



The **BACKUP** *Newsletter*

The Official Publication of the California Reserve Peace Officers Association

Welcome to the Quarterly Newsletter of the
California Reserve Peace Officers Association



ARPOC 2022
Marriot Los Angeles Burbank Airport Hotel
August 10, 2022 through August 13, 2022



SCOTUS Rebukes Lower
Courts



The Benefits of Reserve
Officers in Modern Policing



SB-2 & Questions from
Reserve Officers

In this edition of The BACKUP:

Chief Executive Officer's Report, Conference Recap [Page 3](#)

Legislative Update, [Page 5](#)

ARPOC 2022! Save The Date! [Page 8](#)

With 2 rulings, SCOTUS rebukes lower courts and doubles down on qualified immunity guidance, [Page 9](#)

The benefits of reserve officers in modern policing, [Page 12](#)

Reserve Peace Officer Advisory Council, [Page 17](#)

Reserve Coordinator Q&A Session, [Page 17](#)

SB-2 and Questions from Reserve Peace Officers, [Page 18](#)

A Letter to CRPOA Members from Steve Fazio, [Page 20](#)

Thank you, [Page 22](#)



Chief Executive Officer's Report

By Mike Voorhees

All of us from the board and our Pacifica office hope that this issue of The Backup finds you, your family and friends doing well and emerging from the constraints imposed by the pandemic of these past two years! We are looking forward to a return to normalcy and are excited to announce the scheduling of conferences for the next three years.



ARPOC 2022

At long last, we return to the Los Angeles area for this year's conference! We last held a conference in the Los Angeles area in 1997. This year it will be held at the Marriott Los Angeles Burbank Airport Hotel, August 10th through 13th. Our now traditional schedule of Wednesday afternoon through Saturday morning will continue for this conference.

Last month we held a board meeting, toured the hotel, and attached convention center and believe that you'll be very pleased with the rooms, restaurants and facilities. And Burbank Airport is just several blocks away. I can attest to the convenience and simplicity of flying to and from it. A great selection of classes and the registration forms will be coming your way in the very near future.

ARPOC 2023

Due to the overwhelming positive response from our attendees at ARPOC 2021, we've signed a contract with Bally's Lake Tahoe (formerly the Montbleu) for ARPOC 2023! As mentioned before, two surveys separated by a few years' time disclosed that most members preferred the South Lake Tahoe area to be the most desirable of those Northern California locations considered. The hotel, located a few feet over the border in Stateline, Nevada, came through with high marks for general appearance, sleeping room size, classroom size and comfort and, importantly, for the meals! The food was a big hit last year for all three breakfasts and both lunches. There were plenty of entrée choices and the quality got high marks.

We will be holding one or two classes eligible for POST Plan IV reimbursement for full-time officers on the California side (again, only a few feet away) to meet those requirements but the rest of the classes, the meals and sleeping rooms will all be at our conference hotel, Bally's. ARPOC 2023 will be held Tuesday through Friday, August 8 through 11, 2023.

ARPOC 2024

We have tentatively set the dates for our 2024 conference as August 7 through 10, 2024, also at the Marriot in Burbank.

We are indeed fortunate to have five of our nine directors who are current or former members of L.A. area departments: Jim Lombardi, Steve Fazio, Steve Marshall, Ed Jones and Bill Torley. With those kinds of connections, we are confident of great local cooperation.

YOUR P.O.S.T. PROFILE

I cannot over-emphasize the importance of periodically checking your P.O.S.T. Profile by logging into the system to assure these things are correct:

- ❖ Are you appointed to the proper Reserve Level?
- ❖ Is the date of your appointment or promotion correct?
- ❖ Is all of your academy training correctly entered?
- ❖ Have you received credit for all your Continued Professional Training?
- ❖ If you retired, is the date of your retirement/separation accurate?

Over the past several years several members have discovered to their horror that their department or training facility which afforded them their academy training failed to make the proper entry with P.O.S.T., thereby leaving them without a basis for appointment to their proper Level or to any level. They may have served for as much as twenty years and, through an audit, it was discovered that there is no appropriate training shown in their record for their original appointment or promotion and therefore their continued eligibility to serve is jeopardized. Sometimes their records can be reconstructed; sometimes they cannot.

Just as bad, some members have discovered (too late) that their department failed to notify P.O.S.T. of their promotion, i.e., from Level III to Level II or Level II to Level I. With no record of a promotion to Level I, for example, their right to the issuance of a retired I.D. card with a California CCW endorsement [Penal Code §26300(c)(2)] may be lost or their ability to transition to a full-time officer position without attending the academy again is impossible.

We urge all reserves to check their P.O.S.T. profile on all of these occasions:

- ❖ Completion of the Basic Academy or any Module thereof.
- ❖ Initial appointment and at every promotion to a higher Reserve Level.
- ❖ Annually to assure that all CPT has been properly credited.

Finally, we urge all agencies to appoint Reserves to the highest Level to which their academy training entitles them to be appointed, even if they will not be deployed to work at that Level. If a person has completed the Basic Academy, whether intensive or modular, that person should be appointed a Level I. The fact that they may be, under their present administration, deployed as a Level II or III, is immaterial.

CRPOA is always available to collaborate with departments, and particularly Reserve Coordinators, to assure that they are doing the best for their department and their Reserves.

Mike Voorhees is the retired reserve assistant sheriff at the Sonoma County Sheriff's Department, former general counsel and current chief executive officer of CRPOA and a practicing attorney. He welcomes your questions and comments at voorhees@crpoa.org

Legislative Update

By Pete Downs

Vice-President for Legislative Affairs



The legislature has passed the “bill introduction” deadline, meaning that no new bills can be introduced, but that brings us to the era of “gut and amend”. One of the things we look for at this time of year is a bill that makes “non-substantive change to the law”. That can be code for the author is using this bill as a placeholder for mischief to come. These gut and amend bills usually get modified at the last minute so it is a real challenge to keep an eye out for harmful language. Many times, the entire bill is completely changed; all the language is gutted and new language, not even related to the original intent of the bill, is inserted.

For this report I will highlight some of the bills that have been introduced since this second session of the two-year legislature. I’ll show you the bill number, and a summary prepared by the legislative analyst who is a party neutral entity that is charged with providing a non-partisan evaluation of the purpose of the bill.

If you want a more complete review of the entire bill, you can get there by using your internet search engine and searching for “California legislature AB (or SB) followed by the bill number”

AB 2027: Criminal sentencing: dismissal of enhancements.

Current law prescribes certain criminal sentencing enhancements that increase the term of imprisonment for specified criminal offenses committed under circumstances including those committed using a firearm, those committed for the benefit of a criminal street gang, those committed by a repeat offender, and those determined to be hate crimes. Current law requires a sentencing court to dismiss an enhancement if, after considering specified mitigating circumstances, the court determines that it is in the furtherance of justice to do so. This bill would exempt from this requirement an enhancement imposed for an offense determined to be a hate crime.

AB 2147: Pedestrians

Would prohibit a peace officer, as defined, from stopping a pedestrian for specified traffic infractions unless a reasonably careful person would realize there is an immediate danger of collision with a moving vehicle or other device moving exclusively by human power.

SB 1129: Felony murder: resentencing: peace officer victims.

Current law authorizes a person who has been convicted of felony murder or murder under the natural and probable consequences theory or other theory under which malice is imputed to a person based solely on that person’s participation in a crime to file a petition for the court to vacate the person’s sentence and resentence them if the petitioner could not presently be convicted of murder or attempted murder because of changes made in the law since their conviction. This bill would specify that these provisions do not apply to a person when the victim is a peace officer who was engaged in the performance of their duties and when the defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that the victim was a peace officer engaged in the performance of their duties.

AB 1744: Probation and mandatory supervision: flash incarceration

Current law, until January 1, 2023, allows a court to authorize the use of flash incarceration, as defined, to detain a person in county jail for not more than 10 days for a violation of the conditions of that person's probation or mandatory supervision, as specified. This bill would extend the authorization to use flash incarceration until January 1, 2028.

AB 1970: Solicitation of prostitution from a minor.

Current law makes it a crime to solicit a person that the solicitor knows or should have known is a minor to commit an act of prostitution. Under current law, this crime is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than 2 days and not more than one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would remove the requirement that the person soliciting for prostitution knew or should have known that the person being solicited was a minor at the time of the offense. The bill would also authorize a person convicted of this crime to be punished either by the current punishment or by 16 months or 2 or 3 years in state prison, a fine not to exceed \$10,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

AB 1977: Domestic violence: data collection.

Current law requires every law enforcement agency to develop, adopt, and implement written policies and standards for officers' responses to domestic violence calls. Current law requires each law enforcement agency to develop an incident report form that includes specified information. Current law requires the Department of Justice to collect certain criminal justice data from specified persons and agencies and prepare an annual report relating to criminal statistics of the preceding calendar year, including the total number of calls domestic violence-related calls. This bill would additionally require local law enforcement agencies to include whether a child was present or if a deadly weapon was used during the domestic violence incident. The bill would further require local law enforcement agencies to provide specific data regarding domestic violence-related calls, including the total number of cases where a felony or misdemeanor was charged and the ultimate disposition of the cases

AB 1984: Vehicles: possession of stolen catalytic converter.

Current law prohibits the buying or receiving of stolen property, as specified. Existing law prohibits the removal from a vehicle of any part without the consent of the owner. This bill would prohibit the purchase, sale, receipt, or possession of a stolen catalytic converter, as specified. The bill would specify that a peace officer need not have actual knowledge that the catalytic converter is stolen to establish probable cause for arrest, and that in a prosecution of the section, circumstantial evidence may be used to prove the stolen nature of the catalytic converter.

AB 2137: Family justice centers.

Would require family justice centers to develop a partnership with their local city attorney's office to create a gun violence restraining order center in order to assist victims with obtaining a gun violence restraining order, if appropriate.

AB 2294: Diversion for repeat retail theft crimes

Current law requires a peace officer to release a person who has been arrested for a misdemeanor after securing that person's promise to appear, as specified, unless certain conditions are met for non-release, including, among others, there is reason to believe that the person would not appear as required or there was a reasonable likelihood that the offense or offenses for which the person was arrested would continue or resume. This bill, until January 1, 2026, would include in the reasons for non-release that the person has been cited, arrested, or convicted for misdemeanor or felony theft from a store in the previous 6 months and that there is probable cause to believe that the person arrested is guilty of committing organized retail theft.

SB 1042: Violent felonies: serious felonies: human trafficking.

Current law defines the terms "serious felony" and "violent felony" for various purposes, including, among others, enhancing the punishment for felonies pursuant to existing sentencing provisions commonly known as the Three Strikes Law. This bill would include human trafficking within the definition of a violent felony and the definition of a serious felony for all purposes, including for purposes of the Three Strikes Law. By expanding the scope of an enhancement, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Pete Downs has been a Volunteer in Policing with the Sonoma County Sheriff's Department, a member of CRPOA for many years and its Vice President for Legislative Affairs. He has decades of experience in Sacramento and Washington, D.C. working for major corporations as their legislative affairs liaison. He welcomes your questions and comments at downs@crpopa.org.

Santa Clara PD Reserve Officer and fellow CRPOA member, **James Gardner** volunteers his photography skills each year at ARPOC. If you are ever in need of a professional photographer, please consider James and his company, **To Be Cherished Photography**. Please visit <https://www.tobecherished.com/> for further information.





SAVE THE DATE!



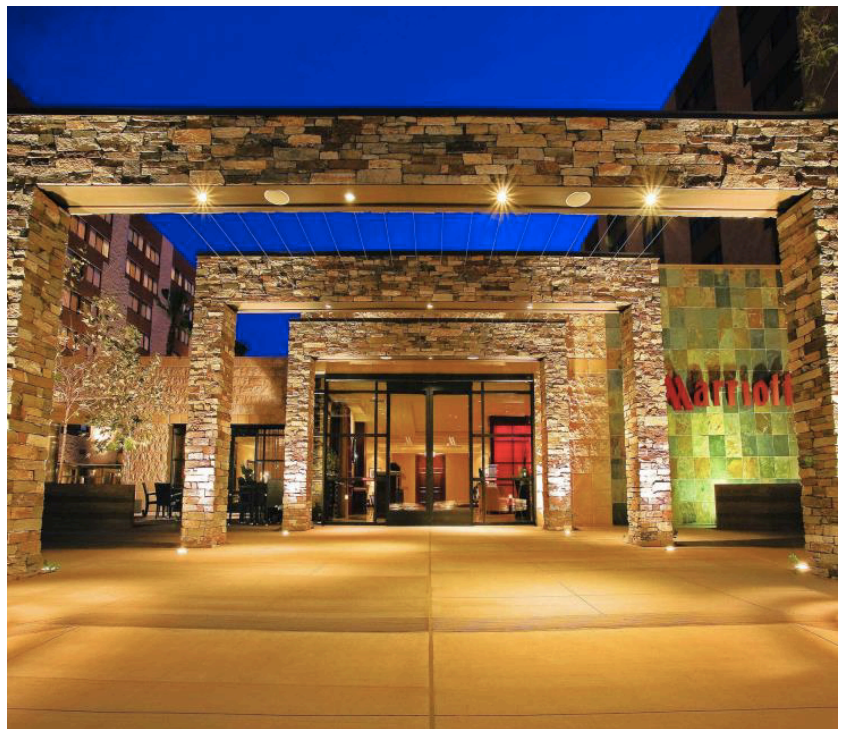
ARPOC 2022 LA/Burbank

The California Reserve Peace Officers Association is excited to announce the 44th Annual Reserve Peace Officer Conference is scheduled **August 10th through August 13th** at the Marriott Los Angeles Burbank Airport Hotel in Burbank, CA. Marriott is conveniently located within walking distance to the Hollywood Burbank Airport (Complimentary Shuttle provided).

The hotel has three restaurants, two outdoor pools with shaded cabanas, jacuzzi, 24-hour complimentary fitness center featuring two workout rooms, cardio room and a weight room. All rooms offer Wi-Fi, large workstations, 24-hour room service, flat-screen TVs, coffee makers, and mini-refrigerators.

More information to follow soon on hotel rates and booking.

Please visit us at www.crpoa.org for up-to-date information.



With 2 rulings, SCOTUS rebukes lower courts and doubles down on qualified immunity guidance

If there is any clearly established Supreme Court precedent, it is that the Court believes lower courts continue to misconstrue Supreme Court direction on qualified immunity

Oct 18, 2021

This article was featured in Lexipol's [Xiphos](#) newsletter, a monthly legal-focused law enforcement newsletter authored by Ken Wallentine. Subscriptions are free for public safety officers, educators and public attorneys. [Subscribe here!](#)

CITY OF TAHLEQUAH V. BOND (NO. 20-1668 2021 WL 4822664 (OCTOBER 18, 2021))

RIVAS-VILLEGAS V. CORTESLUNA (NO. 20-1539, 2021 WL 4822662 (OCTOBER 18, 2021))

Joy Rollice called the police and reported her ex-husband, Dominic Rollice, was at her house in the garage and would not leave. She said he was drunk and that “it was going to get ugly real quick.” Joy confirmed Dominic did not live there and had not been staying there. Officers Girdner, Reed and Vick responded to the radio call.

Officers Girdner and Reed arrived at about the same time and spoke to Joy in the front yard. She showed the officers where the side entrance to the garage was located. They walked to the side door of the garage when Officer Vick arrived.

Officer Girdner began conversing with Dominic at the garage side door, noting Dominic was very “fidgety” in his stance and moving his arms. Officer Girdner asked Dominic if he could pat him down for weapons. Dominic responded by backing away, then turning and walking toward the back of the garage. All three officers followed. Officer Girdner ordered Dominic to stop, but he ignored the command.

Dominic walked to a workbench at the end of the garage and grabbed a claw hammer hanging on the wall over the workbench. As he reached for the hammer, Dominic said, “One of us is going to [expletive] die tonight.” He then turned around and faced the officers. Dominic grasped the handle of the hammer like a baseball bat, pulling it up to shoulder level on his right side. Looking at the hammer, Dominic turned the claws toward the officers.

The officers commanded Dominic to “drop it,” but he did not comply. Dominic moved to his right until there was a clear path from where he was to where Officer Girdner stood 8 to 10 feet away. The officers continued to give Dominic orders to drop the hammer for the next 20 seconds. Officer Girdner told Dominic several times they just wanted to talk to him. Dominic stated, “I have done nothing wrong here, man. I’m in my house. I’m doing nothing wrong.” Officer Reed called out that he was going “to less lethal,” holstered his gun and drew a TASER device.

Dominic cocked the hammer higher while holding it in his right hand and took a stance that looked like he was going to charge at the officers or throw the hammer at them. Officers Girdner and Vick then fired their guns at Dominic, who went down into a squatting position but still did not drop the hammer. Dominic yelled out, raising the hammer once more, and Officer Girdner fired his gun again. Dominic dropped the hammer and fell backward onto the floor of the garage.

The administrator of Dominic's estate sued, alleging the officers used excessive force against Dominic. The trial court granted summary judgment to the officers on the basis of qualified immunity. The estate appealed and the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals [reversed the judgment](#). With today's decision, the Supreme Court has reversed the circuit court, ruling the officers "were entitled to qualified immunity."

After reciting the facts, the Supreme Court order notes that the 10th Circuit "began by explaining that Tenth Circuit precedent allows an officer to be held liable for a shooting that is itself objectively reasonable if the officer's reckless or deliberate conduct created a situation requiring deadly force." Reading that line gave me hope the Court would address the 10th Circuit precedent that allows looking backward to an officer's actions and tactics preceding the use of force. Many refer to this practice as looking at "officer-precipitated force" or "[officer-created jeopardy](#)."

Unfortunately, the Supreme Court did not engage the issue of officer-created jeopardy. The Court stated, "We need not, and do not, decide whether the officers violated the Fourth Amendment in the first place, or *whether recklessly creating a situation that requires deadly force can itself violate the Fourth Amendment*" (emphasis added).

Instead, the Court made a simple, straightforward statement reinforcing - once again - the [Court's clear direction](#) that courts should hold officers to a standard of "clearly established law at too high a level of generality." In reversing the 10th Circuit, the Supreme Court bluntly stated that the lower court "contravened those settled principles here. Not one of the decisions relied upon by the Court of Appeals comes close to establishing that the officers' conduct was unlawful." The Supreme Court harshly observed the lower court had not "identified a single precedent" supporting the 10th Circuit's ruling.

Perhaps the Court's silence on the concept of officer-created jeopardy is its way of signaling that its prior opinions should be taken seriously. Perhaps most famously, the Court has proscribed looking back with "20/20 vision of hindsight" in [Graham v. Connor](#) (490 U.S. 386 (1989)). Six years ago, in [City and County of San Francisco v. Sheehan](#) (575 U.S. 600 (2015)), the Court held Gail Sheehan could not "establish a Fourth Amendment violation *based merely on bad tactics* that result in a deadly confrontation that could have been avoided."

Finally, two years ago, in [Los Angeles County v. Mendez](#) (139 S.Ct. 1292 (2019)), the Court soundly rejected the 9th Circuit's so-called "provocation rule." The 9th Circuit rule directed judges to "look back in time to see if there was a different Fourth Amendment violation that is somehow tied to the eventual use of force." In rejecting this approach, the Supreme Court referred to the 9th Circuit rule as "a novel and unsupported path to liability in cases in which the use of force was reasonable." Moreover, the Court noted a judge could not apply the provocation rule without delving into the particular officer's subjective intent in tactics—

which would be an absolute contradiction of the objective reasonableness standard of *Graham v. Connor*.

Also this morning, the Court issued a second *per curiam* decision in [Rivas-Villegas v. Cortesluna](#) (No. 20-1539, 2021 WL 4822662). Ramon Cortesluna, who was armed with a knife, was shot with two beanbags when he lowered his hands closer to the knife. Cortesluna alleged an officer used excessive force when the officer held Cortesluna down with his foot and then briefly knelt on his back as another officer removed the knife from Cortesluna's pocket and handcuffed him.

The trial court granted summary judgment on the basis of qualified immunity and the 9th Circuit reversed. Once again, the Supreme Court was very direct in reversing the lower appellate court: "Neither Cortesluna nor the Court of Appeals identified any Supreme Court case that addresses facts like the ones at issue here." The Court was more detailed in its citation of its own decisions discussing the standard of clearly established law than it was in the *Bond* decision.

If there is any clearly established Supreme Court precedent, it is that the Court believes lower courts continue to misconstrue Supreme Court direction on granting qualified immunity in cases where it is uncertain that "every reasonable official would have understood that what he is doing violates that right" ([Mullenix v. Luna](#), 577 U.S. 7 (2015)). In *City of Tahlequah v. Bond*, the Supreme Court reminds us that qualified immunity protects "all but the plainly incompetent or those who knowingly violate the law."

Editor's note: Read earlier [analysis of this case](#) and view the [full video recording](#), graciously provided by attorney Scott Wood.

About the author

Ken Wallentine is the chief of the West Jordan (Utah) Police Department and former chief of law enforcement for the Utah Attorney General. He has served over three decades in public safety, is a legal expert and editor of Xiphos, a monthly national criminal procedure newsletter. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Institute for the Prevention of In-Custody Death and serves as a use of force consultant in state and federal criminal and civil litigation across the nation.

This article was reprinted with the kind permission of Nancy Perry

The benefits of reserve officers in modern policing

Utilizing the strengths and expertise of volunteers for ultimate agency transparency

Dec 31, 2021

By Dr. Ross Wolf and Dr. Adam Dobrin

Police agencies in the United States are largely based upon the model of Sir Robert Peel's London-based Metropolitan Police and his [nine principles of policing](#).

Peel's seventh principle focused on the importance for the police "to maintain at all times a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and that the public are the police." This principle's importance to modern policing is evident in current police-community relations. What better way to ensure that those in the community can relate with and understand the role of policing in society than to properly train them to serve in part-time roles while also serving in other positions and roles in society?

Enlisting members of society to serve in roles within police agencies allows for the ultimate transparency, enabling community members to provide input, understand the role and function of policing, and learn first-hand about the complexities of serving society in this role.

DEFINING RESERVE POLICING

Reserve officers are utilized in paid part-time roles, or more often, as volunteers. [1] There is great variation in the way that part-time paid and part-time volunteers are authorized in different states to perform police functions and the ways that they are utilized by different agencies within those states.

"Reserve" and "auxiliary" officers are the titles generally given to these positions but are often called other titles such as "Special Police," "Special Constable," or similar. For the remainder of this article, we will refer to all these roles as reserve officers.

Research shows that 30-35% of all public safety organizations in the USA utilize reserve officers. With over 18,000 law enforcement agencies in the United States, more than 5,000 policing agencies are believed to use these officers in some capacity. The total estimate of reserve police and deputies in the United States at approximately 77,500, which is just slightly more than 11% of the 697,195 full-time city and county police officers in the United States. [2, 3]



HOW DO RESERVE OFFICERS BENEFIT POLICING AGENCIES?

Some have argued that reserve officers impede the ability of LE agencies to secure necessary budgets to fill full-time officer positions. However, many agencies throughout the country have successfully incorporated reserve units to enhance service to their communities, supplementing and not replacing existing police services, without any negative consequences to agency funding or to personnel.

Examples of these successful programs can be found with the Phoenix (Arizona) Police Reserve Division, the Dallas (Texas) Police Department Reserve Division, the Orange County (Florida) Sheriff's Office Reserve Unit, the Orange County (California) Sheriff's Department Reserve Bureau, Washington DC Reserve Police Corps and the Florida Highway Patrol Auxiliary. While this short list provides examples of large successful programs, there are also numerous smaller successful programs found throughout the country.

RESERVE OFFICER DEMOGRAPHICS

Reserve officers may come from former or retired full-time police, but and perhaps more significantly, may also be recruited from the community. Some of these reserves have no

desire to serve as full-time police and see reserve policing as an opportunity to serve their community. Others may experience reserve policing and decide to move from part-time roles to full-time positions, sometimes making up large portions of recruit classes. [1]

Often those recruited to serve part-time roles decide that this is something that they want to do as a career. Countless police leaders can point to the time they spent as a reserve officer as the impetus for moving to a full-time position and policing as a career. Conversely, many who formerly served as full-time officers find that they enjoy continuing in part-time roles after retirement. These personnel may find that they join reserve programs after leaving full-time service because it allows them to continue in a role that they have dedicated their lives to doing, serving their community. This also has the advantage to the agency of continuing valuable institutional memory.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Volunteer policing is not free. Volunteer police officers donate their time to their communities to serve in roles that require a significant amount of agency financial resources to provide training, equipment, background checks and administrative support. However, the return on investment can be tremendous by leveraging the many hours and expertise donated by the volunteer officers into cost-efficient assets for the agency. Many agencies require reserve officers to work 8 to 16 hours per month, and most work far more than their required minimum.

Many agencies have adapted their programs to match the reserve officer's interests, skills and expertise with the needs of the agency.

Although patrol is a major activity performed by reserve officers, agencies also rely on additional supplements to full-time staff for seasonal needs or special events, including parades and sporting events, weather emergencies, and search and rescue. Agencies may also use part-time officers in specialized units such as marine and dive-team units, search and rescue, mounted units, training units, community policing specialty programs, children's programs, driving under the influence checkpoints, and other various special events. [4]

If reserve police are assigned to these roles, it is the responsibility of the policing agency to ensure that the officers are provided or have received the additional training needed. Agencies throughout the United States have found that requiring part-time officers to maintain specialized training is not only possible but may make the part-time officer feel better about the role that they play in the safety and security of their community.

TRAINING

Reserve officers, whether they are volunteer or paid, must be properly trained to perform the role that they are assigned. This limits agency liability but also is important for reserves to feel confident in their responsibilities. [5, 6] Proper training also ensures that reserve officers are not considered as lower-tier or lesser police than their full-time counterparts.

When reserve officers are asked about negative experiences in their roles, they most often point to a lack of support from some of their full-time colleagues. [4] However, innovative

agencies have successfully [incorporated reserves into the fabric of their command system](#), some even putting experienced and well-trained reserves in supervisory roles for full-time officers.

CONCLUSION

Although many agencies have resisted the significant commitment to form a reserve unit, those that have point to increased overall community relationships, financial benefits, the capability to supplement police units with experienced and well-trained personnel, and the ability to call on a ready reserve of talented and trained individuals when needed due to natural or man-made disasters, or when a jurisdiction experiences a temporary increase in population due to an event or a season.

However, there needs to be a better understanding of reserve policing in the United States through improved data collection. Currently, the [Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics](#) (LEMAS) survey is the only national estimate of the number of volunteer police, and it does not collect relevant data every iteration. In addition, although the LEMAS survey is methodologically sound, relying on extrapolated data from a small sample collected every few years is not as beneficial to researchers and policymakers as an annual full enumeration, like that of full-time paid officers that the FBI collects in the UCR system. [1]

If your agency is considering the benefits of a reserve program, it is important to understand the laws of your state as every state in the United States is unique in how they legislatively address reserve police. By building a well-trained and supported program, police administrators can deliver a valuable resource to connect with communities and provide fiscally responsible supplemental services.

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About the authors

Dr. Ross Wolf is Interim Assistant Provost and Professor at the University of Central Florida and Reserve Chief Deputy with the Orange County (Florida) Sheriff's Office. Dr. Wolf has over 30 years of experience as a full-time and reserve deputy and has served in patrol, as a field training officer, specialized patrol and criminal investigations as a detective. He was appointed to and serves on the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Police Administration Committee and the International Managers of Police Academy and College Training Section. He also serves on the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) Outreach Committee and Reserve Law Enforcement Subcommittee, and as president of the [Volunteer Law Enforcement Officer Alliance \(VLEOA\)](#). He has authored over 50 refereed articles, professional articles, book chapters and books on police interviewing, police administration and management, reserve and volunteer policing, police use of force, tourism policing and international policing. In addition to his work with police agencies throughout the United States, he has worked with the police in the Caribbean, the United Kingdom, Russia, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia, Dubai and Singapore. In addition to other law enforcement awards, he has been presented with the United States "Daily Point of Light" Award, the National Sheriffs' Association "Medal of Merit" Award, the "J. Edgar Hoover Memorial Gold Medal for Distinguished Public Service" from the American Police Hall of Fame, and the US Presidential "Lifetime Call to Service" Award for his work with volunteer and reserve policing.

Dr. Adam Dobrin is an Associate Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Florida Atlantic University. Dr. Dobrin has years of non-profit leadership experience, including co-founding and holding leadership positions in two international healthcare policy entities. Through these affiliations, he presented his research at the US Capitol for the Congressional Briefing on Juvenile Justice and later the Congressional Briefing Predicting and Preventing Homicide and Other Violence. Dr. Dobrin was an Academic Fellow at the Foundation for the Defense of Democracy, where part of his Fellowship involved overseas travel for an intensive immersion in the world of terrorism and the ways the political, diplomatic, military, intelligence and criminal justice systems respond to or prevent it. More recently, he traveled to the Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center at New Mexico Tech to become a certified instructor on the prevention and response to suicide bombing incidents. Dr. Dobrin has also published numerous articles and presented at conferences on topics related to volunteer policing. He serves as a reserve deputy with the St. Lucie County (FL) Sheriff's Office and was awarded his university's first Presidential Award for Outstanding Faculty-Led Community Engagement for Engaged Service in 2017 for his volunteer work as a road patrol deputy. He also serves as a member of the Board of Directors for the [Volunteer Law Enforcement Officer Alliance \(VLEOA\)](#).

Reserve Peace Officer Advisory Council

by Jeff Dunn, POST-Law Enforcement Consultant

For many years POST has periodically convened a group known as the Reserve Peace Officer Advisory Council. The purpose of this group is to help provide input on various topics of concern to the Reserve Peace Officer Program and to assist POST with updating information as needed.

In 2021 the group helped guide an update to the Reserve Peace Officer Status Summary which can be found on our website at <https://post.ca.gov/reserve-peace-officer-program-rpop>

Currently the group is looking at seeing if the Field Training Program could be adjusted to fit with the different levels of reserves. In addition to that, we are looking at updating the reserve portion of the POST website to include current FAQs. The FAQs relating to legislative changes brought about by SB2 have been updated <https://post.ca.gov/reserve-officer-program>. We will also be looking to provide clarification on some current POST regulations.

I am hoping to be able to interact with as many reserves and coordinators as possible at ARPOC 2022 in Burbank to provide updates on where we are with current projects and hear what other issues may need to be addressed.

Reserve Coordinator Q&A Session

by Jeff Dunn, POST-Law Enforcement Consultant

On February 17th POST held a Q&A session on Zoom for reserve coordinators. There were 70 people registered for the session and about 60 attended all or part of the meeting which lasted about 2-hours. CRPOA board members Steve Marshal, Dominic Gamboa and Steve Fazio assisted with the presentation.

The format consisted of topics we wanted to cover, responses to questions submitted in advance and an open forum for questions from the attendees. Additionally, topics included resources available to coordinators, a status update on the reserve coordinator course, a discussion on reserve appointments to the different levels, requalification requirements, and the issue of appointment -v- assignment once hired by an agency.

Overall, the feedback was positive and those in attendance indicated the format and content were beneficial. With that in mind we are looking at hosting another one prior to ARPOC and may do something similar in-person at ARPOC. Since POST was the host of this presentation, we were prohibited from engaging in non-POST topics such as LEOSA/HR 218 or the topics of retirement ID cards for reserves. The next one may be hosted by CRPOA to allow for more of those discussions with me present to provide a POST update.

SB-2 and Questions from Reserve Peace Officers

by Jeff Dunn, POST-Law Enforcement Consultant

SB-2 has been a topic of discussion since its inception. As parts of it went in to affect this year the questions have continued to come in on a regular basis. POST is working diligently to have the remaining aspects of SB-2 ready for the January 1, 2023, implementation date for those aspects that did not start this year. For more information and to keep up on the latest changes I would encourage you to visit our SB-2 website at <https://post.ca.gov/sb-2>. I would also encourage you or those involved with the hiring process at your agency to be familiar with POST Bulletin 2021-47 as it relates to SB-2 and the several government code and penal code sections. You can view the bulletin on our website under Publications or at this link https://post.ca.gov/Portals/0/post_docs/bulletin/2021-47.pdf

Two of the common questions are, what is SB-2 and who falls under it.

What is SB-2?

- The new law establishes a requirement that peace officers be certified by POST.
- It allows a mechanism to revoke or suspend that certification due to serious misconduct.
- SB2 went into effect January 1, 2022, with some sections specifically stated otherwise.
- Applies to all specified agencies, regardless if the agency is a POST participating agency.

Who falls under SB-2?

- PC 830.1
- PC 830.2, with the exception of those described in subdivision (d)
- PC 830.3
- PC 830.32
- PC 830.33
- Or **any other peace officer*** employed by an agency that participates in the POST program.

[This is where you as a reserve come in]*

A new term, Proof of Eligibility (POE) has been commonly used so here is some preliminary information on the issue.

- Hiring standards are now in effect. However, agencies do not need to apply for a POE until January 1, 2023.
- SB-2 mandates POST issue a POE for any current peace officer who is not yet eligible for a basic certificate.
- POST will automatically issue the POE to all eligible peace officers on January 1, 2023, who are already properly appointed by an agency.

So, what does this mean for a reserve who was never a full-time officer and does not possess a basic certificate?

- Reserve officers, who do not possess a basic certificate, will retroactively be issued a POE if the agency is a POST participating agency.
 - Moving forward, agencies in the POST program must obtain a POE for reserves.
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A letter to CRPOA members from Steve Fazio

Let me start by apologizing if you received an emailed letter from me bearing the CRPOA U.S. Mail address at the bottom and sent from my CRPOA email address. That was an error that will not reoccur! My intent was to send information to a wide group of law enforcement members to make them aware of a new unit that the California State Guard (CSG) has recently developed. It was not meant to appear that it was being sent by CRPOA, by me as a director of CRPOA or with CRPOA's endorsement. And, let me assure you, CRPOA's member email list was not used as a source for your email address!

Having said that, I as a member of CRPOA wanted to bring to my fellow members' attention an opportunity to consider that I have chosen to pursue myself. The California State Guard is particularly interested in adding reserves of all levels, to serve as part of this unique organization. California is looking for a select group of law enforcement professionals, active, retired, full-time and reserves, to become part of a new state volunteer cadre.

The California Military Department, State Guard (CSG) has been authorized by the Governor to create a new unit called the Emergency Response Command (ERC). The ERC is an operational, non-combat force that works in tandem with the National Guard, and local authorities to deploy and respond to natural and man-made disasters. We currently have a fire element called "Team Blaze" and we are building our law enforcement element called "Team Shield." We are seeking individuals who have an interest and or background in law enforcement to help prepare for the inevitable incidents such as earthquake, fire, floods, and other catastrophic events.

Team Shield will augment local law enforcement agencies to keep the peace when these catastrophic events occur in our state. Our Shield unit played a critical role in last year's fires and civil unrest—and it quickly became clear that we need to build upon the base we currently have—and joining now is to get in on the ground floor. As incidents occur local law enforcement can be overwhelmed as it works to protect life and property, and our state recognizes the need to augment local jurisdictions. It asks you to consider extending your service as law enforcement professionals to incidents that arise throughout our state.

The training takes place one weekend a month. There is a southern California team and a northern California team for the purposes of training/drill, there is no age limit, and the physical portion of the application process is very pragmatic. This is a non-combat military unit that is a state asset and will not deploy overseas.

It is a unit that falls under the California Military Department, so for individuals who would like to extend their military service or have always wanted to get involved in the military, this presents a unique opportunity to bring your knowledge and skills to assist our state. Students can qualify for tuition reimbursement for state schools. (CSU, UC system). If you are interested in further information, please use this link for a glimpse of our new ERC unit, <https://stateguard.cmd.ca.gov/public/emergency-response-command>, and feel free to call or email me if you are ready for a new unique opportunity and challenge.

Respectfully,
Steve Fazio
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This article is published for the purpose of informing our members of an opportunity to look into the California State Guard. It is not an endorsement or recommendation by CRPOA.



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We want to support you make a successful transition into the private world of Executive Protection

Contact us at any time. We have the experience to help you.
Jerry Jacobs at 650-255-3414 or Jacobs.Jerry@gene.com
Kent Moyer at 310-390-6646 or kmoyer@wpg.us.com

A Big Thank you...

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Police 1 by Lexipol - <https://www.police1.com/how-to-become-a-police-officer/articles/the-benefits-of-reserve-officers-in-modern-policing-PuOKPUUc1pEYkRdT/> “The benefits of reserve officers in modern policing” by Dr. Ross Wolf and Dr. Adam Dobrin