

Applicant Fitness Test

Cumberland County Police Testing Consortium

This is a pass or fail test. The individual tests will be conducted in the order displayed below.

1. **300 Meter Run**

Requirement – Complete in less than 70.1 seconds.

This test measures anaerobic power, or the ability to make an intense burst of effort for a short time period or distance. It consists of sprinting 300 meters as fast as possible.

2. **Maximum Push Ups**

Requirement – 24 correct push ups must be performed to pass.

This test measures the muscular endurance of the upper body. It consists of doing as many push ups as possible until muscular failure.

3. **One Minute Sit Ups**

Requirement – 28 correct sit ups must be performed to pass.

This test measures abdominal muscular endurance. While lying on the back, the participant will be given one minute to do as many bent leg sit ups as possible.

4. **1.5 Mile Run**

Requirement – Complete in less than 15:55 minutes.

This test measures aerobic power and cardiovascular endurance. For this test you must complete a distance of 1.5 miles.

Physical Fitness Standards Disclaimer

The standards used in the physical fitness test were derived from law enforcement physical fitness norms that are based on a representative sample of approximately 4,000 officers that were stratified (by age and gender) and randomly selected from 40 municipal, state and federal agencies.

The Cumberland County Police Testing Consortium has selected the 30th percentile as the standard for passing the test. This means that 70% of the officers who took this test, scored above the standard which we require.

The physical fitness test measures those job-related physical fitness areas that have been shown to be underlying and predictive factors for officer physical abilities to perform the essential physical tasks and functions of the job.

| Fitness Area Measured | Fitness Test |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Anaerobic Power | 300 Meter Run |
| Abdominal Muscular Endurance | One Minute Sit-Ups |
| Upper Body Muscular Endurance | Maximum Push-Ups |
| Aerobic Power | 1.5 Mile Run |

Source: Physical Fitness Assessments and Norms for Adults and Law Enforcement, The Cooper Institute, pg 44 and 45.

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 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.

| Week | Distance | Reps | Training Time | Rest Time | Frequency |
|--------|-----------|------|--|-----------|-----------|
| 1 & 2 | 110 yards | 10 | $IT \div .80$ | 2 min. | 1/week |
| 3 & 4 | 110 yards | 10 | $IT \div .80$ minus 2-3 seconds | 2 min. | 1/week |
| 5 & 6 | 110 yards | 10 | $IT \div .80$ minus 5-6 seconds | 2 min. | 1/week |
| 7 & 8 | 220 yards | 8 | $IT \div .80 \times 2$ | 2 min. | 1/week |
| 9 & 10 | 220 yards | 8 | $IT \div .80 \times 2$ minus 4 seconds | 2 min. | 2/week |

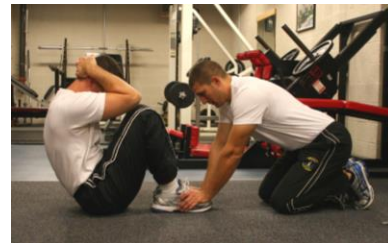
Protocol for One Minute Sit-ups

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 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.

Protocol for Maximum Push-ups

Purpose

This measures muscular endurance of the upper body (anterior deltoid, pectorals 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 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.

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).

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 |