

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Civil Liability	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Civil Liability

**Purpose:** Civil rights have been a foundation stone in our democratic form of government that is exemplified by the Bill of Rights. For every right there is also a corresponding responsibility. Peace officers have the same general rights and assume the same responsibilities as any other person. Peace officers have also been granted a unique position and given special authority in our society. This authority includes the power of arrest, search and seizure, and the right to carry a firearm. As a result, they also have special responsibilities.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this unit of instruction is to make the officer aware of the authority that is conferred upon peace officers, but also the special responsibilities and potential civil liabilities of the peace officer.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the requirement of the governmental entity to provide an officer being sued with a defense attorney
2. Identify the burden of proof the victim must show in a civil liability case
3. Identify who must pay the punitive award against an officer in a civil liability case
4. Identify who would be the official attorney representing a city employee in a civil liability case
5. Identify the three general categories of tort liability
6. Identify the time required for an employee who has received legal notice to request legal counsel
7. Identify the requirements and conditions outlined in NRS 41.03455 where an employee may employ their own counsel
8. Identify circumstances under which the official attorney is to provide a defense as outlined in NRS 41.0339

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Constitutional Law	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Constitutional Law

**Purpose:** The purpose of this instruction is to provide the student with an understanding and working knowledge of the United States Constitution and its relationship to the Constitution of the State, and the purpose and principles of the Bill of Rights.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to equip the student with the knowledge and understanding of the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights and their relationship to the Constitution of the State, and applying them to the constitutional rights of persons suspected or accused of a crime.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify which amendment in the U.S. Constitution guarantees protection against unreasonable search and seizure
2. Identify which amendment in the U.S. Constitution guarantees the freedom from double jeopardy, self-incrimination, being deprived of life, liberty or property without due process
3. Identify which amendment to the U.S. Constitution guarantees freedom of religion, speech, the press and the people's right to peaceful assembly
4. Identify the key elements of *Miranda v. Arizona*
5. Identify if non-custodial interviews require Miranda warning
6. Define the "Exclusionary Rule"

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Crimes Against Persons	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Crimes Against Persons

**Purpose:** To adequately perform a peace officer's job, they must have a working knowledge of crimes that are against persons. The peace officer must know the elements of the crime to ensure it is correctly reported.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to prepare the student with a working knowledge of crimes against persons, ensuring the student is able to determine what type of crime has been committed and correctly document the elements of the crime into a report.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the elements of the crime of robbery
2. Identify the elements of kidnapping
3. Identify the elements of statutory sexual seduction
4. Identify the elements of sexual assault
5. Identify the elements of battery upon a peace officer by a prisoner in custody
6. Identify the elements of involuntary manslaughter

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Crimes Against Property	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Crimes against Property

**Purpose:** To adequately perform a peace officer's job, they must have a working knowledge of the criminal code as it pertains to crimes that involve property. The peace officer must know the elements of the crime to ensure it is correctly reported.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to prepare the student with a working knowledge of crimes against property, ensuring the student is able to determine what type of crime has been committed and correctly document the elements of the crime into a report.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the elements of burglary
2. Identify the elements of trespass
3. Identify the elements of grand larceny (NRS 205.220) and its classification
4. Identify petit larceny
5. Identify the elements of grand larceny pertaining to certain animals
6. Identify the elements of larceny from a person not amounting to robbery

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Juvenile Law	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Juvenile Law

**Purpose:** Persons under the age of 18 commit a significant number of crimes against persons and property. The peace officer will come into contact with these persons, and in many instances this is their first encounter with the justice system, thus it is necessary for the officer to become knowledgeable with the juvenile law and procedures of the state of Nevada.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to prepare the student with a working knowledge of juvenile law, ensuring the student is able to determine not only what laws have been violated, but also the correct procedure in dealing with juveniles.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the age majority or “adulthood” in the State of Nevada
2. Identify the “age of reason” or “prosecutorial age” for juveniles in Nevada
3. Identify the two crimes that are automatically handled in adult court regardless of a person’s age
4. Identify the age of certification for certain felony offenses (NRS 62B.390)
5. Identify the term used for juveniles when a charge for a criminal offense is filed
6. Identify the right that is guaranteed to adults but denied to juveniles
7. Identify the rights that juveniles are afforded according to Miranda-Plus
8. Identify the age at which juvenile cases, with the exception of sex offenders, are automatically sealed
9. Identify when a juvenile must be fingerprinted (NRS 62.250)
10. Identify which court is deemed to be the juvenile court in Nevada (NRS 62.036)
11. Identify which court has jurisdiction for future criminal proceedings once a juvenile has been certified as an adult

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Laws relating to Arrest	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Laws relating to Arrest

**Purpose:** A peace officer will be called upon to enforce the laws that he/she is sworn to uphold. In-depth knowledge of the laws is critical for the correct performance of his/her duties.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to have an understanding and working knowledge of the Nevada Revised Statutes and other applicable statutes. This will include an understanding of the general provisions governing offenses and the elements of the various crimes against persons, property, government and other offenses.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify how the officer can support his/her probable cause in any arrest
2. Define NRS 171.122 arrest based on a warrant
3. Identify how far the location of a stop-and-frisk may extend as outlined in NRS 171.123
4. Identify the scope of a search in a stop-and-frisk situation (NRS 171.1232)

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Laws Relating to Drugs, including without limitation, current trends in drugs	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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Laws Relating to Drugs, including without limitation, current trends in drugs

**Purpose:** The enforcement of Controlled Substance Laws is paramount to the safety and security of the public. The officer must be knowledgeable in the detection of controlled substances and the application and enforcement of controlled substance laws.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to develop a working knowledge of controlled substance laws and the application and enforcement of them.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the easiest way to identify a legally manufactured controlled substance
2. Identify which chapter of the Nevada Revised Statutes covers controlled substances
3. Identify the minimum distance required for additional penalty for the commission of certain violations near schools, school bus stops or public playgrounds
4. Identify the minimum amount of marijuana necessary to charge an individual with trafficking per NRS 453.339
5. Define Schedule I “controlled substance”

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Miscellaneous Crimes	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Miscellaneous Crimes

**Purpose:** To adequately perform his/her job, a peace officer must have a working knowledge of the entire criminal code as it pertains to crimes. The officer must know the elements of the crime to ensure correct reporting, investigation and prosecution.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to prepare the student with a working knowledge of the elements and application of the Nevada Revised Statutes as they apply to miscellaneous criminal laws.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the offense of “trespass”
2. Define NRS 202.020 possession of alcoholic beverage in a public place by a person under the age of 21 and the exceptions
3. Identify the minimum age that a person may possess a firearm capable of being concealed upon a person
4. Identify the minimum legal barrel length for a short shotgun with one or more barrels.



# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Probable Cause	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Probable Cause

**Purpose:** Probable cause is secured in the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Nevada. It is paramount that the peace officer has a firm understanding and ability to articulate what they use to affect an arrest or search.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this unit of instruction is to develop an understanding of probable cause, how and when to apply it, and the ability to articulate it when called upon.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Define the term “probable cause”
2. Identify the differences between “suspicion” and “probable cause”
3. Identify the standard of probable cause to arrest without a warrant and the standard need to arrest with an arrest warrant

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Search and Seizure	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Search and Seizure

**Purpose:** The searching for and seizing of evidence in an investigation involves principles and laws at the federal and state level. It is critical to ensure the searches for and the seizing of evidence complies with these laws.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this unit of instruction is to ensure that a peace officer follows applicable procedures, constitutional requirements and case laws, in the searching for and the seizing of evidence during a criminal investigation, along with understanding the proper techniques in searching.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify if police officers serving a search warrant may detain occupants of the premises without an arrest warrant
2. Identify what must be proven for a consent search to be lawful
3. Identify when handcuffing a person would not constitute an arrest as outlined by the Ninth Circuit Court in the case of U.S. v. Bautista
4. Identify the legal standard for all "Terry stop" encounters
5. Identify the requirements and scope of search based on a probable cause search

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Traffic Laws	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Traffic Laws

**Purpose:** The enforcement of traffic laws is paramount to ensure the safety of the motoring public. To ensure this safety, the peace officer must be knowledgeable in the detection, application and enforcement of traffic law violations.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to focus on the laws related to the movement and control of traffic, including the elements of violations.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the elements and crime classification for NRS 482.545 using a false or fictitious name on a registration application
2. Identify the requirements to notice DMV of name or address change (NRS 483.390)
3. Identify the time requires for a Nevada resident to change their address on their drivers license after moving (NRS 482.385)
4. Identify when it is permitted to make a left turn across a double solid center line
5. Identify the requirements of the driver involved in a motor vehicle accident resulting in property damage only (NRS 484.221)
6. Identify the elements of the open container law (NRS 484.448)
7. Identify the elements of the child restraint law
8. Identify the elements of the due care statute (NRS 484.363)

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Use of Force	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Use of Force

**Purpose:** Due to the severe consequences of the misuse of force, it is necessary for the peace officer to become thoroughly proficient in the knowledge of “Use of Force” and the application of the legal and appropriate levels of force.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this unit of instruction is to make the student proficient in the knowledge and application of the legal, ethical and moral considerations of when authorized force is used, up to and including deadly force.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the Supreme Court standard in determining if an officer’s use of force is excessive
2. Identify the case of Tennessee v. Garner as it applies to the use of deadly force
3. Identify if the use of force is justified and given an example
4. Identify NRS 171.1455, and what criteria must be met before an officer can resort to deadly force in attempting to apprehend a person who has committed a felony and is fleeing from justice
5. Identify what must happen once the law enforcement objective (control) is achieved
6. Define “deadly force”
7. Define “reasonable force”

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Abuse of Elderly Persons	<b>Categories:</b> <b>Reserve</b>
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## Abuse of Elderly Persons

**Purpose:** To provide the peace officer with the information needed to understand his role and responsibilities in responding to elder abuse cases.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to equip the student with a practical means for effectively responding to, and investigating of, victims of elder abuse, neglect, isolation and exploitation.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the elements of NRS 200.5092(1) regarding classification of elder abuse
2. Identify the age that sentencing enhancements for certain crimes against the elderly apply
3. Identify the four different categories of elder abuse as defined by NRS 200.5092:
  - Abuse
  - Isolation
  - Exploitation
  - Neglect
4. Identify who the mandatory reporters are for elder abuse cases
5. Identify the reporting requirements for mandatory reporters
6. Identify the time requirement for law enforcement to commence an investigation of reported elder abuse

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Basic Patrol Procedures	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Basic Patrol Procedures

**Purpose:** A peace officer spends a majority of the working day in a wide variety of activity referred to as “patrol.” Uniform patrol activity is the backbone of law enforcement in today’s society and the patrol officer represents the law enforcement agency to the community.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to ensure that the officers are effective in patrol operation, know the functions of patrol, know a variety of methods for conducting patrol and how to properly prepare for patrol, understand how to respond to calls under a variety of circumstances, conduct field interviews, and deal with various emergency situations.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the four purposes of patrol
2. Identify the principle purpose of crime prevention
3. Identify the most important factor in patrol preparation
4. Identify the two types of patrol techniques
5. Identify what good patrol procedures rely on
6. Identify what you should do in preparation for your patrol duty
7. Identify the elements of NRS 171.123 for the temporary detention by a peace officer

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Child Abuse and Child Sexual Abuse of a Child	<b>Categories:</b> <b>Reserve</b>
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## Child Abuse and Child Sexual Abuse of a Child

**Purpose:** Child abuse and Child Sexual Abuse is a problem encountered by peace officers. It is a complex social and investigative issue demanding medical, social, legal and educational services. If action is not taken, in many cases a cycle begins that is repeated into generations.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to familiarize the student with the Nevada Revised Statutes, investigation and interviewing process, and the role child protective services in child abuse and child sexual abuse.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the time requirement where certain persons must make a report of suspected child abuse or neglect (NRS 432B.220)
2. Identify under what circumstances a person has immunity from civil and criminal liability for reporting suspected child abuse or neglect
3. Identify how to recognize a battered child
4. Identify the time limitation for a law enforcement agency to initiate an investigation of reported child abuse or neglect
5. Identify the age that the Nevada child abuse laws apply
6. Identify who, if during the course of their professional or occupational capacities, knows of or has reason to believe that a child has been abused or neglected, must make a report of abuse or neglect
7. Identify the offense committed by a person required by law to report an instance of suspected child abuse but fails to do so
8. Define "sex abuse" (NRS 432b.100)
9. Identify the parameters for interviewing an abused child
10. Identify when a child may be taken into protective custody
11. Identify the common goal of law enforcement and protective services concerning neglected or abused children

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Domestic Violence and Stalking	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Domestic Violence and Stalking

**Purpose:** Peace officers are often called into domestic and stalking situations as calls for service. When an incident of domestic violence or stalking occurs, an investigation must take place. There is a victim and a perpetrator, and an arrest may be an appropriate response.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to develop in the student an understanding of the nature of domestic violence, the problems encountered by victims of domestic violence, the positive impact law enforcement can have on this problem, the appropriate actions to be taken in responding to domestic disturbances, and techniques for assisting victims.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify when an officer responding to a domestic violence situation may enter a residence under exigent circumstances
2. Identify, under NRS 171.137, the time limitation to make an arrest for domestic violence when a battery has occurred
3. Identify the time limitation for a person arrested for a battery committed upon a spouse may not be admitted to bail
4. Identify what NRS 171.1227 requires an officer to do in all cases of domestic violence whether an arrest is made or not
5. Identify the maximum time limit that can be set by the court on a temporary restraining order (NRS 33.080)
6. Identify the time limit for an extended restraining order (NRS 33.080)
7. Identify the elements of stalking and aggravated stalking
8. Identify the most common liability for officers and agencies in a domestic violence situation



# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Investigation of Crime Scenes/ Collection and Preservation of Evidence/ And Fingerprinting	<b>Categories:</b> <b>Reserve</b>
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## Investigation of Crime Scenes/Collection and Preservation of Evidence/ And Fingerprinting

**Purpose:** In order to properly prosecute a suspect of a crime, the peace officer is tasked with properly conducting a crime scene investigation and the correct collection, preservation and handling of evidence and fingerprinting.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to equip the student with the correct practice, procedures and legal guidelines in the investigation of a crime scene, and the collection, handling and preservation of evidence.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

### Investigation of Crime Scenes:

1. Identify the objective of crime scene investigations
2. Identify the responsibility of the initial responding officer as it relates to the crime scene
3. Define the term "crime scene search"
4. Identify the seven search methods
5. Identify the two types of crime scene sketches

### Collection and Preservation of Evidence:

1. Define "evidence"
2. Identify the purpose of physical evidence
3. Identify the proper procedure for packaging soiled or wet garments as evidence
4. Identify what hair examination can reveal
5. Identify the proper procedure for handling a firearm as evidence
6. Identify the most accurate method of identifying recovered firearms

## PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING

### **Fingerprinting:**

1. Define "fingerprints"
2. Define "latent prints"
3. Identify what fingerprints will not do
4. Identify the advantages of fingerprints for law enforcement
5. Identify the three print types that can be found at a crime scene

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Principles of Investigation	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Principles of Investigation

**Purpose:** When called upon, a peace officer must conduct an investigation into criminal activities. To adequately provide a complete and accurate investigation, the officer must follow principles that, when followed, will ensure a complete, thorough and legal investigation.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to equip the student with a general understanding of the range of criminal investigation principles in order to make correct decisions in the investigation of a crime.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Define “crime scene search”
2. Define “grid search”
3. Define “quadrant search”
4. Identify the first goal of a criminal investigation
5. Identify what a rough sketch is and where it is performed
6. Identify what a crime scene log is used for

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Unknown-Risk and High-Risk Vehicle Stops	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Unknown-Risk and High-Risk Vehicle Stops

**Purpose:** Peace officers make vehicle stops on a daily basis. The manner in which these stops are made can be a positive public relation tool as well as ensure the safety of the motorist and the officer. The hazards of the vehicle stop are severe. The student must understand that there is no routine stop:

- Each academy may instruct procedures for this area differently. The purpose is to provide the cadet with instruction that will provide for his/her safety and the safety of those involved in and around the traffic stop.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this unit of instruction is to develop in the student the ability to perform safe, effective vehicle stops and to control or arrest the occupants of the vehicle.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written and/or practical exam at or above 70% on the following:

### Unknown-Risk Vehicle Stops

#### **To be evaluated through written examination:**

1. Identify the eight considerations of each traffic stop
2. Identify the first priority when attempting to stop a traffic violator
3. Identify the eight areas of vulnerability
4. Identify the three acceptable patrol unit positions on an unknown-risk vehicle stop
5. Identify the four threat zones of each traffic stop and which threat zone comes into play on every approach
6. Identify the proper officer position during contact with a violator.

#### **To be evaluated through practical testing:**

## PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING

7. Demonstrate the proper patrol unit positioning on an unknown-risk vehicle stop
8. Demonstrate the proper method of approaching a violator vehicle
9. Demonstrate the proper position to conduct an officer violator contact
10. Demonstrate the ability to obtain necessary information to run a driver's license and warrants check
11. Demonstrate the proper technique for arresting a driver

### **High-Risk Vehicle Stops**

#### **To be evaluated through written examination:**

1. Identify the objectives of high-risk vehicle stops
2. Identify which patrol unit is the command unit on a high-risk vehicle stop
3. Identify when it is permitted to make a high-risk stop alone
4. Define the term "cover"
5. Define the term "concealment"
6. Identify the acceptable position of the primary unit at the scene of a high-risk vehicle stop
7. Identify the acceptable vehicle position of the first cover unit at the scene of a high-risk vehicle stop
8. Identify how many suspects should be removed from the suspect vehicle at any given time

#### **To be evaluated through practical testing:**

9. Demonstrate the proper primary patrol unit positioning on a high-risk vehicle stop
10. Demonstrate the primary officer's ability to contain the suspects inside the suspect vehicle with their hands visible
11. Demonstrate the primary officer's ability to remove suspects from the suspect vehicle one at a time while placing them in a position of disadvantage for the cuffing officer
12. Demonstrate the primary officer's ability to make vehicle challenges to the suspect vehicle
13. Demonstrate the primary officer's ability to remain behind cover during a high-risk vehicle stop
14. Demonstrate the proper cover unit vehicle positioning during a high-risk vehicle stop
15. Demonstrate the cover officer's ability to utilize available cover
16. Demonstrate the cover officer's ability to communicate with the primary officer
17. Demonstrate the covers officer's ability to properly take the suspect

## PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING

into custody (including handcuffing)

18. Demonstrate the cover officer's ability to remove the suspect to a safe area and conduct a thorough search of the suspect
19. Demonstrate the cover officer's ability to properly approach the suspect vehicle utilizing available cover and concealment
20. Demonstrate the cover officer's ability to clear the interior of the suspect vehicle utilizing the quick-peek technique
21. Demonstrate the cover officer's ability to clear the vehicle trunk while remaining out of the kill zone.

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Health, Fitness and Wellness	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Health, Fitness and Wellness

**Purpose:** A peace officer must be depended upon to perform his/her duty in serving and protecting the community they serve. The officer's health, fitness and overall wellness is crucial in providing this service.

**Instructional Goal:** This instruction will assist the students in understanding the importance of making a commitment to a complete healthy lifestyle, which will include fitness and wellness. They will understand the benefits that will allow them to have a healthy, positive, motivating and exciting career, as well as being able to enjoy a quality retirement.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the three (3) basic elements for a healthier lifestyle
2. Identify the basic principles of conditioning
3. Identify the components of an exercise session
4. Identify fitness related activities that an officer can perform off duty to ensure fitness
5. Identify the lifestyle habits that are the leading causes of death
6. Identify the essential nutrients for a balanced diet
7. Identify the characteristics of goal setting

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Provision of Emergency First Aid & Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	<b>Categories:</b> <b>Reserve</b>
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## Provision of Emergency First Aid & Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)

**Purpose:** The very nature of a peace officer's duty involves responding to emergency situations. These situations may require the performing of emergency first aid or the administration of cardiopulmonary resuscitation to save a persons life.

**Instructional Goal:** Peace officers must recognize they have a responsibility to act in good faith and to provide emergency medical services (EMS) to the best of their abilities and within the scope of their training until a higher level of care arrives at their location.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written and/or practical exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the primary responsibilities of peace officers as EMS first responders at a medical emergency
2. Identify the links of the chain of transmission of infectious pathogens
3. Identify precautions peace officers should take to ensure their own personal safety when responding to a medical emergency
4. Identify conditions under which a peace officer is protected from liability when providing emergency services
5. Demonstrate appropriate actions to take during an initial assessment for assessing a victim's:
  - Responsiveness
  - Airway
  - Breathing
  - Circulation
6. Identify assessment criteria for establishing priorities when assessing multiple victims at a single scene
7. Identify conditions under which an injured victim should be moved from one location to another
8. Demonstrate proper procedures for moving a victim using a shoulder drag technique



## PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING

9. Identify circumstances under which a victim's airway should be opened by using a:
  - Head-tilt/chin-lift maneuver
  - Jaw-thrust maneuver
10. Identify the difference between a severe and a complete airway obstruction
11. Demonstrate procedures for clearing an obstruction from the airway of a conscious and unconscious:
  - Adult
  - Child
  - Infant
  - Pregnant or obese individual
12. Demonstrate rescue breathing techniques when using a pocket face mask or mouth-to-mouth maneuver
13. Demonstrate Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) for adults, children, and infants, including:
  - Ventilation duration
  - Pulse location
  - Compression depth
  - Compression rate
  - Compression-to-ventilation ratio (one person CPR)
  - Compression-to-ventilation ratio (two-person (CPR)
14. Identify the four primary bleeding control techniques
15. Demonstrate the general guidelines for controlling bleeding from an open wound
16. Identify indicators of shock
17. Demonstrate first aid measures to treat shock
18. Define indicators of a possible head injury
19. Define the appropriate first aid measures for treating open and closed injuries to the:
  - Chest
  - Abdomen
20. Identify appropriate first aid measures for treating injuries to the bones, muscles or joints
21. Identify appropriate first aid measures for treating:
  - Thermal burns
  - Chemical burns
  - Electrical burns
22. Identify indicators of, and first aid measures for, a victim experiencing:
  - Cardiac emergency
  - Respiratory emergency
  - Seizure
  - Stroke
23. Define indicators and first aid measures for treating:
  - Insulin shock (hypoglycemia)
  - Diabetic coma (hyperglycemia)

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24. Identify appropriate first aid measures for a victim experiencing signs of poisons that have been ingested, absorbed or injected
25. Define and differentiate between the indicators and first aid measures for treating:
  - Hypothermia and frostbite
  - Heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heat stroke
26. Define appropriate first aid measures for stings and bites
27. Define and demonstrate the initial assessment for:
  - Check for responsiveness
  - Check airway
  - Check for breathing
  - Check pulse
  - Serious bleeding
28. Demonstrate the following first aid techniques for controlling bleeding of a limb while using protective equipment:
  - Direct pressure
  - Elevation
  - Pressure bandage
  - Pressure points
  - Tourniquet
29. Demonstrate the following basic life support techniques:
  - Clearing an obstructed airway on conscious and unconscious victims
  - Adult, child and infant
  - Obese or pregnant
  - Rescue breathing for
  - Adult, child and infant
  - Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
  - Adult, child and infant
30. Demonstrate how to treat a victim for shock and answer the following questions related to shock:
  - When should a victim be treated for shock?
  - What are the possible consequences of failing to treat for shock?
  - Are there circumstances under which the consequences of shock may be more dangerous than the injury that caused it?
31. The student shall demonstrate how to bandage different injuries while using PPE (personal protective equipment) to minimize the dangers associated with infectious diseases and wash hands and disinfect equipment after providing treatment:
  - Use the cleanest material that is available
  - Expose the injury site
  - Cover the injury site
  - Bandage snugly but without impairing circulation
  - Leave victim's fingers and toes exposed
  - Immobilize site as necessary

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Searching of Buildings	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Searching of Buildings

**Purpose:** One of the functions a peace officer will have to perform is conducting a search of a building. This may be from an open door in a building to a felony in progress. Conducting the search in the safest and most efficient way is of the utmost importance.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is for the peace officer to demonstrate proficiency conducting a building search. Specific techniques for selecting response routes, cover and concealment and search procedures are to be covered.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written and/or practical exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Demonstrate the responsibilities of the cover officer
2. Identify the criteria for selecting the correct route to a crime in progress
3. Describe the procedures to follow as the officer nears the scene
4. Demonstrate the procedures to follow upon arrival at the scene
5. Identify the reason for one officer to be in charge
6. Describe and demonstrate the safety considerations and tactics for securing the scene
7. Describe and demonstrate the correct tactical communications when at the scene
8. Describe and demonstrate the tactics to be used in:
  - Foot pursuits
  - Entering alleys
  - Buildings
  - Crimes in progress
  - Alarms
  - Armed Confrontation
  - Suspicion
9. Demonstrate the ability to safely search a building
10. Identify the importance of teamwork when executing a search
11. Demonstrate the proper use of cover and concealment during a search

## PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING

12. Demonstrate proper light control
13. Demonstrate the proper procedures for controlling a suspect found during a building search

## PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Tactics for the Arrest & Control of Suspects including, without limitation, Methods of Arrest & the use of Less than Lethal Weapons	<b>Categories:</b> <b>Reserve</b>
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**Purpose:** The purpose of this instruction is to give the student as much knowledge and skills for his/her safety and the safety of others. Defensive tactics may vary in the naming of techniques and various movements. A peace officer must be aware of the hazards of confrontations with subjects while he/she is on duty. For his/her safety, and the safety of others, a peace officer must be capable of avoiding or confronting danger before it occurs, and be physically capable of taking control of a suspect who resists verbal commands, physically resists, or attempts to attack a peace officer.

**Instructional Goal:** The instructional goal is to develop the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary to perform physical tactics to restrain and control subjects who resist verbal command, physically resist, or attempt to attack a peace officer or another person.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written and/or practical exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Demonstrate correct interview stance
2. Demonstrate correct handcuffing from the rear
3. Demonstrate correct handcuffing from the front
4. Demonstrate correct kneeling position handcuffing
5. Demonstrate correct Terry frisk technique
6. Demonstrate the correct search technique of a person
7. Demonstrate the correct prone handcuffing
8. Demonstrate the correct control hold while applying handcuffs in the prone handcuffing position
9. Demonstrate proper application of the handcuffs in a prone cuffing position
10. Demonstrate proper take down techniques to a control position:
  - Wrist lock
  - Arm bar
11. Demonstrate self-defense techniques
12. Demonstrate escape techniques

## PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING

13. Demonstrate correct holster retention techniques:
  - Forward strike
  - Elbow strike
  - Forearm push
14. Demonstrate effective disarming techniques

### **Less than Lethal Weapons**

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction and utilizing the PR-24 side handle baton, the student will be able to:

1. Demonstrate the proper stance
2. Demonstrate the proper grip
3. Demonstrate the correct methods to carry the PR-24
4. Demonstrate the proper positions to include:
  - Basic position
  - Long extended position
5. Demonstrate proper subject control holds to include:
  - Strong side arm-lock
  - Support side arm-lock
6. Demonstrate the correct basic position blocks to include:
  - High block
  - Strong side block
  - Support side block
  - Middle block
  - Low block
7. Demonstrate the correct long extended position blocks to include:
  - Two handed high block
  - Two handed strong side block
  - Two handed support side block
  - Two handed middle block
  - Two handed low block
8. Demonstrate the technique for jabs to include:
  - Front jab
  - Rear jab
  - Long extended jab
9. Demonstrate the proper technique for chops to include:
  - Flat chop
  - Upper chop
  - Power chop
10. Demonstrate the proper technique for spins to include:
  - Forward spin
  - Reverse spin
  - Power spin
11. Demonstrate the proper technique for draws to include:

## PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING

- Cross draw
- Power draw

### **Methods of Arrest**

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction and utilizing current Nevada Revised Statutes, applicable case law and other relevant information, the student will be able to:

1. Identify when a peace officer may make an arrest
2. Identify the time requirement an officer may detain a person under suspicious circumstances
3. Identify the purpose of suspect immobilization during handcuffing
4. Identify what an officer should do after a suspect has been immobilized and controlled
5. Identify the general rule as it applies to handcuffing
6. Identify the six major types of searches of a suspect
7. Identify the essential elements to a safe arrest
8. Define the word "plan" as it relates to an arrest
9. Identify the most powerful upper body personal weapon(s) on the human upper body
10. Identify what an officer should check for on the handcuffs once they are applied
11. Identify how to check for tightness on handcuffs that have been applied

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Training Concerning Active Assailants	<b>Categories:</b> <b>Reserve</b>
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## Training Concerning Active Assailants

**Instructional Goal:** To familiarize students with the issues and responsibilities of officers faced with an active assailant situation.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written and/or practical exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Describe two past active assailant incidents and their outcome
2. Identify how past active assailant incidents led to current law enforcement policies regarding active assailant response
3. Define "active assailant"
4. Identify characteristics of an active assailant
5. Identify how active assailant deployment differs from the deployment needed at a hostage/barricade situation
6. Define the primary objective of response to active assailant
7. Identify who can initiate an active assailant deployment
8. Identify intelligence sources when initiating active assailant deployment
9. Identify the importance of Incident Command System
10. Identify the role and function EMS plays in response to active assailant
11. Identify tactical considerations for off-duty/plainclothes officers during active assailant incidents
12. Identify tactical considerations when executing active assailant deployment
13. Identify the importance of initiating SWAT/Tactical Team response
14. Define "element positions" and the responsibility of each position
15. Identify when to cease active assailant deployment and switch to building clearing by responding officers or SWAT
16. Demonstrate the ability to properly complete the skills exercises inclusive of three-, four- and five-officer movement and clearing techniques



# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Training in the use of Firearms	<b>Categories:</b> <b>Reserve</b>
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## Training in the use of Firearms

**Purpose:** The peace officer's use of a firearm constitutes a responsibility that comes with an obligation to be proficient in the use of the firearm to ensure the safety of the citizens and the officer.

**Instructional Goal:** A peace officer must understand and practice all procedures for the safe handling of all firearms while on and off duty. They must also have a thorough knowledge of the workings, capabilities and limitations of the firearm, along with proficiency in the use of the firearm.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written and/or practical exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the primary purpose of the duty handgun
2. Define the legal consequences of improperly storing a firearm at home
3. List the four cardinal rules of firearm safety
4. Define the fundamentals of shooting
5. Identify the proper method of trigger control
6. Identify the primary purpose of trigger control
7. Identify the proper combat position
8. Identify proper sight alignment
9. Demonstrate a minimum level of proficiency in the use of each firearm the officer is authorized to use pursuant to the agency's policy and standards

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Writing of Reports	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Writing of Reports

**Purpose:** The report that is written documenting the facts and activities of a crime serve as the foundation for a criminal prosecution. It is therefore critical for the peace officer to be competent in the writing of a report.

**Instructional Goal:** A peace officer must clearly document the facts and activities of an investigation. The documentation is critical to the prosecution of a criminal case, and thus the peace officer must have the facts and activities clearly documented, along with a well-organized and developed structure that is free of errors and has correct grammar and other writing mechanics.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the six major elements of a report
2. Identify when quotation marks should be used in a police report
3. Identify why police jargon and acronyms should not be used in a police report
4. Identify the importance of note taking to the police reporting process
5. Define the police officer's role in the reporting process
6. Identify individuals outside of the law enforcement agency that might read and use police reports

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Community Policing	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Community Policing

**Purpose:** Peace officers must maintain a good relationship with the public they serve. They must place an emphasis on professionalism and deter an attitude of “us” versus “them.” To accomplish this, the police must openly communicate and work with the public. “The police are the public and the public are the police.” (Sir Robert Peel)

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this unit of instruction is to provide the student with an understanding of the community policing philosophy and principles and how to implement and use those principles on a daily basis serving the public.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the primary objective of community policing
2. Identify the components of community policing
3. Define “partnership” as it relates to community policing
4. Identify the differences between community policing and traditional policing practices

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Counter-Terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction	<b>Categories:</b> <b>Reserve</b>
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## Counter-Terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction

**Purpose:** The purpose of this instruction is to provide the student with an understanding of the origin of modern terrorist groups, their threat to Homeland Security and the various weapons of mass destruction they may use in carrying out their threats.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to ensure that the student is able to understand and identify the origin of modern terrorist groups, to understand and identify the various threats of the modern terrorist and how weapons of mass destruction can and will be used by the terrorist.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the FBI definition of terrorism
2. Identify possible targets for terrorist attacks
3. Identify the most critical element in effectively countering terrorism in the U.S.
4. Identify the agency that has lead investigative responsibility in acts of terrorism against the U.S.
5. Identify the most popular method of attack used by terrorist

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Courtroom Demeanor, including without limitation, the giving of Testimony	<b>Categories:</b> <b>Reserve</b>
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Courtroom Demeanor, including without limitation, the giving of Testimony

**Purpose:** This purpose of this instruction is to emphasize the importance of presenting a case to the prosecutor in a clear, concise and complete manner, along with the essential requirements for responsive, responsible and honest testimony in court.

**Instructional Objective:** One of the basic objectives of the law enforcement function is effective testimony in court. Specific consideration of instruction is to be devoted to the fundamental requirements of case preparation such as objectivity, content and methods of reporting, attachments to the report and final review to assure all elements of proof are presented. Officer demeanor and appearance in the courtroom, courtroom procedures and use of notes when testifying, will also be covered.

**Student Performance Objective:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the primary purpose of testimony
2. Identify the necessity of reviewing notes and reports prior to court to ensure effective testimony
3. Identify the necessity of objective, complete and truthful answering of testimony
4. Identify the proper appearance, attitude and conduct when testifying
5. Identify important items the officer should bring to court when testifying

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Crisis Intervention	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Crisis Intervention

**Purpose:** Peace officers are being increasingly called upon to perform emergency intervention services for their community. Particularly in response to family disturbance calls, the officer is confronted with high risk of serious violence and injury. Officers should be prepared to analyze and effectively deal with these crisis situations.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to introduce the student to the broad range of activities termed as “crisis intervention,” provide a variety of such situations, inform the students of some of the dangers in crisis situations, understand effective crisis intervention techniques, and to prevent and deter future situations.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify the basic concept of crisis theory
2. Identify the primary and most basic human need
3. List three types of precipitating events which lead to a crisis situation
4. Identify the difference between anxiety and depression
5. Identify three types of coping mechanisms
6. Identify two types of crisis
7. Identify the three main areas of crisis intervention which concern law enforcement
8. Identify four responses for law enforcement in relating to a person in a crisis situation
9. Identify three responses for law enforcement to avoid in relating to a person in a crisis situation
10. Identify three non-law enforcement referral sources that will assist the person(s) in crisis

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Ethics in Law Enforcement	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Ethics in Law Enforcement

**Purpose:** The purpose of this unit of instruction is to formulate an understanding and adherence to the degree of ethical and moral behavior that is expected of peace officers in both their personal and professional life.

**Instructional Goal:** Through the use of case studies, class discussions and scenarios, the student will learn the consequences of unethical and immoral behavior on the part of the peace officer, both on and off-duty. The law enforcement Code of Ethics will be discussed and related to daily law enforcement activity. The student will also gain an understanding of the Peace Officer's Bill of rights and the investigative procedures involved in officer misconduct complaints, ensuring fair and legal treatment of the officer.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Identify law enforcement behaviors that are resented by the public
2. Define the relationship between ethical law enforcement behavior and the public trust
3. Identify the negative results of unethical behavior by law enforcement agencies and officers
4. Identify the five principles of ethical behavior
5. Identify the basic guidelines for police officer conduct as laid out in the Canons of Police Ethics
6. Define "social contract"
7. Identify the basic guidelines for police officer conduct as laid out in the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Handling of Persons with Mental Illness	<b>Categories:</b> <b>Reserve</b>
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## Handling of Persons with Mental Illness

**Purpose:** Situations that require the handling of the mentally ill pose a significant challenge to the peace officer. Such behaviors may stem from old-age senility, substance abuse, psychopathic and suicidal behaviors. Personal judgments and actions of the peace officer when dealing with the mentally ill may have a strong impact upon the individual, the officer and the community they serve.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to provide the student with a broad behavioral information base which they can draw upon when confronted with the mentally ill subject.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Define "mental illness"
2. Identify the NRS concerning mental illness
3. Identify questions to ask to determine risk of suicide
4. Identify strategies in managing persons with mental illness or in mental crisis
5. Identify the process for involuntary commitment of the mentally ill
6. Identify appropriate methods concerning crisis communication



# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> History and Principles of Law Enforcement	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## History and Principles of Law Enforcement

**Purpose:** All professions must have a firm foundation of where they originated. They must have this so they do not repeat mistakes of the past. The primary purpose of this instruction is for the student to develop a basic understanding of the history and principles of law enforcement.

**Instructional Goal:** Students come to a basic course with a limited amount of knowledge of law enforcement history or varied perceptions of the principles of law enforcement. This instruction is to assist the student in understanding the history of law enforcement and developing a realistic perception of law enforcement principles.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Describe where local law enforcement receives its authority to enforce the law
2. Identify who is considered the “father of modern law enforcement”
3. Describe where most of America’s law enforcement concepts came from which country

# PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING



<b>Title:</b> Survival of Peace Officers	<b>Categories:</b> Reserve
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## Survival of Peace Officers

**Purpose:** On a daily basis, a peace officer places his/her life on the line to serve and protect the citizens of the community he serves. The officer must be thoroughly trained in survival to ensure he/she completes his shift and make it home. Thus the purpose of this instruction is designed to develop the mental, emotional and physical skills for the officer to survive and have a productive career.

**Instructional Goal:** The goal of this instruction is to develop in the officer an awareness of the inherent dangers in law enforcement and the appropriate responses to these dangers.

**Student Performance Objectives:** Upon completion of this instruction, the student will be able to pass a written exam at or above 70% on the following:

1. Define “avoidable police killings”
2. Define that officer survival is a “state of mind”
3. Identify the term develop and magnify his own “will to survive” in dangerous enforcement confrontations
4. Define “lag time”
5. Identify the weapon most often used in police killings
6. Identify the distance between peace officer and killer in most police killings and how it should affect your training
7. Identify why a ballistic vest (body armor) does not protect the officer 100% from gunshot wounds