

CHAPTER 10
RESERVE PEACE OFFICERS

DIVISION I
RESERVE PEACE OFFICER WEAPONS CERTIFICATION

501—10.1(80D) Weapons certification.

10.1(1) Reserve officers must receive council certification in the use of weapons the hiring authority expects and authorizes them to carry. Weapons training is not required with any weapons the reserve officers are not authorized to carry.

10.1(2) Individuals who have been certified through training by the Iowa law enforcement academy as regular officers may be certified to carry weapons as reserve officers without repeating the required reserve officer's weapons training under the following conditions:

a. The academy certification through training was acquired through a school in which firearms training was required; and

(1) The individual is serving as a regular officer for another department at the time of appointment as a reserve officer, or

(2) The individual has served as a regular officer within the two years immediately preceding appointment as a reserve officer.

b. Verification must also be provided to the council that the officer has fired a qualifying score of 80 percent or higher on a tactical revolver course approved by the academy within the past 12 months. This verification must be provided by an academy trained and certified firearms instructor.

10.1(3) Application for weapons certification.

a. Application for weapons certification must be made in writing to the council on forms provided by the academy.

b. Verification must be received by the council that a fingerprint check has been made with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the division of criminal investigation of the Iowa department of public safety and that the applicant has no record of a felony conviction or conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude. Fingerprint check responses from these agencies must be dated not more than one year prior to the date of the receipt by the academy of the application to the council for certification.

c. Council certification will be granted only where weapons proficiency is documented.

d. Interim certification to carry weapons may be granted by the chairperson of the council if all requirements for certification have been met by the reserve officer and certified by the appointing authority. All interim certifications to carry weapons shall then be brought before the council at the next regularly scheduled meeting in order that the council can approve or reject the reserve officer's certification to carry weapons.

501—10.2(80D) Instructors for required weapons training. Firearms, striking instruments and chemical weapons training must be provided by an Iowa law enforcement academy-certified instructor before a reserve officer can be certified to carry weapons.

501—10.3(80D) Reserve officers and regular officers weapons training requirements identical. Reserve officer weapons training requirements are the same as those required of regular law enforcement officers during their basic training.

501—10.4(80D) Standards for certification. An applicant for certification to carry weapons as a reserve peace officer must be of good moral character and not have been convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude. (See 501—subrule 2.1(5).) The offenses of domestic abuse and stalking or other offenses of domestic violence, and any offense in which a weapon was used in the commission, are crimes involving moral turpitude.

501—10.5(80D) Annual qualification. All reserve peace officers who are certified to carry firearms must qualify with all duty handguns annually on a course of fire approved by the Iowa law enforcement

academy under the supervision of an academy-certified firearms instructor and must successfully fire a minimum score as established by the academy.

501—10.6(80D) Agency responsibilities for record keeping.

10.6(1) It is the responsibility of the law enforcement agency administrator to ensure that training records are regularly kept and maintained. The law enforcement administrator shall make these records available for inspection upon request by the Iowa law enforcement academy or its designee.

10.6(2) Training records shall include the following data:

- a. The date of the training.
- b. The subject matter of the training.
- c. The instructor of the training.
- d. The individual who took the training.
- e. The length of time of the training.
- f. The location where the training took place.
- g. Qualifying range scores and the scores, if any, achieved by the officer to show proficiency in or understanding of the subject matter.

501—10.7(80D) Officers transferring from one agency to another. A reserve peace officer who has been certified by the Iowa law enforcement academy council to carry weapons and who transfers from one Iowa law enforcement agency to another as a reserve officer without more than a 180-day break in service (affiliation) will not be required to undergo weapons certification training anew, provided that a completed application to carry weapons as a reserve officer for the new agency in compliance with Iowa Code section 80D.7 is filed with the academy within 180 days of the date of transfer. If firearms certification is requested, the application must show that the officer has fired qualifying rounds under the supervision of an ILEA-certified firearms instructor within 30 days of the date of application. The application shall further state that all training records for the officer have been transcribed to the new agency.

501—10.8(80D) Reserve peace officers serving more than one agency. A reserve peace officer who serves more than one Iowa law enforcement agency at the same time must be certified by the Iowa law enforcement academy council to carry weapons for each agency that the reserve officer serves in compliance with Iowa Code section 80D.7. It is not necessary for the officer to complete weapons training for each such agency, but all agencies shall maintain duplicate training records for the officer.

501—10.9(80D) Timeliness of training. Training in support of an application to the Iowa law enforcement academy council to carry weapons as a reserve peace officer shall have been accomplished not more than one year prior to the date of the receipt by the academy of the application to the council for certification. Failure to file the application within one year of the date of training shall require the officer to undergo weapons training anew.

501—10.10(80D) CPR certification required. Reserve peace officers shall maintain at a minimum valid first-aid certifications issued by the American Heart Association, the American Red Cross, or any other group recognized by the Iowa law enforcement academy and must have current course completion in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, AED and Foreign Body Airway Obstruction for all age groups according to national standards, with documentation furnished to the academy.

501—10.11 to 10.99 Reserved.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 80D.3 and 80D.7.

DIVISION II
RESERVE PEACE OFFICER PERSONAL STANDARDS

501—10.100(80D) General requirements for reserve peace officers. In no case shall any person hereafter be selected or appointed as a reserve peace officer unless the person:

10.100(1) Is a citizen of the United States and a resident of Iowa or intends to become a resident of Iowa upon appointment as a reserve peace officer. However, with the approval of the Iowa law enforcement academy council, a city located on a state border that is within a standard metropolitan statistical area may allow reserve peace officers to reside in an adjacent state within that statistical area upon written application by the agency administrator to the council showing substantial reason and documenting undue hardship.

10.100(2) Is 18 years of age at the time of selection or appointment.

10.100(3) Has a valid driver's or chauffeur's license issued by the state of Iowa. Reserve peace officers who are allowed to reside in an adjacent state within a standard metropolitan statistical area shall be required to possess a valid driver's or chauffeur's license.

10.100(4) Is not addicted to drugs or alcohol.

10.100(5) Is of good moral character as determined by a thorough background investigation including a fingerprint search conducted on local, state and national fingerprint files, and has not been convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude. "Moral turpitude" is defined as an act of baseness, vileness, or depravity in the private and social duties which a person owes to another person, or to society in general, contrary to the accepted and customary rule of right and duty between person and person. Moral turpitude is conduct that is contrary to justice, honesty or good morals. The following nonexclusive list of acts has been held by the courts to involve moral turpitude: income tax evasion, perjury, insubordination, theft, indecent exposure, sex crimes, conspiracy to commit a crime, defrauding the government, and illegal drug offenses. The offenses of assault, domestic abuse, or other offenses of domestic violence, stalking, and any offense in which a weapon was used in the commission are crimes involving moral turpitude. Various factors, however, may cause an offense which is generally not regarded as constituting moral turpitude to be regarded as such.

10.100(6) Is not by reason of conscience or belief opposed to the use of force when necessary to fulfill the person's duties.

10.100(7) Is a high school graduate with a diploma, or possesses a GED equivalency certificate.

10.100(8) Has vision corrected to 20/20. Vision tests conducted within 12 months before appointment or selection may be used. A person who performs policing duties alone and without the direct supervision of a certified regular law enforcement officer who is physically present with the reserve peace officer at all times must have uncorrected vision of not less than 20/100 in both eyes, corrected to 20/20. Policing duties include but are not limited to responding to calls, making traffic stops, and patrolling the jurisdiction.

The applicant shall have color vision consistent with the occupational demands of law enforcement. An applicant's passing any of the following color vision tests indicates that the applicant has color vision abilities consistent with the occupational demands of law enforcement:

a. Pseudoisochromatic plates tests such as but not limited to: Tokyo Medical College, Ishihara, Standard Pseudoisochromatic Plates, Dvorine, American Optical HHR Plates, American Optical.

b. Panels tests such as Farnsworth Dichotomous D-15 Test or any other test designed and documented to identify extreme anomalous trichromatic, dichromatic or monochromatic color vision.

An individual with extreme anomalous trichromatism or monochromasy color vision, as determined through testing, is not eligible to serve as a reserve peace officer in the state of Iowa.

10.100(9) Has hearing corrected to normal hearing standards. Hearing is considered normal when, tested by an audiometer, hearing sensitivity thresholds are within 25dB measured at 1000Hz, 2000Hz and 3000Hz averaged together. Hearing tests conducted within 12 months before appointment or selection may be used. A person who performs policing duties alone and without the direct supervision of a certified regular law enforcement officer who is physically present with the reserve peace officer at all

times must have normal hearing in each ear. Policing duties include but are not limited to responding to calls, making traffic stops, and patrolling the jurisdiction.

10.100(10) Is examined by a licensed physician or surgeon and meets the physical requirements as defined by the law enforcement agency necessary to fulfill the responsibilities of the reserve peace officer position being filled.

501—10.101(80D) Reserve peace officers moving from agency to agency.

10.101(1) A reserve peace officer who has previously met all the requirements of rule 10.100(80D) and who intends to move reserve peace officer status from one Iowa law enforcement agency to another Iowa law enforcement agency, or who intends to be a reserve peace officer for more than one Iowa law enforcement agency simultaneously, shall be of good moral character as determined by a thorough background investigation by the law enforcement agency, including, but not limited to, a fingerprint search conducted by the Iowa division of criminal investigation and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. If the results of the fingerprint file checks cannot reasonably be obtained prior to the time of appointment, the appointment shall be considered conditional until such time as the results are received and reviewed by the appointing agency.

10.101(2) Except as otherwise specified, the provisions of rule 10.100(80D) do not need to be reverified upon the movement of reserve peace officer status from one Iowa law enforcement agency to another Iowa law enforcement agency or upon the reserve peace officer's being appointed as a reserve peace officer by more than one Iowa law enforcement agency simultaneously, if the reserve peace officer met all of the requirements of rule 10.100(80D) when the person was initially appointed as a reserve peace officer and if, without a break of not more than 180 days from law enforcement service, the person is appointed as a reserve peace officer by another Iowa law enforcement agency.

501—10.102(80D) Active law enforcement officer moving to reserve peace officer status.

10.102(1) An active law enforcement officer who has previously met all the requirements of rule 501—2.1(80B) and who intends to move to reserve peace officer status, or who intends to be a reserve peace officer for more than one Iowa law enforcement agency simultaneously, or who intends to be a reserve peace officer for an Iowa law enforcement agency while also working as an active law enforcement officer shall be of good moral character as determined by a thorough background investigation by the law enforcement agency, including, but not limited to, a fingerprint search conducted by the Iowa division of criminal investigation and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. If the results of the fingerprint file checks cannot reasonably be obtained prior to the time of appointment, the appointment shall be considered conditional until such time as the results are received and reviewed by the appointing agency.

10.102(2) Except as otherwise specified, the provisions of rule 10.100(80D) do not need to be verified upon the movement of active law enforcement officer status to reserve peace officer status or upon the officer's being appointed as a reserve peace officer by more than one Iowa law enforcement agency simultaneously, or upon the officer's being appointed as a reserve peace officer by one Iowa law enforcement agency while serving in active law enforcement status for another agency if the peace officer met all of the requirements of rule 501—2.1(80B) when the person was initially appointed as a peace officer and if, without a break of not more than 180 days from law enforcement service, the person is appointed as a reserve peace officer by another Iowa law enforcement agency.

501—10.103(80D) Reserve peace officers in agencies under intergovernmental agreements. When jurisdictions enter into an intergovernmental agreement under the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 28E for the sharing of law enforcement services by those jurisdictions and sharing of reserve peace officers, the compliance of reserve peace officers with rule 10.100(80D) does not need to be reverified if the execution, filing and recording of the intergovernmental agreement conform to the requirements of Iowa law and a certified copy of the agreement is provided to the director of the academy. However, this exception from reverification does not apply to the establishment of a unified law enforcement district as defined in Iowa Code section 28E.21, wherein a new legal entity or political subdivision is established.

501—10.104(80D) Higher standards not prohibited. A person who does not meet minimum standards shall not be selected or appointed as an Iowa reserve peace officer. Agencies are not limited or restricted in establishing additional standards.

501—10.105(80D) Reserve peace officers appointed before enactment of these rules. These rules apply only to reserve peace officers appointed on or after June 2, 2004.

501—10.106 to 10.199 Reserved.

DIVISION III
RESERVE PEACE OFFICER
STANDARDIZED TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

501—10.200(80D) Certification through training required for all reserve peace officers.

10.200(1) Each person appointed to serve as a reserve peace officer after July 1, 2007, shall satisfactorily complete a minimum training course established by the academy consisting of 80 hours of training and 40 hours of supervised time. Training for individuals appointed as reserve peace officers shall be provided by instructors in a community college or other facility, including a law enforcement agency, selected by the individual and approved by the law enforcement agency and the academy. Reserve peace officers must be certified within 18 months from the date of their appointment.

10.200(2) The academy council may, at the council's discretion, extend the 18-month time period in which a reserve peace officer must become certified for up to 180 days after a showing of "undue hardship" by the reserve peace officer or the reserve peace officer's appointing agency. To be considered for an extension of the 18-month certification period, the person or agency requesting the extension must initiate the request in writing not less than 10 days prior to the council meeting at which the extension request is to be discussed and must also make a presentation to the council at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the council. An extension shall not be liberally granted and shall only be granted after a showing that all other alternatives to an extension have been considered and rejected.

10.200(3) The time period within which a person must achieve certification as a reserve peace officer in the state of Iowa shall commence on the day a person is first appointed as a reserve peace officer in the state of Iowa. Any subsequent changes in a reserve peace officer's appointment status, including transfers to a different appointing agency, shall not toll or otherwise extend the certification period. Those reserve peace officers appointed after July 1, 2007, but before October 3, 2007, shall have 18 months after October 3, 2007, to complete the training and supervision requirements.

10.200(4) Should a person appointed as a reserve peace officer fail to achieve certification within the time period or under any extension allowed by this rule, that person shall not be eligible for appointment as a reserve peace officer and shall not serve as a reserve peace officer in the state of Iowa for a period of not less than one year from the date the time period in which to achieve certification expired, or from the date that the person was last appointed as a reserve peace officer in the state of Iowa, whichever comes first.

501—10.201(80D) Training modules. Six modules consisting of 12 to 16 hours of required training topics per module will be developed by the academy. The training modules will include curriculum and training materials for each topic consisting of learning objectives, a lesson plan, training aids such as presentation tools, handouts, and sample tests. Curriculum and training materials will be provided by the academy to those agencies with academy-approved instructors. Training modules will be updated no less than every three years.

501—10.202(80D) Completion of training modules. The agency providing the training shall notify the academy when a training module is completed. The reserve peace officer completing the training module will be given an academy-developed test covering the completed module. The reserve peace officer completing the training module must pass the test with a score of 70 percent or better. The reserve peace officer may take the test a second time if the first test score is below 70 percent and the appointing law

enforcement agency approves the second test. The reserve peace officer must then retake the training in the area failed if the second test score is below 70 percent before taking the test a third time if the appointing law enforcement agency approves the third test. Failure of the test the third time will result in the individual's not being eligible for certification for a period of one year following the date of the third test failure.

501—10.203(80D) Supervised time. Supervised time is defined as direct supervision by a regular certified law enforcement officer of the reserve peace officer while performing activities consistent with the reserve peace officer's duties, such as ride-along time, jail time, or other assigned duties.

501—10.204(80D) Certification. Upon satisfactory completion of training and supervised time required by the academy, the individual shall be certified by the academy as an Iowa reserve peace officer and shall be issued a certificate by the academy.

501—10.205(80D) Time frame—tolled. The time frame requirements for completion of any mandatory training are tolled during the period a reserve peace officer is called to active military service.

501—10.206(80D) Minimum in-service training requirements. All certified reserve peace officers shall meet the following mandatory minimum in-service training requirements.

10.206(1) Firearms training. A certified reserve peace officer who is authorized to carry firearms must qualify with all duty handguns annually on a course of fire approved by the Iowa law enforcement academy and must successfully fire a minimum score as established by the Iowa law enforcement academy. This subrule applies only to those reserve peace officers who are authorized to carry firearms by their appointing agency.

10.206(2) General training. In addition to the firearms training and CPR training requirements, a certified reserve peace officer must receive a minimum of 12 hours per year, or 36 hours every three years, of law enforcement-related in-service training. Whether training is law enforcement-related shall be determined by the employing agency administrator.

10.206(3) Agency responsibility. It is the responsibility of the law enforcement agency administrator to ensure that in-service training records are regularly kept and maintained. The law enforcement administrator shall also ensure that these records are made available for inspection upon request by the Iowa law enforcement academy or its designee.

a. In-service training records shall include the following:

- (1) The subject matter of the training;
- (2) The name of the instructor of the training;
- (3) The name of the individual who took the training;
- (4) The number of credit hours received from the training;
- (5) The location where the training took place; and
- (6) The scores, if any, achieved by the reserve peace officer to show proficiency in or understanding of the subject matter.

b. It shall be the responsibility of law enforcement agency administrators to ensure that all certified reserve peace officers under their direction receive the minimum hours of in-service training required by these rules.

501—10.207(80D) Training and in-service training requirements for regular law enforcement officers who become certified reserve peace officers.

10.207(1) An active certified regular law enforcement officer who also serves as a reserve peace officer or a certified regular law enforcement officer who retires or leaves active regular law enforcement and returns within 180 days to an Iowa law enforcement agency as a reserve peace officer needs no further training.

10.207(2) Any individual who leaves an Iowa law enforcement officer position and becomes a certified reserve peace officer shall receive in-service training within one year of the individual's appointment date as follows:

<u>Period Outside of Iowa Law Enforcement</u>	<u>In-Service Training Required</u>
6 months to 12 months	12 hours
More than 12 months to 24 months	24 hours
More than 24 months to 36 months	36 hours
More than 36 months	60 hours

The subject matter of this training will be determined and approved by the law enforcement agency.

501—10.208(80D) Reserve peace officers appointed prior to July 1, 2007—obtaining state certification.

10.208(1) A reserve peace officer enrolled in an approved minimum course of training prior to July 1, 2007, shall obtain state certification by July 1, 2012. The state certification may be obtained through certification by examination. Reserve peace officers who have received training prior to July 1, 2007, may, upon application to and approval from the director, take a competency test or tests to gain Iowa reserve peace officer certification. Successful completion of the required test or tests will result in certification by the council. The test or tests and study material shall be prepared and administered by the academy. The individual must pass the test or tests with a score of 70 percent or better. Individuals will be allowed to take the test or tests a second time in the areas with scores below 70 percent within 60 days and with the approval of the appointing law enforcement agency. The individual must pass the test or tests upon retake with a score of 70 percent or better. Failure to score 70 percent or better the second time will require the individual, with approval of the appointing law enforcement agency, to take the 80-hour module training established by the academy.

10.208(2) Criteria to be eligible to certify through examination. The following is required for certification through examination: successful completion of a minimum 150-hour certifying reserve peace officer training program.

10.208(3) Current reserve peace officers choosing not to be state certified by examination or by module training established by the academy will continue to hold agency certification only and will not be recognized as reserve peace officers after July 1, 2012.

10.208(4) If a reserve peace officer appointed prior to July 1, 2007, with agency certification only transfers to another agency, the reserve peace officer will be considered a new reserve peace officer and will be subject to the 18-month training requirements for state certification.

501—10.209(80D) Instructors for approved reserve peace officer training program.

10.209(1) All reserve peace officer instructors will be designated as general, specialist, or legal instructors. General law enforcement instructors will be those instructing in subjects that are clearly law enforcement in nature and as designated by the academy. Specialist law enforcement instructors are those persons who have attended specialized schools and possess considerable experience in the subject to be taught as designated by the academy. Legal instructors are those persons with a juris doctor degree instructing in the area of criminal law.

10.209(2) Request for instructional certification. All instructors requesting certification must submit this request to the academy council on an application form that can be obtained from the Iowa law enforcement academy.

10.209(3) Granting or revocation of instructor certification.

a. Instructor certification will be issued for a period of three years. Instructor certification may be renewed for a three-year period if the instructor has instructed in a reserve peace officer training program during the three-year time period; the reserve peace officer training coordinator or administrator for the agency recommends renewal of the instructor certification; the individual remains in good standing; and required certification in the specialty areas is in force and valid at the time of application.

b. Instructor certification may be revoked in writing when, in the opinion of the academy or in the opinion of the administrator of the appointing law enforcement agency or other agency requesting certification, that certification should be revoked. In the event of denial of recertification or revocation

of certification, the certificate holder may file a written notice of appeal to the academy council within 30 days of notification of the action. The appeal notice should be addressed to Director, Iowa Law Enforcement Academy, Camp Dodge, P.O. Box 130, Johnston, Iowa 50131. A hearing on the matter will be held by the academy council as soon as possible after receipt of the notice of appeal.

501—10.210(80D) Minimum qualifications for certification of general instructor. The minimum qualifications for certification of a general instructor include the following: a regular, nonprobationary Iowa certified sworn peace officer (active, inactive, or retired in good standing) with documented experience in the subject area to be instructed and endorsement by the chief, sheriff, or agency administrator of a law enforcement agency or other agency approved by the council as to the person's qualifications to instruct. Good standing is determined by the endorser and by the academy. A person who has been dismissed for good cause from previous employment, who left during an internal affairs investigation that would have resulted in dismissal for good cause, or who is currently involved in the decertification process shall not be considered in good standing.

501—10.211(80D) Minimum qualifications for certification of specialist instructor. The minimum qualifications for certification of a specialist instructor include the following.

10.211(1) The individual must have successfully completed a specialty course in the area to be instructed when required. The individual must have successfully met all requirements of the issuing agency granting the certification as an instructor in the specialty area requiring instructor certification. The specialty areas requiring certification include force management (ILEA), defensive tactics (ILEA), precision driving (ILEA), Hazmat awareness, blood-borne pathogens, and mandatory reporting. Certification from the issuing agency must be in force and valid at the time of application in order for the individual to be considered as a specialist instructor.

10.211(2) An instructor of the role of emergency communications must have completed the 40-hour basic telecommunication training approved by the academy or have been employed as a telecommunication specialist since July 1998.

10.211(3) An instructor of juvenile law must be a juvenile probation officer or department of human services social worker or be listed under "legal instructor."

10.211(4) An instructor of weather preparedness must have experience with the National Weather Service or be listed as a general instructor as defined above.

10.211(5) An instructor of current drug trends/investigations will be qualified by training and experience in drug investigations such as serving on a drug task force, attending DNE/DEA 40-hour training, or attending DRE training.

501—10.212(80D) Minimum qualifications for certification of legal instructor. The minimum qualifications for certification of a legal instructor include the following: The individual must have a juris doctor degree and be licensed to practice law in Iowa.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 80D.1A, 80D.3, 80D.4 and 2007 Iowa Acts, Senate File 110.

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