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L9	is	called to order for Nove	ember 17th, 2022. For t	he record,	
20	the	time is 0900 hours. I	'm gonna turn this over	to Kathy	
21	 Flo	yd for information on th	he legal postings and op	en meeting	
22		pliance.	J 1 J 1	J	
23		-	agenda has been posted	in	
24		_	_		
	COM	priance with the NKS 24.	1.020. The agenda was p	пустсатту	

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posted at the Post Administration Building and the Nevada

State Library in Carson City, and electronically posted at post.nv.gov, the State of Nevada website at notice.nv.gov, the

legislative website, at leg.state.nv.gov, and emailed to all single point of contacts and agency administrators on the POST

list serve.

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SOTO: 25

Public Safety.

ALLEN:

SHERLOCK: Tiffany, are you there? Tiffany Young?

Thank you very much. We're gonna move on to Item Number 2: Roll Call. I'll start with myself, Reno Police Chief Jason Soto, and then we'll start to my right and move on

Kathy Floyd, POST.

SHERLOCK: Mike Sherlock from the POST.

HASTINGS: Nathan Hastings, Attorney General's office.

Ty Trouten, Elko PD. TROUTEN:

STRAUBE: Rob Straube, Assistant Chief City of Las Vegas Department of Public Safety.

Russell Niel, State Gaming Control Board. NIEL:

MCKINNEY: Kevin McKinney, Carlin Police Department.

George Togliatti, Director, Department of TOGLIATTI:

Tim Shea, Boulder City Police. SHEA:

Jamie Prosser, LVMPD. PROSSER:

Mike Allen, Humboldt County Sheriff's Office.

All right. Do we have anybody on speaker?

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Yes, Tiffany Young, Commissioner. YOUNG:

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Thank you. All right, thank you very much. SOTO: Moving on, we're gonna go to Item Number 3: Discussion, Public Comment, and For Possible Action. Approval of minutes from the September 21st, 2022, regularly scheduled POST Commission meeting and workshop. Do we have any public comment on that? Seeing as though there's none, any comments from any of our commissioners? Okay, seeing as though there's none, I'm looking for a motion to approve the minutes.

Jamie Prosser approves the minutes. PROSSER:

SOTO: (inaudible motion, can I get a second?

NIEL: Russell Neil, second.

SOTO: Motion to second. All those in favor say aye.

MEMBERS: Aye.

Any opposed? Motion carries unanimously. SOTO: Number 4: Information Executive Director Report. I'm gonna turn this over to Mike Sherlock from POST.

SHERLOCK: Thank you, Mike Sherlock from POST. I'll just be brief trying to get through this, not quite too much about budget. We did secure a loan of ARPA funds that we have to pay back, but it helps us with our cash flow as, you might notice, Commissioner Young is not here, we have had no cash in terms of that budget account, and so it's been a problem of working on fixing our cash flow problem, our authorization is not the real issue. Along the lines of new things, we were

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served with some litigation out of Nye County, the AG's Office and myself, were working on a response to that, and we'll give more information as we get closer on that one. The Governor's Finance Office has completed a audit of POST, we're just waiting for the final. We should have those, and we can comment on that after November 30th. You may remember last meeting, there was a motion to create a working group dealing with recruitment and what POST can do. We put that out, we've only had three people that have shown interest so far, although I did have some people this week contact me personally with some interest, so we'll keep working on that and get it back out there and try to get some involvement. Just in an interest to time of simply say, we just completed another academy last week, we're getting ready to start another one. We've increased availability of topics of advanced training, and those can be found on our website, including our newly elected Sheriff's New Chief's training, which will be the first week of December. I just wanted to touch on, I know the commissioners have been receiving emails from a citizen complaining about one of the POST certified academies, and it just takes us to a broader issue, that's some things that have been on our radar in terms of academies and how many academies. Nevada has thirty POST certified academies, and, you know when I look at California, California has forty-one academies, and so when you do the math, you

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population. So, staff may bring some ideas to the commission on, on how to clean up that particular NAC as it relates to academies. As far as the complaints go, you know, we get these complaints on and off. Generally it is from profit focused academies that we really don't deal with very often, but that's where the complaints come from and in this case, it's not much we can do on it. They are in compliance with the POST regulations, and that academy is not operating currently, but the whole regulations related to academy may need to be looked at. And I think finally I have just a couple final comments. We have two commissioners that are retiring, and let me just say that both of these have years of knowledge and experience and truly will be missed on this commission, least from staffs standpoint. Both are great friends of POST and peace officers training and, we're gonna miss that knowledge and experience that they have. So, the first one we'll go with, yeah, Sheriff Allen, and I'll walk down here, Sheriff, wherever, way down there. So, we have a little gift for Sheriff, and what this says is "Sheriff Mike Allen, Commissioner, May 2018 through December 2022, in recognition of your dedication, uh, to raising professional standards for Nevada Law Enforcement and your unwavering commitment to the POST Commission."

ALLEN: Thank you.

1 | SHERLOCK: (inaudible).

ALLEN: Thank you.

SHERLOCK: Commission, thank you. We have one more. I don't know why everybody's leaving at the same time. So, the next one is Chief Soto. Chief Soto been with us for a while, just a great friend of POST. This one says, "Chief Jason Soto, Chairman, May 2018 to December 2022 in recognition of your dedication and commitment to Nevada Law Enforcement and the POST Commission and appreciation of your extraordinary service to your profession." Thanks, Chief.

SOTO: That is wonderful. And in light of budget, it's even more wonderful. Thank you very much.

SHERLOCK: We just took up a collection to be honest.

SHEA: Can I ask a question about the academies?

SHERLOCK: Sure.

SHEA: Is that allowed? So, we have thirty academies right now in the state of Nevada. Could we get a list of who these are and how current they are and the last time they actually had a class? Cause for example, apparently the city I'm in now at one point, did put on an academy. I have no idea how many years ago that was, but if they're still listed as being able to have academy, that in fact is not true because none of the people that did that, for the most part, I don't think we're even there anymore. And we've done nothing to upkeep anything to put on an academy. And if we have a

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whole host of agencies in the state in the same realm, then we really don't have thirty, we might have eight.

SHERLOCK: No, Mike Sherlock for the record. So, by regulation any class including academies if they're inactive for twenty-four months, they're no longer an academy. So, that thirty are all of them that have had at least one class within the last twenty-four months. And it's a somewhat biased, uh, comparison, it's not apples to apples with California, because we have category three here which makes up some of that thirty. But and then we have, you know, know agencies and colleges that have one, two, and three academies, uh, within the same program, and for us that's three academies that they separate them out. But no, it is only academies that have operated within the last twenty-four months. That's all I have.

SOTO: Thank you very much. Does anybody (inaudible)?

Okay, Item Number 5: Discussion, Public comment, and For

Possible Action. A request from the Humboldt County Sheriff's

Office for an executive certificate for their employee Captain

Chris Lininger (phonetic). Let's go to Mike Sherlock for a

little more information on this.

SHERLOCK: Mr. Mike Sherlock for the record. So, staff
has reviewed the executive certificate application for Captain
Lininger and finds he meets the requirements of that
certificate, and staff would recommend that the commission

issue the executive certificate to Captain Lininger.

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SOTO: All right. Do we have any public comment on this? Any comment from the Commission? All right, I'm looking for a motion to issue the executive certificate to Humboldt County Sheriff Captain Chris Lininger.

MCKINNEY: Kevin McKinney, I'll make a motion to approve Chris Lininger's executive certificate.

SOTO: I have a motion. Can I get a second?

TROUTEN: Ty Trouten, second.

SOTO: Motion to second, all those in favor say aye.

MEMBERS: Aye.

Number 6: Discussion, Public Comment, and For Possible Action, requests from Steven Lopez Jr.(phonetic), formally of the Walker River Tribal Police Department, related to reinstatement of his category one basic certificate per NAC289.290 subsection 12. Mr. Lopez was revoked effective August 2nd, 2011 for a misdemeanor conviction. Possible action may include the commission determining whether to reinstate the applicant's eligibility to seek certification.

I'm gonna turn it over to Mr. Sherlock again for background on this item.

SHERLOCK: Thank you, Mike Sherlock for the record. So, just some quick background and history to our knowledge and research, we've not had this particular issue before the

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Commission ever. So, it is new to us, but under the NAC, a person who has been revoked may petition the Commission for reinstatement after sixty months have lapsed. This NAC requires POST staff to notice the agency who is involved in that revocation or was the employer at the time of the revocation. That agency is the Walker River Tribal Police Department, and we have in fact noticed them. I'm not sure, thought they were gonna be here today, I'm not sure if they are, or maybe on the hallway. And I believe Mr. Lopez is here, so Chairman, I would suggest that he'd be allowed to come up and state his case, and I think Mr. Hastings then will.

SOTO: Okay, so if we have Mr. Lopez, will you please come up? You can go ahead and give us a brief on where we're at and why you're here.

LOPEZ: Good morning Commission, thank you for having me. This stems from a \$25 receipt for fuel that I had submitted for reimbursement in error, the Chief of Police at the time and I did not get along. So, instead of looking at an honest mistake as for what it was, he turned it into a criminal issue, actually had me taken into custody, even booked into jail, and I was convicted of the misdemeanor of the petty offense of obtaining money under false pretenses. So, to that, my employment was terminated and I had to pack up and move back to California and start my life over again.

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SOTO: Okay. Can you explain the twenty-five, can you explain that process for me since I don't understand that process --

LOPEZ: Yes, sir.

SOTO: -- from your agency.

I (inaudible) an email to Mr. Sherlock with LOPEZ: some documents explaining the entire thing. On the reservation, we have our own fuel tank to fill up our units. Those units are take home cars. On the reservation, we don't have the luxury of having a fully manned department, so a lot of us were on 24-hour call outs, so we would take our cars There are times where the fuel was either empty or it wasn't functioning properly, it was prone to breakdowns. So, we had a redundant fuel charge account at the nearby smoke shop, so we can use their fuel pumps there. So, there's been times where we've had to take our cars to the smoke shop and purchase fuel with our own debit cards and submit the receipts to tribal finance as a work-related expense, and we were reimbursed for it. So, after about a couple of months of having receipts in my wallet, I had gone through them and discovered the one smoke shop and just automatically figured, "Huh, I forgot to turn this in." So in error, I turned it in thinking it was for a work related expense, and I received my reimbursement for it, not a big deal until Chief started looking into it at a later time and started questioning me

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about it. So, this whole thing just kind of snowballed into, "Well, I don't think you're being honest, I think you submitted a personal receipt and passed it off as a work expense," which was a problem.

SOTO: Okay.

LOPEZ: The receipt was in the amount of \$25. So, like I said, I'm being asked about a situation months later that I had done months prior and had no immediate recollection of what that receipt was actually for, but it appeared to me that it was a work-related expense, so in good faith, I turned it in, expecting a reimbursement for it.

SOTO: Okay. Thank you for that, Mr. Lopez.

LOPEZ: Basically, it was an honest mistake that got turned into a big deal.

SOTO: Okay. Thank you for that, Mr. Lopez.

LOPEZ: Yes, sir.

SOTO: Um, if we heard from Mr. Lopez, do we have any public comment on this? All right, I'm gonna turn it over to Commission. Do we have any comment from the Director or any of our Commissioners?

PROSSER: Jamie --

YOUNG: Hi, this is Commissioner Young, can you all

23 || hear me?

SOTO: Yes.

SHEA: We can hear you.

YOUNG: I have a couple of questions, part of them are around jurisdiction. So, we know that our tribal entities are sovereign nations, and I'm reading through the lack of jurisdiction part of this document. And so, if the Tribe did not have jurisdiction over the arrest, do we as a POST Commission have jurisdiction over this decision?

HASTINGS: So this is Nathan Hastings with the Attorney General's Office.

YOUNG: Yes --

HASTINGS: Those, sorry, just gathering my thoughts here.

I think those are two separate issues. The second issue,
whether the POST Commission has jurisdiction over this matter,
I think would be completely unrelated to Mr. Lopez's position
and arguments about the underlying jurisdiction of the
prosecutor in his criminal case. So, but the second issue you
bring up, I think implies or raises the question about whether
certification to be employed by a Tribal law enforcement
entity is a certification that can come from POST --

YOUNG: Mm-hm.

HASTINGS: -- that's a much broader and potentially more complicated legal question than I'm prepared to just answer off the top of my head in this meeting. So, the short answer is, I don't know, but that would be something that --

YOUNG: We should find out.

HASTINGS: -- that would be a question that would need

1 | more legal research.

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YOUNG: Okay.

HASTINGS: Yeah.

YOUNG: So, then can we then make a decision if we do not have the answer to that question?

HASTINGS: Well, let me ask staff and maybe any of the other members of the Commission, perhaps a discussion of past practice and how certification has worked for officers employed by Tribal law enforcement entities, what's been the practice, how's that operated in the past, and what is your understanding as staff for the commission of how certification through POST works for tribal law enforcement?

SHERLOCK: Yeah, but so, Mike Sherlock for the record, so a couple things, for Tribal officers their ability to be certified by POST is created through MOUs or contracts with each Tribe. There are state statutes that mandate Tribal officers to be POST certified if they exercise peace officer powers outside of Indian country, and their ability to enter into MOUs or agreements with counties is based on whether or not they're certified by POST. So, POST certifies Tribal officers if they meet our minimum standards, and we have that agreement with the Tribe, and we do in this case. As with all the Tribes, I think right now we do have agreements with, they actually send people to our academy and that type of thing, so we do have MOUs with each Tribe to allow us to serve by them.

Commission on POST

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I know in terms of criminal enforcement, just from our perspective, if they're non-natives who commit a crime on Indian country, in the Indian country, that county that surrounds that has jurisdiction to move forward with the criminal violation, even though it occurred in Indian country to our knowledge, we've seen that before. Anyway, so if that helps.

HASTINGS: So, this is Nathan Hastings again. So, I was not familiar with the MOU underlying situation in this context specifically, but with that explanation, I'm satisfied for purposes of this discussion that POST pursuant to statutory authority to enter into agreements with the Tribes has authority to issue certificates for law enforcement officers that will be (inaudible) appointed to Tribal agencies. Having said that, though, I think another issue to keep in mind is that the authority of the Commission to issue certificates, is, and maybe as I say this, Mr. Sherlock, you may need to clarify this as well, but the certificate is a certificate that provides for the ability to seek appointment in any law enforcement agency in the state, it's not a tribal certificate versus a nontribal certificate, it's just a certificate. And the MOU allows for that jurisdiction with issuing certificates for officers who will end up being appointed with Tribal law enforcement, but it's just a certificate. In other words, what Mr. Lopez is seeking is a certificate, not a Tribal

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certificate. Is that accurate?

SHERLOCK: Yes, that is correct, Mike Sherlock.

HASTINGS: So, based on the discussion, based on the way that the MOUs work, based on the broader jurisdiction of the Commission to issue certificates, I think I feel comfortable that the Commission may move forward as agendized for this item in the context of these jurisdictional questions. And then, definitely don't want to cut the Commissioner short, but just, Chair, I do have some things on the general legal implications to put before the Commission as well, before you would like call for a vote or anything.

SOTO: Okay, perfect, thank you. Did that answer your question, Commissioner Young? You still with me?

YOUNG: Yes, that would be fine.

SOTO: Okay. And did you have anything else?

YOUNG: No, I just need a clarification on that. Thank you.

SOTO: Okay. I'll turn it over to our commission if our commission has any questions while we have Mr. Lopez with us.

PROSSER: Jamie Prosser, I have a question. Mr. Lopez, as I was reading through all the documents you presented, I too was kind of shocked over you losing your position due to \$25. However, in both the letter you wrote to the executive director of Clark in 2011, as well as to Sherlock this year

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you quoted the same thing, and I just would like you to speak to your integrity. The statement you made is, "If I'm going to throw away my career that I worked so hard to achieve, rest assured it is not going to be over a lousy \$25." And personally having worked so hard for this career, I'm not willing to throw it away for anything. So, could you please speak to that statement and your true character?

LOPEZ: Yes, ma'am. That was basically a general statement that made out of emotion at the time. I am a man of integrity, I have not been arrested or disciplined for any dishonesty in my entire career until then. So, the point I was trying to make was, if I'm gonna do something stupid and I'm not, but if I'm going to, hypothetically, it's not gonna be over something this minor or trivial that was what I was trying to convey. I wasn't trying to convey, well, hey, I'm a dishonest guy and if I'm gonna do so, I'm gonna make it work my while, that's not what I was trying to say. What I was trying to basically say is, I'm not gonna do something to cause a career that I worked so hard for over something this That's the message I was trying to get across. Here trivial. I am twelve years after the fact because my department has decided to let this thing go and invite me to come back and start working for them again, to basically pick up where I left off. The department is hurting for officers right now and they need some help. And I've been asked if I could get

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it past the commission and get grants in my ability to be certified again. They are inviting me to come back and basically pick up where I left off at a job that I shouldn't have lost in the first place.

SOTO: Anybody else from the Commission have any questions or any comments that they'd like to have answered?

ALLEN: Mr. Chair, Mike Allen. And who was the chief back at that time?

LOPEZ: Jeff Rivera (phonetic).

ALLEN: And who is now?

LOPEZ: They are Chiefless right now, actually. Roman Sanchez (phonetic), who's been interim chief in and out, he's, uh, the highest rank, I think he's a sergeant there now. And he's actually the one who's pulled to bring me back.

ALLEN: Okay. And did you just plead out or did you challenge this in court?

LOPEZ: I challenged it and I fought tooth and nail to maintain my innocence of this, and because I didn't have adequate representation, I was given a public defender that just, he didn't appear like he really cared to be there at the time, so, I really wasn't given an opportunity to truly fight for myself. So, but I did fight tooth and nail.

ALLEN: Okay. And I have another statement. You know, not too long ago, our agency experienced something similar.

And when you get right down to it, it was probably a product

that was worth fifteen to \$20 in our agency. I just had a hard time allowing that person to continue employment with me, knowing that he went into another agency and took something that wasn't his. And it made me as an administrator, very uncomfortable. Can I trust this guy anymore?

LOPEZ: Sure, sure. Correctly, so, and that would be the case with me if my intent was to steal, but it was simply an honest mistake, and I am right there with you as far as dishonesty, and I think it could amount to a dollar 50, and I wouldn't care. Dishonesty is dishonesty, period. The issue here is I wasn't dishonest about anything, I was accused of being dishonest because of a simple mistake, an error of judgment. He should have smacked my hands, said, "Hey, don't do this again. Be mindful of what your receipts are for and stay on top of your submissions." So, I should have been admonished on that.

ALLEN: And then, so then the next thing that I started thinking about on ours is what kind of a Brady issue is this? And I spoke to our prosecutor, our prosecutor said it would feel compelled to let legal defense counsel within my area he feels like he would have to let them know before any case would go forward on there. And I think that that would be another consideration that I think the Commission would, or does that fall back on the district attorney's office, the prosecutors? That would be the ones that have to notify them

on this.

HASTINGS: Chair, can I ask a question?

SOTO: Yeah, go ahead.

HASTINGS: The materials Mr. Lopez has make reference to the conviction, but we don't have a document that I would normally recognize as a judgment of conviction. There's another document that's called a sentence something or other, but, if the filing of the, like, an amended information or criminal complaint is dated the same day as what I understand the conviction to be, it maybe all happen on the same day, and it's a little unclear to me what kind of trial it was. Was it a bench trial --

LOPEZ: It was --

HASTINGS: -- before a Judge?

LOPEZ: -- yes, sir, it was a bench trial. My family and I had to drive out to the Court from California to appear like nearly a year after my arrest. And so, they convicted me. And for convenience sake the judge was like, "Do you wanna go ahead, just move into sentencing now or do you want to schedule sentencing?" I told him, "I'm here now, let's get this done." So, I was sentenced on the same day of the conviction.

HASTINGS: Okay. Thank you, that was my question. (inaudible) If you want.

SOTO: Let me see. Do we have any other comment or

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questions from our Commission?

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Well yeah. It's sort hard for me hear my ears SHEA: are plugged up, but this is kind of a dilemma for me. We have a court of competent jurisdiction who has made a criminal ruling. We're not an appeal process for a court. If a court says, you're convicted of this or is our appeal processes, but that's not us. But in essence, when I read this letter, I request a review my conviction, we're not an appellate court. We can't review, the fact is you were convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction, and there is no appeal. I'm not comfortable to turn around saying, "You know what, I disagree with the court. I think they screwed this up. I think the court made a mistake." I don't think the POST commission, we were asked to look at this in our last session from another state, a court in Oregon, where a judge made a ruling and say, "Well, take a look what the court did. We think they were, see if they were wrong in what they did." I don't think it's our purview to review a court action and say, "Ah, the judge was wrong." The other thing is my former department has a desire of reinstating me, but I don't see anything from the department saying, "Will you please consider this because we have reviewed our processes and we think we made a mistake." And there may be a process in place to have this conviction overturned or expunged, I'm not sure what the term would be, but the fact is, the conviction still stands. So, those are

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LOPEZ: I've been in contact with Roman Sanchez over

my only comments as I'm sitting here, am I supposed to disregard if a conviction occurred, act like an appellate judge and say, "Judge, you made a mistake and the prosecutor made a mistake and the trial was an error and there was no actual proper conviction," you know, whether they had jurisdiction or not. If they did not, and this was appealed, then it was thrown out, then it wouldn't exist, but it does exist, and I don't know if it's within our purview, and that's an example of, I guess I'd have to ask our Attorney General's office, "How could we disregard a conviction that stands and say it didn't occur or that it was flawed?" And again, we have nothing from the agency saying, "We made a mistake and this was wrong, and it shouldn't have happened, and we like you to consider this," and even if they did, can we disregard the fact that it's a conviction? And the department at the time and the head of the department at the time asked for this action to happen, and the POST Commission at the time acted under the law. That's where I have a dilemma.

SOTO: Thank you for that, Commissioner Shea. Anybody else have anything that they wanted to add to this?

NIEL: Russ Niel, State Gaming Control Board. It's kind of an interesting factor that this agency who was the victim of your activity, they're asking you back. They recruit you or did you reach out to them?

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the years, and just out of him and I talking back and forth from time to time, he's like, "Hey, come back, you know, we'd love to have you back." It was a different chief at a different time, twelve years ago, that's all gone. And my purpose wasn't to come here and appeal my arrest conviction, it was to simply see if it's something you guys can work with to consider me for recertification. I'm not sure what communications you have with the Walker River PD, I'm not sure what you guys have discussed, I don't know why he's not here today, but here I am.

NIEL: Mr. Sherlock, weren't we supposed to have some representation from the Tribe?

SHERLOCK: No. Mike Sherlock for record. So, under the NAC, we simply have to notice them. I did in fact talk to the chief at Walker River. I thought they would be here, but they weren't, Mr. Sanchez did indicate that he would support reinstatement of the privilege just without going into any detail.

SOTO: The current chief of the Tribe.

SHERLOCK: Yes.

SOTO: Okay.

SHERLOCK: That --

SOTO: So, I think this is appropriate now that we bring our attorney into this, because my question would be, cause in reading 289.290, as, a Commission, we can review and

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reinstate, but what does that mean and I'm sure that's probably where you're gonna get at in terms of the conviction and what our POST standards are.

HASTINGS: So, thank you. They're actually, this is Nathan Hastings for the record, there are two issues, well at least two issues. One of them is that there's, I don't wanna say a conflict, but the language of provisions, different provisions with the NAC has to be read to try to avoid conflict and read them together and says to how logically does this process work? So yes, subsection twelve talks about reinstatement, but the reality is that under other provisions that are more specific, and specifically under 289.200, paragraph eight, there's what's known as the five year rule where you would not actually be talking about reinstatement of the certificate. Theoretically, you'd be talking about reinstatement of the eligibility to seek a certificate by doing the certification steps that are required for any applicant who is more than five years past the time that they had had a previous certificate be revoked or expire. So, that's a technicality that doesn't have to do with the conviction, it's a technicality that has to do with, theoretically, what is the Commission looking at today. you'll notice that in the Agenda Item, it doesn't say that the the Commission determining whether to reinstate the certificate, it says the Commission determining whether to

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reinstate the applicant's eligibility to seek certification which would include the entire process. So, that's one thing I wanted to just point out for clarification of, not a conflict, but just something that theoretically could be cleaned up in the regs. But, the language isn't quite as precise in 290, paragraph twelve, as to what actually would be happening after five years. Okay, now, having said that, the next issue has to do with NAC 289.110, paragraph 4D, which is the eligibility for a person to be appointed, another words hired, to perform the duties of a peace officer. So, under NAC 289.1104D, a person may not be appointed to perform the duties of a peace officer if he or she has, and under D it lists several items, but I'm just gonna hit the bullet points of the ones that are relevant here, been terminated for substantiated misconduct involving dishonesty and has not been reinstated as a result of a judicial action or any available appeal. So, this goes to what Commissioner Shea was discussing. And within the section it says, for purposes of this paragraph, dishonesty includes untruthfulness, deception, misrepresentation, falsification, dishonesty by admission or omission, and the conviction of obtaining money under false pretenses facially qualifies as falsification false pretenses. So, the decision before the Commission becomes taking those two issues into account, again, not re-certification or reinstatement of a certificate but reinstatement of

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eligibility to seek a certificate, does the Commission deem it 1 appropriate to do that where the applicant would not be 2 eligible to be appointed to perform the duties of a peace 3 officer? So theoretically, you could reinstate his 5 eligibility to seek certification, but he would not be eligible to be appointed under the circumstances because there 6 7 had not been an appeal or another reinstatement of, I'm sorry, let me reword that. As Commissioner Shea pointed out, there 8 is substantiated misconduct, whether, you know, and this Commission does not have authority to overrule a court and 10 it's not been overturned by an appeal. And so appointment and 11 12 certification are two separate issues, but would the commission be certifying, not certifying, reinstating the 13 14 eligibility of someone to certify towards an employment that 1.5 under the governing rule can't happen under the current 16 circumstances? So, and if anyone wants to ask me to clarify 17 something about that, I'm happy to try, but it's appointment 18 versus eligibility to seek the certification. In other words, would it be to a pointless end? 19

SOTO: Okay, thank you for that.

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YOUNG: Hi, this is Commissioner Young, and hope you all can hear me. So, if I understand you correctly, if this Commission grants permission for this applicant to seek eligibility, it would defeat the purpose because they would not necessarily be able to move past that point after that.

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HASTINGS: Correct. Under this current circumstances, Mr. Lopez is not eligible to be appointed to perform the duties of a police officer.

YOUNG: Okay, thank you.

SOTO: So, I have a couple thoughts on this. And I, you know, it's certainly unusual in its form, but I actually appreciate the fact that we have Mr. Lopez here before us today, and I don't know, I guess the part that I struggle with as the POST chair is that when they had this initial investigation, we weren't talking about a series of receipts. We weren't talking about him filling up his gas tank over a course of a period of time, this was a one time \$25 receipt and he was fired and terminated for it. But the the piece that I struggle with is the judicial piece after the fact, and I don't know, I would think at this point, and I don't know the answer to this, if he has any type of recourse on that, because I, you know, I know that mistakes happen and I've got, over the course of my career, I've had a thousand employees. And, you know, when I fired people for termination, when it came to embezzlement or things of that nature, it didn't look quite like this, so that's the part I struggle with, but I also understand that as a Commission, it's not gonna do us any good to allow him to go after his POST certificate if he can't use it. So, that is my question, is what type of or is there any recourse that Mr. Lopez could have available to him, or

are we just wasting our time?

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HASTINGS: Nathan Hastings, I legally and ethically cannot and will not give Mr. Lopez legal advice about --

SOTO: Yeah.

HASTINGS: -- what recourse he may have related to this There may or may not be appellate, not appellate cause I'm sure this isn't legal advice, but I'm sure any time for appeal is long passed. But as far as expungement or other kind of pardon or things of that nature, there may be things that could be done, but as much as I may like to, I legally and ethically am unable to give you legal advice --

No, I appreciate and understand that, that's SOTO: not what I'm looking for. I guess what I'm trying to understand is, and maybe the Commission can help me out on this, or maybe not, I mean, if there's nothing available to him I don't want to waste Mr. Lopez's time. I don't know, I'm just trying to think through it out loud. Anything else from the Commission?

MCKINNEY: Kevin McKinney, for the record, if I may?

SOTO: Yes.

MCKINNEY: In reading NAC 289.110, the conviction itself doesn't seem to be an exclusion for being eligible, it's the determination side. It seems to me that if Mr. Lopez were to obtain some sort of rescinding action from the Tribe, he may be eligible, because this appears in subsection D, it's not

related to the conviction, it's just the termination from a

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SOTO: Okay.

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HASTINGS: This is Nathan Hastings --

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MCKINNEY: -- f I'm reading it correctly.

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HASTINGS: -- this is Nathan Hastings for the record, the

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involving, and then the key part, I think to your point, is

language says terminated for substantiated misconduct

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and has not been reinstated as a result of a judicial action

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or any available appeal or remedy relating to the resignation

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or termination, including without limitation, any civil

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service appeal, direct administrative appeal, or collective

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stating on the record right now, a legal advice or legal

opinion on what, if anything, the Tribal law enforcement

bargaining remedy. I would not feel comfortable, I think

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entity could do that would fall under this section because

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that's not something I've evaluated. But theoretically, the

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Commission could continue this matter to an next meeting and

we could research that and see if besides a judicial action --

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UNIDENTIFIED: (Inaudible) --

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HASTINGS: -- if there's an employment level that would

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UNIDENTIFIED: Sorry.

satisfy this language.

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SOTO: Yeah, you know, it just crossed my mind that

we've had cases that are not of course exact to this, but I

have had cases where we have had revocations --

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SHEA: I'm sorry, it's really difficult, too many years at the range, too many sirens and too many turbine blades. I can't (inaudible) --

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SOTO: I'll speak up.

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SHEA: Yeah, thanks.

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SOTO: We have had revocations here at POST in the

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past where we have had an individual who had brought forward documentation and or representation legal representation to

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help us as a commission understand that side of it a little

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bit better. And I don't know, that might be a path forward if

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we're looking for a path forward. You know, I respect this

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Commission's thought process and as we're working through it,

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I just felt compelled to kinda look at it holistically and

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see, you know, exactly what it is that we were talking about.

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He was, you know, terminated for that cause, and we don't have

asking for his return to the agency, I suppose is the way I --

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any documentation, as far as I'm aware of up to this point

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SHEA: Well --

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SOTO: -- would put it.

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SHEA: -- if I could, if I believe what I heard from

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the attorney general, even if we said, "yeah, we would

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reinstate it," we really can't reinstate it cause it's over

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the five year limit. So, what we really be saying is that if

five years, so the POST cannot be reinstated cause it's beyond

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this came before us again in the future, because he went through an academy, can he be certified or not certified would be the only question, isn't that really what we're talking about? Cause we can't reinstate somebody past five years.

SOTO: Correct.

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So, there's really nothing that we could decide now, because there's nothing to be brought before us that we can make a decision on it can be applied.

HASTINGS: Sorry, Nathan Hastings for the record, let me clarify. The question today is to determine whether Mr. Lopez would be eligible to seek certification again, by going through the process.

SHEA: Yeah.

HASTINGS: But, what I was referring to was that at the end of that, under the circumstances and information that the Commission has before it, he would not be eligible to be appointed for employment. And what I was saying about if we were to research and analyze this and find that some sort of reinstatement process by the employer who had done the termination might allow for eligibility, again, I would point out that that doesn't impact the Brady issue. So, there's a Brady issue regardless, because what would do away with a Brady issue would be a court reversing of a conviction, which would not be what would be happening here with some kind of employer level reinstatement. So even if an employer level

reinstatement was found to allow for his eligibility to be appointed, again, you'd still have a Brady issue. And again, please don't consider that I'm not directing the commission what it should do, I'm just giving you advice on the I'm reading the law.

SOTO: Okay. Thank you for that, Mr. Hastings.

Anybody else have any comment or --

NIEL: I just have one question, Mr. Chairman --

SOTO: Sure.

NIEL: -- maybe Mike Sherlock can answer this. Russ Niel for the record, what's the precedence? Do we have a precedence on the?

SHERLOCK: Mike Sherlock for record. We have not found any prior petition to reinstate a revoked certificate.

NIEL: So, this would be the first time?

SHERLOCK: Yes --

NIEL: As far as we know?

SHERLOCK: Yes, this would be the first time if the Commission were to do that.

TOGLIATTI: Chair, George Togliatti for the record. I just keep coming back to the fact of it's premature for us to be even looking at this. Cause I'd feel more comfortable if the Tribe formally made a presentation for one, just for starters, and then I'm not sure, it's almost like, we're not reinstating, we're looking at the possibility of reinstating,

and once we start getting to what ifs, I think it's premature for this Commission to be looking at it.

SHERLOCK: Mike Sherlock, for the record. I would agree, Commissioner. From staff's perspective, we look at two different things one's the hiring standards and one is the certification standards, and I would say that before you today is whether or not to reinstate the privilege, the basic certificate is a revocable privilege, and so I would agree with that to the extent, I think when we get into 110, it's just trying to give you some of the realities of that particular decision.

SOTO: Okay, I think that clarifies it then. So, think we're looking at the Commission and it says it's pretty clear, and as I read it, is Commission determining whether to reinstate the applicant's eligibility to seek certification. And again, I think a lot of good points have been brought up by all of our commissioners here, and I think Mr. Lopez has sufficiently answered questions. Anything else from our Commission before I put it up for a motion? Okay. So, I guess what I'm gonna be looking for right now would be a motion to approve or deny the reinstatement of Mr. Lopez's eligibility to be certified.

TROUTEN: Ty Trouten, for the record, I would make a motion to deny his eligibility to seek certification in the state of Nevada.

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SOTO: So, I have a motion to deny the reinstatement of Mr. Lopez's eligibility. Do I have a second on that?

ALLEN: Mike Allen, I'll second.

SOTO: A second motion and a second. All those in favor say aye.

MEMBERS: Aye.

SOTO: All those opposed? Okay, a motion carries unanimously. Thank you for being here today, Mr. Lopez.

LOPEZ: Thank you for your time.

SOTO: Item Number 7: Discussion, Public Comment, and For Possible Action, Commission to elect chairperson to assume the position in January 2023. NRS 289.510 requires the chairman to be elected by a majority vote. And I turn this over to Mr. Sherlock for some background on this.

SHERLOCK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Mike Sherlock, for the record. Just real quick with retirement, the Chairman, Chief Soto, we will be in need of a new chairperson. The statute does require simply a majority vote, you know, both in a selfish and frankly practical interest, staff pressured Chief Trouten to throw his hat in. This is not really a labor-intensive position, I think Chief Soto would agree, or really enviable in any way, but we do on occasion need wet signatures or other physical meeting needs of the staff and the Chairman on occasion. Staff generally just look for someone local for those reasons. Chief Trouten, you know, came to mind because

he is at our facility and our campus quite often, teaches for

us, has cadets in our academy, and is accessible, so that's

why we threw him under the bus. But again, this is clearly a simple majority vote. In terms of the duties, the statute identifies only one duty for the Chairman, and that is to call meetings, so I'll leave that up to you, Mr. Chair.

SOTO: Okay. All right, well then, I guess I'm

looking for a motion to approve Chief Trouten as the next Chairman.

PROSSER: Jamie Proser, I have a question.

SOTO: Sure.

PROSSER: It was brought to my attention recently that the chief of police from Mesquite was also a chair at one point. Is that correct?

SHERLOCK: Yes, he was, Mike Sherlock, for the record, he was.

PROSSER: Okay, I'm not discounting Ty's being the chair by any means, there's a lot of pressure that someone from the south could not be a Chair because of the wet signatures and the need to be present, yet you're very clear that the only thing that they're required to do is call meetings. So, I just wanted some clarification on how often the Chair has to be present in your area.

SHERLOCK: Yeah, Mike Sherlock, for the record, that's true. Again, we don't want to give that impression, anybody's

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eligible to be the Chair, you know, when, I'm trying to latch on the Chief's name in this, yeah, chief Tanner (phonetic), but I can tell you that there was some inconvenience with that situation, but again, we would never, I don't wanna exclude people from the south, it's, yeah, it was just a matter of convenience, there's no doubt about it for us.

YOUNG: This is Commissioner Young, and just to clarify, were there no other names or was this, I just don't want us making a decision on convenience opposed to making sure we have accountability?

SHERLOCK: Yeah, Mike Sherlock, for the record, this is a time the Commission can decide, I mean, it's completely up to the Commission.

SHEA: Well, again, Tim Shay, I have a question. don't even know the process for selecting a Chairman. I mean, it appears that, from what I'm seeing, is that the director puts a name for it and we decide whether or not that's appropriate or not. Not that I'm saying it's inappropriate, it seems that's the process rather than the Commission themselves getting amongst themselves, nominating a member and voting on it. Is that the process, Mike? Cause I really don't know what the process is, there's nothing anywhere that says what it is or how it's accomplished. And frankly, in the, what, four years I've been here, I don't know how we did it last time.

SHERLOCK: Yeah, Mike Sherlock, for the record.

Historically, I can tell you that's, again, and there's no doubt it's selfish or convenience, but the statute simply requires a majority vote, makes no mention of the process.

We, just as sort of a courtesy have thrown names out from a staff point of view because we do talk to commissioners

individually. But again, if there's other interest, it is a

simple majority vote, and whatever the Commission feels

SOTO: I might be able to add to that, for the record, Reno Police Chief Jason Soto. So back when I was appointed Chair I had reached out to our former Chairman, Ben Reed, and expressed my interest in what he did, you know, what it entailed, so on and so forth. Mr. Trouten, Chief Trouten had done the same with me, that was the only conversation I had with anybody in terms of this particular position with my pending retirement, which I think I announced probably nine months ago, it was no secret --

SHEA: Right.

appropriate is what happens.

SOTO: -- so, that was the only person that had reached out to me. That might be the reason that the name's here today, but if there's any other names that anybody wants to put out there, I'm sure as a Commission, we're certainly open to hearing those names and having discussion on the matter.

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SHERLOCK: Mike Sherlock, for the record, I would just simply add, I believe our next meeting is in February, and you, Chief Soto, will be retired by then, and so that's why it's on came up today.

HASTINGS: And this is Nathan Hastings, for the record. The Agenda Item doesn't have a name on it, so the Commission can take action by, in fact, the action to be taken is to elect the Chair, not a particular name that's proposed at this time that's been proposed to date. So, the action I would agree with Mr. Sherlock needs to happen today, and it can happen with any name that is voted on and elected with the majority of the commission.

Any other names that we want put out there outside of Chief Trouten?

MCKINNEY: Kevin McKinney, for the record. Question, can a person submit their own name for consideration, or do they need to be nominated?

HASTINGS: There's nothing in the statute or regulation as Ms. Sherlock said, that describes the process at all. It's just a majority vote, so yeah, you can put your own name, that's fine.

SOTO: Any other names that we want bring forward as we work through this Item? All right, so I haven't heard any, so I'm looking for a motion to approve chief Trouten as the next Chairman --

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UNIDENTIFIED: (inaudible) as big as we should have nominations (inaudible) --

Mike Allen, I'll make a motion to approve --

UNIDENTIFIED: -- the person --

ALLEN: -- Chief Trouten as the next Chair of the POST Commission.

I have a motion? Do I have a second?

NIEL: Russ Niel, second.

SOTO: Motion and a second. All those in favor say

MEMBERS: Aye.

SOTO:

SOTO: Opposed? Motion carries unanimously.

Congratulations, Chief Trouten.

TROUTEN: Thank you.

All right, Item Number 8: Discussion, Public Comment, and For Possible Action, Commission to decide whether to begin the rule making process to revise NAC 289.110 subsection 4B to update or make changes as it relates to marijuana offenses. Discussion on proposed changes may include distinguishing marijuana convictions from other controlled substance offenses. I'm gonna turn this over to Mr. Sherlock with some background on this item.

SHERLOCK: Mike Sherlock, for the record, and I'm sure you're all aware, we've had some inquiries on this issue of marijuana. We've had, you know, background investigators and

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25 PROSSER: I say yes.

agencies hoping or looking at, you know, our current, standards of appointment, which prohibits any conviction for sale use or possession of a controlled substance. The example given to me last week, or two weeks ago, a person in background at the age of eighteen had a misdemeanor conviction site release on possession of less than an ounce of marijuana, which, you know, by our current regulation would prohibit that person. And so, staff's looking at whether or not there's an appetite by the Commission to maybe clarify that particular standard of appointment to deal with those convictions that would not be a conviction today for those small amounts of marijuana. And again, you know, this is something for the Commission this has been coming up with us on occasion. We know the issues with marijuana and our decriminalization statutes. So we would be looking at whether or not the commission has an appetite to begin he rule making on making some changes there. And so today, we would look for a motion to begin the rule making, which would then put us into a workshop and start looking at language to make some changes or carve out certain exceptions for marijuana, if that's the appetite of the commission.

PROSSER: Jamie Prosser so moves that there's an appetite for that.

I'm sorry, I didn't, couldn't hear you. SOTO:

SOTO: Okay.

MCKINNEY:

MCKINNEY: Kevin McKinney, I'll second.

SOTO: All right, so we have a motion and a second to begin the rule making changes, process changes to NAC 289.110 subsection 4B. All those in favor say aye.

MEMBERS: Aye.

YOUNG: This is Commissioner Young, I have a question.

SOTO: Yep, go ahead.

YOUNG: Am I correct that I understanding what you're saying, Mr. Sherlock, is that you want the Commission to look into having this as a removed as a barrier for people that fall into this category? That's the first question. And then the second part of that question is, if that is the case, is it aligned with the law for people that are having any of their convictions overturned? And I'm just trying to figure out are we putting potential law enforcement candidates, are we at a higher level because they're becoming police officers? Are we running the risk of having a disproportionate manner of treatment for the other people that may be convicted of this same situation? Does that make sense?

SHERLOCK: Yeah. Mike Sherlock, for the record. So, what it is currently right now is a person that's prohibited from being appointed as a peace officer if they have any conviction for an offense related to the unlawful use sale or possession of a controlled substance, so that would include marijuana.

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So, our question here today is do we want to perhaps move our regulation closer to the state of the law on marijuana today?

And so, that's what we're asking, and then we, through the process, we'd look at language on what the Commission would accept or believe was appropriate in terms of language, but we have to start that process.

PROSSER: Jamie Prosser, for the record. Confirming her question, it would actually be removing the barriers that are in place, correct?

SOTO: Correct.

SHERLOCK: That's correct, we would be removing barriers for those very specific conditions, yes.

SOTO: Does that answer your question, Tiffany?

YOUNG: It does. I guess, I just have some concerns about it, but it does answer my question.

SOTO: I think to simplify it, 'cause we've had this challenge all of us locally, once the legalization of marijuana came forward, we're looking to change the process so that when we hire people, if they have a conviction in the past that would not be recognized as a conviction today that they would be eligible for this type of career. So, I think that's what Mr. Sherlock's talking about in terms of the rule making process.

YOUNG: Yeah, and I get that. I guess I'm looking at it from individual law enforcement entities and their hiring

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and recruitment process. And so, this is actually at that level, right, before they get in, get approved and get hired. And, while we're removing barriers, I quess my question still gets back to how are we going to, and maybe this is not a Commission issue, but how are we going to assure that we're not having disproportionate treatment of potential candidates based on some of this does not show up on the record? And it's probably a deeper question than what I'm asking, and I apologize cause I'm on the phone, but just trying to get some clarification of what windows are we opening, are we ensuring that it doesn't hinder other potential candidates? And then are we putting law enforcement officers kind of above them all because we're removing this barrier in comparison to how individual citizens will be treated?

No, I, well, thank you for that, Commissioner I don't think so. So, every department has their own policies in terms of what they look at when they hire, and those are gonna vary from agency to agency. But I think what this does is it allows, or at least gives the departments some guidance as to who would qualify to potentially pursue a career in law enforcement and who would not. Because there's still some law --

YOUNG: Okay.

-- that states, you know, there's certain SOTO: controlled substances that are illegal that would disqualify

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them depending on what that substance was. So, I think there's a lot of work to be done on all those other questions you have, but what's in front of us today is whether or not we wanna start the rule making changes, at least to address the marijuana portion of that law.

YOUNG: Okay, thank you.

SOTO: Okay. So, I have a motion and a second, all those in favor? I'll read it again, a motion in a second to begin the rule making changes to NAC 289.110 subsection 4B. All those in favor say aye.

MEMBERS: Aye.

SOTO: Opposed? Okay, motion carries unanimously, thank you. Item Number 9: Discussion, Public Comment, and For Possible Action, the Commission to decide whether to begin the rule making process to revise NAC 289200 subsection eight to clarify the requirements to maintain a category one basic certificate. Discussion on proposed changes may include, but not limited to updating the requirement to remove full-time peace officer as a requirement to maintain the certificate. I'm gonna turn this again over to Mr. Sherlock from some background.

SHERLOCK: Mike Sherlock, for the record. So, this is really trying to clean up some of our practice, and what this is really referring to is when you have an officer that retires and then returns as a reserve, frankly, we've been

wrong on this one for a long time. We are not asking if they're full-time or not, but the current regulation requires them to be full-time or they will lose that certificate, so we're looking at whether the Commission wants to keep it that way, um, or allow us to make some language changes to allow that retired officer to come back as a reserve and maintain their basic certificate even if they are working part-time, which most of them are. So, that's simply what that is, is trying to clean up that language. Clearly, if the Commission wants it full-time, that's what it currently says, but, you know, where you're working on reserves or trying to get experienced reserves, it becomes an issue.

SOTO: Okay. Thank you Mr. Sherlock. Do we have any public comment on this?

JOHNSON: Aaron Johnson, City of Boulder City, thank you for having me this morning. This does impact our departments significantly having in this language in here, fortunately what for us, we still are able to hire part-time employees that haven't retired (inaudible) or another agency, even with this current language. My only concern with this entire process here is the language here, not limited to what is the rest of, what else are we looking in the statute to change? That would be my whole question.

SHERLOCK: Mike Sherlock, for the record. So, I think you made a good point, if you are currently employing part-time

reserves, that is a technical violation today of the NAC unless they're working full-time, and that's what we want to clear up. The language but not limited to is something that we put in there, because we don't know what language exactly the Commission will develop or approve on this particular item. But, it is dealing with 289200 subsection eight, so if that helps, it limits the Commission to that area that we're proposing here to clean up the line.

SOTO: Okay, Thank you, thank you for the public comment. Any other public comment? All right, any comment or questions from the Commission? Seeing as though there's none, I'm looking for a motion to begin the rule making process on changes to NAC 289.200 subsection eight.

MCKINNEY: Kevin McKinney, I so move.

SOTO: I have a motion. Can I get a second?

TROUTEN: Ty Trouten, second.

SOTO: Motion and second, all those in favor say aye.

MEMBERS: Aye.

SOTO: Opposed? Motion carries unanimously. All right, Item Number 10. This is for discussion only, discussion on the physical readiness requirements for executive level reciprocity applicants. I'm gonna turn this over to Mr. Sherlock for information on this item.

SHERLOCK: Mike Sherlock, for the record. So, this item was requested by Commissioner Chief Shea. Perhaps we can go

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to the Chief for discussion and then based on what spoke there, I can give some regulatory and historical perspective on that and our physical readiness.

Yeah, Tim Shea. I asked to have this placed on the agenda for discussion. As all of us are struggling trying to hire lateral entry officers, I look at one thing that keeps cropping up that causes us the largest amount of grief, and that's this physical readiness test we have. So, if the head of the Los Angeles Police Department decides to come and take over Boulder City, he is not qualified to run Boulder City Police Department until he does pushups and runs around a If he doesn't pass the run, he misses it by one second, he is no longer capable of running the Boulder City Police Department as an executive. I believe to have a physical fitness standard test at the executive level really doesn't make much sense. We aren't hiring executive level people to go out and push squad cars out around the street, we're not hiring them to go out and make physical arrests. But, if an individual agency chooses to make that part of their selection process, I believe they should have the ability to do so. But, the only thing we regulate here in the state is the physical fitness test, we don't regulate anything There is no requirement on what's on our oral boards, there's no requirements what's in our written test, there's no requirements for our psychological, there's no requirements on

our CVSA or our polygraphs. We decide what's appropriate and what's not. This one thing the state has decided, and this was codified in 2010, put in the NAC in January of 2010. Since 2013, it's been a problem, and it's caused us, you look around, you say why we were hiring an executive person, it's important for that person to be able to do X number of pushups, that person has to do X number of situps unless, I guess he's gonna be a category three and you don't have to do any situps because being a jail, you don't have to do them, but to be a probation officer, of course you do. I just think that we are limiting in ourselves and our candidates, we are putting a requirement out there for executive leadership that really doesn't make much sense when you're talking about the people we're bringing in to run the department. If I'm gonna go and run the head of San Francisco tomorrow, or Seattle Police Department tomorrow, or Kansas City, I don't have to go out and run around a track, I don't have to do pushups, there's a whole series of other things I need to do. And that this is the only thing in our state that we choose to regulate to the nth degree, and we have had people fail this test because it's a pass fail test. You could do a hundred pushups, you could do a hundred situps, but if you missed the sprint by one second, you failed the whole thing. It is also the only test we give multiple times. Multiple times people could take this test, only one time counts. The other ones

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don't matter at all, it's as though you didn't even do it. So, I'd like to have a discussion of whether this is appropriate for us when we're looking at executive leadership. The other thing that for executive leadership, many times these people are already hired. They have the job, they have twelve weeks to complete this run, this physical test. If they get injured, it's a workman's comp issue. So, we're sending out people in their fifties and sometimes sixties to go out and do this physical agility test we expect from our twenty-two year old patrol officers and patrol deputies for a person who is never gonna get near a patrol car and is already doing the job at an executive leadership level in another agency. The other thing is, I look at other entities. is the state requirement for physical fitness for a firefighter? There isn't one, it does not exist, our fire chief is on the National Accreditation for Fire Departments. There is nothing like that. For some reason in our profession, we have chosen that this becomes the thing we must have, this is the thing we must pass, this is the thing we must have another entity come and administer for us, we can't even administer it ourselves. I can administer everything else, but I cannot administer this physical agility test. can testify before the Supreme Court of the United States, I cannot administer this test. I think we've gone too far, and I think we've hamstrung ourselves in the selection of

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executive level people by putting this requirement in there for certification, and I would like to have it eliminated for certification, or at least make it a elective for individual agents to decide if it's appropriate for their agency to do such a thing, but have it a state mandate, I think is going too far at for this level, and that's kind of what I wanted to talk about, and I say I could be absolutely wrong, but I've been in this business a heck of a long time, and I don't know anywhere I've been where the competency of the leadership is determined by their physical ability to do pushups or situps.

SHERLOCK: Actually gonna give some historical -SOTO: Sure.

SHERLOCK: -- whatever (inaudible). Mike Sherlock, for the record. So, just a couple things. The PPFT is included with the written test in the online, so any reciprocity coming into the state currently under our regulations, there's three things they have to do. They have to do the online reciprocity, they have to do the written tests that we administer electronically, and they have to do the physical readiness test, so just to clarify that. And I agree with you that the problem is our physical test is not a fitness test, it is a job task related physical test. So, for us to carve out an exception for executive level would either require a validated test on what the physical requirements are, or remove that, and then administer an executive basic POST to be

able to track that and help us in the long run. We are saying 1 at the moment that peace officer receives their basic 2 certificate, they have the physical ability to do the critical 3 task that may occur in that category of peace officer. 5 understand the executive level may not have those same physical requirements, the problem is we only have one 6 7 certificate. And so, we have no way now to, if we issue a basic POST certificate to someone who doesn't have the physical ability to do the critical task, because they're not gonna do them, there's nothing to prevent them from going to 10 11 another agency and going to work in patrol. So, the dilemma for us from a staff perspective is we would either need a two 12 13 tiered system where we issue a certificate just for executives, and they are limited to that job class, and they 14 are, you know, don't have the ability, to go to a patrol 15 position or something like that. Just to explain, kind of, 16 17 that process. And, again, it is from a legal standpoint, the 18 fact that we have a readiness test, not a physical fitness test, is extremely important when you're talking about 19 20 litigation. For us, and I believe we had this come up last May, we did a survey across the country, there was only one 21 22 state that carved out an exception of the basic requirements, 23 I think it was Nebraska, and I haven't looked at that in a while. So, we are looking at what other states, but in 24 Nebraska it is for the chief only. I know California has a 25

different physical standard, but they do have a physical fitness requirement for executive level, just to give you some perspective. So, that's the issue for us we worry about the defensibility of our current PPFT, and if we remove it or water it down or create a two-tier system, we're just worried about where that'll put our ability on the basic requirement. I will say there is a trend nationally to increase physical fitness requirements for certification. Most states are moving that way. IACP just completed a very lengthy study on physical testing and has some good recommendations in there on that. But we also understand the issue with recruitment.

But, again, with just one certificate, it makes it difficult.

NIEL: I have a comment, Mike. Russ Niel for the record. I have some experience with this reciprocity in other states on the physical fitness requirement. A few years ago, I went to Texas, and I got certified, and their process, I don't know what it is now, maybe they've changed it, but they recognize the fact that I was already POST certified in another state, I already passed the PPFT and all that. And so, there were some other requirements for reciprocity, you know, a Texas, you know, penal code and things like that, but they recognized that I'd already passed, that I was already POST certified, was a seasoned officer and all that, and they didn't require me to take the PPFT, even though I did it anyway, as a, as a condition to get TCLOSE or TCOL certified

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24 25 as they call it now. So, I don't know, maybe that's another approach we can look at if they're already POST certified or whatever that, you know, comparable process is that certification is in another state, maybe we can actually take that into consideration because I mean, let's face it, once someone graduates POST here in this state, unless the agency has a certain policy, POST doesn't require another physical fitness test. So actually, my PPFT was '96, you know, that's what's keeping me active, right? You know, so unless we, those are just my comments, I don't know --

SHERLOCK: Yeah, Mike Sherlock, for the record --

NIEL: Especially --

SHERLOCK: -- I agree. I mean that is part of our problem, but at this point, we are saying at the moment, POST issues the basic certificate, you have the physical readiness to complete those job tasks that were identified in the study at the moment that that certificate is received.

NIEL: Right. But, I think we're getting hung up on a physical fitness test done in Texas versus Nevada, I mean, they still passed POST, they still --

SHERLOCK: Yeah, Mike Sherlock, for the record --

-- met that requirement --NIEL:

SHERLOCK: -- certainly if that's the way the Commission, we could look at it as we look at academy reciprocity and I suppose we could look at their physical requirements and the

state they're coming from and see if it, you know, I will tell
you that I think three or four states have now done
portability studies and have adopted POST tests, so that may

SHEA: Mike, I think you're kind of confusing two things that I'm trying to talk about. I am not talking about entry level police officers and sheriff's deputies. I'm not talking about us hiring patrol personnel, I'm talking about executives, police chiefs, deputy chiefs, people that are never going to go out and ride in a patrol car unless they're riding along with another officer. They don't go out and do daily patrol work, and --

ALLEN: So --

help us too, I don't know.

SHEA: -- if the agency --

ALLEN: -- can I say something?

SHEA: -- wants to do that, fine, but why do we mandate that it's absolutely positively got to happen cause we mandate nothing else.

ALLEN: I, Mike Allen, something that is not being considered are the smaller agencies --

SHEA: Mm-hm.

ALLEN: -- so if what you were saying is if there's an executive level exemption, somebody who's never been sheriff and there have been one in the state, never been POST certified, would be able to come in and not even meet the

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basic standards if there was an executive. Now what Russ was saying, Commissioner Niel was saying, might be something else if there was already a POST certificate available. And I'll have to say this, some of the smaller agencies are running calls, their executives are running calls, so not all of us are agencies have the luxury of saying, no, you're just gonna be behind the desks, so we have to take that into consideration as well on being careful what the language would say in these circumstances.

I don't disagree in the slightest, but if you are running calls and handling calls in San Bernardino County, why do I have to take a physical agility test to prove that I could handle and run calls forty miles away in Nevada? doing it today, I'm doing the job now, but I have to take a physical agility test in this state, which is the only thing we regulate. We regulate nothing else that I must do this to prove I can do this job in Nevada, it doesn't prove a thing because I'd be willing to bet a significant minority of our current deputies and officers can pass the test today and they are doing the job today and that an officer passed it twentyfive years ago and never has to do it again, and he can move from department to department without an issue, but a guy cannot cross a state border while doing this test makes absolutely no sense to me. And especially at an executive level, I don't understand why we have to have X number of

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pushups, situps, and if you miss it by one, you're incapable of passing this test, it is an entirely pass fail test. And in some cases you do two events twice, even though the first time you did it, you passed, you've gotta do it again. This whole thing is we're not really a reciprocal lateral state, we are semi and I'm arguing is that we should have the ability as an agency to decide whether this test is necessary for us or not. It shouldn't be something that the state is regulating and forcing us to do and we can't even do it, we have to bring somebody else into and administer it because we can't be trusted to do it internally.

Russ Niel, for the record, maybe it's just a matter of the issue here is recognizing, like, let's say California POST, you know, that they've already passed the PPFT to get their basic California POST certificate and recognizing that, like, what I experienced in Texas, they recognized the fact I was already POST certified, had passed the PPFT was good to go, I just needed specific training to get certified.

TROUTEN: Ty Trouten, for the record, I guess I have some more questions. What I hear from Tim is more of an argument why the physical readiness test should be a yearly requirement because a physical readiness test, which I remember when they went through the testing process to validate, was to show that you were ready each and every day to go out and perform the

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duties of the job and not have a heart attack after a foot pursuit, be able to hop over not one fence, but maybe two fences or three fences in the case of the high jump. I guess I'm a more proponent of, I think it should be a lifelong career long commitment on the readiness test, and again, should probably start at the top. We have all seen officers who I doubt would be able to not just successfully complete the readiness test, but perhaps even survive it. And is that what we want out on the street? The example has to start at the top and there has to be some recognition of a standard because on the backside, what happens when someone has a heart attack? We bring someone in from out of state who is not part of our system and within a year they have a heart attack sitting at their desk? That's hitting our retirement system under heart and lung and everything else, work comp. believe we have the right to have a standard, and I don't think we should be diminishing it, perhaps we should be looking at increasing it from our officers from day one up through the entire of their career.

NIEL: I think what Tim's trying to get at, Russ Niel, for the record, is at the point we bring them in to hire. I mean we can create the standards however we want to drive them, Ty, but he's talking about when we want to hire somebody to bring him in and for reciprocity. I mean that's would we recognize in out of state basic certificate? They were

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already passed a PPFT or do we still want to continue to require them to pass our PPFT even though and all other manner of speaking they would qualify for reciprocity, so --

STRAUBE: Rob Straube, for the record, is it not also the question up to the individual agency on how they put their hiring standards for that position out there and what they require, in other words, a workaround.

PROSSER: Jamie Prosser, for the record, I completely agree with that statement. I think that we should open this up for the possible of a workshop just to discuss these standards across the board hiring standards all the way to the executive level. I'd be very curious in Sherlock's nationwide survey. PERF just had a conference in DC where several agencies have reduced the physical test on job tasks because when was the last time an officer had to run a mile and a half in a foot pursuit. I know from our personal research for our lateral academy, that both Idaho and California do not require their lateral applicants to complete the physical fitness test, so I'd be very curious on that nationwide study as far as who believes that every officer annually should complete this specific test. I know at our agency Sheriff Lombardo (phonetic), new elected governor, he requires captains to have a bachelor's degree. I think it's very significant you have to pass the physical agility at a hundred percent, yet academically you only have to pass at seventy, and I think

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it's very flawed.

Commission on POST

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George Togliatti, for the record, I TOGLIATTI: couldn't agree more with Chief Prosser. If I think back at my FBI career, I can recall how lawsuit after a lawsuit, the requirements from when you first entered and what was required during your career were slowly but surely diminished, so that the recruit obviously had to do a heck a lot more than the folks that had been on the job for five years, ten years or fifteen. A lot of that had to do with, again, just personal litigation. Also, obviously, the director and some of the senior staff who were appointed are certainly not involved in that requirement. I just really think the key here is agency to agency jurisdiction to jurisdiction, counties should have the ability to make their own decisions on who they want and what those requirements should be. And I think it's also ludicrous to think that we're gonna have to worry about a pushup and not worry about somebody's formal education.

SHEA: And I do agree about physical fitness and ability for officers, but we have something in this state that I think is rather unique, and I haven't been experienced it anywhere, and I've talked to friends and I've, you know, I've been lucky in this job, I've been all over the country and be able to deal with people not only here but actually from, I taught people from London Metro to Queensland, Australia. But we have a annual very, at least the one I go, to in depth

physical every year we take, it's a two day physical where I'm 1 put on a treadmill and I have my lungs checked, my 2 3 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

everything's checked, I have a chemical test. So, we have things here in this state already that the physical fitness test that you took twenty years ago is no longer germane to, it doesn't tell me if I'm gonna have a heart attack when I'm sixty cause I took the test at twenty-one. So, I don't know what we're accomplishing with this physical agility test for executive leadership at all, and what I really think is happening is in some cases I'll be willing to bet, and I'll go out and limb here, it might get fudged because we're gonna hire this guy with his doctorate degree from, you know, we're gonna bring him in to run our department, and cause he can't sprint around a track in sixty-eight seconds and did it in '66, really doesn't matter to us, and I think that's really what's going on. So anyway, that's kind of my say in it, and I'd love to have a workshop on this and, again, we're going into an area and I came from an area where lateral entries became a point of contention between agencies where we started going after each other's throats because we were feeding off each other. And if we don't make it easier for us to hire out-of-state candidates during times we are having difficulty recruiting in state, we are gonna start feeding off each other to the detriment of some of our other agencies. And we start competing with each other and holding grudges against each

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other administratively, that filters down to our line level people, and I lived in that environment where those things filtered down because of this, where you had agencies feeding off each other and use the word stealing our people in times when it was very difficult to recruit and hire. And I want to avoid that as much as possible and make us truly a reciprocal state and give agencies the ability to bring people in when they need, and when you have 600 vacancies, 700 vacancies and you're trying to fill them, it's rough, it's rough. And it's, you know, I don't have any vacancies, so it's not like this is for me, I don't have a single vacancy, but it's for these other agencies. And coming from an environment where I saw this happening, and I don't want to see this happen to Nevada.

SHERLOCK: Chief, I think, uh, commissioner Young had some comments. Sorry.

YOUNG: Oh, that's okay. I was, (inaudible) understand and as the non-law enforcement person on the Commission, I agree and I also disagree, and as I read this, we're specifically talking about executive level position, that I know we had some conversation, a couple of meetings back about what that actually means. And I would just say that I think it's necessary to have a certain level of academic and physical readiness to lead as an example. And so, I mean, I think this is just discussion, so I'm not making a decision, but I would think that we would have some example of

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responsibility for their own personal self, physical and mental care, and also a level of academic accountability to be able to lead an executive position. So, I don't have an answer, but I'm glad we're having a discussion, and I think that there should be some point of responsible or accountability not only self-care, but as a leadership example can rule within the law enforcement agencies.

SOTO: Okay.

SHERLOCK: And Mike Sherlock, for the record, we could certainly put it on as an action item moving forward, the (inaudible).

SOTO: Yeah, why don't we go ahead and do that, that way we can actually dive into some of these topics of discussion that was brought up by the Commission today, because I think there are some good points that were brought up by all that decided to speak on the issue. So, why don't we go ahead and just make that a workshop item on a future agenda. Does that work for everybody?

SHERLOCK: Absolutely.

SOTO: Okay, perfect.

YOUNG: Yes.

SOTO: All right. Do we have any other comments on that? Okay, seeing as though there are none, we're gonna move on to Item Number 11: Public Comment. The Commission may not take action on any matter considered under this Item until the

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we be running a mile and a half? Yes. Then I want to say

action item. Do we have any public comment today? JOHNSON: Chairman, thank you. Aaron Johnson, Boulder City again. I wasn't able to speak on the PPFT (inaudible) comments, I'm just gonna take the time to do that right now. If the workshop can be at a time other than just prior to this meeting, if we can have multiple discussions throughout the course of a year to review this PPFT to see what this is actually delivered and that the workshop is amongst the stakeholders from around the state that we can get together and we meet on that, that would be the type of workshop that I would encourage this Commission to come up with. And that at the end of it, the Chairman of that present the recommendations to this commission on what is a representative of that, that decision making process and then get you rule on that. I am for a physical fitness program, I'm, even at the executive level, that's a personal thing. I agree with Chief Trouten that this is something that needs to be done across the state, but at a wellness program, but not necessarily as a criteria for certification. Two different (inaudible) right there. We leave this from our organization within, but to have a part of certification process, to me, the PPFT is kind of skewed, again, like Chief Prosser said, do we run a mile and a half anymore as a task for our employment? No.

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also in the end, thank you Sheriff Allen for your commitment to law enforcement, the state of Nevada. Chief Soto, you also, on behalf of Boulder City you leadership and influences far reaching (inaudible).

SOTO: Thank you.

ALLEN: Thank you.

SHEA: He's such a politician.

SOTO: All right, do we have any other public comment?

sir? Reggie Rader (phonetic), captain with Las Vegas Metro. I would ask the Commission look in the future, um, on the timeframe to achieve the 100% POST standard for new recruits in the academy. We're not talking about the executive, things you guys are talking about before. Right now you have two weeks to pass at 80% and then sixteen weeks to pass at a 100%. For us, our academy is twenty-six and a half weeks. We would ask that we are losing people because they are close, but can't get over that hump. We still have two and a half months past that sixteen weeks to have them get in shape, so by the time they are ready to hit the street for field training, they would have to pass that at a hundred percent, and then if they couldn't, they would have the other option of recycling. But, that would help us and our attrition and our turnover rate in the academy, so I'd ask that Commission to look at that. The other thing, in talking

with my academy staff, I would ask that we look at the

Illinois agility test, which has caused some injuries for us. I don't know how indicative that is of police work where you're doing the cone pattern, dashing, the moving quickly. You've had several rolled ankles and some knee injuries when requiring surgery that, again, that candidate now is lost for several months, if not the next year. They don't always come back to other academy, so I would ask the Commission to look at those two issues for us. Thank you.

Any other public comment today? Okay, I'm gonna take this moment real quick to congratulate Sheriff Allen on his retirement, and I did want to thank our POST Commission for the past four years. All this work that they do, they put in tremendous amount of work effort and hours to make sure that our profession is transparent and held accountable, and I can't appreciate any of you any more than I have. It's been certainly an honor and a pleasure of working with all of you. With that, I'm gonna move on to Item Number 12: Discussion, Public Comment, and For Possible Action, scheduling the upcoming Commission meeting. I'm gonna turn it over to Mr. Sherlock.

SHERLOCK: Thanks, Mike Sherlock, for the record. So, you know, we've been trying to move two meetings in the winter to the south, and two in the summer, but during the legislative session traditionally we do the February meeting in north to

coincide with the Sheriffs and Chiefs meeting with the legislature and that sort of thing. The Sheriffs and Chiefs Association has not set a date for their meet and greet in February, but as soon as we have that date, we'll get it out to everybody.

SOTO: Okay. Thank you very much. With that we're gonna move to Item Number 13: Discussion, Public Comment, and For Possible Action, looking for a motion to adjourn?

NIEL: Russ Niel, so move.

SOTO: All right, we'll adjourn. Thank you

11 MEMBERS: Thank you. (inaudible comments).