p. 1491, § 11, effective October 1.L. 2011: IP(18)(d)(I) amended, (HB 11-1182), ch. 124, p. 387, § 1, effective April 22; (1)(b)(II) repealed, (HB 11-1004), ch. 136, p. 475, § 2, effective August 10; (12) amended, (HB 11-1198), ch. 127, p. 425, § 24, effective August 10.L. 2012: (18)(d)(I) amended, (HB 12-1216), ch. 80, p. 267, § 6, effective July 1; (19)(a)(I) amended and (19)(a)(IV) repealed, (SB 12-034), ch. 107, p. 362, § 1, effective August 8.

TITLE 42 – Vehicles and Traffic

ARTICLE 5 – Automobile Theft Law – Inspection of Motor Vehicle Identification Numbers

PART 2 – Vehicle Identification Number Inspection

42-5-201. Definitions.

As used in this part 2, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Bonded title vehicle" means a vehicle the owner of which has posted a bond for title pursuant to the provisions of section 42-6-115.

(2) "Commercial vehicle" means any trailer as defined in section 42-1-102 (105), truck as defined in section 42-1-102 (108), or truck tractor as defined in section 42-1-102 (109).

(3) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2000, p. 1647, § 36, effective June 1, 2000.)

(4) "Homemade vehicle" means a vehicle which is constructed by a manufacturer not licensed by the state of Colorado and which is not recognizable as a commercially manufactured vehicle.

(5) "Inspector" means a duly constituted peace officer of a law enforcement agency or other individual who has been certified pursuant to section 42-5-206 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 under section 42-12-202 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.**L. 2010:** (5) amended, (HB 10-1096), ch. 240, p. 1051, § 1, effective August 11.**L. 2011:** (13) amended, (SB 11-031), ch. 86, p. 247, § 15, effective August 10.

Editor's note: This title was numbered as numerous articles within chapter 13, C.R.S. 1963. The provisions of this title were amended with relocations in 1994, effective January 1, 1995, resulting in the addition, relocation, and elimination of sections as well as subject matter. For amendments to this title prior to 1994, consult the Colorado statutory research explanatory note and the table itemizing the replacement volumes and supplements to the original volume of C.R.S. 1973 beginning on page vii in the front of this volume. Former C.R.S. section numbers are shown in editor's notes following those sections that were relocated. For a detailed comparison of this title, see the comparative tables located in the back of the index.

Cross references: For registration and use of snowmobiles, see article 14 of title 33; for licensing and regulation of automobile dealers, see part 1 of article 6 of title 12; for the antimonopoly financing law, see part 2 of article 6 of title 12; for the Sunday closing law, see part 3 of article 6 of title 12; for the regulation of commercial driving schools, see article 15 of title 12; for the provisions providing for the manufacture of license plates and highway signs by state correctional facilities, see article 24 of title 17; for provisions relating to highway safety, see article 5 of title 43.

Cross references: For enforcement by Colorado state patrol, see § § 24-33.5-203 (2) and 24-33.5-212.

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 officers 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, 1988.

(3) The sheriff of any county and the police chief of any municipality may certify individuals in addition to peace officers to serve as inspectors in accordance with the provisions of this part 2. Such individuals shall be employees or bona fide representatives of a county or municipality and shall satisfactorily complete fingerprint and background checks. Such individuals must satisfactorily complete a vehicle identification number inspection training course approved by the peace officers standards and training board and pay a fee to the board for the cost of the certification 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 individual.

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.**L. 2010:** (3) added, (HB 10-1096), ch. 240, p. 1051, § 2, effective August 11.

POST RULES

Rule 1 –Definitions

Effective February 7, 2014

As used in these rules:

(a) "Academy director" means that person responsible for the administration and operation of a POST-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) "ACT" means Arrest Control Tactics, one of the skills training programs required for the basic and reserve training academies.

(f) "Assistant skills instructor" means an individual who has successfully completed a relevant approved skills instructor training program and who may instruct the corresponding skills training program in arrest control, law enforcement driving, or firearms under the direction and in the presence of a full skills instructor, and assist in evaluating and coaching trainees at a basic or reserve training academy.

(g) "Authorized emergency vehicle" means such vehicles identified in 42-1-102 C.R.S.

(h) "Board" means the Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training Board.

(i) "Bodily injury" means physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical or mental condition. § 18-1-901(3)(c), C.R.S.

(j) "Certification examination" means the written test required under § 24-31-305(1)(a)(III), C.R.S.

(k) "Certified peace officer" means any person who has successfully attained POST Certification as described in § 24-31-305 and 24-31-308, C.R.S.

(l) "Conviction" means an adjudication of guilt following either a verdict of guilty by the court or jury, or a plea of guilty, or a plea of nolo contendere. Conviction includes deferred judgments and deferred sentences.

(m) "Course" means a formal unit of instruction relating to a particular subject.

(n) "C.R.S." means Colorado Revised Statutes, codified laws of the State of Colorado.

(o) "Dimlight" means from one-half hour after local sunset to one-half hour before local sunrise. For indoor ranges, artificial light must be reduced to the lowest level which still allows for target identification and threat assessment without additional illumination from a flashlight.

(p) "Director" means the director of the POST Board staff.

(q) "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.

(r) "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.

(s) "Fingerprint-based criminal history record check" means submittal of a POST 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.

(t) "Full skills instructor" means an individual who has successfully completed the minimum qualifications required by these Rules and who may develop, implement and evaluate a skills training program at a basic or reserve training academy.

(u) "Lateral training academy" means an agency-specific approved academy that instructs academic courses determined by the agency and all hours of the POST skills training programs in arrest control, law enforcement driving and firearms.

(v) "Lead skills instructor" means a full skills instructor at a basic or reserve training academy who may be designated by the academy director to oversee or coordinate the administration of a specific skills program for a particular academy class.

(w) "Lesson plan" means a document that specifically describes the material presented during a course of instruction.

(x) "Moving training" means training where the academy students are involved in movement with a loaded weapon. It is recognized that during square range drills, academy students may move 1-2 steps laterally or forward/backward. The 1:1 ratio is not required for this drill. For all other drills/exercises involving movement a 1:1 ratio is required.

(y) "Operable firearm" means a firearm that is capable of discharging a projectile (bullet) if loaded.

(z) "Peace officer" means any person recognized in § 16-2.5-101, C.R.S.

(aa) "POST 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.

(bb) "POST fingerprint card" means a fingerprint card provided by POST.

(cc) "POST Identification Number" (PID) means a number assigned and unique to each active peace officer's certification file. All inquiries and correspondence to POST should contain this number.

(dd) "Program director" means that person responsible for the administration and operation of a POST-approved training program.

(ee) "Provisional certification" means a signed instrument issued by the POST Board that grants interim certification for qualified out-of-state peace officers seeking Colorado certification that enables the provisional applicant to obtain appointment as a peace officer in Colorado while fulfilling the requirements for basic certification.

(ff) "Recognized disciplines for arrest control training" mean those defensive tactics systems that have been reviewed and approved by the Board in consultation with the Arrest Control Subject Matter Expert Committee. Such systems may include, but are not limited to, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) system, Koga system and Pressure Point Control Tactics (PPCT) system.

(gg) "Refresher academy" means an approved training program that consists of a minimum of 96 hours of instruction and includes academics or a POST Board approved web-based distance learning program, arrest control, law enforcement driving and firearms.

(hh) "Relevant approved skills instructor training program" means a basic, not advanced, instructor training program that contains a minimum of forty (40) hours of instruction and with instructional content that meets or exceeds the content of the respective instructor training programs for arrest control, law enforcement driving, or firearms, and that has been formally accepted or authorized by the Board.

(ii) "Renewal applicant" means an applicant whose Colorado peace officer certificate has expired per § 24-31-305(1.7)(b), C.R.S., and who has applied to

renew his/her Colorado peace officer certificate in accordance with § 24-31-305(1.7)(c), C.R.S. and POST Rule 13.

(jj) "Reserve peace officer" means any person described in § 16-2.5-110, C.R.S., and includes any person authorized to carry a firearm, conduct arrests, and enforce the laws of the state of Colorado pursuant to § 16-2.5-110, C.R.S., but does not include any person appointed by a sheriff pursuant to § 30-10-506.

(kk) "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.

(ll) "Skills examination" means the approved practical test of an applicant's proficiency in arrest control, law enforcement driving, or firearms.

(mm) "Skills-only training academy" means an approved academy instructing arrest control, law enforcement driving, and firearms, which meets the skills requirements under the POST basic curriculum and these Rules.

(nn) "Skills training" means the required approved arrest control, law enforcement driving, and firearms courses.

(oo) "State" means any State in the United States, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States.

(pp) "Subject Matter Expert" (SME) means an individual formally recognized by the Board for his or her extensive knowledge, expertise and/or experience in one of the skills areas or in academics.

(qq) "Successful completion" means a POST-approved academy or program score of seventy (70) percent or greater, or a grade of "C" or better, or a rating of pass, if offered as pass/fail. For the certification examination passing score, see Rule 15.

(rr) "Training academy" means a POST-approved school, agency or other entity that provides POST-approved training programs.

(ss) "Training program" means a POST-approved course of instruction required by statute, or Rule, or for peace officer certification and other peace officer training programs as otherwise recognized and approved by the Board.

Rule 2 – Meetings

Effective March 8, 2004

(a) The Attorney General, as chairperson, shall preside over all meetings of the Board. Should the chairperson be absent, the vice-chairperson shall preside over the meeting. In the absence of the chairperson and the vice-chairperson, the most senior member present shall preside.

(b) A majority of the total positions of the Board, excluding vacancies, shall constitute a quorum for purposes of conducting official business. Should there be no quorum, such members as are present may conduct official business, subject to subsequent ratification by a quorum of the Board.

(c) Should any member, other than those sitting ex officio, be absent without good cause from three consecutive meetings, the Director shall submit a resolution to the Board calling on the member to resign.

(d) The Board may conduct its business on the basis of unanimous consent. However, any member of the Board may require separate consideration and disposition of any matter, including through a roll-call vote. When a quorum is present, a majority vote, that is a majority of the votes cast, ignoring abstentions, is sufficient for the adoption of any motion that is in order. On a tie vote the motion is lost.

(e) Unless the Director determines otherwise, all requests from the public for Board consideration or action must be submitted in writing to the Director at least thirty (30) days prior to the next scheduled Board meeting.

(f) Other than when a person comments with respect to matters of policy, the chairperson will request that the person do so under oath.

Rule 3 -- Director's Authority

Effective March 8, 2004

(a) The Director's authority shall include:

(I) Making the initial determination as to whether an applicant has met the requirements to sit for the certification examination, or to be certified;

(II) Approving or disapproving program applications;

(III) Determining the equivalency of first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation training;

(IV) At the Director's discretion, selecting qualified evaluators to administer the skills examinations described in Rule 16;

(V) Determining the merit of challenges relating to the administration of examinations pursuant to Rules 15 and 16;

(VI) Determining the merits of variance requests, consistent with the basic purposes and policies of § 24-31-301, et seq., C.R.S. and of the Board, in accordance with Rule 7 and Rule 8;

(VII) Discharging such other powers or duties as the Board or the Attorney General may direct.

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

Rule 4 – Subject Matter Experts

Effective March 1, 2006

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

(b) The committees**:**

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

(II) Participate in inspections of all POST approved programs and training academies; and

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

(IV) Establish minimum qualifications for committee membership.

Rule 5 – Hearings

Effective March 2, 2005

(a) At any time the Director may direct a respondent to appear at a hearing and show cause why the Board should not issue a remedial order. Not less than thirty (30) days prior to the date set for such hearing, the Director shall transmit to the respondent written notice of such hearing, which must include:

(I) The date, time and place of such hearing; and

(II) That the respondent has the right to appear and be heard at such hearing, either in person or through legal counsel; and

(III) That the respondent has the burden of proving all of the facts relevant to his or her position; and

(IV) A concise statement setting forth the subject of the hearing, all facts relevant to the matter, and the statute, rule, or order, to which the matter relates; and

(V) Copies of all documents considered by the Board in setting the hearing; and

(VI) The nature of the proposed remedial order.

(b) Not less than ten (10) days prior to the date set for a hearing pursuant to section (a) of this rule, the respondent shall file an original and twenty (20) copies of a response, including:

(I) A concise statement setting forth the respondent's position; and

(II) All facts relevant to the matter; and

(III) Copies of all documents the respondent wishes the Board to consider in the matter.

(c) Any person may request a formal hearing before the Board through the filing of an original and twenty (20) copies of a petition, which must include:

(I) The name and address of the petitioner and whether the petitioner currently possesses basic or reserve certification; and

(II) A concise statement setting forth the subject of the hearing, all facts necessary to the matter, and the statute, rule, or order, to which the petition relates; and

(III) Copies of all documents the petitioner wishes the Board to consider in the matter; and

(IV) What action the petitioner wishes the Board to take.

(d) Not less than thirty (30) days prior to the date set for a hearing on a petition, the Board shall provide a written response to the petitioner, including:

(I) The date, time and place of such hearing; and

(II) That the petitioner has the right to appear and be heard at such hearing, either in person or through legal counsel; and

(III) That the petitioner has the burden of proving all of the facts relevant to his or her petition; and

(IV) A summary of the staff's recommendation to the Board; and

(V) Copies of all documents submitted by the staff for the Board's consideration in the matter.

(e) The Director and any petitioner or respondent may mutually agree to shorten or lengthen any of the time frames set forth in this rule.

(f) Any final order entered pursuant to this rule shall constitute final agency action subject to judicial review under § 24-4-106, C.R.S.

Rule 6 – Declaratory Orders

Effective March 8, 2004

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

Rule 7 – Variances

Effective March 2, 2005

(a) The Board has promulgated these rules to ensure orderly and fair treatment of all applicants. Therefore, variances are disfavored. However, the Board may, upon sufficient cause shown, authorize variances to persons who are otherwise required to meet the requirements of these rules.

(b) To request a variance, an applicant must submit a written petition to the Director, fully explaining all relevant facts. Any person seeking a temporary or permanent variance has the burden of establishing that:

(I) The variance is consistent with the basic purposes and policies of § 24-31-301, et seq., C.R.S.; 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., no person may, through a variance or otherwise, serve as a certified peace officer, as defined in § 16-2.5-102, C.R.S., without having first passed the required certification examination and become certified.

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

Effective March 1, 2006

(a) The Board has promulgated these rules to ensure orderly and fair treatment of all POST approved training academy, renewal and provisional peace officer applicants. § 24-31-305, C.R.S., requires the POST Board deny or revoke certification of any person convicted of a felony or particular misdemeanors. For the purpose of this rule, the term 'conviction' includes deferred judgments and deferred sentences imposed by a court or judge.

(b) If an applicant anticipates prior to the denial of certification that he or she will be denied certification on the ground that the applicant has been convicted of any misdemeanor or misdemeanors described in subsection 1.5 of § 24-31-305, C.R.S., the applicant must provide a fingerprint-based criminal history record check, through the submission of a POST 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 POST 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.; and

(II) Mitigating circumstances exist that warrant exemption; and

(III) A true and accurate copy of the court record with disposition and police offense/case report upon which the conviction resulted is attached to the petition. If the charging agency no longer has a copy of the report, a letter from the agency verifying that fact should be attached.

(d) The Director, at his discretion, may determine the merits of the request based upon the applicant's written submissions, or may request additional information.

(e) Any exemption granted under this rule shall be subject to such limitations or conditions as the Director or Board deems necessary in order to conform to the basic purposes and policies of applicable law.

(f) After a decision has been made by the POST Director, the applicant has thirty (30) days to appeal the decision to the POST 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., 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., without having first passed the required certification requirements and become certified.

Rule 9 – Revocation Hearings for Criminal Conduct

Effective March 2, 2005

(a) A Colorado peace officer certification issued pursuant to § 24-31-305, C.R.S., shall be suspended or revoked by the POST 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., 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.; and

(II) Mitigating circumstances exist and that the certificate should not be revoked; and

(III) A true and accurate copy of the court record with disposition, and police offense/case report upon which the conviction resulted shall be attached to the petition. If the charging agency no longer has a copy of the report, a letter from the agency verifying that fact should be attached.

(c) The procedures set forth in Rule 5 shall be utilized with the Director making an initial determination.

(d) The Director, in his discretion, may determine the merits of the request based upon the applicant's written submissions, or may request additional information.

(e) A decision by the Director is final unless appealed to the Board within thirty (30) days of the date of such decision. If a decision is appealed to the Board, the Board will decide whether to hear the appeal. If at least six (6) Board members do not agree to hear the appeal, the determination of the Director shall be deemed to be summarily affirmed. If at least six (6) members do agree to hear the appeal, a five-member panel of Board members shall proceed to hear the Board appeal. The certificate holder will be notified of the Board's action. This decision, whether summarily affirmed or decided by this Board subcommittee, shall be deemed final Board action.

Rule 10 -- Basic Peace Officer Certification

Effective February 1, 2013

(a) The POST Board is authorized to issue POST Basic Peace Officer Certification 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 POST Form 1 - Application for Basic Peace Officer Certification; and

(IV) Successfully completes the fingerprint-based criminal history record check required under Rule 14 and has not been released or discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States under dishonorable conditions, per § 24-31-301(5), C.R.S.; and

(V) Successfully completes an approved basic training academy, including skills training, within the previous two years and submits a copy of his/her academy certificate of completion; and

(VI) Passes the certification examination pursuant to Rule 15.

(b) POST Basic Peace Officer Certification qualifies the person to seek employment and serve as a fully authorized peace officer with any Colorado law enforcement agency recognized in Article 2.5 of Title 16, C.R.S.

(c) 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 (6) 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.

(d) A certified peace officer who has obtained basic certification may maintain current status as a certified peace officer while serving in a reserve peace officer position, recognized in § 16-2.5-110, C.R.S.

(e) 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 POST 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

Effective February 7, 2014

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 POST Director. The provisional applicant must be fully certified and have served for a minimum of one year within the last three years. The applicant must additionally meet all of the following requirements:

I) Possess and submit a copy of his/her high school diploma, or high school equivalency certificate;

II) Possess and submit a copy of his/her current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification, or equivalents;

III) Truthfully complete and submit the POST Form 3 – *Application for Provisional Certification*;

IV) Successfully complete the fingerprint-based criminal history record check required under Rule 14; and

V) Pass the certification examination pursuant to Rule 15 or, if leaving active out-of-state (the state in which the individual is certified) or federal peace officer employment, pass the certification exam within six (6) months from the date of issuance of the provisional certification.

b) A provisional certification letter authorizes the holder to serve as a certified Colorado peace officer for not more than six (6) months.

c) The Board shall issue a basic certificate to the holder of a provisional certification letter if such person satisfies any combination of the following skills proficiency requirements, or, if leaving active out-of-state (the state in which the individual is certified) or recognized federal peace officer employment, satisfies any combination of the following skills proficiency requirements within six (6) months from the date of issuance of the provisional certification:

I) Successfully completes skills training at a POST-approved basic peace officer training academy;

II) Successfully completes a POST-approved refresher academy, including the arrest control, law enforcement driving, and firearms skills training;

III) Passes a skills examination pursuant to Rule 16 in each of the three (3) skills disciplines at a POST 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 includes: SME committee members or POST-approved designees who are not members of the applicant's employing agency;

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 POST- approved lateral training academy that includes agency-specific academic courses and skills training in arrest control, law enforcement driving and firearms.

d) The POST-approved skills instructor must submit the completed *POST Skills Testing Grade Sheet* to POST.

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

Effective January 1. 2012

(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 POST Form 2 – *Application for Reserve Certification*; and

(IV) Successfully completes the fingerprint-based criminal history record check required under Rule 14; and has not been released or discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States under dishonorable conditions, per § 24-31-301(5), C.R.S.; and

(V) Successfully completes an approved reserve academy within the previous two (2) 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.

Rule 13 – Renewal of Basic Certification

Effective February 7, 2014

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 current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification, or equivalents; and

(c) Truthfully completes and submits the POST Form 4 – *Application for Renewal of Basic Certification*; and

(d) Successfully completes the fingerprint-based criminal history record check required under Rule 14; and

(e) Passes the certification examination pursuant to Rule 15; and

(f) Satisfies any combination of the following skills proficiency requirements:

(I) Successfully completes skills training at a POST approved basic peace officer training academy;

(II) Successfully completes a POST approved refresher academy, including the arrest control, law enforcement driving, and firearms skills training;

(III) Passes a skills examination pursuant to Rule 16 in each of the three (3) skills disciplines at a POST 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 POST 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.

(g) The POST-approved skills instructor must submit the completed *POST Skills Testing Grade Sheet* to POST.

Rule 14 – Fingerprint-Based Criminal History Record Check

Effective March 1, 2006

(a) Definitions.

(I) The fingerprint-based criminal history record check is a computerized search of a person's fingerprints that have been taken on a POST 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., 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.

(c) Enrollment. Pursuant to § 24-31-304, C.R.S. and POST Rules, all persons seeking to either enroll in a training academy or participate in the testing process as a provisional or renewal applicant shall submit their fingerprints to CBI <u>prior</u> to enrolling in the training academy or <u>prior</u> to participating in the testing process as a provisional or renewal applicant.

(d) POST Applicant Fingerprint Card.

(I) The POST Applicant Fingerprint Card, U.S. GPO: 2001, 483-800/2-02321, FD-258 (REV. 5-11-99) is the <u>only</u> 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 POST 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 POST Applicant Fingerprint Card must be submitted to CBI with each completed POST Applicant Fingerprint Card. Remittance of this fee to CBI is the responsibility of the applicant.

(IV) For provisional and renewal applicants, the POST Applicant Fingerprint Card will be provided by POST The applicant is responsible for having his or her fingerprints taken and for ensuring that the completed POST 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 POST 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 POST 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 POST 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. 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. and POST Rule 7, *Variances*.

(II) No person shall be enrolled in a training academy unless the person has been fingerprinted on a POST Applicant Fingerprint Card and an academy has submitted the person's completed POST Applicant Fingerprint Card and fee to CBI prior to enrolling the person in the academy.

(III) A POST Form 11-E, *Enrollment Advisory Form*, shall be completed on the first day of the academy by both the person enrolled in the academy and the academy director. The completed *Enrollment Advisory Form* shall be maintained at the academy.

(IV) The academy director shall ensure that an accurate enrollment roster for each academy class is received at POST no later than 5:00 p.m. on the next business day following the first day of the academy. Each enrollment roster shall contain the following information:

(A) Name of the academy; and

(B) Start and end dates of the academy; and

(C) Alphabetical list of the full names of all persons enrolled in the academy; and

(D) Date of birth for each person; and

(E) Social Security Number for each person.

(V) If the results of a criminal history record check reveal that a person currently enrolled in an academy is prohibited from enrolling pursuant to § 24-31-304(2), C.R.S., 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., the person may submit a request for exemption from denial of enrollment under POST Rule 7, *Variances*.

(II) Only if the person has, in fact, submitted a request for exemption from denial of enrollment under POST 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

Effective November 15, 2013

(a) To be eligible to take the certification examination, an applicant must complete and submit to POST, as applicable, either:

(I) Form 1 - Application for Basic Peace Officer Certification; or
Form 3 - Application for Provisional Certification; or
Form 4 - Application for Renewal of Basic Certification; and

(II) A copy of his/her approved basic training academy diploma; and

(III) A copy of his/her high school diploma, or high school equivalency certificate; and

(IV) A copy of his/her current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification, or equivalents; and

(V) A law enforcement agency check, purchase order, certified check, money order, or by electronic payment in the prescribed amount.

(b) Certification examinations will be conducted by POST staff or POST approved designated proctor 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 POST

(c) Refunds of certification examination fees shall not be provided unless the examination is postponed or canceled or under such other exceptional circumstances as determined by the Director. Otherwise, non-refunded fees may be credited to allow the applicant to take the next administration of the certification examination. Further credits or extensions shall not be permitted.

(d) An applicant has a maximum of three attempts to pass the POST certification examination. The three attempts must be completed within two (2) years after completion of the academy. Applicants taking the examination for a second or third time must pay the fee for the additional examination, and such examination shall not be comprised of the same questions that comprised the prior examinations. If an applicant cannot pass the certification examination after three attempts, he or she must retake and successfully complete basic training in accordance with Rule 10(a)(V).

(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).

(f) An applicant must provide a valid photo ID prior to taking exam.

(g) POST sets a passing score that reflects the level of knowledge and skills required for minimally competent performance as an entry-level Peace Officer in the State of Colorado. POST uses national testing standards in setting the passing score which falls on a test score scale that ranges from 0 to 100. This rule will go into effect upon the implementation of the reformulated items for the POST certification exam.

Rule 16 – Skills Examinations for Provisional and Renewal Applicants

Effective March 8, 2004

(a) To be eligible to take any of the skills examinations, an applicant must complete and submit POST Form 3 – *Application for Provisional Certification* or POST Form 4 – *Application for Renewal of Basic Certification* along with a law enforcement agency check, purchase order, certified check, or money order in the prescribed amount for each examination to be taken (prior to the day of the exam).

(b) Refunds of skills examination fees shall be provided only if requested more than twenty (20) days prior to the scheduled examination, unless the examination is postponed or canceled, or under such other exceptional circumstances as may be determined by the Director.

(c) Any applicant failing a skills examination may retake the examination, with the payment of an additional examination fee. Any person failing any skills examination three (3) times must successfully complete the skills training for that particular skill before he or she may be certified.

(d) Any protest or challenge to an examination or its administration must be made in writing within ten (10) days of the examination. The Director shall issue his decision in writing within twenty (20) working days. The decision of the Director shall be final, unless appealed to the Board in accordance with Rule 3(b).

Rule 17 – Certification Records

Effective July 1, 2012

(a) Every POST certificate holder shall submit a completed POST 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, home telephone number, or cell phone number.

(b) Any POST certificate holder convicted in any jurisdiction of a felony or any misdemeanor contained in § 24-31-305(1.5)(a) thru (h), C.R.S., shall notify the POST 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., such agency shall submit a completed Form 6 - *Notice of Peace Officer Appointment/Separation* to the Board within fifteen (15) days of such appointment or separation. All other agencies listed who by state statute are not obligated to appoint certified peace officers as recognized in Title 16, Article 2.5, Part 1 may submit a completed Form 6, if they want their certified peace officers' certification to continue in effect.

(d) During the month of January of each year, the POST Board will provide every law enforcement agency with an electronic report in pdf format of those certified peace officers, identified in Title 16, Article 2.5, Part 1, C.R.S., and currently listed in the POST electronic records as appointed by such agency. Every law enforcement agency will verify within fifteen (15) days the continuing appointment or separation of the certified peace officers associated with the law enforcement agency.

Rule 18 -- Certification Suspension And Revocation - Basic, Provisional, Renewal, And Reserves

Effective December 1, 2012

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

(b) A revocation permanently invalidates the subject certification. Any certification shall be revoked by the Board if the holder:

(I) Has been convicted of a felony or any misdemeanor as referenced in § 24-31-305(1.5), C.R.S. (2005) in any jurisdiction; or

(II) Wrongfully obtained certification through fraud or misrepresentation; or

(III) Has not met any other requirements imposed by the Board.

Rule 19 – Vehicle Identification Number Inspectors

Effective January 1, 2011

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

(a) Currently serving as a peace officer recognized in Title 16, Article 2.5 of the Colorado Revised Statutes or as "Inspector" defined in Title 42 Article 5 of the Colorado Revised Statutes; and

(b) Successfully completes and submits his/her certificate of completion from an approved Vehicle Identification Number course; and

(c) Pay to the POST Board a certification fee of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) in the form of a certified check, money order or agency check; and

(d) Completes and submits the POST Form 9 – *Application for VIN Inspector Certification*.

Rule 20 – Vehicle Identification Number Inspector Programs

Effective November 15, 2013

(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 POST Form 9A, *Training Program Approval*, and a list of instructors and their qualifications. Instructors shall be approved only for a specific program under this rule (all programs).

(c) To be approved, a program must include at least the following:

(I) Legal aspects of VIN inspection; and

(II) Use of the National Auto Theft Bureau manual; and

(III) How to conduct a VIN inspection; and

(IV) How to meet the reporting requirements of a VIN inspection.

(d) The program director must submit the following to the Board within thirty (30) days of the end of the program:

(I) The score of each trainee and a statement whether each trainee passed or failed the course.

Rule 21 – Basic and Reserve Training Academies

Effective March 1, 2011

(a) Academy approval.

(I) All aspects of an academy must be in compliance with POST Rules and Program requirements before academy approval will be considered.

(II) Only an academy that is approved by the Board may provide training required for certified peace officer status; and

(III) Each scheduled academy class of an approved training academy must be approved prior to the start of instruction.

(b) Continuing academies.

(I) A continuing academy is an approved basic or reserve academy that conducts and completes at least one approved academy class every three (3) years and operates in compliance with these Rules.

(II) If a continuing academy does not complete at least one approved academy class in any consecutive three (3) year period, approval of the academy shall expire. An expired academy must reapply for approval as a new academy and be approved prior to providing any academy instruction.

(III) Other than as referenced in the preceding paragraph (II), a continuing academy may remain approved until its status is surrendered, suspended or revoked.

(IV) The academy director must ensure that the following documents are received at POST 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 POST Form 7, *Application for Academy Approval*; and

(B) A completed "*Scheduling Request for POST Exam*" form (basic academies only); and

(C) A complete and accurate academy schedule with the following information clearly noted on the schedule.

(1) All courses, dates and times in chronological order for each course, major exams and the name of the primary instructor for each course; and

(2) All dates and times when arrest control drill training, night driving and dim light shooting will be instructed; and

(3) For arrest control and firearms training, if the schedule shows more than eight (8) hours of instruction in any one day, then the schedule must denote lab or lecture hours, as appropriate; and

(4) If multiple courses are listed within the same block of time on the schedule, then either the schedule itself or accompanying documents must specify the amount of time that will be instructed for each course.

(V) No later than 5:00 p.m. on the next business day following the first day of each approved academy class, the academy director shall ensure that an accurate enrollment roster is received at POST. See also POST Rule 14, *Fingerprint-Based Criminal History Record Check*.

(VI) The academy director shall notify POST prior to the occurrence of any change of the academy's start date or end date, to include cancellation of the academy, as submitted to POST on the Form 7, *Application for Academy Approval*.

(VII) Each college academy and private occupational school academy shall establish an advisory committee that consists of law enforcement officials and administrators to assist with providing logistical support and validation of training.

(c) New academies.

(I) A new academy is either a basic or reserve academy that has never conducted approved training, or a basic or reserve academy that has not conducted approved training within the previous three (3) years.

(II) The academy director of a proposed new academy shall contact POST at least six (6) months prior to the anticipated start date of the new academy to ascertain application procedures and deadlines for submitting documents for new academy approval.

(III) The following types of academies are considered separate academies that must be individually approved:

(A) Basic and reserve academies even if operated by the same agency, organization or academic institution.

(B) Academies located either on a satellite campus, or at a different physical location than the primary academy.

(IV) The proposed formal name of an academy must neither misrepresent the status of the academy, nor mislead law enforcement or the public.

(V) Required documentation that must be submitted for new academy approval includes, but is not limited to, a videotape or DVD of all proposed sites where academic instruction and skills training will take place, site safety plans, lesson plans for all academic courses and all skills training programs that are required by the Basic or Reserve Academic Training Program, resumes for all academic instructors, and documentation of qualifications for all skills instructors.

(VI) Once a proposed new academy begins the approval process by submitting any of the required documentation listed in the preceding paragraph (V) to POST, the proposed new academy shall have a maximum of twelve (12) months to complete the new academy approval process.

(VII) The director of a proposed new academy shall also ensure that the documents required to be submitted by continuing academies, as listed in paragraph (b)(IV) of this Rule, are received at POST at least thirty (30) days, but no more than sixty (60) days, prior to the start of instruction.

(VIII) Prior to approval, the proposed new academy must pass an on-site pre-approval inspection conducted by the Board or its designated representative(s).

(d) Training sites, site safety plans and equipment.

(I) An academy shall have the following training sites and facilities:

(A) For academics: A classroom with adequate heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting, acoustics and space, and a sufficient number of desks or tables and chairs in the classroom for each trainee; and

(B) For firearms: A firing range with adequate backstop and berms to ensure the safety of all persons at or near the range, and some type of visual notification (range flag, signs, lights, or other) whenever the range is being utilized for live fire; and

(C) For driving: A safe driving track for conducting law enforcement driving; and

(D) For arrest control: An indoor site for instructing arrest control training with sufficient space and mats to ensure trainee safety; and

(E) For practical exercises: Appropriate and safe locations for all practical exercises.

(II) Training sites.

(A) All new training sites for academic classroom instruction and skills training must be approved by POST in consultation with the appropriate subject matter expert committee prior to conducting any training at the site.

(B) Each academy is responsible for obtaining approval for all of its training sites of academic instruction and skills training.

(C) Academy directors shall ensure that all sites for practical training are safe and that appropriate training can be accomplished at the site to achieve the course objectives or performance outcomes.

(D) Presumed approval or use of a specific site by one academy does not extend to automatic approval of the site for use by other academies.

(E) If an approved site is not utilized during any consecutive three (3) year period by any academy for the type of training for which the site was initially approved, then site approval expires. In order to resume training at an expired site, the site must be resubmitted for approval and approved.

(F) The following items must be submitted to POST in order for approval of a new or expired training site to be considered:

(1) A VHS-format videotape (or DVD video on a DVD–R disk that will play through a set-top DVD player to a TV) that accurately depicts the site where instruction is to take place; and

(2) A detailed description of the site must be included, either as verbal narrative on the videotape or DVD, or as a written supplement; and

(3) An up-to-date written site safety plan.

(G) If an approved site has been in continuous use by at least one approved academy for at least the previous three (3) consecutive years and an additional academy seeks approval of the same site, then the director of the additional academy may submit a written request to POST that includes the location and/or description of the site, in lieu of the VHS or DVD, along with an up-to-date written site safety plan.

(III) Site safety plans.

(A) Each site of skills training and academic or classroom instruction must have an up-to-date and approved written site safety plan present on site during any academy training at the site; and

(B) Copies of all site safety plans must also be on file at the academy at all times; and

(C) Each site safety plan shall include procedures for managing medical emergencies, injuries, or accidents that are probable or likely to occur at the site; and

(D) All academy staff members, instructors and trainees shall be familiar with the content of each site safety plan as it pertains to the nature and scope of their involvement with the academy.

(IV) Equipment.

(A) An academy shall have and maintain the necessary equipment and instructional aids in sufficient quantities for conducting all aspects of the required academy training program; and

(B) All training sites and facilities, equipment, books, supplies, materials and the like shall be maintained in good condition.

(C) The following items shall be present at each training site during any academy training at the site:

(1) An effective means of summoning emergency medical assistance; and

(2) A first aid kit that contains appropriate supplies to treat medical emergencies or injuries that are likely to be sustained at the site.

(e) Academy directors.

(I) Qualifications. Each academy shall designate an on-site academy director whose qualifications, based upon education, experience and training, demonstrate his or her ability to manage the academy.

(II) Compliance. The academy director shall ensure that the academy operates in compliance with all POST Rules.

(III) Records. The academy director shall be responsible for establishing and maintaining a records management system that includes, but is not limited to, enrollment rosters, POST Form 11-E's, trainee files, trainee manuals, attendance records, lesson plans, source material, instructor files, instructor/course evaluations and site safety plans.

(IV) Change of director. The academy director or authorized representative of an academy shall notify POST as soon as practicable of any change of academy director or any change of the academy director's electronic mailing address.

(f) Curriculum requirements.

(I) Academic standards.

(A) All training academies shall meet or exceed the required course content and minimum number of hours for each academic course of instruction and for each of the skills programs as required by the Basic Academic Training Program or Reserve Academic Training Program.

(B) Successful completion required.

(1) Trainees must successfully complete the Basic Academic Training Program or Reserve Academic Training Program with a minimum score of seventy percent (70%); and

(2) Trainees must successfully complete all skills training as required by the Arrest Control Training Program, Law Enforcement Driving Program and Firearms Training Program.

(3) If an academy applies a higher standard than what is required by the preceding paragraphs (1) and (2), the higher standard must be described in the Trainee Manual and in the respective skills lesson plans or course materials, as applicable.

(II) Attendance.

(A) For all hours of all skills training programs, 100% attendance and participation are required except as specified in Rule 24(b)(VIII).

(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 required.

(1) For trainees: Written daily attendance records that are accurate and up-to-date shall be kept for all trainees enrolled in all academic classes and all skills training classes.

(2) For skills instructors: Written attendance records that are accurate and up-to-date shall be kept for all instructors who teach any portion of a skills training program.

(III) Lesson plans.

(A) All basic and reserve training academies shall develop and maintain up-to-date formal written lesson plans that are on file

for each academic course of instruction and for each of the skills training programs.

(B) Each lesson plan and/or an accompanying lesson plan cover sheet must include at least the following information, as applicable:

(1) Course title; and

(2) Number of hours for the course required by the POST Academic Training Program and the number of actual course hours that will be instructed; and

(3) Learning goals, course objectives and/or performance outcomes for the course; and

(4) Method of instruction; and

(5) Instructional content of the course that substantiates the stated goals, objectives and/or outcomes of the course; and

(6) A copy of any handouts, multimedia and/or PowerPoint presentations that will be used during the instruction.

(IV) Daily schedules.

(A) For all skills training programs, daily schedules are required that contain the information referenced in each of the skills training programs.

(B) The format, number of pages and organization of information on the daily schedules shall be at the discretion of the primary skills instructor and/or academy director.

(V) Source material.

(A) For source material identified as <u>required source material</u> in the current POST Curriculum Bibliography, at least one (1) copy of each of the publications or sources must be maintained at the place of academic instruction. For those sources that are referenced with a website address, providing the trainees with readily available Internet access is acceptable in lieu of maintaining at least one (1) copy of each of the publications or sources.

(VI) Academy examinations.

(A) All academies shall administer written, oral or practical examinations periodically during each academy in order to measure the attainment of course objectives or performance outcomes as specified in the Basic Academic Training Program or Reserve Academic Training Program.

(B) The academy director shall prescribe the manner, method of administration, frequency and length of academy examinations.

(C) The time allotted for academic examinations shall be in addition to the number of Required Minimum Hours for each course as specified in the Basic Academic Training Program or Reserve Academic Training Program.

(VII) Certificates of completion.

(A) The academy director shall issue a certificate of completion to each trainee who successfully completes all requirements of the approved academy within two (2) years of enrollment.

(B) The academy director shall not issue a certificate of completion to any trainee who has not attended and successfully completed 100% of all required skills training.

(C) Each certificate of completion shall contain the following information:

(1) Trainee's name; and

(2) Name of the approved academy; and

(3) Type of academy (basic or reserve); and

(4) Date of academy completion (month, day, year); and

(5) Total number of hours of the completed academy; and

(6) Signature of the academy director and/or agency or academic representative.

(7) Reserve academy certificates of completion shall additionally state whether the total number of academy

hours does or does not include the approved law enforcement driving program.

(g) Instructors.

(I) Minimum qualifications.

(A) Academic instructors shall possess the requisite education, experience and/or training necessary, as determined by the academy director, to competently instruct specific academic courses or blocks of instruction.

(B) Skills instructors shall meet the minimum qualifications as described in Rule 23, *Academy Skills Instructors*.

(II) Instructor files.

(A) A record or file that contains at least the following information shall be maintained for each instructor who teaches any portion of an academic class or skills training class:

(1) A resume or certificates of completion and/or other documentation that substantiates the instructor's qualifications.

(2) Current contact information for the instructor that includes a work, home or cellular telephone number, and a work, home or electronic mailing address.

(B) Exception. Licensed attorneys from the same office or firm may be included in one instructor file, as long as the file contains the names of all attorneys from that office or firm who provide instruction at the academy.

(III) Instructor/course evaluations.

(A) Trainees shall complete written evaluations for each instructor and/or course of instruction for all academic courses and skills training programs of the approved academy.

(B) Either the POST Form 10, *Instructor/Course Evaluation*, or comparable academy forms and/or documents may be used for this purpose.

(C) The academy director shall determine the most meaningful format and method of administration of the instructor/course evaluations in order to monitor instructor quality and course content and to meet the needs of the individual academy.

(h) Duty to report.

(I) In addition to any notifications that may be required administratively or under federal, state or local law, it shall be the duty of every academy director or the academy director's designee to report the following events to POST immediately or as soon as practicable after the event:

(A) Any death, gunshot wound or serious bodily injury that occurs to <u>any</u> <u>person</u> whose death, gunshot wound or serious bodily injury was either caused by, or may have been caused by, any training or activity associated with the academy; or

(B) Any bodily injury that occurs to any person who is not affiliated with the academy, *i.e.*, an <u>innocent</u> <u>bystander</u>, whose bodily injury was either caused by, or may have been caused by, any training or activity associated with the academy.

(II) Training to cease.

(A) In the event of any death or gunshot wound as described in paragraph (h)(I)(A) of this section, all training shall immediately cease at the training site where the death or gunshot wound occurred.

(B) Training may resume only after the Board or its designated representative(s) have ensured that the program is operating in compliance with POST Rules.

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

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

(V) All instructors shall be familiar with the information contained in this Section (h) as it pertains to the nature and scope of their involvement with the academy.

(i) Academy records requirements.

(I) Trainee file. During the academy, a file shall be maintained for each trainee or a systematic filing system must exist that contains at least the following records:

(A) Trainee's full legal name and date of birth; and

(B) Photocopy of the trainee's high school diploma or high school equivalency certificate; and

(C) Photocopy of the trainee's valid driver's license; and

(D) Form 11-E, *Enrollment Advisory Form*.

(II) Trainee manual.

(A) Each academy shall maintain an up-to-date trainee manual that contains relevant and accurate information. At a minimum, the trainee manual shall contain the academy's rules and regulations, academic requirements, attendance policies and site safety plans.

(B) Upon entry into the academy, each trainee should be issued a copy of the trainee manual and acknowledge receipt of the manual in writing.

(III) The following records shall be maintained at the academy and shall be readily available for inspection at any reasonable time by the Board or its designated representative(s).

(A) A completed Form 11-E, *Enrollment Advisory Form*, for each trainee enrolled in the academy in progress; and

(B) Current trainee manual; and

(C) Current lesson plans; and

(D) Current source material; and

(E) Instructor files for current instructors; and

(F) Copies of all site safety plans; and

(G) Trainee files for the academy in progress and the previously completed academy; and

(H) Attendance records for the academy in progress and the previously completed academy; and

(I) Instructor/course evaluations for the academy in progress and the previously completed academy.

(IV) All academy records must be retained for at least the three (3) year period as required by the Uniform Records Retention Act, § 6-17-101, et seq., C.R.S.

Rule 22 – Concerning Sunrise Review of Peace Officer Status

Effective March 2, 2005

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

(a) Proposal Submission to POST

(I) No later than July 1 of any year, a group or political subdivision of the state that seeks peace officer status, either for the group or a specific position, shall submit to the POST Board for its review, a completed POST Form 12 and proposal containing the following information.

(A) A complete description of the group or specific position, its enforcement responsibilities and purpose for seeking peace officer status.

(B) An estimate of the number of persons who hold the position or are in the group affected.

(C) A description of the specific need for the authority and protections required for the group or specific position.

(D) The direct benefit to the public that would result from granting the peace officer status to the group or specific position.

(E) The costs associated with granting the status to the applicant group or specific position.

(F) A resolution or letter of support for the proposed change in status from the chief executive officer of the unit of government or political subdivision employing the applicant group or overseeing the proposed position.

(G) All other information requested or required by the POST Director or POST Board Sub-committee for Peace Officer status.

(II) The Director of POST will review item (A) through (G) and will coordinate with the group or specific position on additional information needed for POST Board review. A date will then be set for POST Board Sub-committee hearing.

(b) POST Board Sub-committee Hearing

(I) POST Board Sub-committee for Peace Officer status

(A) The Sub-committee shall include the following POST Board members – 2 Police Chiefs, 2 Sheriffs, and 1 additional Board member. The Director of POST shall staff the Sub-committee.

(II) After receiving the required information specified in subsections (a)(I) and (II) of this rule, the POST Board sub-committee for Peace Officer status shall conduct a hearing with the group's representatives seeking Peace Officer status for the group or position.

(III) At the hearing a determination as to whether Peace Officer status is needed shall be based upon the following criteria:

(A) Sufficient need for one or more of the "primary" Peace Officer powers:

- Authority to enforce all laws in the State of Colorado.
- Authority to arrest (PC, warrant, restraining order, court order).
- Authority to use force in effecting arrest or preventing escape.
- Authority to "stop and frisk".
- Authority to execute search warrants.
- Authority to carry concealed without Sheriff's permit.

(B) Employment by a government entity or a political subdivision thereof.

(C) Endorsement by the governing body or bodies of every group or position that the proposed legislation would include.

(D) Copies of letters of notification from the group seeking status to the affected law enforcement agencies with concurrent jurisdiction.

(E) "Draft" copy of the position/group's proposed bill language. The draft shall be completed through the use of a POST provided bill language template. Any specific limitations to Peace Officer authority need to be clearly delineated in the language of the proposed legislation.

(IV) Identification and assessment of the range and scope of authority, limits on authority, and the availability of Peace Officers with concurrent jurisdiction will be considered by the sub-committee regarding POST recommendations and training standards for each group.

(V) The preferred standards for any group or position requesting Peace Officer status are full POST certification (including background standards), and 40 hours annual continuing education.

(VI) The POST Board sub-committee for Peace Officer status shall submit a report and recommendation to the full POST Board for review and action. The applicant group or position will receive a copy of the report and recommendation.

(c) POST Board Review

(I) Upon receipt of the POST Board sub-committee report and recommendation, the POST Board shall review the sub-committee recommendations at a scheduled POST Board meeting.

(II) At the scheduled meeting, the POST Board shall review the report, recommendation(s) and the information submitted by the sub-committee, and shall grant the groups' or positions' representatives a hearing to address the report and recommendations of the sub-committee. The POST Board can approve the recommendations or return the application to the POST sub-committee requiring additional information, requirements, and/or further review. Should the POST Board require the sub-committee to conduct a further review of the Positions' or Groups' application, the sub-committee's final report and recommendations shall be presented to the full Board at a scheduled POST Board Meeting. The affected group/position will be notified of the meeting at which the final report and recommendations will be considered by the Board.

(III) Upon completion of sections (c)(I) and (II) of this rule, the POST Board shall submit a final report and recommendations to the group seeking peace officer status for the group or for a specific position and to the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. The report will be submitted no later than October 15 of the year

following the year in which the proposal was submitted. The report may include legislative recommendations.

(d) Limitations – § 16-2.5-201(6)

(I) The group seeking peace officer status for the group or specific position may request members of the General Assembly to present appropriate legislation to the General Assembly during each of the two regular sessions that immediately succeed the date of the report required pursuant to subsection (c)(III) without having to comply again with the provisions of this rule.

(II) Bills introduced pursuant to the statute and this rule shall count against the number of bills to which members of the General Assembly are limited by joint rule of the Senate and House of Representatives. The General Assembly shall not consider peace officer status of more than five positions or groups in any one session of the General Assembly.

Rule 23 – Academy Skills Instructors

Effective January 1, 2012

(a) Recognition of academy skills instructors.

(I) A skills instructor may be recognized to teach at an approved academy as either an assistant skills instructor or a full skills instructor in each of the three (3) required skills training programs: arrest control, law enforcement driving, and firearms.

(II) All skills instructors who teach any portion of a skills training program at a POST approved basic or reserve training academy shall be qualified and approved as required by this Rule.

(III) Each academy shall maintain the applicable certificates of completion and/or documentation for all skills instructors.

(IV) New academies requesting POST approval and POST approved academies that have not conducted an academy within the previous three (3) years shall submit the appropriate documentation to POST and obtain approval for <u>all</u> assistant skills instructors and <u>all</u> full skills instructors.

(b) Assistant skills instructors.

(I) An assistant skills instructor may instruct under the direction and in the presence of a full skills instructor and assist in evaluating and coaching trainees.

(II) Minimum qualifications for an assistant skills instructor:

(A) In order to begin serving or to serve as an assistant skills instructor, a person must have successfully completed the relevant approved skills instructor training program (See Rule 1, *Definitions*); and

(B) For arrest control skills instructors, the relevant approved skills instructor training program shall be the same recognized discipline for arrest control training in which the person will be instructing.

(III) Approval of assistant skills instructors.

(A) Effective March 1, 2011, assistant skills instructors for firearms, arrest control and driving do not need to have certificates of

completion reviewed by POST if the academy director or new assistant skills instructor is certain that the instructor has completed the relevant approved skills instructor training program.

(B) POST will review certificates of completion and/or documentation for assistant firearms, arrest control, and driving assistant skills instructors if 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.

(C) Either the academy director or the assistant skills instructor applicant may submit the certificates of completion and/or documentation to POST for review.

(c) Full skills instructors.

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

(II) Minimum qualifications for a full skills instructor.

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

(B) Successful completion of an approved forty (40) hour instruction methodology training program; and

(C) Completion of a minimum of eighty (80) hours of instructional experience as an assistant skills instructor at a Colorado POST approved academy in the corresponding skills training program: arrest control, law enforcement driving, or firearms. For arrest control training, the eighty (80) hours may be completed in any recognized discipline(s) for arrest control training in which the instructor has completed the relevant approved skills instructor training program. For firearms training, the eighty (80) hours as an assistant skills instructor shall be completed within the previous five (5) years prior to application.

(III) Approval of full skills instructors.

(A) All new full skills instructors must be approved by the Board in consultation with the corresponding subject matter expert committee(s) for arrest control, law enforcement driving or firearms prior to serving as a full skills instructor.

(B) To apply for approval as a full skills instructor, either the academy director or the full skills instructor applicant, if the applicant has no current academy affiliation, may submit the appropriate documentation to POST to substantiate that the minimum qualifications have been satisfied.

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

(D) Instructional experience completed at other than a Colorado POST approved 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 POST Rule 7, *Variances*, and the applicant may be required to appear in person before the appropriate subject matter expert committee to demonstrate skills instructional proficiency.

(E) The completed documents received at POST will be reviewed by POST in consultation with the appropriate subject matter expert committee during the committee's next regularly scheduled meeting.

(F) POST will provide written notification to the academy director or the full skills instructor applicant who submitted the documents as to whether the applicant was approved or denied approval as a full skills instructor.

(d) Lead skills instructors.

(I) A lead skills instructor is a full skills instructor who may be designated by the academy director to oversee or coordinate the administration of a specific skills program of a particular academy class.

(II) Lead skills instructors require no additional approval by POST beyond approval as a full skills instructor.

(III) POST will review certificates of completion and/or documentation for lead skills instructors only as such documentation pertains to approval as a full skills instructor.

(e) Any applicant denied approval under section (b) or (c) of this Rule may appeal such denial in writing to the Director within ten days of notification of denial.

Rule 24 – Skills Training Safety and Skills Program Requirements for Basic and Reserve Academies

Effective July 1, 2011

(a) For *ALL* skills training programs: arrest control, law enforcement driving and firearms.

(I) A daily schedule is required.

(A) The daily schedule shall be in addition to the lesson plan requirement of Rule 21, *Basic and Reserve Training Academies*.

(B) The daily schedule shall contain the information described in each of the skills training programs: Arrest Control Training Program, Law Enforcement Driving Program, and Firearms Training Program.

(C) The format, number of pages and organization of information on the daily schedule(s) shall be at the discretion of the primary skills instructor and/or academy director.

(II) Written daily attendance records are required.

(A) Written attendance records for all dates of skills training shall be maintained for all trainees enrolled in the skills training program AND for all skills instructors who teach any portion of the skills training program; and

(B) Attendance records shall be accurate and up-to-date and must be available during POST inspections of the skills program in progress.

(III) Site safety plans are required.

(A) Each site of skills training must have an up-to-date and approved written site safety plan present on site during any academy training at the site; and

(B) All academy staff members, instructors and trainees shall be familiar with the content of each site safety plan as it pertains to the nature and scope of their involvement with the academy.

(IV) For all hours of all skills training programs, except as specified in (b)(VII), 100% attendance and participation are mandatory.

(V) 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.

(VI) Successful completion is required.

(A) For the Arrest Control Training Program and the Law Enforcement Driving Program, the minimum requirement for successful completion is seventy percent (70%); and

(1) Each academy may apply a higher standard for successful completion of any portion of the skills training program that is greater than seventy percent (70%); and

(2) If such a higher standard is applied, the higher standard must be described in the respective skills lesson plan and in the Trainee Manual.

(B) For the Firearms Training Program, effective July 1, 2010, the mandatory minimum requirement for successful completion shall be one hundred percent (100%).

(b) Arrest control training.

(I) There must be at least one arrest control instructor for every ten (10) trainees (*i.e.*, 1:10 ratio) during any practicum or lab session.

(II) No practicum or lab session may exceed eight (8) hours in any one-day.

(III) Mats or mat coverings must be serviceable and cleaned on a regular basis with an appropriate cleansing agent and/or disinfectant.

(IV) Only those arrest control disciplines that have been reviewed and approved as recognized disciplines for arrest control training are acceptable instruction for the Arrest Control Training Program.

(V) Each academy shall ensure that all arrest control instructors maintain current certification for the academy's arrest control discipline in accordance with the standards for recertification, if any, of the recognized discipline for arrest control training.

(VI) All students must successfully complete a skills test out and written examination in accordance with the discipline being taught. If the program does not have a student test out then each student at a

minimum must successfully complete the arrest control skills test as used in the provisional/renewal of certification process.

(VII) All students must attend 100% of the required sixty-two (62) hours of Arrest Control Training and no less than 95% of the hours of any course exceeding the established sixty-two hour requirement.

(VIII) All academy Arrest Control Training programs must be comprised of at least 60% lab hours.

(c) Law enforcement driving training.

(I) There must be at least one driving track vehicle and one law enforcement driving instructor for every six (6) trainees (*i.e.*, 1:6 ratio) during any instruction at the track.

(II) No track exercise and/or practicum may exceed twelve (12) hours in any 24-hour period.

(III) Academy directors shall ensure that no trainee be permitted to participate in a law enforcement driving program unless the trainee possesses a valid driver's license.

(IV) 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.

(V) Prior to receiving any nighttime Law Enforcement Driving Program instruction at the track, each trainee shall receive a minimum of twelve (12) hours of daylight driving instruction at the track.

(d) Firearms training.

(I) There must be at least one firearms instructor for every four (4) trainees enrolled in the program (*i.e.*, 1:4 ratio) anytime a trainee is handling an operable firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, at any location, including in the classroom and at the range, except as noted in the following paragraph (III). This 1:4 instructor to student ratio shall not include the instructor running the range exercise. For live fire tactical exercises, drills, and dim light shooting that requires movement, the instructor to student ratio shall be 1:4 with an emphasis on the four (4) rules of firearms safety.

(II) No range exercise and/or lab session may exceed eight (8) hours in any one day.

(III) For all decisional shooting scenarios, there must be an instructor to student ratio of 1:1.

(IV) Only POST approved firearms instructors and not agency trained safety officers may be utilized to satisfy the minimum ratios of firearms instructors to trainees.

(V) Prior to receiving any dim light firearms instruction at the range, each trainee shall receive a minimum of forty (40) hours of Firearms Training Program instruction, to include at least eight (8) hours of classroom lecture and thirty-two (32) hours of daylight live range instruction.

(VI) Only high-visibility, fluorescent colored "dummy" ammunition may be used for any weapons handling other than actual live fire shooting.

(VII) Trainees must be provided written and oral reminders over the course of the training of the four (4) rules of firearms safety:

(A) All weapons must be treated as if they are always loaded; and

(B) Never let the muzzle of a weapon point at anything you are not willing to destroy; and

(C) Keep your finger off the trigger and out of the trigger guard until the sights are on the target and you are prepared to shoot; and

(D) Always be certain of the target and beyond.

(VIII) All trainees must be familiar with the four (4) rules of firearms safety prior to handling any operable firearm.

(IX) Firearms ranges must display some type of visual notification (range flag, signs, lights, or other) whenever the range is being utilized for live fire.

(X) Each trainee must fire a minimum of one thousand and five hundred (1,500) live rounds of handgun ammunition in a single weapons system, revolver or semi-automatic, before completing the program.

Rule 25 – Academy Instructor Training Programs

Effective March 1, 2011

(a) Only the following four (4) Colorado POST academy instructor training programs shall be recognized under this Rule:

(I) Instruction Methodology Program; or

(II) Arrest Control Instructor Program; or

(III) Handgun Instructor Program; or

(IV) Law Enforcement Driving Instructor Program.

(b) Each scheduled training class of a recognized academy instructor training program must:

(I) Contain a minimum of forty (40) hours of instruction; and

(II) Be approved prior to the start of instruction.

(c) Continuing academy instructor training programs.

(I) A continuing academy instructor training program is one that has been approved, conducts and completes at least one approved program every five (5) years, and operates in compliance with this Rule.

(II) The program director of a continuing academy instructor training program must ensure that the following documents are received at POST at least thirty (30) days but no more than sixty (60) days prior to the start of instruction for each scheduled training class of the approved continuing academy instructor training program:

(A) A completed POST Form 8, *Application for Academy Instructor Training Program Approval*; and

(B) If instruction will take place other than during normal weekday business hours, a schedule that accurately displays the dates and times when instruction will be conducted.

(d) New academy instructor training programs.

(I) A new academy instructor training program is a recognized instructor training program that has either never conducted approved training, or a

previously approved academy instructor training program that has not conducted approved training within the previous five (5) years.

(II) The program director of a proposed new academy instructor training program shall submit the following items to POST at least ninety (90) days prior to the anticipated start date of the program:

(A) A comprehensive lesson plan that details the course material to be instructed as required by the applicable academy instructor training program; and

(B) Any handout materials, publications and multimedia, such as PowerPoint presentations, that will be utilized during instruction; and

(C) A detailed explanation of the pass-fail or grading criteria; and

(D) A list of all instructors and documentation to substantiate compliance with the minimum instructor qualifications identified in the applicable academy instructor training program; and

(E) For skills training sites, a VHS-format videotape (or DVD video on a DVD–R disk that will play through a set-top DVD player to a TV) that accurately depicts the site where instruction will take place along with an up-to-date written safety plan, if the site has not been utilized for POST approved training within the previous three (3) years.

(III) The program director of a proposed new academy instructor training program shall also ensure that the documents listed in paragraph (c)(II) of this Rule are received at POST at least thirty (30) days prior to the start of instruction.

(e) Instructors.

(I) Instructors for new academy instructor training programs shall be approved in accordance with the minimum instructor qualifications identified in the applicable academy instructor training program.

(II) For continuing academy instructor training programs, the program director shall ensure that all instructors who instruct any portion of the program meet the minimum instructor qualifications identified in the applicable instructor training program.

(f) The program director of any new or continuing academy instructor training program shall notify POST prior to the occurrence of any of the following:

(I) The program is cancelled for any reason; or

(II) Any change of the program's start date or end date; or

(III) Any change of training site.

(g) Certificates of completion.

(I) The program director shall issue a certificate of completion to each individual who successfully completes all requirements of the approved academy instructor training program.

(II) Each certificate of completion shall contain at least the following information:

(A) The exact name of the academy instructor training program as it appears in Section (a) of this Rule:

(1) Instruction Methodology Program; or

(2) Arrest Control Instructor Program; or

(3) Handgun Instructor Program; or

(4) Law Enforcement Driving Instructor Program; and

(B) The exact words "POST Approved"; and

(C) Name of the individual who completed the program; and

(D) Program provider's name or agency; and

(E) Dates of the program; and

(F) Total number of hours of the completed program; and

(G) Signature of the program director and/or agency or academic representative*;* and

(H) For arrest control academy instructor training programs, the certificate of completion shall also contain the name of the arrest control discipline.

Rule 26 – Academy and Training Program Inspections

Effective March 8, 2004

(a) Members of the Board, or its designated representative(s) may at any reasonable time inspect any approved academy or training program, or any academy or training program believed to be operating contrary to these Rules.

(b) An academy or training program inspection may include, but is not limited to, a review of any records required to be maintained under these Rules, examination of the academy's facilities, training sites, and equipment, observation of classroom instruction and skills training and interviews with trainees, staff and instructors.

(c) Should the POST Director determine that an academy or training program is not in compliance with POST 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 POST Director's order to the Board within thirty (30) days in accordance with Rule 5(c).

(e) Failure to comply with the POST Director's order shall result in the immediate suspension of the academy or training program, pending review by the Board at its next regular meeting.

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

~~*Effective July 11, 2011*~~

~~*Federal Law Effective October 12, 2010*~~

~~Pursuant to Chapter 44 of Title 18, United States Code, § 926C, the "Law Enforcement Officer Safety Act Improvement Act of 2010", and notwithstanding any other provision of the laws of the State of Colorado or any political subdivision thereof, an individual who is a qualified retired law enforcement officer who is carrying the identification required may carry a concealed firearm.~~

~~I. **Colorado Concealed Weapons Permit.**~~

~~(A) Nothing in this rule will prohibit a retired law enforcement officer from seeking and obtaining a concealed weapons permit pursuant to Title 18, Article 12, Section 2, C.R.S.~~

~~II. **Federal Eligibility Requirements for qualified Retired Law Enforcement Officers.**~~

~~(A) It will be the responsibility of the retired peace officer to determine if he/she meets the criteria of being a "qualified retired law enforcement officer." As used in this rule, the term "qualified retired law enforcement officer" means an individual who:~~

~~(1) Separated in good standing from service with a public agency as a law enforcement officer; and~~

~~(2) Before such separation, was authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for any violation of law and had statutory powers of arrest; and~~

~~(3) (a) Before such separation served as a law enforcement officer for an aggregate of 10 years or more; or~~

~~(b) Separated from service with such agency after completing any applicable probationary period of such service, due to a service- connected disability as determined by such agency; and~~

~~(4) During the most recent 12-month period has met, at the expense of the individual, the standards for qualification in firearms training for active law enforcement officers, as determined by;~~

~~(a) The former agency of the individual; or~~

~~(b) A law enforcement agency within the state in which the individual resides; or~~

~~(c) The standards used by a certified firearms instructor that is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty officers within the state; and~~

~~(5) (a) Has not been officially found by a qualified medical professional employed by the agency to be unqualified for reasons relating to mental health and as a result of this finding will not be issued the required photographic identification; or~~

~~(b) Has not entered into an agreement with the agency from which the individual is separating from service in which that individual acknowledges he or she is not mental health and for those reasons will not receive or accept the required photographic identification;~~

~~(6) Is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance; and~~

~~(7) Is not prohibited by Federal law from receiving a firearm.~~

~~III. **The identification required by Federal law and this rule is:**~~

~~(A) (1) Photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual separated from service as a law enforcement officer that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the agency to meet the active duty standards for qualification in firearms training as established by the agency to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm; or~~

~~(2) Photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual separated from service as a law enforcement officer; and~~

~~(B) A certification issued by a certified firearms instructor that is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty officers within that state that indicates that the individual has, not less than 1 year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by a certified firearms instructor that is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty officers within that state to have met the active duty standards for~~

~~qualifications in firearms training, set by any law enforcement agency, within the state to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.~~

~~IV. Renewal of the Authority to Carry Concealed Firearms~~

~~(A) Pursuant to the Law Enforcement Officer Safety Act Improvements Act of 2010, the authority to carry concealed weapons must be renewed annually, at the expense of the individual, through the successful completion of an approved active duty firearms qualification course. Failure to successfully complete the course will cause the authority to carry concealed firearms to be rescinded.~~

Repealed February 7, 2014

PROGRAMS

BASIC ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAM

Revised August 1, 2012

MINIMUM REQUIRED HOURS

Academic	**370**
Arrest Control	**62**
Driving	**44**
Firearms	**64**
TOTAL	**540**

I. INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE

REQUIRED HOURS 22

A. Criminal Process

Required Minimum Hours: 8

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will recognize the freedoms and rights afforded to individuals under the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and later Amendments.

2. The student will recognize how the following amendments to the U.S. Constitution apply to the actions and conduct of peace officers:
   a. First Amendment
   b. Fourth Amendment
   c. Fifth Amendment
   d. Sixth Amendment
   e. Eighth Amendment
   f. Fourteenth Amendment

3. The student will identify and compare and contrast the three components of the criminal justice system.
   a. Law Enforcement
   b. Courts (prosecution)
   c. Corrections

4. The student will identify the major goals of the criminal justice system:
   a. Guarantee due process and equal justice
   b. Reduce crime, fear of crime, and public disorder
   c. Protection of live and property
   d. Enforcement of laws
   e. Improve the quality of life

5. The student will explain the interrelationships of the components of the criminal justice system with the legislative, judicial, and executive processes.

6. The student will explain the impact of changing needs within the community in relationship to the criminal justice system.

Required Source Material:
United States Constitution - Bill of Rights

Recommended Source Material:
Criminal Justice, Fagin (Prentice Hall)
Criminal Justice: Introductory Cases & Materials, Skolnick, Feeley, McCoy (Foundation Publishing)
Introduction to Criminal Justice, Siegel and Worrall (Cengage Learning)

B. Judicial Process

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will explain the primary responsibilities of the following:
   a. Federal supreme, appellate, and district courts
   b. State supreme, appeals, and district courts
   c. County and municipal courts
   d. Attorneys-prosecuting and defense, public defenders

2. The student will explain and define the following terms as they relate to the judicial process in criminal cases:
   a. Arrest

b. Bail
c. Arraignment
d. Preliminary hearing
e. Indictment
f. Plea bargaining
g. Trial
h. Disposition

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

Required Source Material:
Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Section 12 (Colorado District Attorney's Council/Colorado Attorney General)
Colorado Revised Statutes Title 16 Articles 2,3,4,5,

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Courts at a Glance, www.cobar.org
Criminal Justice, Fagin (Prentice Hall)
Criminal Justice: Introductory Cases & Materials, Skolnick, Feeley, McCoy (Foundation Publishing)
Introduction to Criminal Justice, Siegel and Worrall (Cengage Learning)

C. Law Enforcement Organizations

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will identify and explain the primary purpose and function of federal, state, and local agencies within the law enforcement component of the criminal justice system including:
   a. Federal. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Drug Enforcement Administration; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services; U.S. Marshal's Office; U.S. Postal

Inspector; Secret Service; Department of Homeland Security and Internal Revenue Service.

b. State. Department of Public Safety; Colorado Attorney General's Office; Department of Revenue; Department of Motor Vehicles; Department of Natural Resources; Campus Police Departments; and Department of Corrections.

c. Local. Municipal Police Agencies; Sheriff's departments; Department of Social Services; and local probation offices.

2. The student will identify the objectives of the law enforcement component of the criminal justice system.

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

Recommended Source Material Only:
Department of Homeland Security Website www.dhs.gov
Department of Justice Website www.justice.gov
Partnering for America: the FBI with State, Local, Campus and Tribal Law Enforcement Video (FBI and IADLEST)

D. Law Enforcement Ethics and Anti-Bias Policing

Required Minimum Hours: 8

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

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

2. The student will be able to describe the importance of ethical conduct as it relates to the restrictions on accessibility and release

of criminal justice information and associated penalties concerning the NCIC/CCIC system.

3. The student will be able to paraphrase the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics and describe how it pertains to their profession and their personal life.

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

5. The student will be able to describe the consequences of unethical/unprofessional conduct to the peace officer, department and community, and explain why an officer should respond to a co-worker's unprofessional conduct.

6. The student will be able to define culture and cultural diversity.

7. The student will be able to identify personal, professional and organizational benefits of valuing diversity within the community and law enforcement.

8. The student will be able to define:
   a. Stereotype
   b. Prejudice
   c. Discrimination

Recommended Source Material Only:

Arresting Police Video, Included in the "POST Anti-Bias Train the Trainer" materials

Case Studies – Facilitation Format
   a. Being in the Wrong Neighborhood
   b. Driving the Wrong Car
   c. Suspicious Car

Character and Cops: Ethics in Policing, Delattre (American Enterprise Inc. Press)

CBI-Misuse of CCIC Data Handout, FACs and Powerpoint (Colorado Bureau of Investigation)

CCIC Training Manual (Colorado Bureau of Investigation)

Diversity Iceberg, Included in the "POST Anti-Bias Train the Trainer" materials

Police Ethics: The Corruption of Noble Cause, Crank and Caldero (Lexis Publishing)

State of Colorado Demographics – U.S. Census

II. BASIC LAW

REQUIRED HOURS 68

A. Arrest, Search & Seizure

Required Minimum Hours: 12

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will describe and explain rules, elements and provisions of Colorado Revised Statues, Title 16, and Articles 1, 2, and 3.

2. The student will explain the laws and court decisions as they pertain to the basic principles of search and seizure law:
   a. Fourth Amendment protections
   b. Reasonable expectation of privacy
   c. Reasonable suspicion vs. Probable cause

3. The student will be able to explain the laws and court decisions for warrant searches and seizures:
   a. Fourth Amendment requirements
   b. Probable cause
   c. Affidavits in support of warrant searches
   d. Execution of a search warrant

4. The student will be able to explain the laws and court decisions for warrantless searches and seizures:
   a. Plain view searches
   b. Warrantless searches in general
   c. Pat-Down frisk searches
   d. Consent searches
   e. Exigent circumstance searches
   f. Searches incident to arrest
   g. Probation/parole searches

5. The student will be able to explain the laws and court decisions for searches and seizures involving motor vehicles:
   a. Probable cause searches of vehicles
   b. Plain view searches of vehicles
   c. Consent searches of vehicles

d. Searches of vehicles incident to custodial arrests
e. Searches of vehicles as instrumentalities
f. Vehicle inventory searches

6. The student will be able to explain the laws and court decisions for searches and seizures involving bodily intrusions:
   a. Warrant requirement for bodily intrusion searches and seizures
   b. Warrantless bodily intrusion searches and seizures
   c. Use of force during bodily intrusion searches and seizures

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

Required Source Material:
Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Section 2-9 & 11 (Colorado District Attorney's Council/Colorado Attorney General)

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Peace Officers Handbook (Lexis Nexis Publishing)
Officer's Arrest Handbook, Stephen (Lexis Nexis Publishing)
Officer's Search and Seizure Handbook (Lexis Nexis Publishing)

B. Interrogations, Confessions, and Techniques

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will have a basic understanding of current rules for peace officer conduct as it pertains to interrogations and confessions of criminal defendants. The student will be familiar with legally acceptable interview and interrogation techniques.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

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

f. Escobedo Considerations (6th Amendment)

2. The student will define the differences between an interview and an interrogation.

3. The student will know the importance of statements from both hostile and friendly witnesses.

4. The student will understand the practical problems encountered during interview/interrogation situations.

Required Source Material:
Colorado Peace Officers Legal Source Book, Section 9 (Colorado District Attorney's Council/Colorado Attorney General)

Recommended Source Material:
Criminal Investigations, Bennett and Hess (West Publishing)
Criminal Justice, Fagin (Prentice Hall)
Criminal Justice: Introductory Cases & Materials, Skolnick, Feeley, McCoy (Foundation Publishing)
Introduction to Criminal Justice, Siegel and Worrall (Cengage Learning)

C. Rules of Evidence

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will describe and explain Rules 4 and 41 of the Colorado Rules of Criminal procedure.

2. The student will explain the purpose of offering evidence.

3. The student will be able to distinguish between evidence and proof.

4. The student will be able to identify four major types of physical evidence.

5. The student will be able to categorize evidence as direct or circumstantial.

6. The student will be able to explain the purpose of the rules of evidence.

7. The student will be able to describe the criteria for admitting evidence.

8. The student will be able to identify circumstances, which may cause evidence to be excluded.

9. The student will be able to define the hearsay rule.

10. The student will be able to explain the requirements and expectations for admitting evidence for:
    a. spontaneous statements
    b. admissions and confessions
    c. dying declarations
    d. records and officer testimony

Required Source Material:
Colorado Peace Officers Legal Source Book, Chapters 11 and 14
(Colorado District Attorney's Council/Colorado Attorney General)

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Revised Statutes, Rules of Evidence

D. Colorado Criminal Code and Related Federal Statutes

Required Minimum Hours: 32

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will be able to identify elements of Colorado Criminal violations.

2. The student will be able to distinguish between criminal and purely civil violations.

3. The student will be able to identify the principles of Criminal Culpability. (Title 18, Article1, Part 5)

4. The student will be able to understand, as applicable to statutes:
   a. Rights of defendants (Title 18, Article 1, Part 4)
   b. Definitions (18-1-901)
   c. Legal Accountability and Complicity (Title 18, Article 1, Part 6)
   d. Justification and Exemptions from Criminal Responsibility (Title 18, Article 1, Part 7) to include Use of Force by peace officers (18-1-707)
   e. Responsibility (Title 18, Article1, part 8)
   f. Inchoate offenses (Title 18, Article 2, Part 1)

5. The student will be able to identify the elements of crimes, and to distinguish between felony and misdemeanor/petty offenses, of the following offenses:
   a. Crimes Against Persons
      (1) Homicide and Related Offenses (Title 18, Article 3, Part 1)
      (2) Assaults (Title 18, Article3, Part 2)
      (3) Kidnapping (Title 18, Article 3, Part 3)
      (4) Unlawful Sexual Behavior (18-3-401 through 18-3-405.5)
   b. Crimes against Property
      (1) Arson (Title 18, Article 4, Part 1)
      (2) Burglary (Title 18, Article 4, Part 2)
      (3) Robbery (18-4-301 through 18-4-303)
      (4) Theft (Title 18, Article 4, Part 4)
      (5) Trespass, Tampering, Criminal Mischief (18-4-501 through 18-4-515)
   c. Fraud
      (1) Forgery and related offenses (18-5-101 through 18-5-110, 18-5-113)
      (2) Fraud by check, Secured Creditor or Debtor (18-5-205, 18-5-206)
      (3) Financial Transaction Device Crime (Title 18, Article 5, Part 7)
      (4) Issuance of a Bad Check (18-5-512)
   d. Offenses Involving Family Relationships
      (1) Incest (18-6-301 – 18-6-302)
      (2) Child Abuse (18-6-401)
      (3) Sexual Exploitation of Children (18-6-403)
      (4) Harboring a minor (18-6-601)

(5) Contributing to the Delinquency of a minor (18-6-701)
(6) Domestic Violence (Title 18, Article 6, Part 8)

e. Wrongs to At-Risk Adults (18-6.5-102 through 18-6.5-103)

f. Prostitution
(1) Adult (18-7-201 through 18-7-205)
(2) Child (18-7-401 through 18-7-406)

g. Public Indecency (18-7-301 through 18-7-302)

h. Sexual Conduct in Penal Institutions (18-7-701)

i. Governmental Operations
(1) Obstruction of Public Justice (Title 18, Article 8, Part 1)
(2) Escapes (18-8-208)
(3) Bribery (18-8-302)
(4) Abuse of Public Office (18-8-404, 18-8-405)
(5) Tampering with Evidence (18-8-610)
(6) Victim and Witness Protection (18-8-704 through 18-8-707)

j. Offenses against Public Peace, Order and Decency (Title 18, Article 9, Part 1)

k. Cruelty to Animals (Title 18, Article 9, Part 2)

l. Communications (18-9-306.5)

m. Offenses Related to Firearms (Title 18, Article 12, Part 1)

n. Permits to Carry Handguns (Title 18, Article 12, Part 2)

o. Miscellaneous Offenses (18-13-101, 18-13-104, 18-13-107, 18-13-121, 18-13-122)

6. The student will have a knowledge and understanding of applicable Federal Statutes.

a. Limitation of enforcement authority

b. Federal Firearms Statutes:
(1) Possession by a Prohibited Person: 18 U.S.C., Section 922(g) and (n)
(2) Sell, give or dispose to a Prohibited Person: 18 U.S.C., Section 922(d)
(3) Use, or carry or possess during a Crime of Violence in Drug Trafficking: 18 U.S.C. Section 924 (c)
(4) Stolen Firearms and Ammunition: 18 U.S.C., Section 922 (j) and (u)
(5) Transfer to those under 21: 18 U.S.C., Section 922(b)(1)
(6) Transfer to Juveniles: 18 U.S.C., Section 922(b)(1) through (x)

Required Source Material Only:
Colorado Revised Statutes
United States Code, Title 18

E. 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 officers and learn procedures from arrest through investigations, charging, conviction, and sentencing.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will identify how a juvenile is taken into custody and what steps are taken after he/she is taken into custody.

2. The student will explain the obligations of peace officers and the rights of juveniles during the investigation phase and the criminal proceedings.

3. The student will list the various charging options available with the juvenile system, including how and when juvenile offenders can be prosecuted as adults.

4. The student will learn the procedures, which are followed after the case has been filed, and what sentencing options are available.

5. The student will learn what juvenile offender information and records may be released.

6. The student will explain the neglect and dependence section of the code relating to:
   a. Abuse and neglect definitions
   b. Mandatory reporting requirements
   c. Evidence of abuse - color photographs and X-rays
   d. Protective custody

Required Source Material Only:
Colorado Revised Statutes, *Title 19*

Recommended Source Material:

Colorado's Guide for Implementing the Core Protections of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002: Safe and Appropriate Holding of Juveniles in Secure Settings and Facilities
www.cospl.coalliance.org

F. Legal Liability

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will describe the provisions of law as they pertain to peace officers as delineated in C.R.S. Title 18, Article 8, Part 8.

2. The student will explain the difference between civil and criminal liability.

3. The student will identify, describe, and provide examples of the following types of civil actions:
   a. Negligent torts
   b. Intentional torts
   c. Constitutional torts

4. The student will identify and provide examples of state and Federal charges that may result from improper police actions.

5. The student will examine the provisions of § 18-8-801 to 18-8-804, C.R.S., and explain the reporting requirements contained therein.

6. The student will distinguish between "quid prop quo" and "hostile work environment" sexual harassment.

7. The student will define terms involved in civil lawsuits, specifically:
   a. Discovery
   b. Deposition
   c. Vicarious liability
   d. Governmental immunity

Required Source Material Only:

Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Section 16 (Colorado District Attorney's Council/Colorado Attorney General)
Colorado Revised Statutes 18-8-801 through 18-8-804
Colorado Revised Statutes 24-10-101 through 24-10-114.5
FBI/Department of Justice Civil Rights Program
"Civil Rights and Criminal Justice: Primer on Sexual Harassment"
Sexual Harassment, Federal Code of Regulations, 29 C.F.R. Section 1604.11
Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
Title 42 USC section 1983
Title 18 USC Section 241
Title 18 USC Section 242

G. Liquor Code

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

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

(Colorado Beer Code)
a. 12-46-103, Definitions
b. 12-46-106, Lawful Acts

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

(Classes of Licenses and Permits)
h. Title 12, Article 47, Part 4

Colorado Code of Regulations

2. The student will explain and discuss peace officer enforcement procedures for Code (Colorado Code of Regulations [CCR]) Violations.
3. The student will recognize the types of personal identification, which constitute an acceptable verification of age. [CCR 47-912]

4. The student will identify and explain the different types of Colorado Retail Liquor/Beer Licenses and Permits as described in Colorado Revised Statues, 12-47-401.

Required Source Material:
Colorado Revised Statutes 12-46-101 through 107 and 12-47-101 through 907

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Peace Officer's Handbook (Lexis Nexis Publishing)

H. Controlled Substances

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will explain the definitions of controlled substances as described in C.R.S. 18-18-102.

2. The student will understand and explain the schedules of controlled substances as defined in Colorado Revised Statues, Title 18, Article 18, Part 2, specifically:
   a. 18-18-203, Schedule I
   b. 18-18-204, Schedule II
   c. 18-18-205, Schedule III
   d. 18-18-206, Schedule IV – Repeal
   e. 18-18-207, Schedule V

3. The student will be familiar with the specific controlled substance offenses as defined in Colorado Revised Statues, Title 18, Article 18, Part 4, specifically:
   a. 18-18-404 through 18-18-430

Required Source Material:
Colorado Revised Statutes 18-18-101 through 18-18-432

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Peace Officer's Handbook (Lexis Nexis Publishing)

I. Court Testimony

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Specific Performance Outcome:

1. The student will demonstrate an officer's responsibilities in preparation for testimony at trial to include handling of evidence and review of all written reports and personal notes.

2. The student will demonstrate the proper courtroom demeanor while testifying in court, to include attire, attitude, posture, answering questions, courtroom procedures, and conclusion of testimony

Required Source Material Only:
Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, *Chapter 14* (Colorado District Attorney's Council/Colorado Attorney General)

J. Identity Theft

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will be able to define Identity Theft.

2. The student will be able to identify the means by which identities are stolen.

3. The student will be able to explain ways to prevent identity theft to include Social Security Number issues.

4. The student will be able to explain steps in the reporting of identity theft and how victims can minimize losses.

5. The student will be able to explain steps businesses can take to protect their customers from identity theft.

6. The student will have a general knowledge of State and Federal Criminal and Civil violations that are applicable to identity theft.

Recommended Source Material Only:
Identity Theft; Federal Trade Commission
www.consumer.gov/idtheft
Identity Theft; Colorado Attorney General's Office
www.coloradoattorneygeneral.gov/initiatives/identity_thft

III. HUMAN RIGHTS AND VICTIM'S RIGHTS

REQUIRED HOURS 22

A. Victim's Rights

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will be able to identify the legal basis of law enforcement's responsibilities to victim's rights.

2. The student will be able to summarize legal requirements for providing victim's written notice.

3. The student will be able to explain rights granted to victims of crime.

4. The student will be able to define law enforcement responsibilities to victims of crime.

5. The student will be able to define the district attorney's responsibilities to victims of crime.

Required Source Material Only:
Colorado Revised Statutes 24-4.1-301 through 24.4.1-304
Colorado Constitutional Amendment Rights of Victims (Amendment 16a)

B. Domestic Violence

Required Minimum Hours: 8

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of:
   a. Duty to report
   b. Mandatory arrest
   c. Victim's rights
   d. Injury identification and documentation
   e. Victim/witness interviews
   f. Fast Track system
   g. Safe houses
   h. Restraining orders, including out-of-state orders
   i. Stalking and harassment
   j. Predominant aggressor
   k. Domestic violence dynamics
   l. Witness intimidation
   m. Children's issues

2. Through the use of field exercises, demonstrate proper and effective response to domestic violence incidents.

3. The student will demonstrate the ability to document the event in a written report.

Required Source Material:
Colorado Revised Statutes 18-6-800.3 through CRS 18-6-803.7

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence publication
"Domestic Violence – A coordinated Response Through Community Policing" (CRCPI)
Colorado Peace Officers Handbook (Lexis Nexis Publishing)

C. Bias Motivated Hate Crimes

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will identify and explain the elements of the crime and classifications of Bias Motivated, C.R.S. 18-9-121.

2. The student will explain the importance of prompt and broad police response to "hate crimes", to include but not limited to accurate and thorough evidence gathering, report writing, intervention and follow up.

3. The student will explain the dynamics of prejudice which should include the:
   a. Impact of hate crimes upon their victims
   b. Meaning and causes of prejudice
   c. Relationship between stereotyping and prejudice

4. The student will discuss the legal provisions and terms pertaining to bias crimes, ethnic intimidation, and civil damages.

5. The student will learn the roles of the officer responding to a hate crime incident.

6. The student will determine whether there is sufficient cause to believe that a hate/bias crime has been committed.

7. The student will describe the impact of hate crimes on victims, the victim's families, and the community.

Required Source Material Only:
Colorado Revised Statute, § 18-9-121
FBI/U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Program, www.justice.gov
Title 42, USC, Sections 1981, 1982, The Public Health and Welfare, Chapter 21 – Civil Rights, Section 1983
http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml

D. Interaction with Special Populations

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will describe and explain behavior that may be indicative of persons with special needs requiring peace officer intervention. These persons include but are not limited to the mentally ill, the elderly and the physically impaired.

2. The student will identify the key provisions that impact on law enforcement of the following federal and state laws enacted to protect the rights of persons with disabilities including:
   a. Americans with Disabilities Act

3. The student will recognize indicators that could lead an officer to believe an individual is:
   a. a danger to self
   b. dangerous to others
   c. gravely disabled

4. The student will identify specific provisions of the law which apply to persons with disabilities concerning public access and the use of service animals.

5. The student will define the role of a peace officer when interacting with a person with a disability.

Required Source Material Only:
Americans with Disabilities Act, www.ada.gov

E. Risk Assessment Response

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will learn how de-escalation of emotion reduces the likelihood of further violence through the use of "verbal containment" which may allow safe, successful resolution of potentially violent incidents.

2. The student will be able to identify behaviors of psychological disorders and the relationship between disorders and non-responsive contacts.

3. The student will be able to demonstrate and employ the Threshold Assessment and Response Procedure (isolate, contain, assess, respond) when responding to persons in crisis.

4. The student will be able to identify appropriate communication skills for dealing with people in crisis.

5. The student will be able to classify risk factors for suicide and homicide in crisis situations.

Recommended Source Material Only:
Crisis Intervention Training (Colorado Regional Community Policing Institute)

IV. COMMUNITY INTERACTION

REQUIRED HOURS 4

A. Community Policing/Community Partnerships

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will develop a working definition of community policing and the necessary elements for implementation of community policing practice and philosophy. The student will recognize community partnerships as an integral component in community policing and problem solving.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will compare and contrast community policing with historical policing models and identify the merits of each.

2. The student will define community policing, identifying core components, and evaluate the effectiveness of community policing philosophies and strategies on crime and disorder.

3. The student will analyze roles of the organization and the line officer in community policing.

4. The student will identify the benefits and collaboration fundamentals for community government, and police reducing crime and disorder.

5. The student will identify how to build and sustain productive partnerships for problem solving.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Collaboration Toolkit: How to Build, Fix and Sustain Productive Partnerships, Rinehart, Laszlo and Briscoe (U.S. Department of Justice)

Community Policing: A Contemporary Perspective, Bucqueroux and Trojanowicz (Anderson Publishing)

Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action (Bureau of Justice Assistance)

B. Problem Solving/Crime Prevention

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will become familiar with problem solving policing and demonstrate an application of the SARA problem-solving model. The student will recognize the components of crime prevention and explore established methods of crime prevention.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will demonstrate skill in identifying problem solving opportunities for the line officers.

2. The student will define the SARA problem model components, Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment, and the elements necessary for each step.

3. The student will apply the crime triangle as a means of problem analysis for recurring problems of crime and disorder and recognize that crime or disorder results when (1) likely offenders and (2) suitable targets come together in (3) time, space, in the absence of capable guardians for that target.

4. The student will distinguish problem-solving responses that are preventative in nature, not dependent on the use of the criminal justice system, and engage other public agencies, the community and private sector to reduce crime and disorder.

5. The student will recognize the role of community and police in reducing crime, the fear of crime, and social disorder.

6. The student will demonstrate an understanding of CPTED through application of principles of natural access control, natural surveillance, and territorial reinforcement in a residential environment.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Assessing Responses to Problems: An Introductory Guide for Police Problem-Solvers, Eck (U.S. Department of Justice)

Community Policing: A Contemporary Perspective, Bucqueroux and Trojanowicz (Anderson Publishing)

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design and Community Policing, Travis (NIJ Research in Action)

Problem Solving Tips – A Guide to Reducing Crime and Disorder Through Problem Solving Partnerships, Schmerler, Perkins, Phillips, Rinehart, Townsend (U.S. Dept. of Justice) http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/e05021544.pdf

Tackling Crime and Other Public Safety Problems: Case Studies in Problem Solving, Sampson, Rana and Scott (U.S. Dept. of Justice)

Using Analysis for Problem Solving – A Guidebook for Law Enforcement (U.S. Department of Justice)

V. PATROL PROCEDURES

REQUIRED HOURS 88

A. Patrol Observation and Perception

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Performance Outcomes:

1. Differentiate between proactive and reactive patrol.

2. Recognize the factors that can affect patrol officer's perception skills.

3. Identify various information sources and evaluate how to use them effectively.

4. Experiment with the use of information sources in a problem-solving exercise.

5. Differentiate between the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of patrol.

6. Recognize and determine effective course of action or patrol strategy when encountering suspicious or criminal circumstances.

7. Recognize and interpret how the influence of time of day and day of the week impact crime trends and formulate a plan of action for response based on the trends.

8. Document observations in a written report.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Police Operations Theory and Practice, Hess and Wrobleski (Thomson Wadsworth Publishing)

Police Patrol Operations and Management, Hale (Prentice-Hall Publishing)

Street Survival: Tactics for Armed Encounters, Adams, McTernan and Remsberg (Calibre Press)

The Tactical Edge: Surviving High Risk Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)

B. Officer Survival

Required Minimum Hours: 8

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Examine the circumstances in which peace officers are killed in order to recognize the elements involved in police combat confrontations.

2. Assess techniques for mental and physical preparation necessary to respond to and recover from a critical incident.

3. Demonstrate knowledge of threat assessment and tactical thinking.

4. Demonstrate an understanding of the importance of tactical readiness through:
   a. physical conditioning
   b. emotional/mental health
   c. equipment readiness/competency

5. Identify the thought process involved in an armed confrontation.

6. Identify, discuss and utilize the "triad of tactical thinking".

7. Evaluate the "Deadly Errors" and the "Fatal Tendencies" for maintaining officer survival.

Recommended Source Material Only:

"Annual Report of Law Enforcement Officers Killed & Assaulted", FBI www.fbi.gov

Street Survival: Tactics for Armed Encounters, Adams, McTernan and Remsberg (Calibre Press)

Tactics for Criminal Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)

The Tactical Edge: Surviving High Risk Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)

C. Pedestrian Contacts

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate the ability to legally and safely approach a pedestrian or suspect while alone or with another officer through the use of field-based scenarios.

2. Evaluate signs of deception when attempting to identify subjects.

3. Recognize emotional and physical behavioral warning signs and how to react to them.

4. Demonstrate knowledge of tactical and legal considerations during pedestrian contact scenarios.

5. Assess the inherent dangers of foot pursuits and explain the tactics that will reduce the risk of assault during a foot pursuit.

6. Demonstrate the proper utilization of an offensive and defensive posture.

7. Document the contact in an accurate written report.

Recommended Source Material Only:
Police Operations: Theory and Practice, Hess and Wrobleski (Thomson Wadsworth Publishing)
Police Patrol Operations and Management, Hale (Prentice-Hall Publishing)
Street Survival: Tactics for Armed Encounters, Adams, McTernan and Remsberg (Calibre Press)
Tactics for Criminal Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)
The Tactical Edge: Surviving High Risk Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)

D. Gangs

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Understand the reasons for the existence of a street gang.

2. Understand current gang trends.

3. Demonstrate proper officer safety tactics when dealing with gang members.

4. Identify and utilize resources for gathering gang intelligence.

5. Utilize several methods for determining gang involvement.

6. Through the use of field exercises, students will demonstrate proper skills for intervening with street gang members.

Recommended Source Material Only:
Criminal Investigation, Bennett and Hess (West Publishing)
Police Operations: Theory and Practice, Hess and Wrobleski (Thomson Wadsworth Publishing)

E. Vehicle Contacts

Required Minimum Hours: 16

General Learning Goal: The student will learn how to conduct unknown risk vehicle contacts, high risk vehicle contacts, unknown risk contacts that turn into high risk contacts, and how to determine

the appropriate tactics for each type of contact. The student will recognize and demonstrate the elements and tactics necessary to conduct a legal, safe and effective search of a vehicle.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Examine the set-up of unknown risk and high risk traffic contacts using appropriate tactics and officer safety.

2. Demonstrate the ability to change from an unknown risk vehicle contact to a high-risk vehicle contact when circumstances dictate.

3. Through the use of practical exercises, demonstrate the ability to select the appropriate tactics and resources to utilize based upon the environment and circumstances of the contact.

4. The student will explain the requirements and restrictions for a lawful search of a vehicle and seizure of evidence in the following situations.
   a. with consent
   b. incident to arrest
   c. items in plain view
   d. with a search warrant
   e. with probable cause
   f. inventory searches

5. Through field exercises, the student will demonstrate the search of a vehicle using appropriate officer safety considerations to:
   a. Remove and control occupants
   b. Systematically examine the vehicle's exterior and interior, identifying common hiding places for contraband

6. The student will demonstrate the ability to document the event in a written report.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Criminal Investigation, Bennett and Hess (West Publishing)
Police Operations Theory and Practice, Hess and Wrobleski (Thomson Wadsworth Publishing)
Street Survival: Tactics for Armed Encounters, Adams, McTernan and Remsberg (Calibre Press)
Tactics for Criminal Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)
The Tactical Edge: Surviving High Risk Patrol, Remsberg

(Calibre Press)

F. Building Searches

Required Minimum Hours: 12

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of various building search tactics.

2. Through field exercises, demonstrate the ability to adapt searching techniques to various search scenarios.

3. Demonstrate the proper application of various equipment used in building searches.

4. Demonstrate the ability to document the event in a written report.

Recommended Source Material Only:
Criminal Investigation, Bennett and Hess (West Publishing)
Police Operations Theory and Practice, Hess and Wrobleski (Thomson Wadsworth Publishing)
Street Survival: Tactics for Armed Encounters, Adams, McTernan and Remsberg (Calibre Press)
The Tactical Edge: Surviving High Risk Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)

G. Handling In-Progress Calls

Required Minimum Hours: 8

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

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

c. cover/concealment
d nature of crime

2. Through field exercises, demonstrate and explain tactical considerations involved in handling in-progress calls.

3. Demonstrate the ability to document the event in a written report.

Recommended Source Material Only:
"Annual Report of Law Enforcement Officers Killed & Assaulted", FBI www.fbi.gov
Street Survival: Tactics for Armed Encounters, Adams, McTernan and Remsberg (Calibre Press)
The Tactical Edge: Surviving High Risk Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)

H. Civil Disputes

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Differentiate between criminal matters and civil disputes.

2. Demonstrate the officer safety techniques required to safely handle a civil dispute.

3. Demonstrate understanding of the practical and legal issues commonly encountered in a civil dispute.

4. Display knowledge of conflict resolution techniques and problem-solving strategies required to successfully handle civil disputes.

5. Differentiate between various types of civil disputes and the techniques required to handle each, including:
   a. landlord-tenant disputes
   b. liens
   c. restraining orders
   d. child custody disputes
   e. repossessions

f. bail bondsman issues

Recommended Source Material Only:
Colorado Civil Process: Law, Practice and Procedure, Rosenberg (County Sheriffs of Colorado)
Police Field Operations, Adams (Prentice-Hall)

I. Crowd Control

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate understanding of constitutional guarantees governing the rights of citizens to engage in group activities, including lawful demonstrations.

2. Display understanding of the psychological influences on crowds and the warning signals of civil disobedience.

3. Explain the tactics and procedures for utilizing mobile field force.

4. Through field exercises, demonstrate the tactics required to control an unruly crowd, including a demonstration of crowd control formations.

Recommended Source Material Only:
National Tactical Officer's Association (N.T.O.A.) Hostage Rescue Procedures and various other resources, www.ntoa.org
Police Field Operations, Adams (Prentice-Hall)
Police Operations Theory and Practice, Hess and Wrobleski (Thomson Wadsworth Publishing)
Police Patrol Operations and Management, Hale (Prentice-Hall)

J. Hazardous Materials

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Describe what hazardous materials are and display an understanding of their types, classes and risks.

2. Demonstrate proper safety tactics for handling a hazardous materials incident.

3. Through field exercises, display understanding of the procedures to be utilized on a hazardous materials scene, including the implementation of the Incident Command System.

Recommended Source Material Only:
Emergency Response Guidebook (U.S. Dept. of Transportation)
Hazardous Materials Field Guide, Bevelacqua and Stelp (Cengage Learning)
Hazardous Materials: Regulations, Response & Site Operations, Gantt (Cengage Learning)

K. Area Searches and Perimeters

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of the principles involved in setting up a perimeter and formulating search plans for locating a suspect.

2. Through field exercises, demonstrate the ability to set up a perimeter and conduct an area search utilizing appropriate resources, tactics and officer safety measures.

Recommended Source Material Only:
Criminal Investigations, Bennett and Hess (West Publishing)

Police Operations: Theory and Practice, Hess and Wrobleski (Thomas Wadsworth Publishing)
Street Survival: Tactics for Armed Encounters, Adams, McTernan and Remsberg (Calibre Press)
The Tactical Edge: Surviving High Risk Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)

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

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Assess the needs when a SWAT team should be utilized in a tactical situation.

2. Compare and contrast the different positions in a SWAT team and their roles during a tactical situation.

3. Evaluate what equipment is specialized to a SWAT team and how it is utilized.

4. Demonstrate the ability to prepare an action plan for a tactical situation from a patrol officer perspective with safety being the primary factor.

Recommended Source Material Only:
A Guide to the Development of Special Weapons and Tactics Teams, Kolman (National Tactical Officers Association)
FBI Crisis Negotiations (Federal Bureau of Investigation)
IACP SWAT Supervisor and Manager Training Manual (International Association of Chiefs of Police)
SWAT Battle Tactics, Casino and McSweeney (National Tactical Officers Association)

M. Hostage – Taking and Crisis Negotiations

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate understanding for the need for intelligence-gathering and tactical planning at an incident scene.

2. Demonstrate understanding of perimeter and containment responsibilities and explain the philosophy governing that mission.

3. Identify what the Stockholm Syndrome is, and explain its effect on the victim of a hostage situation.

4. Analyze the role of a SWAT team and a crisis negotiation unit in a hostage situation.

Recommended Source Material Only:
FBI Hostage Rescue Course (Federal Bureau of Investigation)
IACP Advanced Hostage Rescue Course (International Association of Chiefs of Police)
IACP SWAT Supervisor and Manager Training Manual (International Association of Chiefs of Police)
National Tactical Officers Association (NTOA) Hostage-Taking and Crisis Negotiations and various other resources, www.ntoa.org

N. Rapid Emergency Deployment

Required Minimum Hours: 8

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Identify the type of incidents that prompted the development of the Rapid Emergency Deployment procedures.

2. Explain the concept of Rapid Emergency Deployment and the criteria required for Rapid Emergency Deployment to be implemented.

3. Demonstrate the individual tactics and team tactics involved in Rapid Emergency Deployment to successfully resolve a crisis situation.

4. Describe what actions or traits an active shooter may display.

5. Identify the type of incidents that could require the application of Rapid Emergency Deployment tactics and those, which would not.

6. Explain the four phases of the Rapid Emergency Deployment procedure.

Recommended Source Material Only:
Lakewood Police Department Rapid Deployment Training Manual www.lakewood.org/police
Los Angeles Police Department Rapid Deployment Seminar www.lapdonline.org
National Tactical Officers Association N.T.O.A. Hostage Rescue Procedures, www.ntoa.org

O. Law Enforcement Role in Terrorism

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Display understanding of the general concepts of terrorism.

2. Display comprehension of what constitutes a terrorist incident.

3. Demonstrate comprehension of what constitutes a WMD incident, and the various agents and their effects that may be encountered by first responders.

4. Demonstrate knowledge of the tactics required for a safe response, including notification of other agencies and awareness of the potential for "secondary" or entrapment devices.

5. Identify terrorism-related responsibilities of various local, state and federal agencies.

6. Identify the law enforcement officer roles and responsibilities in the intelligence process.

7. List and identify local, state and federal intelligence databases and how to access them.

8. Describe applicable federal and state laws relevant to terrorism and intelligence gathering.

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

Recommended Source Material Only:

Defending the Homeland: Domestic Intelligence, Law Enforcement, and Security, White (Wadsworth Publishing)

Emergency Response to Terrorism (United States Department of Justice) www.usdoj.gov

Preparing for Terrorism – Pubic Safety Communicators Guide, Buck, Buck and Mogil (Cengage Learning)

State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training, Terrorism Training Program (Bureau of Justice Assistance)

Terrorism and Homeland Security, White (Cengage Learning)

Terrorism Handbook for Operational Responders, Armando Bevelacqua and Richard Stilp (Thomson Delmar)

The Counterterrorism Handbook, Bolz Jr., Dudonis and Schulz (CRC Press**)**

P. National Incident Management System/ Incident Command System (NIMS/ ICS)

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the organizational structure of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS).

2. Develop an understanding of the principles and features of NIMS and ICS.

3. Demonstrate an understanding of the organizational structure of NIMS and ICS.

4. Develop an understanding of incident facilities, resources, common responsibilities and the principles and features of NIMS and ICS.

5. Understand the role of law enforcement in NIMS and ICS.

7. Demonstrate an understanding of NIMS and ICS through a practical exercise.

Recommended Source Material Only:
I-200 Incident Command System: National Training Curriculum, National Wildfire Coordinating Group, www.fema.gov/NIMS
National Incident Management System, FEMA-NIMS Resource Center www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system

Q. Biohazards Awareness

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Identify, recognize and relate to law enforcement duties various infectious agents and how exposure to them may occur.

2. Demonstrate the ability to apply safety measures, including protective equipment, to mitigate or prevent exposure to biohazards.

3. Display knowledge of appropriate post-exposure management procedures.

Recommended Source Material Only:
Bloodborne Pathogen Standards (OSHA)
Defending the Homeland: Domestic Intelligence, Law Enforcement, and Security, White (Wadsworth Publishing)

Preparing for Biological Terrorism, anEmergency Service Guide, Buck (Thomson Delmar Learning)
Terrorism and Homeland Security, White (Cengage Learning)
Terrorism Handbook for Operational Responders, Bevelacqua and Stilp (Thomson Delmar)
The Counterterrorism Handbook, Bolz Jr., Dudonis and Schulz (CRC Press**)**

VI. TRAFFIC CONTROL

REQUIRED HOURS 50

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.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

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' License

Part 1: Drivers' License
42-2-101 C.R.S.: Licenses for drivers required
42-2-115 C.R.S.: License, permit, or identification card to be exhibited on demand.
42-2-119 C.R.S.: Notices – change of address or name
42-2-136 C.R.S.: Unlawful possession or use of license
Part 2: Habitual offenders
42-2-206 C.R.S.: Driving after revocation prohibited
42-2-138 C.R.S.: Driving under restraint – penalty
Part 3: Identification Cards
Part 4: Commercial Drivers Licenses

Article 3 – Registration and Taxation

42-3-103 C.R.S.: Registration required – exemptions
42-3-202 C.R.S.: Number of plates to be attached
42-3-203 C.R.S.: Standardized plate - rules
42-3-124 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.

Required Source Material Only:
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.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will be able to explain the motor vehicle law governing traffic direction.

2. The student will be able to select proper positioning to maximize visibility while minimizing hazards to the officer.

3. The student will recognize the correct methods of giving the basic traffic direction signals of: stop, start, and turn in both day and night time conditions.

4. The student will actively participate in a mock traffic direction scenario(s) for a minimum of 15 minutes as an individual and 10 minutes as a team.

Recommended Source Material Only:
IACP Training Key Number #279 (International Association of Chiefs of Police) www.theiacp.org

C. Traffic Accident Investigation

Required Minimum Hours: 16

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will be able to identify the correct definition for a fatal, injury, and property damage accident.

2. The student will be able to determine if an occurrence is actually an accident.

3. The student will be able to recognize the proper meaning of traffic way, point of perception, evasive action, reaction time, reaction distance, point of no escape, key event, road, roadway, encroachment, initial contact, maximum engagement, and disengagement.

4. Given a situation, determine if and what assistance would be required.

5. The student will be able to recognize the duties and responsibilities of the coroner at an accident scene.
6. The student will be able to identify the accident scene perimeter and point of impact.

7. The student will be able to choose those things that can be used to identify the point of impact, final vehicle position, and vehicle path of travel.

8. The student will be able to recognize a description of the different types of debris and its significance in determining point of impact.

9. The student will be able to identify any given skid mark from a description.

10. Given a practical exercise, be able to draw the following in a notebook: POI, roadways, vehicle final positions, traffic control devices, debris, and skid marks.

11. The student will be able to recognize what to photograph at an accident scene.

12. The student will be able to use the traffic template for calculations and to do an accident diagram.

13. The student will demonstrate the ability to accurately and properly complete a state of Colorado accident report form.

Recommended Source Material Only:
Accident Investigation Manual, Colorado State Patrol Academy
Investigating Officer's Traffic Accident Report Manual, Colorado Department of Revenue
Investigator's Traffic Accident Report, State of Colorado

D. Standard Field Sobriety Testing and D.U.I. Enforcement

Required Minimum Hours: 24

General Learning Goals: The fundamental purpose of this training course is to foster DUI deterrence, i.e., to dissuade people from driving while impaired by increasing the odds that they will be arrested and convicted. This training will help officers become more skillful at detection and description, make more DUI arrests, and obtain more

convictions. These actions will lead to greater DUI deterrence through less impaired driving and fewer crashes, injuries and deaths.

Specific Performance Outcomes:
Participants will learn to:

1. Recognize driving behaviors and other indicators commonly exhibited by impaired drivers;

2. Become better detectors and better describers by improving their knowledge, attitudes and skills in detecting the impaired driver and articulating their observations;

3. Develop a better understanding of the tasks and decisions involved in the DUI detection process;

4. Recognize the magnitude and scope of DUI-related crashes, injuries, deaths and property loss, and other social aspects of the DUI problem;

5. Understand the deterrent effects of DUI enforcement;

6. Have a better understanding of the legal environment relevant to DUI enforcement and use of the three standardized field sobriety tests (SFST);

7. Know and recognize typical clues of alcohol impairment that may be detected during face-to-face contact with DUI suspects;

8. Know and perform the appropriate administrative procedures for the divided attention psychophysical tests;

9. Know and perform appropriate administrative procedures for the horizontal gaze nystagmus test;

10. Know and recognize typical clues of alcohol impairment that may be seen during administration of the SFSTs;

11. Understand the DUI prosecution requirements and their relevance to DUI arrest reporting.

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 42
Colorado Standards for the SFST program

http://www.coloradodot.info/programs/alcohol-and-impaired-driving/documents/Field_Sobriety_test_standards.pdf
NHTSA 24 SFST Student Manual
http://www.coloradodot.info/programs/alcohol-and-impaired-driving/law-enforcement/sfsttraining.html

VII. INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES

REQUIRED HOURS 50

A. Preliminary Investigations

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will describe information to be obtained when responding to a crime scene.

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

Recommended Source Material Only:
Criminal Investigation, Bennett and Hess (West Publishing)
Police Field Operations, Adams (Prentice-Hall)

B. Crime Scene Search

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

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

Recommended Source Material Only:
Criminal Investigations, Bennett and Hess (West Publishing)

C. Crime Scene Documentation

Required Minimum Hours: 12

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will explain and/or demonstrate basic crime scene photography techniques, to include the three views of the crime scene and camera positions.

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

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

Recommended Source Material Only:
Criminal Investigations, Bennett and Hess (West Publishing)

D. Identification and Collection of Evidence

Required Minimum Hours: 10

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will describe the value of more commonly encountered evidentiary items found at a crime scene including but not limited to:
   a. Latent fingerprints
   b. Bullets

c. Shell casings
d. Tool Marks
e. Hair and fibers
f. Documents
g. Body fluids

2. The student will describe and/or demonstrate effective methods and techniques for collecting evidence including but not limited to:
   a. Maintaining admissibility through chain of custody
   b. Marking, packaging and documenting custody
   c. Safely preserving evidence
   d. Locating, dusting, photographing and lifting latent fingerprints

3. The student will describe and/or demonstrate proper collection and retention techniques, practices, and protocols for evidence that may contain Biological or DNA evidence, including but not limited to:
   a. Additional handling requirements due to increase sensitivity of DNA evidence
   b. Sources, locations and limitations of DNA evidence
   c. The importance of elimination and reference samples
   d. The role that the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) has in criminal investigations and how it is used to solve crimes

Recommended Source Material Only:
Criminal Investigation, Bennett and Hess (West Publishing)
First Responding Officers – What Every Law Enforcement Officer Should Know about DNA Evidence, www.dna.gov/training/letraining
Guidelines for the Documentation, Collection and Preservation of Evidence, Arndt (Colorado Bureau of Investigation)

E. Identification of Suspects

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will be able to identify sources of information, which would aid in identifying and locating suspects or witnesses to include but not limited to:

a. Field identification
b. Mug shots
c. Photo identification line-ups
d. Physical line-ups
e. Modus operandi
f. Police and other agency files
g. Composite drawings/sketches
h. Informants

Recommended Source Material Only:
Criminal Investigation, Bennett and Hess (West Publishing)
Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, (Colorado District Attorney's Council/Colorado Attorney General) Section 10

F. Major Case Considerations

Required Minimum Hours: 18

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will identify the procedures to be followed at the scene of a major case, including but not limited to:
   a. Robbery
   b. Assault
   c. Sex offenses
   d. Crimes against children
   e. Death investigations
   f. Burglary
   g. Fraud/White Collar Crime
   h. Computer related crime
   i. Arson

2. The student will explain the need for sensitivity to the feelings of victims, survivors, and witnesses at a major crime scene.

3. The student will demonstrate investigative techniques at a mock crime scene.

Recommended Source Material Only:
Colorado Sudden Infant Syndrome (SIDS) Program Brochures
www.angeleyes.org
Criminal Investigation, Bennett and Hess (West Publishing)

SIDS and SUID, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Dept. of Health and Human Services)

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS

REQUIRED HOURS 38

A. Report Writing

Required Minimum Hours: 24

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will identify the importance, purpose and format for investigative notes.

2. The student will identify the characteristics of effective police reporting and what types of reports may be required.
3. The student will demonstrate the ability to write a clear, complete, and concise report.

4. The student will become familiar with proper keyboarding techniques as they apply to police report writing and data entry needs.

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

Recommended Source Material Only:
Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, Section 13 (Colorado District Attorney's Council/Colorado Attorney General)
Criminal Investigation, Bennett and Hess (West Publishing)
Just the Facts: Investigative Report Writing, Biggs (Prentice-Hall Publishing)
Police Field Operations, Adams (Prentice-Hall Publishing)

B. Stress Management

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

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

2. The student will identify stress management techniques.

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

Recommended Source Material Only:
Emotional Survival for Law Enforcement, Dr. Gilmartin (E-S Press)
Managing Police Stress, Dr. Ford (The Management Advantage)
Police Field Operations, Adams (Prentice-Hall Publishing)

C. Verbal Communication Techniques

Required Minimum Hours: 8

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

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will explain and discuss effective techniques for communicating with individuals or groups.

2. The student will describe effective techniques for diffusing conflict through the use of verbal communication.

Recommended Source Material Only:
Crisis Intervention—Contemporary Issue for On-site Interveners, Dr. Hendricks (Thomas Publishers)
Verbal Judo: The Gentle Art of Persuasion, Dr. Thompson (Quill)

D. Leadership

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The students will understand why leadership is an integral component of the law enforcement profession, and the necessity for building future leaders.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. The student will recognize the personality traits desirable of a leader.

2. The student will recognize the personality traits desirable of a follower.

3. The student will understand the different types of power.

4. The student will understand the difference between management and leadership.

Recommended Source Material Only:
Corps Business: The 30 Management Principles of the U.S. Marines, Freedman (HarperBusiness)
Semper Fi: Business Leadership The Marine Corps Way, Carrison and Walsh (AMACOM)
The Leadership Secrets of Colin Powell, Harhari (McGraw-Hill Publishing)

IX. WELLNESS TRAINING PROGRAM

REQUIRED MINIMUM HOURS: 28

A. Introduction to Wellness

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The students will understand why wellness is an integral component of the law enforcement profession, and the necessity for being in good physical condition.

Specific Performance Outcomes:

1. Recognize the impact that police work has on a healthy lifestyle.

2. Understand the difference between aerobic and anaerobic exercise.

3. Know the difference between absolute and dynamic strength.

4. Understand the importance of flexibility and types of stretching techniques.

5. Know what percent of body fat is acceptable (by health standards).

6. Understand diet's impact on wellness.

Recommended Source Material Only:
Cooper Institute Aerobics Program for Total Well Being, Dr. Cooper (Bantam Books)
Physical Fitness Assessments and Norms (Cooper Institute)

B. Wellness Lab

Required Minimum Hours: 24

General Learning Goal: The students will be introduced to stretching, resistance, aerobic, and anaerobic fitness training regimens.

1. The wellness lab will be supervised by an Academy Instructor, and each session will begin with a stretching and warm-up phase. Training should be broken into 1 hour increments, and each increment will consist of one of the following training sessions:
   a. Resistance training such as Crossfit, weight training, or swimming
   b. Aerobic exercise such as jogging, biking, or swimming
   c. Anaerobic exercise such as sprints or interval training

Note: Lab training will consist of a variety of resistance, aerobic, and anaerobic training, not to exclude any of the before mentioned forms of fitness.

RESERVE ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAM

Effective January 1, 2014

MINIMUM REQUIRED HOURS

Academic	83
Arrest Control	62
Firearms	64
TOTAL	209

Driving (optional)	44
TOTAL with Driving	253

I. INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

REQUIRED HOURS: 9

A. Authority of the Colorado Reserve Officer

Required Minimum Hours: 1

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the statutory authority to function as a Colorado reserve peace officer.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the provisions of § 16-2.5-110 (1), C.R.S., which designates authority and training for duties, as well as its limits, while functioning as a Colorado reserve peace officer.

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of 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 demonstrate an understanding of the provisions of the "Colorado Governmental Immunity Act", Article 10 of Title 24, C.R.S., dealing with being authorized as a volunteer.

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Revised Statutes, 16-2.5-110 et seq.

B. Law Enforcement Ethics and Anti-Bias Policing

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the traits that officers should exemplify and explain the benefits of professional and ethical behavior to the officer, department and community.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of ethics and anti-bias expectations of a peace officer as they relate to the following groups:
   a. Community
   b. Victim, witness, suspect
   c. Department
   d. Governmental agencies
   e. Fellow officers and coworkers

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the importance of ethical conduct.

3. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics and how it pertains to professional and personal life.

4. The student will demonstrate an understanding of culture and cultural diversity.

5. The student will demonstrate an understanding of personal, professional and organizational benefits of valuing diversity within the community and law enforcement.

6. The student will be able to define:
   a. Stereotype
   b. Prejudice
   c. Discrimination

7. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the reporting requirements pertaining to excessive force as captured in § 18-8-801 through 804, C.R.S.

Recommended Source Material:

Arresting Police Video

Case Studies – Facilitation Format

   a. Being in the Wrong Neighborhood
   b. Driving the Wrong Car

c. *Suspicious Car*

Character and Cops: Ethics in Policing, Delattre (American Enterprise Inc. Press)

Diversity Iceberg, Included in the "POST Anti-Bias Train the Trainer" materials

Police Ethics, The Corruption of a Noble Cause, Crank and Caldero (Lexis Publishing)

State of Colorado Demographics – U.S. Census

C. Criminal Process

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the constitutional rights of all individuals within the United States, regardless of citizenship, and the role of the criminal justice system protecting those rights.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the freedoms and rights afforded to individuals under the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and later Amendments.

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of how the following amendments to the U.S. Constitution apply to the actions and conduct of peace officers:
   a. First Amendment
   b. Fourth Amendment
   c. Fifth Amendment
   d. Sixth Amendment
   e. Eighth Amendment
   f. Fourteenth Amendment

3. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the three components of the criminal justice system:
   a. Law Enforcement
   b. Courts (prosecution)
   c. Corrections

4. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the major goals of the criminal justice system:
   a. Guarantee due process and equal justice
   b. Reduce crime, fear of crime, and public disorder
   c. Protection of life and property

d. Enforcement of laws
e. Improve the quality of life

5. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the interrelationships of the components of the criminal justice system with the legislative, judicial, and executive processes.

6. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the impact of changing needs within the community in relationship to the criminal justice system.

Recommended Source Material:
Criminal Justice: Introductory Cases & Materials, Skolnick, Feeley and McCoy (Thomson-West)
Criminal Justice, Fagin (Pearson Education, Inc.)
Introduction to Criminal Justice, Siegel and Worrall (Cengage Learning)
United States Constitution - Bill of Rights

II. BASIC LAW

REQUIRED HOURS: 30

A. Rules of Evidence

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of peace officer conduct pertaining to rules of evidence.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of rules, elements and provisions of § 16-3-101 through 405, C.R.S.

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the laws and court decisions as they pertain to evidence:
   a. Types of evidence
   b. Admissibility

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Peace Officer's Handbook (Lexis Nexis Publishing)
Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book (Colorado District Attorneys Council/Colorado Attorney General)

B. Colorado Criminal Code

Required Minimum Hours: 16

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the Colorado Criminal Code.

Learning Objective:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the elements of crimes, and distinguish between crime classifications in Title 18, C.R.S.

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 18

C. Colorado Children's Code

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of how a juvenile is taken into custody and what steps are taken after he is taken into custody.

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the obligations of peace officer***s*** and the rights of juveniles during the investigation phase and the criminal proceedings.

3. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the neglect and dependence section of the Code relating to:
   a. Abuse and neglect
   b. Mandatory reporting requirements
   c. Evidence of abuse
   d. Protective custody

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 19

D. Legal Liability

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the provisions of law as they pertain to peace officer***s*** as delineated in Title 18, Article 8 of the Colorado Revised Statutes.

2. The student will distinguish between torts and crimes.

3. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the three basic categories of tort:
   a. Negligent torts
   b. Intentional torts
   c. Constitutional torts

4. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the two major causes of action in sexual harassment cases:
   a. Quid pro quo harassment
   b. Hostile work environment harassment

5. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the civil procedure in suits involving governmental entities and individual officers.

Recommended Source Material:
Civil Rights and Criminal Justice: Primer on Sexual Harassment, Research in Action, Rubin (National Institute of Justice)
Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book, *Section 16* (Colorado District Attorney's Council/Colorado Attorney General)

E. Court Testimony

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Learning Objective:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of proper preparation and presentation for courtroom testimony.

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book (Colorado District Attorneys Council/Colorado Attorney General)

F. Arrest Search and Seizure

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of peace officer conduct pertaining to arrest, search and seizure.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the rules, elements and provisions of Colorado Revised Statues, Title 16, and Articles 1, 2, and 3.

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the laws and court decisions as they pertain to the basic principles of search and seizure law:
   a. Fourth Amendment protections
   b. Reasonable expectation of privacy
   c. Reasonable suspicion vs. probable cause

3. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the laws and court decisions for warrant searches and seizures:
   a. Fourth Amendment requirements
   b. Probable cause
   c. Affidavits in support of warrant searches
   d. Execution of a search warrant

4. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the laws and court decisions for warrantless searches and seizures:
   a. Plain view searches
   b. Warrantless searches in general
   c. Pat-down frisk searches
   d. Consent searches
   e. Exigent circumstance searches
   f. Searches incident to arrest

g. Probation/parole searches

5. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the laws and court decisions for searches and seizures involving motor vehicles:
   a. Probable cause searches of vehicles
   b. Plain view searches of vehicles
   c. Consent searches of vehicles
   d. Searches of vehicles incident to custodial arrests
   e. Searches of vehicles as instrumentalities
   f. Vehicle inventory searches

6. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the laws and court decisions for searches and seizures involving bodily intrusions:
   a. Warrant requirement for bodily intrusion searches and seizures
   b. Warrantless bodily intrusion searches and seizures
   c. Use of force during bodily intrusion searches and seizures

7. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the laws and court decisions regarding identification procedures:
   a. Field show-ups
   b. Photographic arrays
   c. Custodial lineups

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Peace Officers Handbook (Lexis Nexis Publishing)
Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book (Colorado District Attorneys Council/Colorado Attorney General)
Officer's Arrest Handbook, Stephen (Lexis Publishing)
Officer's Search and Seizure Handbook, Stephen (Lexis Publishing)

III. HUMAN RIGHTS & VICTIM'S RIGHTS

REQUIRED HOURS: 4

A. Victim's Rights

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the laws relating to victim***'s*** rights and community resources available for crime victim services.

Learning Objective:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the provisions of § 24-4.1-301 et seq., C.R.S. and the procedures for locating assistance for victims of crime.

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Peace Officer's Handbook (Lexis Nexis Publishing)

B. Interaction with Special Populations

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the laws protecting the rights of members of special populations.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of police interaction with special populations.

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

3. The student will demonstrate an understanding of indicators that could lead an officer to believe an individual is:
   a. A danger to self
   b. Dangerous to others
   c. Gravely disabled

Recommended Source Material:
Americans with Disabilities Act, www.ada.gov

IV. COMMUNITY INTERACTION

REQUIRED HOURS: 2

A. Community Policing/Community Partnerships

Required Minimum Hours: 1

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of community policing, the necessary elements for implementation of community policing practice and philosophy, and recognize community partnerships as an integral component in community policing and problem solving.

Learning Objective:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of community policing and the importance of building community partnerships.

Recommended Source Material:

Collaboration Toolkit: How to Build, Fix and Sustain Productive Partnerships, Rinehart, Laszlo, Briscoe, (U.S. Department of Justice)

Community Policing: A Contemporary Perspective, Bucqueroux and Trojanowicz (Anderson Publishing)

Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action, Office of Justice Programs (Bureau of Justice Assistance)

B. Problem Solving/Crime Prevention

Required Minimum Hours: 1

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of current models of crime prevention and problem solving.

Learning Objective:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the following crime prevention/problem solving models: SARA, CPTED and the Crime Triangle.

Recommended Source Material:

Assessing Responses to Problems: An Introductory Guide for Police Problem-Solvers, Eck (U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services)

Community Policing: A Contemporary Perspective, Bucqueroux and Trojanowicz (Anderson Publishing)

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design and Community Policing, Travis (NIJ Research in Action, 1996)

Problem Solving Tips – A Guide to Reducing Crime and Disorder through Problem Solving Partnerships, Schlermer, Perkins, Phillips, Rinehart and Townsend (U.S. Dept. of Justice)

Tackling Crime and Other Public-Safety Problems: Case Studies in Problem Solving, Sampson, Rana and Michael S. Scott (U.S. Department of Justice)

Using Analysis for Problem Solving – A Guidebook for Law Enforcement (U.S. Department of Justice)

V. PATROL PROCEDURES

REQUIRED HOURS: 20

A. Officer Survival

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the techniques for the mental, emotional and physical preparation necessary to respond to and recover from a critical incident.

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the elements of threat assessment and describe their effective application.

Recommended Source Material:
Street Survival, Adams, McTernan, Remsberg (Calibre Press)
The Tactical Edge: Surviving High Risk Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)

B. Hazmat/Biohazards Awareness

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of hazmat and biohazard threats.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the safety measures and protective equipment used to mitigate or prevent exposure to biohazards or hazardous materials.

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the universal precautions and post-exposure procedures.

Recommended Source Material:
Bloodborne Pathogen Standards (OSHA)
Defending the Homeland: Domestic Intelligence, Law Enforcement, and Security, White (Wadsworth Publishing)
Preparing for Biological Terrorism, an Emergency Service Guide,

Buck, (Thomson Delmar Learning)
Terrorism and Homeland Security, White (Cengage Learning)
Terrorism Handbook for Operational Responders, Bevelacqua and Stilp (Thomson Delmar)
The Counterterrorism Handbook, Bolz Jr., Dudonis, and Schulz (CRC Press**)**

C. Pedestrian Contacts

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of how to legally and safely approach a pedestrian or suspect while alone or with another officer through the use of field-based scenarios.

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the signs of deception when attempting to identify subjects.

3. The student will demonstrate an understanding of different emotional and physical behavioral warning signs and how to react to them.

4. The student will demonstrate an understanding of tactical and legal considerations during pedestrian contact scenarios.

5. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the inherent dangers of foot pursuits and explain the tactics that will reduce the risk of assault during a foot pursuit.

6. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the proper utilization of an offensive and defensive posture.

7. The student will demonstrate an understanding of how to document the contact in an accurate written report.

Recommended Source Material:
Police Operations: Theory and Practice, Hess and Wrobleski (Thomson Wadsworth)
Police Patrol Operations and Management, Hale (Prentice-Hall)
Street Survival, Adams, McTernan and Remsberg (Calibre Press)

Tactics for Criminal Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)
The Tactical Edge: Surviving High Risk Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)

D. Vehicle Contacts & Vehicle Searches

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of how to conduct unknown risk vehicle contacts, high risk vehicle contacts, unknown risk contacts that turn into high risk contacts, how to determine the appropriate tactics for each type of contact and tactics necessary to conduct a legal, safe and effective search of a vehicle.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of how to set up unknown risk and high risk traffic contacts using appropriate tactics and officer safety.

2. The student will demonstrate the ability to change from an unknown risk vehicle contact to a high risk vehicle contact when circumstances dictate.

3. Through the use of practical exercises, the student will demonstrate the ability to select the appropriate tactics and resources to utilize based upon the environment and circumstances of the contact.

4. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the requirements and restrictions for a lawful search of a vehicle and seizure of evidence in the following situations:
   a. With consent
   b. Incident to arrest
   c. Items in plain view
   d. With a search warrant
   e. With probable cause
   f. Inventory searches

5. Through field exercises, the student will demonstrate an understanding of the search of a vehicle using appropriate officer safety considerations to:
   a. Remove and control occupants

b. Systematically examine the vehicle's exterior and interior, identifying common hiding places for contraband

Recommended Source Material:
Criminal Investigation, Bennett and Hess (West)
Police Operations: Theory and Practice, Hess and Wrobleski (Thomson Wadsworth)
Street Survival, Adams, McTernan, Remsberg (Calibre Press)
Tactics for Criminal Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)
The Tactical Edge: Surviving High Risk Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)

E. Building Searches

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of tactics needed to safely search buildings.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of various building search tactics.

2. Through field exercises, the student will demonstrate the ability to adapt searching techniques to various search scenarios.

Recommended Source Material:
Criminal Investigation, Bennett and Hess (West)
Police Operations: Theory and Practice, Hess and Wrobleski (Thomson Wadsworth)
Street Survival, Adams, McTernan, Remsberg (Calibre Press)
The Tactical Edge: Surviving High Risk Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)

F. Handling In-Progress Calls

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the factors to be considered in responding safely to in-progress calls, including:
   a. Information and intelligence gathering
   b. Response strategy, including route selection
   c. Cover/concealment
   d. Nature of crime

2. Through field exercises, the student will demonstrate an understanding of tactical considerations involved in handling in-progress calls.

3. The student will demonstrate the ability to document the event in a written report.

Recommended Source Material*:*
Annual Report of Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (FBI)
Street Survival: Tactics for Armed Encounters, Adams, McTernan and Remsberg (Calibre Press)
The Tactical Edge: Surviving High Risk Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)

VI. TRAFFIC CONTROL

REQUIRED HOURS: 4

A. Traffic Code

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of Colorado traffic code C.R.S. Title 42.

Learning Objective:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of traffic code violations as defined in C.R.S. Title 42, Articles 2, 3, & 4.

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 42

B. Traffic Direction

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the motor vehicle laws governing traffic direction.

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of proper positioning to maximize visibility while minimizing hazards to the officer.

3. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the correct methods for giving the basic traffic direction signals including: stop, start, and turn, in both daytime and nighttime conditions.

4. The student will participate in three traffic direction scenarios with or without the use of a vehicle.

Recommended Source Material:
IACP Training Key Number #279, current edition

VII. COMMUNICATIONS

REQUIRED HOURS: 14

A. Stress Management

Required Minimum Hours: 1

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the concept of stress and its sources.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the emotional/psychological and physical responses to stress and how they may interfere with a peace officer's performance.

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of stress management techniques.

Recommended Source Material:
Police Field Operations, Adams (Prentice-Hall)
The Tactical Edge: Surviving High Risk Patrol, Remsberg

(Calibre Press)

B. Introduction to Wellness

Required Minimum Hours: 1

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of why wellness is an integral component of the law enforcement profession, and the necessity for being in good physical condition.

Learning Objective:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the impact that police work has on physical condition.

Recommended Source Material:

Cooper Institute Aerobics Program for Total Well Being, Dr. Cooper (Bantam Books)

Physical Fitness Assessments and Norms (Cooper Institute)

C. Report Writing

Required Minimum Hours: 8

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the basic requirements of report writing.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the characteristics of effective police reporting and what types of reports may be required specifically of a reserve officer.

2. The student will demonstrate the ability to observe scenario situations and transfer them into a clear, complete and concise written report.

Recommended Source Material:

Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book (Colorado District Attorneys Council/Colorado Attorney General)

Criminal Investigation, Bennett and Hess (Thomas West Publishing)

Just the Facts: Investigative Report Writing, Biggs (Pearson Prentice-Hall Publishing)

Police Field Operations, Adams (Prentice-Hall)

D. Verbal Communication Techniques

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of effective communication techniques.

Learning Objective:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of techniques for communicating with individuals or groups and defusing conflicts.

Recommended Source Material:

Crisis Intervention—Contemporary Issues for On-site Interviewers, Hendricks (Charles C. Thomas Publishers LTD)

Verbal Judo: The Gentle Art of Persuasion, Thompson (William Morrow, NY)

REFRESHER ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAM

Effective Date January 1, 2014

MINIMUM REQUIRED HOURS

Academic	**38**
Firearms	**16**
Driving	**16**
Arrest Control	**16**
Testing	**10**
TOTAL	**96**

I. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

REQUIRED HOURS: 4

A. Authority of the Colorado Peace Officer/ Jurisdictional Relationships & Agency Authority

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the authority of Colorado peace officers and the jurisdiction of law enforcement agencies, the functions of law enforcement agencies, levels of jurisdiction, and matters of mutual concern.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the role and authority of Colorado peace officers.

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the basic capabilities of the CCIC/NCIC systems, and the purpose of each query.

3. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the limitations and restrictions on accessibility and release of criminal justice information and any associated penalties.

4. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the interrelationships of Colorado law enforcement agencies and their responsibilities and authority.

5. The student will demonstrate an understanding of 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

Recommended Source Material:
CBI - Misuse of CCIC Data Handout, FACs and Powerpoint (Colorado Bureau of Investigation)
CCIC Training Manual (Colorado Bureau of Investigation)
Colorado Revised Statutes

B. Law Enforcement Ethics

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the elements contained in "The Law Enforcement Code of Ethics."

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the four categories of character as they pertain to law enforcement behavior.

3. The student will demonstrate an understanding of ethical behavior, morality and character as applied 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

Recommended Source Material:
Character and Cops: Ethics in Policing, Delattre (American Enterprise Inc. Press)

II. BASIC LAW

REQUIRED HOURS: 22

A. United States Constitution/ Rules of Evidence/ Arrest, Search & Seizure

Required Minimum Hours: 4

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

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the concepts of due process of law, equal protection of the law, and how violations of constitutional rights impact upon law enforcement.

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of how constitutional amendments, specifically the first, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth and fourteenth, affect peace officer responsibilities.

3. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the rules of evidence, 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.

4. The student will demonstrate an understanding of laws and court decisions as they pertain to evidence:
   a. Types of evidence
   b. Admissibility

5. The student will demonstrate an understanding of laws and court decisions as they pertain to searches and seizures of:
   a. Persons
   b. Vehicles
   c. Property
   d. Warrants

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Peace Officer's Handbook (Lexis Nexis Publishing)
Colorado Peace Officer's Legal Source Book (Colorado District Attorney's Council/Colorado Attorney General)
Crime and Justice in America: A Human Perspective, Territo, Halsted and Bromley (Pearson, Prentice-Hall)

B. Colorado Criminal Code and Related Federal Statutes

Required Minimum Hours: 12

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

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of criminal violations within the C.R.S.

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of appropriate questions regarding inquiries into incidents, to determine if they are criminal or civil in nature.

3. The student will demonstrate an understanding of elements of crimes, and distinguish between crime classifications in the C.R.S., Title 18, except Articles 14 and 15.

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 18

C. Colorado Children's Code

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the Children's Code, cite and explain the major provisions relative to the tasks of Colorado peace officers and proper procedures for arrests, investigations, charging, conviction, and sentencing.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the steps that must be followed when a juvenile is taken into custody.

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the various charging options, when 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.

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 19

D. Motor Vehicle Laws

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the elements of traffic code violations as defined in C.R.S. Title 42, specifically Articles 2, 3, and 4.

Learning Objective:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the model traffic code, as adopted by local governments.

Recommended Source Material:
Colorado Revised Statutes, *Title 42*

E. Victims' Rights and Domestic Violence

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the laws relating to crime victim compensation, victim and witness rights, and how to effectively assess and intervene in domestic violence incidents.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of 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 demonstrate an understanding of the elements of domestic abuse and the duties of peace officers as outlined in the C.R.S.

3. The student will demonstrate an understanding of 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.

***Recommended* Source Material:**
Colorado Peace Officers Handbook (Lexis Nexis Publishing)
Colorado Revised Statutes
Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action (Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance)

III. PATROL PROCEDURES

REQUIRED HOURS: 8

A. Officer Survival & Wellness

Required Minimum Hours: 8

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

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the techniques for the mental, emotional and physical preparation necessary to respond to and recover from a critical incident.

2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the elements of threat assessment and describe their effective application.

3. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the process of tactic analysis.

Recommended Source Material:
Street Survival, Adams, McTernan and Remsberg (Calibre Press)
The Tactical Edge: Surviving High Risk Patrol, Remsberg (Calibre Press)

IV. USE OF FORCE

REQUIRED HOURS: 4

A. Civil and Criminal Liability

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate an understanding of 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 Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate an understanding of 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 demonstrate an understanding of the alternatives to the use of deadly force based upon a subject's actions and behavior.

3. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the physiological and psychological forces that affect a person threatened with danger.

***Recommended* Source Material:**
Colorado Peace Officers Legal Source Book (Colorado District Attorneys Council/Colorado Attorney General)
Colorado Revised Statutes

V. PROFESSIONAL SKILLS - REMEDIATION/ QUALIFICATION

REQUIRED HOURS: 48

A. Arrest Control Training Program

Required Minimum Hours: 16

General Learning Goal: The student will explain and demonstrate the basic principles of arrest control as it applies to physical control, searching, application of handcuffs, use of an impact instrument, weapons retention and retrieval, escort control and ground fighting.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will identify, discuss, explain and demonstrate the proper application of handcuffs in both low and high risk situations; explain and demonstrate verbal commands, proper stance, and maintaining physical control of the subject during the handcuffing procedure, to include proper application of the handcuffs.

2. The student will identify, discuss and demonstrate proper search techniques during low risk and high risk situations, and explain and demonstrate verbal commands, and control of the subject during the search process.

3. The student will identify, discuss and demonstrate an escort control hold prior to applying handcuffs; explain and demonstrate verbal commands, control of the subject, and movement of the subject to a secure location; and then application of the handcuffs or release of the subject for

interview or interrogation.

4. The student will identify, discuss and demonstrate how to maintain control of his/her weapon while the weapon is holstered, by a subject who is attempting to disarm him/her.

5. The student will identify, discuss and demonstrate how to regain control of his/her weapon after being disarmed.

6. The student will identify, discuss and demonstrate the proper use of an impact weapon in defense of an unarmed attack.

7. The student will identify, discuss and demonstrate a basic knowledge of ground fighting, to include escape and recovery from an attack when on the ground with a suspect.

B. 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 Objectives:

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.

C. Firearms Training Program

Required Minimum Hours: 16

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

Learning Objectives:

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 "mindset".

5. The student will demonstrate commonly recognized survival based shooting techniques.

VI. SKILLS TESTS AND WRITTEN CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION

REQUIRED HOURS: 10

A. Arrest Control Performance Test

Required Minimum Hours: 2

1. All students must successfully complete a skills test out examination in accordance with the discipline being taught. If the program does not have a student test out then each student at a minimum must successfully complete the arrest control skills test as used in the provisional/renewal of certification process.

B. Law Enforcement Driving Performance Test

Required Minimum Hours: 2.75

1. Three-lane perception/reaction to be done under normal driving conditions (minimum speed - 30 MPH).
   a. Electric lights or visual indicator is required
   b. Minimum speed 30 MPH

2. Low-speed precision driving course to include backing through a cone pattern 150-feet in length demonstrating a left and right pattern through a curved course.

3. Precision maneuverability road course to include a 90-degree left and right turn, a 180-degree turn, and a high-speed lane change at 40 to 45 MPH.

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

C. Firearms Performance Test

Required Minimum Hours: 2.75

1. The student will qualify with a handgun on a range with a score of one hundred percent (100%) with a maximum of three formal attempts utilizing the POST approved Handgun Qualification Course.

2. A formal attempt on the Handgun Qualification Course is an announced attempt prior to the qualification for record (it is not a practice attempt).

3. If the student fails all three formal attempts on the Handgun Qualification Course, the student must successfully complete the entire Firearms Training Program in a POST approved basic or reserve academy for peace officer certification.

D. POST Written Certification Examination

Required Minimum Hours: 2.5

1. The student must meet all of the requirements of POST Rule 10, Rule 11, Rule 13 and Rule 15, and the requirements of the attended Refresher Academy. Students may take the written certification exam prior to successful completion of skills testing. All skills testing and written examinations must be successfully completed within two years from the end date of the academy.

2. Colorado POST sets a passing score that reflects the level of knowledge and skills required for minimally competent performance as an entry-level peace officer in the State of Colorado. POST uses national testing standards in setting the passing score which falls on a test score scale that ranges from 0 to 100. This cut score definition will go into effect upon the implementation of the reformulated test items for the POST certification exam.

ARREST CONTROL TRAINING PROGRAM

Effective July 1, 2010

The purpose of the Peace Officer Standards and Training Arrest Control Curriculum is to provide comprehensive ACT training through the combined use of a traditional classroom model, supplemented by interactive scenario events, designed to test and develop the students skill set. Initial skill training will consist of classroom or lab to provide students with the opportunity to learn and practice physical skills through instruction, repetition and testing. The next phase of training is designed to apply those skills taught previously, in a safe but more challenging environment, dealing with situations that officers might face in the line of duty. Academy instructors are tasked with including all elements of an adult learning model, in order to maximize understanding, application and retention academy material.

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 increase the number of hours in each subsection in order to meet individual needs.

MINIMUM REQUIRED HOURS: 62

I. ARREST CONTROL ORIENTATION

Required Minimum Hours: 1

General Learning Goal: The student will explain safety rules and procedures including the site safety plan.

Learning objective:

A. All students will advise of any injuries and pre-existing conditions that would prohibit participation. If necessary, students should complete a medical record release waiver.

B. Students will receive all applicable training materials based on the individual program's standards.

C. The student will explain and discuss the safety rules established during orientation for conduct in class/labs.

D. All students will perform warm-up exercises and stretching exercises before performing any lab activities.

E. All students will immediately report any injuries to the instructors.

F. All students will receive information on fitness, diet and exercise.

II. USE OF FORCE CONSIDERATIONS

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will explain the options of force and its legal issues, as it pertains to non-lethal/less lethal tactics.

Learning objective:

A. The student will explain the role of arrest/control techniques and tactics in the options of force including but not limited to § 18-1-707 and § 18-8-801 through § 18-8-803, C.R.S.

1. General Control: That degree of influence you have to exert over a subject to take him/her safely into custody.

2. Statutory requirements
   (a) Use of Force: § 18-1-707, C.R.S.
   (b) Reporting the use of excessive force
      (1) § 18-8-801, CRS: Definitions
      (2) § 18-8-802, CRS: Duty to Report
      (3) § 18-8-803, CRS: What constitutes excessive force
   (c) Civil violations
      (1) Title 42, U.S. Code – 1983

3. Documentation of arrests
   (a) Department policy on documentation of each arrest incident

B. The Student will explain the implications Constitutional case law will have in use of force considerations.

1. Fourth amendment rights (Graham v. Conner)

2. Fourteenth amendment rights (Johnson v. Glick)

C. Documentation of arrests/use of force

1. Instruction should be given on proper documentation on not only arrest but also cases of use of force. (Example: Departmental use of force reports)

2. Proper documentation in use of force cases should include, but is not limited to:
   (a) Officer arrival
   (b) Officer observations
   (c) Subjects actions
   (d) Type of arrest control or tools used
   (e) De-escalation technique and the technique used
   (f) Were there injuries and was medical attention sought

III. DE-ESCALATION OF FORCE

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Learning objective:

A. The student will explain and discuss necessary verbal skills and the role they play in the de-escalation of force.

   1. Types of skills

B. Verbal

C. Non-verbal

D. Interpersonal communication

   1. Listening

   2. Physical

Students will be given an over view of Crisis Intervention Techniques and their uses in arrest control tactics. (Example: C.I.T. should be used with available cover for safety)

IV. PERSONAL WEAPONS/POTENTIAL HAZARDS

Required Minimum Hours: 1

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

Learning objectives:

A. Suspects hands, head, knees, elbows and feet

B. Weapons and potential weapons

C. Friends or associates of the suspect

D. Potential escape routes

V. ALTERNATIVES TO THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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

Learning objectives:

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

B. The student will receive an overall introduction to less-lethal uses of force.

1. Less-lethal force defined

2. Less-lethal force as it relates to the use of force continuum

C. The student will learn about types of current less-lethal force alternatives, weapons, and delivery systems currently available and accepted as an industry standard.

VI. BALANCE AND MOVEMENT

Required Minimum Hours: 1 Lab

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate minimum physical proficiency during the arrest procedure.

Learning objective:

A. The student will demonstrate minimum proficiency in proper balance and movement prior to and during the arrest procedure.

B. The Student will become aware of footing and conditions that may limit response to a threat.

C. The student will learn to place gun side away from subject, keep weight evenly distributed, keep body bladed toward the subject, feet shoulder width apart, stay alert.

VII. SEARCHING AND HANDCUFFING TECHNIQUES

Required Minimum Hours: 8 Lab

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 XV Individual Arrest Control Programs.

Learning objective:

A. The student will demonstrate proficiency in systematic searching to include:

1. Considerations when approaching a suspect and conducting a visual search.

2. Describe and complete a systematic search, starting with high risk areas.

3. Demonstrate an understanding of common areas on a suspect's body where weapons and contraband can be concealed.

B. The student will demonstrate proficiency in controlled handcuffing procedures to include:

1. Students will be able to explain the appropriate legal justifications for handcuffing a subject.

2. Students will demonstrate an understanding of tactical considerations for handcuffing.

3. The student will be able to demonstrate proper handcuffing techniques to include compliant handcuffing to controlling resistive behavior during handcuffing.

4. Students will be able to identify the risk of injury to a subject from handcuffing.

5. Students will have an understanding of proper handcuff selection and maintenance.

VIII. CONTROL TECHNIQUES

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will explain and demonstrate basic techniques for gaining control over suspects.

Learning objective:

A. The student will explain and demonstrate holds including but not limited to:

1. Control and escort

2. Pre-arrest and on-arrest situations

3. Discussion of team submission techniques
   (a) Multi officer techniques for controlling a suspect
   (b) Officer surround suspect
   (c) "Trigger" word for action
   (d) Limb control: handcuff and or hobble
   (e) Sit subject up in upright position
   (f) Decision as to medical transport or police transport

4. Practical exercises and demonstration of techniques
   (a) Tactical positioning
   (b) Limb control / take-downs to include legs and arms
   (c) Head and neck stabilization
   (d) Handcuffing skills
   (e) Team contact, control and take-downs

IX. CUSTODIAL CARE, TO INCLUDE SUDDEN CUSTODY DEATH SYNDROME (SCDS)

Required Minimum Hours: 2

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:

A. The student will understand the basic symptoms of SCDS and demonstrate basic handling techniques, including but not limited to:

1. Introduction and Background of SCDS

2. Associated Syndromes
   (a) Cocaine psychosis
   (b) Excited Delirium
   (c) Respiratory Compromise

3. Identifiable symptoms and behavioral patterns

4. Compliance tactics

5. Restraints

6. Discussion of research

7. Participation of a multiple officer arrest/control method

X. RETENTION AND RETRIEVAL OF WEAPONS/INSTRUMENTS

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will explain and demonstrate control and retrieval of duty weapon and other instruments carried.

Learning objective:

A. The student will demonstrate proficiency in control and retrieval of duty weapons which will include but are not limited to:

1. Handguns

2. Impact instruments

3. Chemical agents

4. Holsters

5. Long guns

XI. GROUND TACTICS AND DEFENSE

Required Minimum Hours: 8

General Learning Goal: The student will have a basic understanding of the physical and psychological aspects of ground defense. Training will include ground skills training from the chosen arrest control discipline or skills that the academy has received approval through submission of their lesson plan to the POST Board.

Learning objective:

A. The student will also be able to explain and demonstrate basic defense concepts while on the ground, including but not limited to:

1. How to avoid a ground defense situation when possible.

2. Basic principles of fighting to and from the ground.

3. Getting to the ground while keeping injuries to the people involved to a minimum.

4. Control techniques to and from the ground.

5. Uniform and equipment concerns and access to personal weapons carried.

6. Considerations of using a weapon from the ground. If weapons are used, Red guns only.

7. Students will understand and demonstrate techniques of recovery from ground situations.

XII. NECK RESTRAINTS

Recommended Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will have an understanding of the use of neck restraints.

Learning objective:

A. The student will explain and discuss the use of neck restraints.

B. The student will explain the differences between respiratory and vascular neck restraints.

C. Students will demonstrate a brief knowledge of the physiological factors of the neck restraint.

XIII. IMPACT INSTRUMENTS

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will explain and demonstrate the use of impact instruments.

Learning objective:

A. The student will demonstrate minimum proficiency in the appropriate use of an impact instrument.

B. Students will understand the legal justifications for the use of impact weapons.

XIV. EDGED WEAPONS

Required Minimum Hours: 1

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:

A. Basic edged weapon defense

B. Defense options in an edged weapon attack

XV. INDIVIDUAL ARREST CONTROL PROGRAMS

Required Minimum Hours: 8

General Learning Goal: The student will discuss areas and issues of individual programs and demonstrate their application.

Learning objective:

A. The student will explain and discuss areas and issues pertaining to specific individual arrest control programs.

B. The student will demonstrate practical application of arrest/control through testing, role-playing (e.g., Redman) or other methods.

XVI. TESTING

Required Minimum Hours: 2

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate knowledge and proficiency of the techniques learned in the individual program.

Learning objective:

A. All students will be required pass a written and physical test out as designed by individual program or as identified in the Academy application.

XVII. DRILL TRAINING

Required Minimum Hours: 10 Lab

General Learning Goal: To create fluidity and cohesion between blocks of instruction at various stages of the arrest control program.

Learning objectives:

A. During the arrest control program drill training will be conducted on two occasions to incorporate various blocks of instruction. The first drill conducted at the academies discretion at a mid-point of the program; the second drill training will be conducted near the end of the program.

B. Drill Training will be scenario based training which will identify the blocks of instruction being reviewed. A script will be provided to the participating student(s). The lead instructor will have predetermined outcomes which will be discussed with the assisting instructor(s). A specific instructor will be designated as a referee/safety officer. Each student will be assessed on the identified skills.

C. All participants shall be given verbal and/or written safety instructions before each scenario/Drill Training. Scripts of the individual scenarios shall be available for review for POST representatives during an inspection. Drill Training will be noted on the original schedule submitted to POST.

XVIII. POST INSPECTIONS

A. Inspections may be conducted at any time during the entire program and may be either announced or unannounced inspections.

B. In addition to the documentation required by Rules 21 and 24, the following items must be available during inspections:

1. Daily schedule that includes the proposed and actual/completed dates, topics of instruction, and number of hours of lecture and lab per topic, as applicable

2. Current lesson plan being used for the program

3. Manual or supportive material that corroborates the lesson plan

4. Scripts of the individual drill training scenarios

5. Test questions with answer key

6. Practical test and evaluation form

XIX. TRAINING RECOMMENDATIONS

A. 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

September 20, 2013

MINIMUM REQUIRED HOURS: 44

Lab*	32
Lecture	8
Training (lab or lecture at lead instructor's discretion)	4
TOTAL	44

Includes a minimum of 3 hours night driving
Driving simulators may be used to supplement but not replace required track time

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:

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:

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 cause the rear of the vehicle to take a wider path through the turn than the front of the vehicle.

F. Steering and Cornering Skills

1. The 9 and 3 hand position on the steering wheel and/or the 8 and 4 hand positions are the only acceptable hand positions. These positions are to be taught along with the shuffle steering technique or modified shuffle steering.

2. Line of travel
   a. Centripetal force: center <u>seeking</u> force which acts upon a body in motion in a circular or semi-circular motion that is <u>directed to</u> the center of curvature or axis of rotation.
   b. Centrifugal force: center <u>fleeing</u> force which acts upon a body in motion in a circular or semi-circular motion that is <u>directed away</u> from the center of the curvature or axis of rotation.

G. Skid Avoidance and Control

1. Speed and Traction

2. Road surface
   a. Friction
      (1) Static: at rest (no motion)
      (2) Rolling: one body going one way and the other body going the opposite direction (develops traction)
      (3) Kinetic: the contact between two surfaces that are sliding together (no traction)

H. Collision Avoidance

1. Escape routes

2. Defensive and alert

I. Accident survival

1. Angle of impact

2. Positioning of vehicle
   a. Collision zone

3. Collision selection

J. Backing

1. Vehicle backing instruction and exercises will be a part of academy programs. Acceptable instruction may include the use of mirrors, no use of mirrors, or a combination.

2. Steering
   a. Parallel parking
   b. Positioning of hands and body
   c. Changing Vehicle Direction

3. "Y"/"J" turns

4. "U" turn

5. Pull in and back out

K. Radio Use

1. Divided attention

III. EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND VEHICLE PURSUIT DRIVING SKILLS

Learning Objective:

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

1. Night driving practice is required after the completion of 12 hours of daylight track driving time.

2. Night driving shall start no earlier than thirty (30) minutes prior to sunset.

IV. MENTAL ASPECTS OF NON-EMERGENCY DRIVING

Learning Objective:

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:

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:

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. TESTING

A. Skills Performance Tests, required for each student:

1. Three-lane perception/reaction to be done under normal driving conditions (minimum speed – 30 MPH).
   a. Electric lights or visual indicator is required
   b. Minimum speed 30 MPH

2. Low-speed precision driving course to include backing through a cone pattern 150 feet in length demonstrating a left and right pattern through a curved course.

3. Precision maneuverability road course to include a 90-degree left and right turn, a 180-degree turn, and a high-speed lane change at 40 to 45 MPH.

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

5. Cornering, low speed 25 to 30 MPH; high speed 40 to 45 MPH.

6. Demonstrated ability to operate a hand-held police radio while driving at speed.

B. The skills performance tests will be skill-based and may be scored numerically or by a time passing score, seventy percent (70%) or better.

C. Written Exam Required

1. Includes a minimum of 20 questions related specifically to driving

D. Any missed mandatory track time must be made up prior to the completion of testing.

Recommended Source Material Only:
IADLEST Manual – "Law Enforcement Driver Training Reference Guide 2007"

VIII. POST INSPECTIONS

A. Inspections may be done at any time during the entire program.

B. In addition to the documentation required by Rules 21 and 24, the following items must be available during inspections:

1. Daily schedule that includes the dates, exercises to be conducted, and lecture hours per date, as applicable.

2. Test questions with answer key.

3. Grading sheets for the skills performance tests.

4. Diagrams of all cone patterns and exercises conducted during the program, with measurements.

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. Track Time Considerations

1. 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.

2. Travel time is not to be included in track time.

X. VEHICLES

A. Only "authorized emergency vehicles" suitable for the maneuvers to be performed can be used for training purposes.

B. Suitability of vehicles for specific maneuvers must be in accordance with the vehicle manufacturer.

C. Rental vehicles may be used to supplement authorized emergency vehicles for defensive driving techniques only.

D. 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.

E. A ratio of more than one vehicle to six students has no effect on track time.

FIREARMS TRAINING PROGRAM

Effective December 6, 2013

MINIMUM REQUIRED HOURS: 64

I. FIREARMS SAFETY

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will handle firearms in a safe manner.

Learning Objectives:

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. The Firearms Pyramid: Safety, Marksmanship, Speed, Tactics (Teach Safety, Marksmanship, Speed, and Tactics in that Order)

C. Handling of Handguns: Types and Actions

1. Safeties on weapons: Decockers, grip-safeties, thumb-safeties

2. Single-action, single-action only, double-action, double-action only, single/double-action

3. Rendering weapons safe

4. Unfamiliar weapons

D. Positioning of Handguns

5. Holstered and secured, or cased

6. Ready (building-search, low-ready, and cover-search)

7. On target

8. Clearing/malfunctions/reloads (ensure muzzle is pointed down range even if the shooter must reposition his body slightly)

5. Maintenance (ensure muzzle is pointed in a safe direction, remove magazine from the weapon and round from chamber before disassembly)

E. On-Duty Safety

1. Carry condition

2. Weapons handling: Holstered, in vehicles, in gun lockers, inside buildings, around/with other officers

F. Off-Duty Safety

1. At home safety and security

2. In public

G. Range Safety

1. Protocols, range rules

2. Practices

3. Fluorescent plastic dummy ammunition

4. Range commands

5. Firearms safety plan

H. Special Safety Considerations

1. Plainclothes (concealed/secured)

2. In restrooms

3. Alcohol and drug use

4. Ricochets

5. Dry-firing/dry-practice

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. Auxiliary weapons
   d. Firearms related equipment

A. Service Weapon

1. Weapon type (semi-automatic pistol)

2. Caliber

3. Weapon fit/grip/control

4. Action type
   a. Single-action
   b. Traditional double-action

c. Double-action only, safe-action, etc.

5. Accessibility/conceal-ability/comfort

6. Reliability

7. Agency standard

B. Supplemental Weapons (Off-Duty/Backup)

1. Weapon type (semi-automatic/revolver)

2. Caliber

3. Weapon fit/grip/control

4. Action type
   a. Single-action
   b. Traditional double-action
   c. Double-action only, safe-action, etc.

5. Accessibility/conceal-ability/comfort

6. Reliability

7. Agency standard

C. Introduction to Auxiliary Weapons

1. Shotguns
   a. Nomenclature of major components
   b. Action type
      (1) Single shot
      (2) Over and under/side by side
      (3) Pump action
      (4) Semi-automatic

2. Rifles
   a. Nomenclature of major components
   b. Action type
      (1) Single shot
      (2) Lever action
      (3) Pump action
      (4) Bolt action

(5) Semi-automatic
(6) Full automatic
(7) Black powder

3. Selective fire weapons
   a. Nomenclature of major components
   b. Action type

4. Revolvers
   a. Nomenclature of major components
   b. Action type
      (1) Single action
      (2) Double action
      (3) Black powder

D. Uniform Duty Equipment: Advantages and Disadvantages

1. Holsters
   a. Level 1, 2, 3 retention
   b. High ride, mid ride, low ride
   c. Material: Leather, plastic, nylon
   d. Maintenance/inspection

2. Magazine carriers
   a. Vertical covered
   b. Horizontal covered
   c. Vertical open top
   d. Maintenance/inspection

3. Belts
   a. Inner and outer belts
   b. Belt keepers/positioning on belt

E. Non-Uniform Equipment: Advantages and Disadvantages

1. Shoulder holsters
   a. Horizontal
   b. Vertical (muzzle up and down)

2. Ankle holsters

3. Purses

4. Fanny packs

5. Other types of holsters

6. Holster retention
   a. Level 1
   b. Level 2
   c. Level 3

7. Accessibility/conceal-ability/comfort

8. Equipment security
   a. Plastic clip attachments
   b. Paddle attachments
   c. Leather with belt loops

9. Magazine carriers: Plastic/leather/nylon

10. Identification/badge: Position in relation to weapon

F. Handgun Accessories: Advantages and Disadvantages

1. Modification to manufacture equipment
   a. Warranty
   b. Agency standard

2. Trigger modification/adapters

3. Sights: Night, laser, laser grips, etc.

4. Grips: Rubber/plastic/wood

G. Auxiliary Lighting

1. Types of flashlights
   a. Battery and re-chargeable
   b. Size (two, three, four cell, etc.)
   c. Plastic and metal
   d. Weapon mounted (Streamlight, Sure Fire, etc. and weapons with and without rails)

2. Flashlight carriers
   a. Ring holders
   b. Leather holders (smaller flashlights)
   c. Pouches for weapon mounted lights
   d. Holsters that accommodate weapon mounted lights

H. Magazines

1. Duty
   a. Factory and after market
   b. Number carried
   c. Compatibility with back-up weapons
   d. Agency standard

2. Off-duty
   a. Factory and after market
   b. Number carried
   c. Agency standard

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

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, and recoil spring assembly
   b. Frame
   c. Magazine

D. Cleaning Equipment/Supplies

1. Solvents
   a. Toxic
   b. Non-toxic (water based)

2. Barrel/bore
   a. Bore brushes: Bronze, nylon, stainless steel (differences, advantages, cautions)
   b. Bore jag
   c. Patches

3. Other
   a. Scrub brushes: Bronze, nylon, stainless steel (differences, advantages, cautions)
   b. Q-tips
   c. Pipe cleaners
   d. Shop rag
   e. Latex, rubber gloves

E. Cleaning

1. Semi-automatics
   a. Frame
   b. Slide: No solvent on night sights
   c. Barrel
   d. Magazine

F. Re-Assembly

G. Lubrication

1. Types of lubricant
   a. Quality gun lubricant
   b. DO NOT USE WD-40
   c. Critical areas for lubrication
   d. Critical areas NOT to lubricate

2. Function checks (use dummy rounds)
   a. Lock back (empty magazine)
   b. Feeding
   c. Chambering
   d. Extracting
   e. Ejecting

f. Magazine drop
g. Firing Pin/Pencil Test (COMPLETELY UNLOAD HANDGUN, drop slide, point muzzle up, insert pencil with eraser end in barrel, press trigger, pencil should exit barrel)

3. Magazines: Check for serviceability

H. Ammunition

1. Abuse

2. Penetrating solvents

3. Rotation

4. Remanufactured

5. Check rounds before loading into magazine

IV. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF FIRING A LAW ENFORCEMENT HANDGUN

Required Minimum Hours: 10

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

Learning Objectives:

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. Presentation (draw)
   d. Sight alignment/sight picture
   e. Trigger manipulation (trigger press)
   f. Breath control
   g. Follow through/recovery

A. Weapons

1. Weapon fit

2. Safety check

B. Six Basic Fundamentals of Marksmanship

1. Stance
   a. Stability
   b. Mobility
   c. Balance
      (1) Types of stance
         (a) Isosceles – Feet shoulder width apart, toes pointing toward target. Body squared up to (facing) target, arms extended straight towards target, and elbows are not bent
         (b) Weaver (Interview) – Feet shoulder width apart at 45 degrees to target, arms flexed, elbows down
         (c) Modified (Combat Stance) – The front of the strong foot on line with the back of the support foot, feet at least shoulder width apart, slightly more bend in the knees, leaning more at the waist towards the threat, upper body squared up, and arms extended straight towards the target
2. Grip
   a. Gun hand position (pressure applied front and rear)
   b. Support hand position (pressure applied side to side)
   c. Proper arm tension – Elbows straight using Isosceles, elbows bent using Weaver
   d. Isometric tension of hands – Push/pull using Weaver
   e. Amount of hand tension (firm grip)
   f. Trigger finger position

3. Sight picture/sight alignment
   a. Sight alignment – The alignment of the sights, both front and rear, with the eyes of the shooter
   b. Sight picture – The relationship between the sights, target, and the eyes of the shooter
   c. Use of eyes
      (1) Both eyes
      (2) Dominant eye
         (a) Determination

4. Trigger manipulation (trigger press)
   a. Definition: The smooth continuous, straight back manipulation of the trigger sufficient to discharge the weapon without disturbing the sight picture/sight alignment (referred to as a "press")

b. Trigger re-set: Once the trigger has been pressed and the gun has discharged, the trigger will only be allowed to go forward just enough to reset the sear
c. Finger position

5. Breath control
   a. Rapid fire on short strings of shots
   b. Deliberate slow fire

6. Follow through/recovery
   a. Follow through: Maintaining other marksmanship fundamentals through the firing cycle
   b. Recovery: Acquiring a new sight picture after every shot with a proper trigger reset

C. Presentation

1. Basic draw of the weapon
   a. Gun hand/proper grip begins with gun in holster
   b. Withdraw straight up
   c. Rotate weapon – Muzzle forward
   d. Support hand joins strong hand for two-handed grip
   e. Extend weapon towards target
   e. Target acquisition

2. Close combat draw
   a. Gun hand/proper grip begins with gun in holster
   b. Withdraw straight up
   c. Rotate weapon – Muzzle forward
   d. Weapon retention/close to body
   e. Support hand – Clear from weapon (guarded position)
   f. Target acquisition

3. Holster the weapon
   a. Basic draw technique in reverse
   b. Support hand – Clear from muzzle when placing weapon in holster
   c. Eyes – Scan 360 degrees before holstering; do not look at gun and holster while holstering. Keep your head and eyes up

V. WEAPON MANAGEMENT

Required Minimum Hours: 4

General Learning Goal: The student will safely and effectively demonstrate proper weapons management using a handgun.

Learning objectives:

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

Semi-Automatic Pistol: Advantages and Disadvantages

A. Unloading Semi-Automatic Pistols

1. Unloading
   a. Point 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) Do not attempt to catch or prevent the round from falling to the ground
      (2) Allow the round to fall to 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-Automatic 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 by either using the slide release lever or grabbing the serrated portion of the slide and pulling it back 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
    c. Release the slide and let the spring action carry the slide forward
    d. Engage any appropriate safety or de-cocking lever

C. Tactical Reloading a Semi-Automatic Pistol: Advantages and Disadvantages

1. When

2. Left/right hand procedure

3. Benefits of going for fresh magazine first vs. the partial magazine first
    a. Fresh magazine first: Used in cases where there is a magazine disconnect in the handgun. The advantage is that the gun will be able to fire the last few rounds as long as the magazine is seated in the gun. The disadvantage is that the officer will be handling two magazines in one hand under stress
    b. Taking old magazine first: Used in most other cases. The advantage is that the motion more closely resembles the motion of a combat reload (commonality of training). The disadvantage is that the officer only has one round to shoot during the transition
    c. Stowage of partial magazine

D. Combat Reloading a Semi-Automatic Pistol: Advantages and Disadvantages

1. When

2. Left/right hand procedure

E. Malfunction Clearance

1. TAP-RACK-ASSESS (failure to fire, failure to eject)

2. Unload gun and then reload gun (failure to extract)
   a. Strip magazine or lock slide to the rear before stripping magazine
   b. Work slide 2-3 times to eject shell casing
   c. Place magazine into magazine well
   d. Rack slide and assess threat
   e. Other techniques may be taught at the lead instructor's discretion

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 (double feed)
   a. Improper ammunition
   b. Dirty extractor
   c. Dirty chamber
   d. Broken/worn extractor
   e. Stuck case

4. Failure to eject (stovepipe)
   a. Improper ammunition
   b. Magazine not seated
   c. Weapon dirty/not lubricated
   d. Broken ejector
   e. Broken extractor
   f. Limp wrist
   g. Other

G. Weapon Status

1. Press check
   a. Keep muzzle directed away from body parts
   b. Visual vs. physical press check

2. In the holster

3. Out of the holster

VI. DECISIONAL SHOOTING

Required Minimum Hours: 6

General Learning Goal: The student will explain, discuss and demonstrate the firearms role regarding the legal use of force.

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. Legal shooting decisions
   b. Shooter's responsibilities
   c. Mind set conditions
   d. Articulation of decisions

Method of Instruction:

1. A minimum of 5 live fire decisional shooting exercises must be conducted per student

2. A minimum of 2 force on force decisional shooting scenarios must be conducted per student

3. Ratio of one to one instructor to student ratio required during all live fire decisional shooting exercises and force on force decisional scenarios

A. Discuss the Following Points Prior to Any Live Fire or Force on Force Decisional Scenarios

1. The use of deadly force is authorized by law in the performance of an officer's duties. Review the current statute 18-1-707(2), C.R.S.

2. Decisions to shoot must be based on the lawful use of deadly force; considerations are:
   a. Jeopardy: Your perception of imminent danger or suffering serious bodily injury to self or others
   b. Opportunity: Suspects range; distance related to weapon
   c. Ability: Your perception is the key

3. Responsibilities of the shooters:
   a. The shooters are 100% responsible for 100% of the rounds the shooters fire 100% of the time
   b. The shooters must be able to articulate the elements of Jeopardy, Opportunity and Ability
   c. An officer is not authorized to use deadly force on a subject just because he/she is a fleeing felon
   d. The shooters must be able to articulate their actions through the totality of the circumstances
      (1) What did the officer know prior to the shooting
      (2) What could the officer have known prior to the shooting
   e. The shooters' actions must be objectively reasonable by established case law

4. Mind set conditions
   a. Awareness and readiness
   b. Transition zones – Can be described using color codes of danger
      (1) White – No perception of danger
      (2) Yellow – Relaxed awareness whenever armed
      (3) Orange – Alerted possible danger: High level of sensory awareness
      (4) Red – Armed encounter – You are in jeopardy, react
      (5) Black – Panic, hyper-vigilance, ill prepared
   c. Effects of hesitation/panic

5. Edged and blunt weapon considerations

B. Live Fire Decisional Shoot Exercises

1. Shoot targets must have weapons clearly visible

2. The students are required to articulate their decisions on each exercise

C. Force on Force Decisional Shoot Scenarios

1. A safety officer must be designated and safety procedures in place to ensure that no live ammunition is on any student or instructor

2. Any medium that forces the student to react to a real person's actions or force can be used. Examples are paintball, Simunitions and Airsoft

3. If the manufacturer of the medium has written safety guidelines, they will be adhered to

4. These scenarios should be scheduled to include items taught in building search, DIM LIGHT SHOOTING and TACTICAL SITUATIONS

5. The students are required to articulate their actions from the start of the scenario to its conclusion (totality of the circumstances)

VII. TACTICAL SITUATIONS

Required Minimum Hours: 24

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
   b. Cover/concealment
   c. Positional shooting
   d. Movement shooting
   e. Shooting from and around a vehicle or simulated vehicle
   f. Multiple targets and selection
   g. Close combat
   h. One hand shooting, reloading, and malfunction clearing (strong and support hand)
   i. Deadly force/less lethal force transitions
   j. Long range shooting

Method of Instruction:

1. A minimum of three live fire multiple threat exercises must be conducted per student

2. An instructor to student ratio of one to four is required during live fire exercises

3. The lead instructor will emphasize the four rules of firearms safety

4. This ratio shall not include the instructor running the range exercise

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. Upper chest (more likely to hit something vital)
   d. Mobility of the threat (pelvic)
   e. Targets of opportunity

2. Effect of barriers and shot placement

B. Cover/Concealment

1. Definitions
   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
   e. Just as important in periods of limited visibility
   f. Emphasize standing back from cover because it allows the shooter to transition from the left to right side of the cover without depressing or elevating the muzzle; it increases the shooter's field of vision, and exposes less of the shooter's body to the threat
   g. When attaining a sight picture from behind cover, ensure the muzzle is clear of the cover

h. Consideration must be given to suspect's location

3. Concealment
   a. Tactical deployment and approach
   b. Darkness

C. Positional Shooting: Advantages and Disadvantages

1. Kneeling
   a. Speed kneeling/unsupported
   b. Supported/braced
   c. Double kneeling

2. Prone
   a. Prone
   b. Rollover prone
   c. Perpendicular prone (similar to rollover prone but the shooter's body is parallel to cover such as a curb, pipe, low wall, etc.)

3. Supine
   a. Shoot from the supine position
   b. Fight to a kneeling position
   c. Fight to a standing position
   d. Supine position training can be conducted using an empty and safe gun or with Simunitions/Airsoft

4. Squatting

5. Sitting

D. Movement Shooting: Advantages and Disadvantages

1. Pivots and turns

2. Off-set shooting (angle shooting)

3. Moving threats
   a. Threats moving laterally
   b. Threats moving towards shooter
   c. Threats moving away from shooter

4. Moving shooter (shooting and movement at the same time)
   a. Lateral movement shoulders squared up towards the threat

b. Diagonal movement towards and away from the threat
c. Forward movement from the 25 yard line to the 5 yard line (active shooter engagement drills)
d. Rear movement away from the threat

5. Moving threats and moving shooter
   a. When feasible, team up students with a partner so that students can move as a team
   b. When shooting while advancing, have students move in teams (response to active shooter)
   c. Emphasis should be placed on students communicating with each other and ensuring muzzle discipline

E. Shooting From and Around a Vehicle

1. From within a vehicle, students should engage threat(s) to the front and be prepared to move to cover adjacent to or behind the vehicle with and without a partner
   a. Seat belt must be disengaged and cleared away from the duty belt
   b. Focus must be on the threat
   c. Ensure vehicle is placed into park
   d. Handgun must be removed safely from the holster without the muzzle covering the student or his partner
   e. Ensure weapon safely clears the steering wheel
   f. Communication is critical when students are covering and moving

2. Each student should perform these exercises as an individual officer and/or with a partner (can be conducted with an empty and safe gun or Simunition/Airsoft)

F. Multiple Threats

1. Assessment: During an intense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving deadly encounter, officers will address threats as they are perceived
2. Tactical considerations
   a. Awareness and avoidance are the best option
   b. Maintain space between you and threats
   c. Retain ability to maneuver
   d. Make your shots count
   e. Use cover if available
   f. Be prepared to fight to the finish
   g. Withdraw if tactical situation warrants it

G. Close Combat/Close Quarters

1. Close combat
   a. Reaction time
   b. Weapon retention
   c. Stepping to the left or right while drawing
   d. Disarming or blocking threat first vs. drawing weapon first

2. Close quarters
   a. Use of sights vs. point shooting
   b. Presentation
   c. Stepping to the left or right while drawing
   d. Keep moving

H. One Hand Shooting (Strong/Support): Advantages and Disadvantages

1. Reason to use one hand
   a. Injury
   b. Other hand dedicated to other effort

2. Marksmanship: Strong/support

3. Presentation: Strong/support

4. Reloading: Strong/support (back-up gun considerations)

5. Malfunction clearances: Strong/support (back-up gun considerations)

6. Students must demonstrate proficiency in one-handed proper weapon presentation, reloading, and malfunction clearances with both the strong and support hand during drills without any assistance

I. Deadly Force/Less Lethal Force Transitions

1. Transition from deadly force (handgun) to less lethal (baton, TASER, O.C. spray, handcuffs, empty hands)

2. Transition from less lethal (baton, TASER, O.C. spray, handcuffs, empty hands) to deadly force (handgun)

J. 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. Shooting positions
   e. Advantages and disadvantages of using cover to provide a stable braced position

K. Scanning, Searching, and Ready Position

VIII. DIM LIGHT SHOOTING

Required Minimum Hours: 8

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. Shooting without a flashlight
   b. Flashlight techniques
   c. Cover/concealment
   d. Movement
   e. Reloading
   f. Malfunction clearances
   g. Target indicators

Method of Instruction:

1. Prerequisite: Forty (40) hours of the firearms program must be completed prior to the dim light shooting (8 hours of classroom and 32 hours of range instruction)

2. For dim light shooting that requires movement, the instructor to student ratio shall be 1:4 with an emphasis on the four rules of

firearms safety. This ratio shall not include the instructor running the range exercise

A. How Light Affects the Eyes (Knowing How the Eyes are Affected by Light is Important Because Low Light/Dim Light Conditions Do NOT Relieve an Officer from the Requirement to Identify a Threat)

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 vision less than a continuous beam
      (3) Your flashlight, if shined in the suspect's eyes, will temporarily and partially blind and disorient him
      (4) The beam of a flashlight can cause permanent damage if shined directly into the open eyes for several seconds

3. Glasses
   a. Transitional lenses
   b. Tinted

B. Seven Primary Target Indicators

1. Sound (be as quiet as possible and listen carefully)
   a. Test yourself in duty uniform and jump up and down
   b. How much noise do you make
   c. What can you do to eliminate the noise

2. Movement (eyes are naturally attracted to movement)

3. Reflection (examples include glasses, face of a watch, cell phone, badge)

4. Contrast (difference in color/shade/or hue)

5. Outline (perfect examples are doorways, windows, hallways, stairwells, ridgelines)

6. Smell (examples include the smell of alcohol, cigarettes, body odor, hairspray, cologne)

7. Light (examples include the flashing or glowing light on cell phone, pager, or iPod, the glow of night sights, the beam of your flashlight)

C. Dim Light Techniques Without a Flashlight: Advantages and Disadvantages

1. Let your eyes adjust while standing in the dark, preferably from behind cover

2. A light colored building will silhouette you as much as a light

3. Use shadows

4. Use cover/concealment
   a. Different in the dark than during daylight
   b. Flashlight must protrude past your cover for maximum illumination on the threat and to prevent back splash light from illuminating the officer

5. Work corners

6. Use/stay away from light

7. Don't silhouette yourself or backlight other officers

8. Doorways

9. Lights (turn them on or leave them off)

10. Grip (use standard two handed hold)

11. Aim (may require the use of ambient light to get the proper sight picture or sight alignment; use of sights vs. point shooting)

12. Practice

13. Target identification

14. Shoot and move (if not already behind cover)

15. Night sights, lasers and other dim light aids/optics

16. Scanning/off-set vision

17. Must be able to navigate, locate, identify and engage

D. Types of Flashlights (Advantages/Disadvantages):

1. Weapon-mounted vs. hand-held

2. Type of beam
   a. Flood
   b. Stream
   c. Adjustable beam
   d. LED vs. incandescent
   e. Strobe
   f. Colors

3. Flashlight sizes
   a. Width determined by battery size
   b. Length and power
   c. Batteries (rechargeable vs. disposable)

4. Switches
   a. Side button
   b. End button
   c. Momentary

E. Using the Flashlight While Shooting or Searching (Advantages/Disadvantages)

1. Method(s) of holding; techniques
   a. Harries method
      (1) Flashlight is in support hand and under the gun hand wrist with the backs of the hands pressed together
      (2) If the flashlight is too long, it may rest on the forearm of the gun hand
      (3) In this position, the button is best activated with the finger if using a side button flashlight, or the thumb if using an end button flashlight
   b. Chapman method (flashlight is in support hand and pressed along the support side of the gun hand)

c. Rogers or syringe method (flashlight is held between the fingers and the thumb or the base of the palm when activating the end button)

d. One-handed

(1) FBI

(2) Neck-index

(3) Other

F. Activating the Flashlight and Shooting

1. Identify your target

2. Momentary light may need to stay on in order to observe suspect movement or weapons; even if shots are necessary, it may be best to keep light on the threat so as to not give the suspect the advantage of darkness

3. Illuminate/assess/shoot/move/cover

G. Reloading

1. Light on/off

2. Cover/concealment – Ensure sights, muzzle, and light are clear of the cover

3. Combat reload

4. Tactical reload

H. Malfunction Clearances: What Do You Do With the Flashlight

I. Exercises:

1. Minimum 50 rounds without a flashlight

2. Minimum 50 rounds with a flashlight

IX. OFF DUTY/PLAIN CLOTHES

Required Minimum Hours: 1

General Learning Goal: The student will explain and discuss tactical considerations when off duty, in plain clothes or working under cover.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will identify and discuss the legal and tactical considerations when taking police action while off duty, in plain clothes or working under cover. Considerations will include, but not be limited to:
   a. Peace officers responsibility while off duty
   b. Responsibilities of the off duty/UC officer
   c. Department regulations concerning off duty police actions
   d. Off duty equipment

A. C.R.S. 16-2.5-101 Peace Officer – Defined – General Authority

1. In part, a peace officer "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."

B. Responsibilities of the Off Duty, Plain Clothed or Undercover Officer

1. Tactical considerations before taking action
   a. Not readily recognized as a peace officer
   b. No radio or vest
   c. Probably lesser gun than duty weapon
   d. Department policy
   e. Better to be a good witness
   f. Loud verbal commands identifying yourself to officers and witnesses
   g. Family/friends considerations

2. It is the responsibility of the off duty, plain clothed or undercover officer NOT to be shot by uniform officers

3. Responding uniform officers are in charge. Comply with all commands given

C. Equipment Considerations

1. Department policy on required equipment to be carried off duty or in plain Clothes

2. Badge and/or ID that can be easily held up or displayed for responding officers and citizens

3. Additional ammunition

4. Cell phone

X. HANDGUN QUALIFICATION COURSE

Required Minimum Hours: 1

General Learning Goal: The student will qualify with a handgun at a range using the POST approved course.

Learning objectives:

1. The student will pass the POST approved Handgun Qualification Course.

Method of Instruction:

1. The student will be allowed a maximum of four (4) formal attempts to pass the Course.

2. A formal attempt on the Handgun Qualification Course is an announced attempt prior to the qualification for record (it is not a practice attempt).

3. The remediation procedures for a failed formal attempt are as follows:

   a. 1st failure: a minimum of four (4) hours required (no maximum) of remediation between the first and second formal attempts.
   b. 2nd failure: a minimum of eight (8) hours required (no maximum) of remediation between the second and third formal attempts.
   c. 3rd failure: a minimum of four (4) hours and a maximum of twenty-four (24) hours of remediation between the third and fourth formal attempts must be provided after a third failure.

d. The remediation curriculum will be left to the discretion of the academy director and lead firearms instructor for the affected academy.
e. Failure of a fourth formal attempt will require the student to successfully complete the entire firearms training program at a POST-approved basic or reserve academy.

4. Materials needed
   a. Instructors: Timing device, signaling device
   b. Students: Firearm, duty gear, reloading device, eye/ear protection

5. Required ratio
   a. Ratio of 1 to 4 instructor to students
   b. **This ratio shall not include the instructor running the qualification course**

6. Throughout the training, students will load and unload as instructed and begin each stage with the weapon holstered.

Course Information:

A. Target: The target used for formal qualification attempts will be the Colorado POST target (a modified TQ 15). The target has no scoring rings and a head shot is designated by a dotted line at the chin line. The target depicts a handgun pointing directly at the shooter attempting the qualification course.

This qualification course is a pass/fail course and all rounds must be fired and must be on the silhouette to pass. The stipulated head shot must be in the head on or above the chin line of the target. Failure to accurately place the head shot in the head will result in a DNQ. Any rounds not accounted for on the target will result in a DNQ.

B. General: At the discretion of the instructor alibis are allowed for immediate action malfunctions.

1. The course must be fired in the given order. All rounds MUST be fired exactly as described and within the time parameters for each stage. Failure to fire all 25 rounds as described will result in a "Does Not Qualify" (DNQ).

2. Verbal challenges are optional, verbiage and usage is at the academy/agency discretion.

3. "Draw" is defined as starting with the weapon in a secured holster.

4. For the purpose of this qualification course, "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. For the purpose of this qualification course, "cover" is defined by the facilities available at the range and according to the instructions of the instructor, but must use an actual barricade/barrel/object.

6. There are no alibis for failure to obtain time limits.

7. For the purpose of this qualification course, cuffing may be done with actual handcuffs OR with a similar size object (block of wood, empty 50 round ammo box, etc.).

8. For the purpose of this qualification course, “head shot” is defined as the head above the neckline. A “no shoot” on the head shot is a DNQ.

9. For the purpose of this qualification course, the flashlight in Stage 4 must be handheld and will be in addition to a pistol mounted light. The student must use an acceptable handheld flashlight method for qualification as taught in the firearms program.

10. Ammunition management is the shooter’s responsibility.

C. COURSE

STAGE	DISTANCE	# ROUNDS	TIME	POSITION
1	3 yd. line	2 body	4 sec.	Standing, holstered, centered Draw & fire while taking 1 step right
		2 body	4 sec.	Standing, holstered, centered Draw & fire while taking 1 step left
2	7 yd. line	3 body	5 sec.	Standing, ready Fire while advancing to 3 yd. line
3	1 yd. line	2 body	4 sec.	Standing, holstered, simulating cuffing Draw & fire while taking 3 steps to the rear
4	5 yd. line	2 body	3 sec.	Standing, ready, with handheld flashlight in support hand
		2 body	3 sec.	Standing, ready One hand, strong hand only
5	7 yd. line	2 body	6 sec.	FAILURE TO FIRE Empty chamber, loaded magazine Standing, holstered 1 step right or left while clearing
6	10 yd. line	2 body 1 body	8 sec.	LOCK BACK – COMBAT RELOAD Loaded chamber, 1 round in magazine Standing, at a ready position Fire two rounds then take 1 step right or left while reloading After reloading, fire third round
7	15 yd. line	2 body	15 sec.	DOUBLE FEED Standing, ready 1 step left or right while clearing or move to a covered standing or kneeling position while clearing
8	25 yd. line	2 body	15 sec.	Standing, holstered Position of choice – standing or kneeling while using cover When the target faces away or after the 15 seconds, perform tactical reload (not timed)
9	1 yd. line	2 body 1 head	5 sec.	Standing, holstered 2 shots to the body and 1 shot to the head while taking 3 steps to rear

TOTAL NUMBER OF BODY SHOTS: 24
TOTAL NUMBER OF HEAD SHOTS: 1
TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED: 25

REQUIRED NUMBER OF ROUNDS ON SILHOUETTE TO QUALIFY: **25**

EXPLANATION OF EACH STAGE OF FIRE

Stage 1, 3 yards — The shooter stands in front of target with the weapon loaded, charged and secured in the holster. On the command to fire the shooter draws while taking 1 step to the right and fires 2 rounds to the body of the target. Time allowed is 4 seconds. The shooter stands in front of target with the weapon loaded, charged, and secured in the holster. On the command to fire, the shooter draws while taking 1 step to the left and fires 2 rounds to the body of the target. Time allowed is 4 seconds.

Stage 2, 7 yards — The shooter stands in front of the target with the weapon loaded, charged, and at the ready position. On the command to fire the shooter fires 3 rounds to the body while advancing to the 3 yard line. The time allowed is 5 seconds.

Stage 3, 1 yard — The shooter stands in front of the target with the weapon loaded, charged, and secured in the holster. The shooter will simulate handcuffing by having handcuffs in one hand with the other hand out in front ready to defend. On the command to fire, the shooter will drop the handcuffs, draw, assume a two handed shooting position, and fire 2 rounds to the body while taking 3 steps to the rear. Time allowed is 4 seconds.

Stage 4, 5 yards — The shooter stands in front of the target with the weapon loaded, charged, and at the ready position with the flashlight held in the support hand. On the command to fire, the shooter will fire 2 rounds to the body using an acceptable handheld flashlight method. Time allowed is 3 seconds. The shooter stands in front of the target with the weapon loaded, charged, and at the ready position. On the command to fire, the shooter will fire 2 rounds to the body one handed, strong hand only. Time allowed is 3 seconds.

Stage 5, 7 yards — PRIOR TO BEGINNING THIS STAGE, WEAPON WILL BE CONFIGURED SO THAT THE CHAMBER OF THE WEAPON IS EMPTY WITH A LOADED MAGAZINE SEATED IN THE WEAPON.

The shooter stands in front of the target with the weapon secured in the holster. On the command to fire, the shooter will draw and attempt to fire the weapon. The shooter will apply immediate action while stepping to the left or right (direction will be determined by the lead instructor) and fire 2 rounds to the body. Time allowed is 6 seconds.

Stage 6, 10 yards

PRIOR TO BEGINNING THIS STAGE, THE WEAPON WILL BE CONFIGURED SO THAT THE CHAMBER IS LOADED WITH ONLY 1 ROUND IN THE MAGAZINE (THIS WILL ENSURE THE SLIDE WILL LOCK BACK TO THE REAR AFTER FIRING 2 ROUNDS).

The shooter stands in front of the target with the weapon loaded, charged, and held at a ready position. On the command to fire, the shooter will fire 2 rounds to the body. After the slide locks to the rear, the shooter will perform a combat reload while stepping to the right or left (direction will be determined by the lead instructor) and fire 1 round to the body. Time allowed is 8 seconds.

Stage 7, 15 yards

PRIOR TO BEGINNING THIS STAGE, THE WEAPON WILL BE CONFIGURED SO THAT THE WEAPON HAS A DOUBLE FEED (FAILURE TO EXTRACT). THERE WILL BE AN EMPTY CASING OR FLUORESCENT COLORED "DUMMY ROUND" 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 CASING IN THE CHAMBER.

The shooter stands in front of the target with the weapon at the ready position. On the command to fire, the shooter will attempt to fire the weapon. The shooter will clear the malfunction while taking 1 step to the right or left (direction will be determined by lead instructor) and fire 2 rounds to the body. If cover is available, the shooter will move to a covered kneeling position or a covered standing position while clearing the malfunction. Time allowed is 15 seconds.

Stage 8, 25 yards

The shooter stands in front of the target with the weapon loaded, charged, and weapon secured in the holster. On the command to fire, the shooter will draw while moving to cover and fire 2 rounds to the body. The shooter has the option to fire from a covered standing or covered kneeling position. The

shooter has the option to fire from a braced position using his cover. Time allowed is 15 seconds. When the target faces away, or after the 15 seconds, the shooter will perform a tactical reload (not timed).

Stage 9, 1 yard — PRIOR TO BEGINNING THIS STAGE, ENSURE ANY SHOTS TO THE HEAD OF THE TARGET ARE MARKED.

The shooter stands in front of the target with the weapon loaded, charged, and weapon secured in the holster. On the command to fire, the shooter will draw and fire 2 rounds to the body then 1 round to the head while taking 3 steps to the rear. Time allowed is 5 seconds.

XI. POST INSPECTIONS

A. Inspections may be done at any time during the entire program and may either be announced or unannounced.

B. In addition to the documentation required by Rules 21 and 24, the following items must be available during inspections:

1. Daily schedule that includes the dates or day of the program, training to be conducted, and lecture hours per date or day of the program, as applicable.

2. Current lesson plan being used by the academy.

3. First aid kit and appropriate written safety plan.

4. Range flags, lights or signs to indicate that the range is in use.

5. Appropriate high visibility, fluorescent dummy ammunition.

ANTI-BIAS TRAINING PROGRAM

Approved By the POST Board on July 30, 2001
Required Hours – Agency or Academy Determination

A. The Patterns of Bias Based Policing

General Learning Goal: The student will have a basic knowledge of the patterns of Profiling and Bias Based Policing.

1. Knowledge of the Colorado statutory provisions pertaining to Profiling and Bias Based Policing.

2. Knowledge of the Fourteenth Amendment and the interpretive case law.

3. Understanding of the meaning of basic words related to "bias".

4. Understanding the various perspectives of communities of color.

5. Discussion of the impact of consequences on the community.

6. Knowledge of the negative impact on the reputation of the peace officer, the officer's department and the profession.

B. The Practices of Bias Based Policing

General Learning Goal: The student will gain the knowledge of the practices and perceptions of Profiling and Bias Based Policing.

1. Knowledge of the history of Profiling and Bias Based Policing.

2. Knowledge of national and local incidents that illustrate profiling.

C. The Protocols Which Prevent Profiling

General Learning Goal: The student will understand the concepts and practices that prevent Profiling and Bias Based Policing.

1. The student will be able to identify examples of civil rights violations.

2. Emphasis will be placed upon examples of bias, profiling, civil rights, "isms", and hate crimes.

3. The student will recognize how anti-bias training benefits the communities served by law enforcement agencies.

4. The student will learn how community policing partners with Anti-Bias Based Policing.

5. The student will learn the ramifications of police not policing themselves.

Recommended Source Material Only:

Colorado POST 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 December2013

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 NATIONAL INSURANCE CRIME BUREAU (NICB) *PASSENGER* AND *COMMERCIAL VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION MANUALS*

1. Knowledge of how to use the National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB) *Passenger* and *Commercial Vehicle Identification Manuals*.

2. Knowledge of what types of information can be gained from the NICB Manuals.

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 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

Revised December 21, 2012

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 be able to recognize and describe the provisions of § 20-1-103, § 24-31-303 (1) (h) and § 18-13-230 C.R.S.

2. 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 Title 18, Article 1, Parts 5 and 6, C.R.S.

2. The student will understand the provisions of C.R.S. 18-1.3-406, C.R.S., 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 Colorado Revised Statutes:
   a. Definitions, § 18-12-101, C.R.S.
   b. Title 18, Article 12, except 18-12-108.5 through 18-12-108.7, C.R.S.

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

Effective March 1, 2011

REQUIRED MINIMUM HOURS: 40

A. Curriculum

1. To be approved, an Instruction Methodology Program must be a minimum of forty (40) hours of instructor-facilitated training within a classroom environment and must include the following:
   a. Principles of learning
   b. Writing performance objectives
   c. Developing lesson plans
   d. Training methods
   e. Use and development of audio-visual aids
   f. Presentation and facilitation Skills
   g. Training liability
   h. Instructor standards

B. Instructors

1. 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) Presentation and facilitation skills
      (7) Training liability
      (8) Instructor standards

C. Each student will be assessed on their knowledge of the concepts taught, application of concepts and performance in developing and presenting a module

of instruction. The presentations and lesson plans will be critiqued and evaluated as a portion of the final score in the course.

ARREST CONTROL INSTRUCTOR PROGRAM

Revised July 1997

REQUIRED MINIMUM HOURS: 40

I. CURRICULUM

General Learning Goal: This program is intended to develop instructor skills required to train law enforcement basic students in the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary to effectively maintain control of a suspect when making an arrest, as well as the effective and proper use of a police baton. De-escalation tactics and threat assessment techniques must be stressed throughout the program.

A. Force Continuum/Paradigm

1. Knowledge of the use of force options available to peace officer, which minimally include:
   a. Officer presence
   b. Verbal persuasion
   c. Hands-on arrest control
   d. Chemical/electronic devices
   e. Control devices/impact instruments
   f. Neck restraints
   g. Deadly force

B. Civil and Criminal Liability

1. Knowledge of the principles of civil/criminal liability as pertaining to police training and use of physical force.

2. Knowledge of the importance of maintaining proper course documentation as:
   a. Lesson plans
   b. Attendance records
   c. Examination scores (pre and post)
   d. Performance evaluations
   e. Remedial records

3. Knowledge of the principles of civil liability as pertaining to the use of force by the individual peace officer.

4. Knowledge of the documentation process as pertaining to the use of force by the individual peace officer.

C. Footwork and Movement

1. Knowledge of the importance of proper balance and movement prior to, and during, the arrest process as to:
   a. Proper stance
   b. Proper orientation to subject

D. Searching Techniques

1. Knowledge and ability to perform searching of an individual in the following situations:
   a. Frisk
   b. Low risk search
   c. High risk search

2. Knowledge and ability to control weapons detected during the search process of an individual.

E. Handcuffing Techniques

1. Knowledge and ability to perform handcuffing in the following situations:
   a. Low risk arrest
   b. High risk arrest
   c. Alternative restraining devices as:
      (1) Hobbles
      (2) Soft restraints
      (3) Handcuffing devices
      (4) Others

F. Control Holds and "Come-Alongs"

1. Knowledge and ability to apply control holds and/or "come-along" holds to subjects in pre and non-arrest situations.

G. Weapon Control and 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 physo-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

Effective June 1, 2004

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 POST 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 POST Law Enforcement Driving Skills Test*. All four (4) blocks of testing must be passed according to the evaluation standards that define "pass" for each block of testing.

I. CURRICULUM

A. Legal Aspects

1. Identify statutory law, case law, various departmental policies, and principles of liability governing police vehicle operation under the following various conditions:
   a. Non-emergency driving
   b. Emergency driving
   c. Vehicle pursuit

2. Identify areas in which liability exists for law enforcement agencies and employees as to injuries arising from law enforcement driving activities.

B. Operating Skills

1. Demonstrate effective and consistent operation of a law enforcement vehicle under the following conditions:
   a. Non-emergency driving
   b. Emergency driving
   c. Vehicle pursuit

2. Ability to convey proper skills, knowledge, and abilities pertaining to:
   a. Identifying factors for driver's training and the unique characteristics of law enforcement driving.
   b. Identifying factors that affect law enforcement driving as:
      (1) Driving habits
      (2) Vehicle defects and inspections
      (3) Environmental conditions
      (4) Vehicle dynamics
      (5) Driver attitude
      (6) Stress (judgment and perception)
      (7) Route selection
   c. Recognition of the limitations of law enforcement vehicle emergency equipment.
   d. Proper use of radio equipment during operation of a law enforcement vehicle
   e. Recognition of vehicle capabilities and operator capabilities
   f. Identification of factors which impact on initiating and terminating a vehicle pursuit
   g. Identification and demonstration of proper strategies and techniques to be used in vehicle pursuit
   h. Test development, which will effectively evaluate critical elements of the Colorado Revised Statutes and applicable laws pertaining to the operation of law enforcement vehicles
   i. Instruction on the development of an effective pre/post test that demonstrates the attendees driving techniques for:
      (1) Non-emergency driving
      (2) Emergency driving
      (3) Vehicle pursuit
   j. Exposure to a variety of driving tests
   k. Classroom exposure to front-wheel/rear-wheel drive vehicles as to:
      (1) Vehicle dynamics
      (2) Driving techniques

II. COMPLETION REQUIREMENTS

A. Tests

1. Areas that must be tested are:
   a. Legal issues pertaining to operating an emergency vehicle and operator liability;
   b. Law enforcement driving skills and vehicle dynamics;
   c. Law enforcement driving knowledge and concepts
   d. Design and development of an effective driving course that measures trainee skills as to:
      (1) Non-emergency driving
      (2) Emergency driving
      (3) Vehicle pursuit
   e. Knowledge and demonstration of operating techniques for non-emergency driving, emergency driving, and vehicle pursuit pertaining to:
      (1) Vehicle control techniques
      (2) Skid avoidance and control
      (3) Steering techniques
      (4) Cornering techniques
      (5) Braking techniques
      (6) Acceleration and deceleration techniques
      (7) Backing methods
      (8) Collision avoidance techniques
      (9) Changing vehicle direction/"turnabouts"

B. Scores

1. Each attendee must score 80% or higher on the academic portion of the course; and

2. Each attendee must score 80% or higher on the "hands on"/practical portion of the course to successfully graduate the course.

III. INSTRUCTORS

A. Requirements

1. Each instructor must have:
   a. One year as a POST approved full instructor or equivalent in law enforcement driving; and
   b. A valid driver's license; and

c. Documentation of at least forty (40) hours of basic driving instructor contact hours and eight (8) hours of continuing/in-service education classes or equivalent every three (3) years to maintain driving instructor level.

B. Experience

1. At least one of the listed instructors must have had five (5) years or more experience in law enforcement.

HANDGUN INSTRUCTOR PROGRAM

Effective March 1, 2013

REQUIRED MINIMUM HOURS: 40

I. CURRICULUM

General Learning Goal: The student will demonstrate the required knowledge and skill set to be a POST approved handgun instructor.

Learning Objectives:

1. The student will demonstrate the required knowledge and skill set for the following subjects:
   a. Firearms safety
   b. POST requirements
   c. Training aid information
   d. Nomenclature/functioning and maintenance of LE handguns
   e. Equipment selection
   f. Shooting fundamentals
   g. Tactical situations
   h. Decisional shooting
   i. Dim light shooting
   j. Off duty/plain clothes
   k. Training liability
   l. Ballistics
   m. Lesson plan construction
   n. Live fire exercise and course of fire development
   o. Coaching the shooter
   p. Program development and management

Student Completion Requirements:

1. The student must successfully pass the Handgun Qualification Course with a score of 100% on the first day of the Handgun Instructor Program (conduct the first attempt after the students receive the firearms safety class).

2. There will be a maximum of two attempts to qualify.

3. Failure to qualify will result in dismissal from the Handgun Instructor Program.

4. The student must attend all 40 hours of the Handgun Instructor Program.

5. The student must abide by the four rules of firearms safety at all times (failure to do so will result in dismissal).

6. Only approved duty weapons of the student's agency will be authorized in the Handgun Instructor Program.

Instructor Prerequisites to Instruct Any Portion of the Handgun Instructor Program:

1. Each instructor must have a minimum of five (5) years full-time peace officer experience.

2. Each instructor must have a minimum of three (3) years' experience as a full skills instructor.

3. Each instructor must have 160 hours of documented firearms instruction in Colorado POST approved basic or reserve academies.

A. Firearms Safety

1. Four rules of firearms safety
   a. All weapons must be treated as if they are always loaded

   b. Never let the muzzle of a weapon point at anything you are not willing to destroy

   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

   d. Always be certain of the target and beyond

2. Safety on the firing rage
   a. Fluorescent plastic dummy ammunition
   b. Range commands

3. Safety on duty

4. Safety off duty

5. Safety considerations in the classroom

6. Safety and storage in the home

7. Eye and ear protection

B. POST Requirements

1. Firearms training program hours

2. Firearms training content
   a. Firearms safety
   b. Equipment selection
   c. Weapon maintenance
   d. Basic principles of firing a LE handgun
   e. Weapon management
   f. Decisional shooting
   g. Tactical situations
   h. Dim light shooting
   i. Off duty/plain clothes carry
   j. Handgun Qualification Course

3. Required instructor/student ratios

4. Instructor definitions
   a. Assistant skills
   b. Full skills
   c. Lead instructor

C. Training Aid Information

1. Handouts

2. "Hands on" props
   a. Actual weapons
   b. Equipment
   c. "Safe" equipment: Weapons and ammunition

3. Teaching aids
   a. Blackboard/whiteboard
   b. Photographs
   c. Power Point
   d. Shoot/no-shoot decisional films and videos

e. Target types
f. Force on Force mediums

D. Nomenclature/Functioning and Maintaining LE Handguns

1. Revolver
   a. Makes and models
      (1) Discuss various makes for LE
      (2) Frame sizes
      (3) Single action (function)
      (4) Double action (function)
   b. Nomenclature of revolver (includes speed loaders and speed strips)
      (1) Identify parts and their functions
   c. Safety features of revolvers
   d. Alterations to revolvers
      (1) Adhere to manufacturer's specifications
      (2) Use only factory certified armorer or certified gunsmith
   e. Function checks for revolvers
      (1) Visual inspection for cleanliness, maintenance and lubrication
      (2) Manufacturer's recommended function checks taught in armorer's courses
   f. Weapon maintenance for revolvers
      (1) Field stripping
      (2) Manufacturer recommended cleaning procedures

2. Semi-automatic
   a. Make and models
      (1) Discuss various makes for LE
      (2) Sizes
      (3) Single action
      (4) Traditional double action
      (5) Double action only
   b. Nomenclature of a semi-automatic (include magazines)
      (1) Identify parts and their function
   c. Functioning of a semi-automatic
      (1) Feed
      (2) Fire
      (3) Extract
      (4) Eject
   d. Safety features of a semi-automatic
   e. Alterations to a semi-automatic

(1) Adhere to manufacturer's specifications
(2) Use only factory certified armorer or certified gunsmith

f. Function checks for semi-automatics
(1) Visual inspection for cleanliness, maintenance and lubrication
(2) Manufacturer's recommended function checks taught in armorer's courses

g. Weapon maintenance for semi-automatics
(1) Field stripping
(2) Manufacturer recommended cleaning procedures

E. Equipment Selection

1. Weapon fit

2. Grip options for revolvers and semi-automatics

3. Sights

4. Duty, off-duty, and back-up holsters

F. Shooting Fundamentals (Fundamentals Will be Shown for Both Revolver and Semi-Automatic)

1. Basic principles
a. Stance
b. Grip
c. Sight picture/sight alignment
d. Trigger manipulation
e. Breath control
f. Follow through and recovery
g. Presentation/basic draw

2. Weapon management
a. Loading and unloading
b. Weapon status
c. Reloading a semi-automatic
(1) Tactical
(2) Combat
d. Reloading a revolver
(1) Speed loader
(2) Speed strip
e. Malfunctions

(1) Failure to feed
(2) Failure to fire
(3) Failure to extract
(4) Failure to eject

G. Tactical Situations

1. Shot placement

2. Cover/concealment

3. Positional shooting
   a. Standing
   b. Kneeling
   c. Prone
   d. Supine
   e. Sitting
   f. Squatting

4. Movement shooting

5. Shooting from and around a vehicle

6. Multiple threats

7. Close combat/close quarters

8. One handed shooting (strong and support)
   a. Shooting
   b. Weapon management

9. Deadly force/ less lethal force transitions

10. Long range shooting

11. Scanning, searching, and ready positions

H. Decisional Shooting

1. Legal use of force
   a. CRS 18-1-707
   b. Ability, opportunity, jeopardy
   c. Color transition zones (awareness spectrum)
   d. Shooter's responsibilities

e. Articulation of decisions

2. Factors influencing use of force
   a. Officer's size vs. threat's size and strength
   b. Officer's experience vs. threat's experience
   c. Multiple threats
   d. Officer's fitness, injury, or exhaustion

3. Force on force training (reality based training)

I. Dim Light Shooting

1. How light affects the eyes

2. Seven primary target indicators
   a. Sound
   b. Movement
   c. Reflection
   d. Contrast
   e. Outline
   f. Smell
   g. Light

3. Dim light techniques without flashlights

4. Types of flashlights including weapon mounted

5. Using a flashlight while shooting or searching
   a. Harries
   b. Chapman
   c. Rogers
   d. One-handed
      (1) FBI
      (2) Neck-index
      (3) Other

6. Weapon management

7. Tactical situations

J. Off Duty/Plain Clothes

1. Statutory authority

2. Agency policy and rules

3. Training

4. Mindset

5. Tactics

K. Liability

1. Case law
   a. Canton v. Harris (municipality may be sued for failure to train its officers)
   b. Zuchel v. Denver (failure to train shows gross negligence and indifference to citizens)
   c. Brown v. Gray (if required to be armed at all times, must be trained for off duty situations)
   d. Sager vs. Woodland Park (responsible for all training material including videos)

2. Safety
   a. Content of instruction
   b. Documentation of safety instruction

3. Qualification vs. training

4. Qualification considerations
   a. Frequency for duty and off duty weapons
   b. Test of relevant skills
   c. Agency standards
   d. Scoring
      (1) Percentage
      (2) Pass/fail
   e. Remedial
   f. Documentation

5. Training considerations
   a. Agency policies, SOPs, rules and regulations
   b. Recent, relevant and realistic
   c. Frequency
   d. Remedial
   e. Documentation

L. Introduction to Ballistics

1. Internal ballistics

2. External ballistics

3. Terminal ballistics

4. FBI protocol

M. Basic Lesson Plan Construction (POST Rule 21)

1. Course title

2. Number of hours

3. Learning goals/course of objectives

4. Method of instruction

5. Instructional content/outline

6. Copy of all training material

N. Live Fire Exercises/Courses of Fire Development

1. Safety considerations

2. Recent, relevant, realistic

3. Agency standards

O. Coaching the Shooter (Emphasis throughout Entire Program)

P. Program Development and Management

1. Program analysis and objectives

2. Administration
   a. Documentation to include lesson plans, training, qualifications, training plans, and remediation
   b. Instructor credentials

3. Range management
   a. Staffing

b. Facility safety to include impact zones, safety rules, range commands, ear/eye/weather protection, safety plans, and medical emergency preparedness

4. Continuous review of program

II. HANDGUN QUALIFICATION COURSE

STAGE	DISTANCE	# ROUNDS	TIME	POSITION
1	3 yd. line	2 body	4 sec.	Standing, holstered, centered Draw & fire while taking 1 step right
		2 body	4 sec.	Standing, holstered, centered Draw & fire while taking 1 step left
2	7 yd. line	3 body	5 sec.	Standing, ready Fire while advancing to 3 yd. line
3	1 yd. line	2 body	4 sec.	Standing, holstered, simulating cuffing Draw & fire while taking 3 steps to the rear
4	5 yd. line	2 body	3 sec.	Standing, ready, with handheld flashlight in support hand
		2 body	3 sec.	Standing, ready One hand, strong hand only
5	7 yd. line	2 body	6 sec.	FAILURE TO FIRE Empty chamber, loaded magazine Standing, holstered 1 step right or left while clearing
6	10 yd. line	2 body 1 body	8 sec.	LOCK BACK – COMBAT RELOAD Loaded chamber, 1 round in magazine Standing, at a ready position Fire two rounds then take 1 step right or left while reloading After reloading, fire third round
7	15 yd. line	2 body	15 sec.	DOUBLE FEED Standing, ready 1 step left or right while clearing or move to a covered standing or kneeling position while clearing
8	25 yd. line	2 body	15 sec.	Standing, holstered Position of choice – standing or kneeling while using cover When the target faces away or after the 15 seconds, perform tactical reload (not timed)
9	1 yd. line	2 body 1 head	5 sec.	Standing, holstered 2 shots to the body and 1 shot to the head while taking 3 steps to rear

TOTAL NUMBER OF BODY SHOTS:	24
TOTAL NUMBER OF HEAD SHOTS:	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED:	25

REQUIRED NUMBER OF ROUNDS ON SILHOUETTE TO QUALIFY: **25**

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Via internet: http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/StatePatrol-Main/CBON/1251593175377

Investigator's Traffic Accident Report
Form DR447 and Form DR447A.
State of Colorado, current edition
Order from Colorado Department of Revenue – Driver Support Services Barb Weekland at 303.205.5823
Via internet: http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/StatePatrol-Main/CBON/1251593175377

Just the Facts: Investigative Report Writing
Michael Biggs
Prentice-Hall Publishing Current edition
ISBN-10: 013213280X ISBN-13: 9780132132800
Via internet: http://www.pearsonhighered.com/educator/product/Just-the-Facts-Investigative-Report-Writing/9780132132800.page

Lakewood Police Department Rapid Deployment Training Manual
Lakewood Police Department, Lakewood, Colorado
Via Internet: http://www.lakewood.org/police/

Law Enforcement Driver Training Reference Guide 2007
IADLEST
Via Internet: http://www.pursuitpolicy.org/?p=408

Law Enforcement Role in Terrorism
Central National Medical Response Team
Also, National Disaster Medical System
Via internet: http://ndms.dhhs.gov and http://www.tpepregistration.com/

Los Angeles Police Department Rapid Deployment Seminar
Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles, California.
Vía internet: http://www.lapdonline.org/

Managing Police Stress
Wayne D. Ford, Ph.D.
The Management Advantage
ISBN-13: 978-1879876026
Via internet: http://www.management-advantage.com/products/policestress-book.htm

National Incident Management System
FEMA – NIMS Resource Center
Via internet: http://www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system

NHTSA 24 SFST Student manual
(2006 or newer)
Via internet: http://www.coloradodot.info/programs/alcohol-and-impaired-driving/law-enforcement/sfsttraining.html

National Tactical Officers Association (NTOA) Hostage Rescue Procedures and various other resources.
Via internet: http://www.ntoa.org or 1-800-279-9127.

National Tactical Officers Association (NTOA) Hostage-Taking and Crisis Negotiations and various other resources
Via internet: http://www.ntoa.org or 1-800-279-9127.

Officer's Arrest Handbook
John A. Stephen
Lexis Publishing ISBN: 9780327017738
Via internet:
http://www.lexisnexis.com/store/catalog/booktemplate/productdetail.jsp?pageName=relatedProducts&skuId=SKU41719&catId=116&prodId=41719

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Physical Fitness Assessments and Norms
Cooper Institute
Via internet: http://www.cooperinstitute.org/law-fire-military

Police Ethics: The Corruption of a Noble Cause
John P. Crank and Michael A. Caldero
Lexis Publishing ISBN-10: 1593456107 ISBN-13: 978-1593456108
Available from several online sources

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Via Internet: http://www.pearsonhighered.com/educator/product/Police-Field-Operations/9780132193702.page

Police Operations: Theory and Practice
Karen M. Hess and Henry M. Wrobleski
Thompson and Wadsworth Publishing Current Edition
ISBN-10: 1285052625 ISBN-13: 9781285052625 .
Via internet:
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Preparing for Terrorism: The Public Safety Communicator's Guide
George Buck, Lori Buck, Barry Mogil
Cengage Learning First edition ISBN-13: 9781401871314
Via internet :
http://www.cengage.com/search/productOverview.do?Ntt=Preparing+for+Terrorism||16847457921330259068335241682145001866 9&N=16&Ns=P_CopyRight_Year%7C1&Ntk=all%7C%7CP_EPI

Preparing for Biological Terrorism, an Emergency Service Guide
George Buck
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Problem-Solving Tips – A Guide to Reducing Crime and Disorder Through Problem Solving Partnerships
This guide was compiled by former COPS staff members Karin Schmerler, Matt Perkins, Scott Phillips, Tammy Rinehart and Meg Townsend
April 1998 (Revised: June 2002)
Via internet: http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/e05021544.pdf

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
Via internet:-http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Publications/

Semper Fi: Business Leadership the Marine Corps Way
Dan Carrison and RonWalsh
AMACOM ISBN-10: 0814472729 ISBN-13: 978-0814472729
Via internet: http://www.semperficonsulting.com/

SIDS and SUID, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Via internet: http://www.cdc.gov/sids/

Standard Field Sobriety Testing
Via internet: http://www.coloradodot.info/programs/alcohol-and-impaired-driving/documents/Field_Sobriety_test_standards.pdf
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State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training Program
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Institute for International Research
Via internet: https://www.bja.gov/default.aspx

State of Colorado Demographics, United States Census
Via internet: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/08000.html

Street Survival: Tactics for Armed Encounters
Ronald J Adams, Thomas M. McTernan, Charles Remsberg
Calibre Press1st edition (1980)
Via internet: http://www.policeonebooks.com/street-survival-tactics-for-armed-encounters-by-chuck-remsberg.html

SWAT Battle Tactics
Pat Casino and John McSweeney
National Tactical Officers Association
Via internet: http://www.ntoa.org
Tactics for Criminal Patrol
Charles Remsberg
Calibre Press, current edition:
ISBN: 0-935878-05-X
Via internet: http://www.policeonebooks.com/tactics-for-criminal-patrol-by-chuck-remsberg.html

Tackling Crime and Other Public-Safety Problems: Case Studies in Problem Solving
Sampson, Rana and Michael S. Scott
U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 1999
Via internet: http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/RIC/ResourceDetail.aspx?RID=202.

Terrorism and Homeland Security

Jonathan White
Cengage Learning *7th Edition*. 2012.
ISBN-10: 0495913367 ISBN-13: 978-0495913368
Via internet:
http://www.cengage.com/search/productOverview.do?Ntt=Terrorism+and+Homeland+Security||17008409834993315452947983321547500449&N=16&Ntk=all%7C%7CP_EPI

Terrorism Handbook for Operational Responders
Armando Bevelacqua and Richard Stilp
Cengage Learning *3rd Edition* 2012 ISBN: 9781428311459.
Via internet:
http://www.cengage.com/search/productOverview.do?Ntt=Terrorism+Handbook+for||29471429011820750013703262024437230 3&N=16&Ns=P_CopyRight_Year%7C1&Ntk=all%7C%7CP_EPI

The Counterterrorism Handbook
Frank Bolz, Jr., J. Dudonis, and David P. Schulz
CRC Press
ISBN: 9781439846704
Via internet: http://www.crcpress.com./product/isbn/9781439846704

The Leadership Secrets of Colin Powell
Oren Harari,
McGraw-Hill Publishing
ISBN: 0071388591
Available from several online sources

The Tactical Edge: Surviving High Risk Patrol
Charles Remsberg
Calibre Press current edition
Northbrook, IL ISBN: 0-935878-05-X
Via internet: http://www.policeonebooks.com/the-tactical-edge-surviving-highrisk-patrol-by-chuck-remsberg.html

Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action
1994 Monograph
Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Washington, D.C.
Via internet: https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/commp.pdf

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Verbal Judo: The Gentle Art of Persuasion
George Thompson, Ph.D. New York, NY. William Morrow
Quill ISBN: 0-688-13786-5
Via internet: https://verbaljudo.3dcartstores.com/Verbal-Judo--The-Gentle-Art-of-Persuasion-_p_10.html or http://www.harpercollins.com/books/Verbal-Judo-George-Thompson-Phd/?isbn=9780060577650

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MISDEMEANORS WHICH WILL AFFECT CERTIFICATION

Effective 8/7/2013

C.R.S.	Cite
18-3-204	Assault in the third degree
18-3-402	Sexual Assault
18-3-404	Unlawful sexual contact
18-3-405.5	Sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist
18-3-412.5	Failure to register as a sex offender
18-6-403(3)(b.5)	Sexual exploitation of a child (as it existed prior to July 1, 2006)
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
18-8-113	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

C.R.S.	Cite
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	Bias-motivated crimes
18-18-404	Unlawful use of a controlled substance
18-18-405	Unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, or sale
18-18-406	Offenses relating to marijuana and marijuana 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 POST 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 POST 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 POST'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 POST 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 POST peace officer certificate current. The committee accomplished a review and discussion of the POST Board's 1998 Declaratory Order 98-045, based upon Senate Bill 98-20. The 1998 Declaratory Order directed POST 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 POST Peace Officer Levels Recodification Committee made the following recommendations to the POST Board:

- POST 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 POST certified upon successful completion of an approved POST Basic Peace Officer Academy, and after passing the POST Certification Examination.

At that time, the Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training Board voted unanimously to accept the recommendations of the POST 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 POST CHAIRPERSON

FORMS

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