



Southwest Indiana Law Enforcement Academy

Physical training requirements for a Basic Course trainee

1. **Vertical Jump.** This measures leg power, and consists of measuring how high a person jumps.
2. **One Minute Sit Ups.** This measures abdominal, or trunk, muscular endurance. While lying on his/her back, the student will be given one (1) minute to do as many bent leg sit ups as possible.
3. **300 Meter Run.** This measures anaerobic power, or the ability to make an intense burst of effort for a short time period or distance. This component consists of sprinting 300 meters as fast as possible.
4. **Maximum Push Ups.** This measures the muscular endurance of the upper body. This component consists of doing as many push ups as possible until muscular failure.
5. **1.5 Mile Run.** This measures aerobic power or cardiovascular endurance (stamina over time). To complete this component you must run/walk, as fast as possible, a distance of 1.5 miles.

Testing will be conducted in the first week of training and again in the last week. Each component is scored separately and the standard must be met on each and every one.

Those who fail to meet the entry standards may be denied entry into the basic course.

The exit level physical fitness test is conducted during the last week of the Basic Course. If a trainee fails any of the components, then that officer will be afforded a retest at the agency's written request. If the trainee fails the retest, then the agency head must petition the LETB for a third (and final) attempt.

Applicants must come prepared to participate in all components of the assessment on the first day of training. Trainees who are injured during basic training and are unable to complete testing at exit must successfully complete testing at a later date when approved by their physician. A graduation certificate cannot be earned until this is accomplished.

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The academy conducts physical training a minimum of two times per week. This physical training consists of a high degree of muscular and cardiovascular endurance type of training. You must be prepared for this type of training prior to the academy.

The Entry and Exit standards listed below are minimal. You will be expected to have a higher level of fitness throughout the academy. Please prepare yourself accordingly.

Entry Standards

Test	Standard
Vertical Jump	13.5 Inches
One Minute Sit-ups	24
300 Meter Run	82 Seconds
Maximum Push-ups	21
1.5 Mile Run	18 Minutes 56 Seconds

Exit Standards

Test	Standard
Vertical Jump	16 Inches
One Minute Sit-ups	29
300 Meter Run	71 Seconds
Maximum Push-ups	25
1.5 Mile Run	16 Minutes 28 Seconds

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Protocol for Vertical Jump

Purpose

This is a measure of jumping or explosive power.

Equipment

Vertical measuring apparatus fixed to a smooth wall. Some way to mark extension when jumping (e.g., chalk dust, velcro).

Procedure

1. Participant stands with one side toward the wall, feet together, and reaches up as high as possible to mark his/her standard reach.
2. Participant jumps as high as possible and marks the highest point of the jump. Participant must jump from both feet in a stationary stance. Arms may be pumped and thrust upward.
3. Score is the total inches, to the nearest 1/2 inch, above the standard reach mark.
4. The best of three trials is the recorded score.

How To Prepare For Vertical Jump

You Must Train To Meet The Standards

Training must be specific to the target activity, and therefore each component has a different training routine.

Vertical Jump:

A good way to prepare for this component is to do plyometric training. The basic plyometric exercise routine consists of three exercises: double leg vertical jump, single leg vertical jump and the double leg hop. Perform each exercise with 1 set of 10 repetitions, 3 days a week. Do the repetitions ballistically without stopping. Rest 3 minutes between each set of each exercise.

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Double Leg Vertical Jump:

Intensity Level: High

Starting Position: Stand with the feet shoulder-width apart.

Direction of Jump: Vertical

Arm Action: Double arm action

Starting Action: Perform a rapid counter movement and jump as high as possible

Ascent: Thrust arms upward vigorously and reach as high as possible

Descent: When the feet hit the ground, jump again immediately without a stutter step.

Double Leg Hop:

Intensity Level: Medium

Starting Position: Stand with the feet shoulder-width apart.

Direction of Jump: Horizontal, with a vertical component as well

Arm Action: Double arm action

Starting Action: Jump off of both legs and strive for maximum distance

Ascent: Think about "hanging" in the air

Descent: Land in the starting position and immediately repeat the movement

Single Leg Vertical Jump:

Intensity Level: High

Starting Position: Stand with one foot on the ground

Direction of Jump: Vertical

Arm Action: Double arm action

Starting Action: Perform a rapid counter movement and jump as high as possible

Ascent: The arms should be thrust upward vigorously and reach as high as possible

Descent: When the foot hits the ground, immediately jump without a stutter step

(Emphasis should be placed on maximum height and quick, explosive takeoffs. Repeat this exercise with the opposite leg after a brief rest of 15-30 seconds)

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Protocol for One Minute Sit-ups

Purpose

This measures abdominal muscular endurance.

Procedure

1. The participant starts by lying on his/her back, knees bent, heels flat on the floor, with the fingers laced and held behind the head. Avoid pulling on the head with the hands. The buttocks must remain on the floor with no thrusting of the hips.
2. A partner holds the feet down firmly.
3. The participant then performs as many correct sit ups as possible in 1 minute.
4. In the up position, the subject should touch elbows to knees and then return until the shoulder blades touch the floor.
5. Score is total number of correct sit ups. Any resting must be done in the up position.
6. Breathing should be as normal as possible, making sure the participant does not hold his/her breath as in the Valsalva maneuver.

How To Prepare For Sit-ups

1. Determine the number of correct sit ups you can do in one minute.
2. Multiply that number by .75 (75%). Round off the result to the lowest number. This will be the number of repetitions (sit ups) you will do per set.
3. Warm up with some light activity of your choice, such as a stationary bike, walking or jogging on the treadmill, light calisthenics, etc.
4. Perform the number of sit ups (correct form) determined in the calculation done in #2 above.
5. Rest no longer than 60 seconds, and do another set of repetitions.
6. Repeat #4 and #5 until you have done 3 to 5 sets of repetitions. Even though the last sets may be difficult, maintain proper form. If you have to hesitate longer

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on the floor on the last sets to get in the full number, then do so but rest no longer than necessary. It is important that you get in all the repetitions.

7. Do this routine every other day. Increase the number of reps per set by 1 or 2 each week.

NOTE: If you are unable to do at least 5 reps per set, you will need to modify your routines in order to get in sufficient repetitions to address muscular endurance. You should follow a crunch or curl routine for your abdominals, and also get assistance in designing leg exercises (multi-hip machine or leg lifts) to address the hip flexors. Also, you could use an abdominal machine in a fitness facility using a light enough resistance to get in 15 reps per set for 3 set.

Protocol for 300 Meter Run

Purpose

This is a measure of anaerobic power.

Equipment

400 meter running track, or any measured 300 meter flat surface with sufficient distance to slow to a stop.

Procedure

1. Warm up and stretching should precede testing.
2. Participant runs 300 meters at maximal level of effort. Time used to complete distance is recorded.
3. Participant should walk for 3 - 5 minutes immediately following test to cool down. This is an important safety practice.

How To Prepare For The 300 Meter Run

To prepare for this component, it is a good idea to do interval training. The first step is to time yourself for an all-out effort at 110 yards. This is called your initial time, or IT. The second step is to divide your IT by .80 to get your training time. Then follow the schedule below.

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Weeks	Distance	Reps	Training Time	Rest Time	Frequency
1 & 2	110 yards	10	IT ÷ .80	2 min.	1/week
3 & 4	110 yards	10	IT ÷ .80 minus 2-3 seconds	2 min.	1/week
5 & 6	110 yards	10	IT ÷ .80 minus 5-6 seconds	2 min.	1/week
7 & 8	220 yards	8	IT ÷ .80 x 2	2 min.	1/week
9 & 10	220 yards	8	IT ÷ .80 x 2 minus 4 seconds	2 min.	2/week

Protocol For Maximum Push-ups

Purpose

This measures muscular endurance of the upper body (anterior deltoid, pectoralis major, triceps).

Procedure

1. The hands are placed shoulder width apart, with fingers pointing forward. Some part of the hands must lie within a vertical line drawn from the outside edge of the shoulders to the floor. The administrator places one fist on the floor below the participant's chest (sternum).
2. Starting from the up position (arms fully extended with elbows locked, both hands and both feet only touching the floor), the participant must keep the back straight at all times and lower the body to the floor until the chest (sternum) touches the administrator's fist. The participant then returns to the up position with the elbows fully locked. This is one repetition.
3. Resting is permitted only in the up position. The back must remain straight during resting.
4. When the participant elects to stop or cannot continue, the total number of correct pushups is recorded as the score. No time limit.

How To Prepare For Push-ups

1. Determine the maximum number of correct push ups you can do in one minute.
2. Multiply that number by .75 (75%). Round off the result to the lowest number. This will be the number of repetitions (sit ups) you will do per set.
3. Warm up with some light activity of your choice, such as a stationary bike, walking or jogging on the treadmill, light calisthenics, etc.
4. Perform the number of push ups (correct form) determined in the calculation done in #2 above.
5. Rest no longer than 60 seconds, and do another set of repetitions.
6. Repeat #4 and #5 until you have done 3 to 5 sets of repetitions. Even though the last sets may be difficult, maintain proper form. If you have to hesitate longer

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on the floor on the last sets to get in the full number, then do so but rest no longer than necessary. It is important that you get in all the repetitions.
8. Do this routine every other day. Increase the number of reps per set by 1 or 2 each week.

NOTE: If you are unable to do at least 5 reps per set, then you will have to adjust the above calculations on modified push ups (from the knees) in order to keep the number of reps high enough to address muscular endurance. You should also get assistance in designing a strength routine using selectorized machines including chest, arms and trunk exercises.

Protocol for 1.5 Mile Run

Purpose

The 1.5 mile run is a measure of aerobic power (cardiovascular endurance). The objective in the 1.5 mile run is to cover the distance as fast as possible.

Equipment

1. Stopwatch
2. Indoor or outdoor track or another suitable flat running area measured to 1.5 miles
3. Testing forms to record data

Procedure

1. Participants should not eat a heavy meal or smoke for at least 2 - 3 hours prior to the test. Participants should warm up and stretch thoroughly prior to running.
2. The participant runs 1.5 miles as fast as possible.
3. Participants should not physically touch one another during the run, unless it is to render first aid.
4. Finish times should be called out and recorded.
5. Upon completion of the run, participants should cool down by walking for about 5 minutes to prevent venous pooling (i.e., pooling of the blood in the lower extremities which reduces the return of blood to the heart and may cause cardiac arrhythmia).

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How To Prepare For 1.5 Mile Run

To prepare for this test, you need to gradually increase your running endurance. The schedule below is a proven progressive routine. Begin at the level you can accommodate, and if you can advance the schedule on a weekly basis, then proceed to the next level. If you can do the distance in less time, then do so.

Week	Activity	Distance in Miles	Duration in Minutes	Times per Week
1	Walk	1	17 - 20	5
2	Walk	1.5	25 - 29	5
3	Walk	2	32 - 35	5
4	Walk/Jog	2	28 - 30	5
5	Walk/Jog	2	27	5
6	Walk/Jog	2	26	5
7	Walk/Jog	2	25	5
8	Walk/Jog	2	24	5
9	Jog	2	23	4
10	Jog	2	22	4
11	Jog	2	21	4
12	Jog	2	20	4