



April 2018

The
BACKUP
Newsletter

The Official Publication of the California Reserve Peace Officers Association



Chief Executive Officer's Report

I am happy to report that your association has received a check for \$74,563 from the State of California. But I am truly saddened by the events that led up to a Superior Court judge ordering California's Attorney General to make that payment to us.

When the California Department of Justice under then-Attorney General Kamala Harris began illegally refusing to register patrol rifles for reserve peace officers as required by the Penal Code, CRPOA general counsel Jim Rene repeatedly attempted to engage officials without success. Your association was reduced to filing suit in Los Angeles Superior Court and *Llanos & CRPOA vs. Kamala Harris* eventually ended in a ruling resulting in a complete victory for Officer Llanos and CRPOA. The \$74,563 payment compensated us for attorney fees and costs.

I remain stunned that in the United States of America sworn peace officers had to go before a Superior Court judge and ask for orders compelling the Attorney General to obey the Penal Code. Another sad day for the State of California wrought by politicians and bureaucrats who have lost sight of both the public trust and the rule of law.

I appreciate your trust, confidence and support. More fights remain - and not just ours. Our legislative advocates and lobbyists in Sacramento are working on a legislative fix for the magazine capacity issue affecting our retired members. And we will be standing shoulder to shoulder with our full-time brothers and sisters at PORAC on issues important to all of us.

Stay safe out there!

THE ULTIMATE FOOT PURSUIT

The 34th running of the Baker-to-Vegas Challenge Cup Relay went in the records book in March. The 120-mile run has 20 legs, from four to ten miles each, with an elevation change of nearly seven thousand feet. Nearly 300 A total of 270 law enforcement teams from across the nation and as far away as Belize participated this year making the race truly an international event.

The Belize National Police team took 2nd Place in the Open category with a time of 12:59:10.

The race was the vision of LAPD coppers Chuck Foote and Larry Moore and is now run under the auspices of the Los Angeles Police Revolver and Athletic Club, Inc. (LAPRAAC).

The first Challenge Cup Relay start line was located on CA 127 at Baker High School. The finish line was on NV 160 at the intersection of Blue Diamond, 119 miles away and 13 miles short of Las Vegas.

At the conclusion of the first race all 19 teams gathered at the finish, about 400 people standing around in the desert, with LAPD Chief Daryl Gates presenting the awards.

Over the years since then, hundreds of thousands of cops have run across the desert. The original ideals of the race continue: teamwork, camaraderie, physical fitness and competition. The event has seen explosive growth. The number of teams has increased from the initial 19 in 1985 to the nearly 300 competing today. Entry categories have also expanded to be more inclusive.

Teams are scheduled to run in flights, depending upon their projected finish times, starting hourly commencing at 0800 hours.

The race is an opportunity to bond, fraternize and have some fun, and gives those of us who run one more reason to maintain a physical fitness program.

Stay fit stay strong - and stay safe out there.

Kevin Bernzott is the Chief Executive Officer of CRPOA and a reserve sergeant for the Ventura County Sheriff's Office. Kevin welcomes your questions and comments. Email him at bernzott@crpoa.org

Frank Barnes October 1st 1932 - April 11th 2018

Frank Barnes, a member of CRPOA since its inception, died April 11, 2018, after a long illness. Frank served for more than three decades as a member of the Board of Directors and as an officer for most of that time. Frank served for more than 40 years as a Reserve with Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, attaining the rank of Assistant Sheriff. Memorial services are pending and will be announced by a Direct Impact email when they have been finalized. A proper obituary for Frank will be published in the next issue of the BACKUP. Our friend and colleague will be greatly missed.

Election of Directors and Vacancy on the Board of Directors

By Kevin Bernzott, Chief Executive Officer

The filing deadline for those seeking to become or remain members of the board of directors passed March 31, 2018. Two incumbent directors sought reelection, Matt Lujan and Don Wharton. The third incumbent director, Tom Cantrell, did not seek reelection. Pursuant to the Bylaws, since there were three or fewer qualified candidates, Matt Lujan and Don Wharton are deemed elected to three-year terms commencing June 1, 2018 and expiring May 31, 2021.

I would like to thank retiring director Tam Cantrell for his long service to the Association.

Tom's term will expire May 31, 2018. Since there were only two candidates for election, the 3-year term presently held by Tom will need to be filled. And, due to the untimely death of our long-serving director Frank Barnes, the remainder of his term must be filled.

Pursuant to the Bylaws, the board has the responsibility to fill these two vacancies. I am soliciting general members interested in serving as a director for a term commencing June 1, 2018 and expiring May 31, 2021 and serving for the unexpired portion of Frank Barnes' term.

Candidates must have been a general member for two years immediately prior to election. Desirable additional qualifications include the ability to work effectively within a group of nine people who come from a variety of backgrounds and whose interests and points of view, even as to law enforcement, are varied. A great deal of work must be regularly performed by all directors to discharge their responsibilities and attendance at monthly (mostly telephonic) board meetings is **required**. Access to the internet and email is a **necessity**.

If you are interested in applying to be a member of the board of directors, please send an email to me by July 31, 2018. My email address is bernzott@crpoa.org. You do not need to submit a nomination petition. A questionnaire will be sent by email to all applicants for initial qualification. Interviews of finalists will be held by telephone or at ARPOC 2018 in Sacramento.

New blood and new points \of view are important. Thanks for your interest in serving your Association!

CRPOA General Counsel

The CRPOA Legal Services Plan: An Update



Frequently we are asked what our Legal Services Plan (“LSP”) covers. In an effort to clarify these questions, we recently updated our terms to make absolutely certain eligible members are knowledgeable about the LSP and what benefits they get from it. [You will find the terms here:](#) and I strongly encourage you to review our terms in detail.

There are 2 critically important points to understand about our plan. First, it is not a legal defense plan. What that means is that we do not provide you “legal defense” in situations which likely implicate personal liability. The reason for this is that our cost structure as well as our “risk pool” do not allow it. We don’t have enough members, nor do we charge dues of a sufficient amount, which would make the provision of legal defense economically viable. That is what allows organizations like PORAC, with tens of thousands of members and a more robust dues structure, to spread the risk and bear the costs of actual legal defense in complex law enforcement related cases. And that is why we so strongly urge our members to get PORAC legal defense. [See my BACKUP article on this topic.](#)

The other common misunderstanding about our plan is that it is not insurance. People often think that if they have some kind of legal plan, they have insurance for personal liability. That is absolutely incorrect. Insurance and legal services are completely different things. I wrote about that as well. [See my BACKUP article on that topic here:](#)

With all of this said, you may ask yourself what are the benefits of the CRPOA LSP? They are many and I listed them here:

1. You have access to a dedicated lawyer to answer your questions on the wide variety of legal matters affecting reserves.
2. You have access to a dedicated lawyer who understands issues which specifically affect reserve peace officers (unlike other lawyers who may have never heard of “reserves” before or understand anything about them). Bear in mind we have subject matter expertise and “institutional knowledge” of POST rules, agency policies and procedures, and other matters which typically arise affecting reserves.
3. The LSP lawyer can guide you through administrative and disciplinary matters with your agency.
4. The LSP lawyer can help influence your agency’s policies relative to reserves.
5. We are able to selectively identify legal matters affecting reserves and bring litigation in the appropriate cases [think DOJ assault weapons lawsuit and the many demand letters we have issued trying to get agencies to follow AB 703, now PC 26300(c)(2)].
6. You have a lawyer who keeps on top of legal developments and reports them to you via the Backup or Direct Impact emails.
7. We are able to identify legal issues affecting reserves and translate those into legislative advocacy (case in point, AB 703).

Bear in mind the LSP comes to you at no additional cost of membership. So not only are you getting the other benefits of membership, your access to a subject matter legal expert is included in your membership.

Let me finish with this: as California law enforcement officers your jobs are getting more difficult and riskier. For on-duty legal coverage, get PORAC LDF or get coverage through your full-time union or similar plan. Otherwise, you are relying on your agency to “take care of you” in a critical on-duty incident, and you can only imagine the risks of that. For off-duty coverage (for those in particular who carry off-duty), get private legal services and insurance coverage. The market has lots of product offerings as noted in my article, but a Google search will help you find what is right for you.

Stay safe everyone.

Jim

Jim Rene, General Counsel

If you have a question or comment for Jim, please email Jim at rene@crpoa.org. Jim René is the General Counsel for the California Reserve Peace Officers Association and a reserve police sergeant for the San Fernando Police Dept. He previously was an LAPD reserve police officer for 15 years.

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*Hope your planning for **ARPOC 2018***

New Officer Safety Class offered by some of our best instructors

Surviving Your Attacker: Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

“Is today your day?”

- * Inspiring true stories from shooting survivors
 - * On-duty and off-duty safety
 - * Preparing to win in deadly encounters
 - * Overcoming the mindset of your attacker
- * Why do things go right and wrong in police work?
- * Lessons Learned - Before, During, & After a Critical Incident

The instructors * Rich Wemmer – Captain, Los Angeles Police Department (ret.)

* Stacy Lim – Sergeant, Los Angeles Police Department/SURVIVOR

* Marcus Young– Mendocino County Sheriff’s Office/SURVIVOR

Full Conference Registration notice will be emailed to all current members when available

WELCOME NEW CRPOA MEMBERS

Between 3/16/2018 and 4/15/2018

Charles Underwood Kingsburg PD

Bryan Lentz San Bernardino PD

Michael Deely San Francisco PD

Neil O’Brian Kingsburg PD

Jason Krawczyk Carlsbad PD

Rene Bura San Francisco PD

Josh Carey Kingsburg PD

Darbie Ernst Carlsbad PD

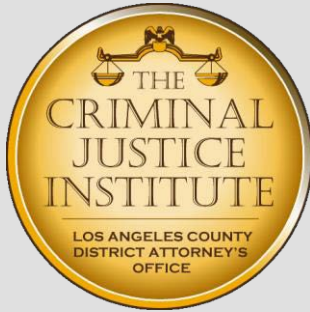
Robert Armes LASD San Dimas

Marisol Guzman Kingsburg PD

Sandra Parente San Jose PD

Keli Paulk Bakersfield PD.

Nick Shihadeh San Francisco PD



JACKIE LACEY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

ONE MINUTE BRIEF

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NUMBER: 2018-05

DATE: 04-03-18

BY: Devallis Rutledge

TOPIC: DNA Refusal

ISSUE: Can a person arrested on probable cause for a serious offense lawfully refuse to provide a buccal swab for DNA testing and entry into databanks?

Per PC § 296(a)(2)(C), adults **arrested** for, or charged with, “**any felony offense**” are required to provide buccal (sounds like “buckle”) swab samples for DNA testing (juveniles must provide samples upon felony conviction, or when registration is required under PC § 290 or § 457.1). Additional requirements are set forth in PC §§ 296.1, 296.2. **It is a misdemeanor for a person to refuse to permit swabbing when required. PC § 298.1(a).** Peace officers and other specified officials may use reasonable force to obtain samples from uncooperative persons, as prescribed in PC § 298.1(b), (c).

The US Supreme Court has previously ruled that the Fourth Amendment permits taking buccal swabs from those arrested for “serious offenses,” as part of routine booking procedures. *Maryland v. King* (2013) 569 US 435, 465-66. See 1MB 2013-13. But a California appellate court ruled that the procedure violates the search-and-seizure provisions of the *California* Constitution. *People v. Buza* (2014) 180 Cal.Rptr.3d 753 (overturning a conviction for refusal to provide a sample). Reversing the Court of Appeal, the California Supreme Court has now ruled (4-3) that an adult arrested on probable cause for a serious offense may be convicted of a violation of § 298.1(a) for refusing to permit a buccal swab to be taken.

- When he was caught immediately after setting fire to a police car, Mark Buza was arrested for felony arson. He refused buccal swabbing and was convicted of both arson and refusal to provide a DNA sample. He made various arguments as to why hypothetical cases might have to be decided differently, but the California Supreme Court majority, acting according to precedent, confined its ruling to the issue actually before it and found that Buza’s conviction violated neither the state nor federal constitutions.

- *King* upheld saliva sampling during booking for “**serious** offenses,” whereas PC §

296 provides for samples in case of arrest for “**any felony** offense.” This difference in terminology does not invalidate California’s statute, said the court, because “*as a matter of ordinary usage, a felony is considered a ‘serious’ offense.*” *People v. Buza* (2018) WL 1570366, Slip opn. at 16.

- To invalidate Buza’s conviction, the Court of Appeal had invoked the search-and- seizure analogue of the Fourth Amendment in the *California* Constitution, article I, section 13. But with rare

exceptions, the California Supreme Court has “ordinarily resolved questions about the legality of searches and seizures by construing the Fourth Amendment and article I, section 13, **in tandem**. ... [W]e have treated the law under article I, section [now] 13, of our state Constitution as ‘**substantively equivalent**’ to the Supreme Court’s construction of the Fourth Amendment.” *Id.*, Slip opn. at 32-33.

Finding no persuasive reason for state departure from King’s analysis, the California Supreme Court held California’s DNA collection requirement “**valid under both the federal and state Constitutions....**” *Id.*, Slip. opn. at 2. Accordingly, “Defendant’s conviction for failing to submit a sample of his DNA therefore did not violate the Fourth Amendment to the federal Constitution,” and because of the “tandem” analysis under the California Constitution, “the requirement was not unreasonable” on state grounds, either. *Id.*, Slip opn. at 29, 40.

BOTTOM LINE: An adult arrested on probable cause for a felony offense may not lawfully refuse to provide a buccal DNA sample.

(Bold emphases added and citations omitted from quoted material)

This information was current as of publication date. It is not intended as legal advice. It is recommended that readers check for subsequent developments and consult legal advisors to ensure currency after publication. Local policies and procedures regarding application should be observed.

The California Reserve Peace Officers Assoc. would like to thank the Los Angeles County District Attorney’s Office and Devallis Rutledge for the permission to reprint the One Minute Brief.

Plan on great training and networking

ARPOC 2018

DoubleTree Hotel, Sacramento August 15th - 18th, 2018

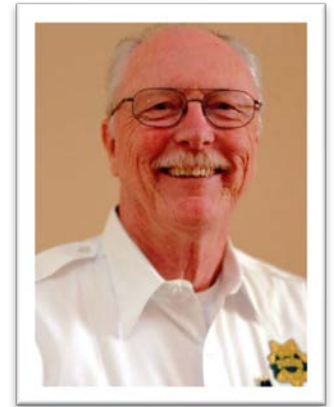
Making A Difference - think about it

“When the weather changes, nobody believes the laws of physics have changed. Similarly, I don’t believe that when the stock market goes into terrible gyrations its rules have changed.”

--Benoit Mandelbrot, Mathematician and polymath

Legislative Update-Report

By Pete Downs



The Legislature is now in the second year of a two-year session, so things are winding down in Sacramento. No new bills can now be introduced but there is still an opportunity for mischief using a procedure called “gut and amend.” This is where a legislator has a throw away bill that is basically a placeholder for some language that they want to introduce later in the session. We haven’t seen much of this yet but as we get closer to the end of the session your legislative committee will keep our eyes out for this procedure.

Here is a smattering of some of the bills that we are watching for CRPOA. If you want to make a comment on any of these or other bills that you may be aware of send an email to me at downs@crpoa.org.

AB 1793 (Bonta)

Cannabis Convictions: resentencing

Would require the Department of Justice, before July 1, 2019, to review the records in the state summary criminal history information database and to identify past convictions that are potentially eligible for recall or dismissal of sentence, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation pursuant to AUMA. The bill would require the department to notify the courts of all cases in their jurisdiction that are eligible for recall or dismissal of a sentence, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation.

SB 905 (Weiner)

Alcoholic beverages: hours of sale

Would, beginning January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would require the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to conduct a pilot program that would authorize the department to issue an additional hours license to an on-sale licensee located in a qualified city which would authorize, with or without conditions, the selling, giving, or purchasing of alcoholic beverages at the licensed premises between the hours of 2 a.m. and 4 a.m., upon completion of specified requirements by the qualified city in which the licensee is located.

SB 1045 (Weiner)

Conservatorship: chronic homelessness: mental health

Would establish a procedure, for counties that elect to participate, for the appointment of a conservator for a person who is chronically homeless and incapable of caring for the person’s own health and well-being due to a serious mental illness and substance use disorder, as evidenced by high-frequency emergency department use, high-frequency jail detention due to behavior resulting from the person’s serious mental illness and substance use disorder, or frequent placement under a 72-hour involuntary hold because, based on probable cause, the person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to others, or to himself or herself, or is gravely disabled, for the purpose of providing appropriate placement, including a licensed health care or psychiatric facility or community-based residential care setting, in supportive housing that provides wraparound services, as specified.

SB 1437 (Skinner)

Accomplice liability for felony murder

Current law defines murder as the unlawful killing of a human being, or a fetus, with malice aforethought. Current law defines malice for this purpose as either express or implied and defines those terms. This bill would prohibit malice from being imputed to a person based solely on his or her participation in a crime. The bill would prohibit a participant or conspirator in the commission or attempted commission of a felony inherently dangerous to human life to be imputed to have acted with implied malice, unless he or she personally committed the homicidal act.

AB 3104 (Cooper)

Murder

Would amend various propositions by limiting the sentence for specified instances of first degree murder to 25 years to life, specifically where the person is not the actual killer but acts with specified intent. The bill would define as 2nd degree murder, punishable by 15 years to life in state prison, a person who is not the actual killer and who does not act with reckless indifference to human life and is not a major participant in the crime, but who aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, solicits, requests, or assists an actor in the commission or attempted commission of an enumerated crime that results in the death of a person.

SB 978 (Bradford)

Law enforcement agencies: public records

Would, commencing January 1, 2020, require the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training and each local law enforcement agency to conspicuously post on their Internet Web sites all current standards, policies, practices, operating procedures, and education and training materials that would otherwise be available to the public if a request was made pursuant to the California Public Records Act. By imposing this requirement on local law enforcement agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 931 (McCarthy)

Suicide prevention

Current law authorizes the department to contract with an outside agency to establish and implement a targeted public awareness and education campaign on suicide prevention and treatment. Existing law requires the target populations to include junior high and high school students. This bill would require the target populations to include community college, 4-year college, and university undergraduate and graduate students.

SB 1421 (Skinner)

Peace officers: release of records

Would require, notwithstanding any other law, certain peace officer or custodial officer personnel records and records relating to specified incidents, complaints, and investigations involving peace officers and custodial officers to be available for public inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act. The bill would provide that this information includes, but is not limited to, the framing allegation or complaint, any facts or evidence collected or considered, and any findings or recommended findings, discipline, or corrective action taken.

Pete Downs is a CRPOA Director, Co-Chairman of the Law & Legislation Committee and a volunteer in policing with the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office.

We thank Pete Downs for his legislative efforts and update. You may contact him at Downs@CRPOA.org

2018 CRPOA

Awards Announcement and Criteria

The California Reserve Peace Officers Association is proud to announce the Annual Awards Program for 2018. We invite you to nominate a deserving member of your organization for one of several recognition awards.

The awards will be presented at our Annual Awards Luncheon at the Annual Reserve Peace Officers Conference in Sacramento. The luncheon is held in conjunction with ARPOC 2018, which offers 28 hours of POST approved training.

Do not miss out on an opportunity to honor a deserving individual within your organization

Review the award nomination information to determine which award is best suited to your nominee. **Along with the Award Nomination Application, a letter of nomination must be submitted detailing the nominee's qualifications and accomplishments. Documentation supporting the nomination letter must be included.** Questions can be forwarded to nancy@crpoa.org. Nominations must be submitted no later than July 1, 2018.

We look forward to receiving your nomination.

Award Criteria

Please note, in 2013 the CRPOA Board of Directors voted to modify the time restriction on awards to three years. You may now submit a nomination for events which occurred up to three years ago. The Board will also consider exceptions for older events on a case-by-case basis.

Award for Valor

For an act of conspicuous bravery in the line of duty, performed in conscious disregard of peril to the officer. To be awarded, all of the following criteria must exist:

- ◆ The bravery exhibited must be above and beyond that expected in the line of duty.
- ◆ Failure to take such action would not justify censure.
- ◆ The risk to the officer's life actually existed and the officer was able to perceive the risk and disregard it.
- ◆ The objective was of sufficient importance to justify the risk.
- ◆ The officer accomplished the objective or was prevented from accomplishing it by incurring serious injury or death.

Notes:

- *The criteria for this award include consciousness of the peril and the disregard thereof. Thus, merely finding oneself in the middle of a perilous situation and having to take action to get out of it would not qualify.*
- *There is no limit to the number of qualifying awards.*
- *May be awarded to a reserve peace officer, search and rescue member or volunteer in policing.*
- *The nominee does not need to be a CRPOA member.*
- *The act must have occurred between June 1, 2015 and May 31, 2018, inclusive.*

Award of Honor

Presented to the family of a reserve peace officer, search and rescue member or volunteer in policing whose life was given in the line of duty due to the action of a third party.

Notes:

- *This award recognizes supreme sacrifice in the line of duty. It does not require that the officer knowingly placed himself or herself in a perilous situation nor does it require an act of heroism in order to be awarded. It does require the action of a third party in causing the death.*
- *There is no limit to the number of qualifying awards. In an appropriate case, an Award for Valor and an Award of Honor could be made for the same action.*
- *May be awarded to a reserve peace officer, search and rescue member or volunteer in policing.*
- *The decedent need not have been a CRPOA member.*
- *The death must have occurred between June 1, 2015 and May 31, 2018, inclusive.*

Reserve Officer of the Year, Search and Rescue Member of the Year, and /or Volunteer in Policing of the Year

Awarded to the nominee excelling in all the qualifications for the Meritorious Service Award which place the reserve officer/search and rescue member/volunteer in policing clearly above all other candidates.

Notes:

- *Only one qualifying award shall be made each year for each of three categories: reserve peace officer, search and rescue member and volunteer in policing.*
- *The nominee must be a general member of CRPOA on the date the nomination is received.*
- *The qualifying actions must occur prior to May 31, 2018.*

Meritorious Service Award

For especially meritorious service to the department in a duty of great responsibility. The duty may be either assigned or self-initiated. Superior performance of the normal duties of the position will not alone justify the award.

Considerations for the award include all areas of:

- ◆ Outstanding performance of the officer's duties either in a single act or over time
- ◆ Extraordinary level of assistance to the reserve unit and/or the department
- ◆ Extraordinary level of service to the community
- ◆ Training or teaching within the department
- ◆ Longevity with the department

Notes - The nominee must be a general member of CRPOA on the date the nomination is received.
- There is no limit to the number of qualifying awards.
- The qualifying actions must occur between June 1, 2015 and May 31, 2018, inclusive.

Distinguished Service Award

For distinguished service by a reserve officer, SAR member or volunteer in policing.

Considerations for the award include one or more of the following:

- ◆ Distinguished service either in a single act or over time
- ◆ Substantial assistance to the reserve unit and/or the department
- ◆ Substantial service to the community
- ◆ Training or teaching within the department
- ◆ Longevity with the department

Notes: - The nominee must be a general member of CRPOA on the date the nomination is received.
- There is no limit to the number of qualifying awards.
- The qualifying actions must occur between June 1, 2015 and May 31, 2018, inclusive.

Award of Appreciation

For distinguished service to the members of the California Reserve Peace Officers Association.

Considerations for the award include:

- ◆ Distinguished service to the Association either in a single act or over time
- ◆ Substantial assistance or contribution to the Association

Notes: - There is no limit to the number of qualifying awards.
The qualifying service must occur between June 1, 2015 and May 31, 2018, inclusive.

Coordinator of the Year

5

Presented to the coordinator of reserve peace officers, search and rescue members or volunteers in policing who excels in:

- ◆ Displaying a strong commitment to the unit
- ◆ Dedication to the enhancement of the professionalism and training of the unit members
- ◆ Promoting a positive image of unit members within the department and the community
- ◆ Demonstrating efforts to use unit members in non-traditional roles or assignments

Notes: - **The nominee must be a full-time employee of the department in which he or she serves as the coordinator of a reserve peace officer, search and rescue or volunteer in policing unit.**
- The nomination must be made from within the unit supervised by the nominee. It may not be made by the department or by another full-time employee of the department. Supporting letters from the department are encouraged.
- Only one qualifying award shall be presented.
- The qualifying service must occur prior to May 31, 2018.

General Notes

Important note to nominators: Nominators for any CRPOA award shall be:

- A chief executive of a law enforcement agency; or
- A full-time officer who serves as a reserve coordinator; or
- A General Member of the Association.

When submitting a nomination please review the awards criteria thoroughly to assure that your nominee meets the criteria. You may submit a nomination for the highest possible award for which you believe your nominee meets the criteria. The Awards Committee may determine that your nominee qualifies for the category nominated or may select the nominee to be recognized in a different category. For example, a candidate nominated for Reserve Officer of the Year might receive that award or may be honored with the Meritorious Service Award or other qualifying award.

Nominations packets *must* include:

- An application, completed and legible.
- A letter of nomination summarizing the qualifications of the candidate for a specific award.
- Documentation supporting qualifications, such as awards, certificates, commendations, letters.
- Nominators must also assure that information provided for contact for award notification is current.

Incomplete nominations packets may not be considered; however, the Awards Committee will notify nominators of incomplete nominations.

Nominations must be sent to the Awards Committee at:

- California Reserve Peace Officers Association, P.O. Box 5622, San Jose, CA 95150-5622
- Or scan and e-mail your nomination packet to nancy@crpoa.org.

If you do not receive confirmation of receipt of the nomination packet by the Awards Committee within 2 weeks of mailing or emailing documents, contact Nancy Elam by email or phone immediately.

Any questions about the nomination process can be forwarded to Nancy Elam, Awards Committee Chairman by email at nancy@crpoa.org or by phone at 408-309-8756.



The deadline for the receipt of nominations is July 1 2018

New classes and a valuable time to meet with other officers

Plan NOW *ARPOC 2018* the DoubleTree Hotel

Sacramento August 15th – 18th
