

OREGON DPSST
ETHICS BULLETIN
Volume No. 131



The Board on Public Safety Standards and Training (BPSST) has the legislative mandate to establish and enforce minimum standards for all law enforcement officers, fire service professionals, telecommunicators and emergency medical dispatchers in the state. This requirement also defines the procedure for the Department and Board to use when denying or revoking certification of an individual who has fallen below the minimum standards.

The Ethics Bulletin is published to provide insight into the types of misconduct that could result in revocation or denial of certification. The following cases have resulted in consideration of **revocation or denial** of certifications by DPSST in **September 2014**.

The Department continues to ensure that certified public safety officers and those seeking certification who abuse the public's trust will be held accountable for their actions.

September Statistics

Cases Opened	018	Of the 026 Cases Closed:	
Cases Closed	026	Revoked	07
Cases Pending	148	Denied	01
Reinstated	0	No Action	18

Officer A was discharged for cause after admitting to falsifying information in an offender file and in the State Oregon DOC data base. Officer A was issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke based on her dishonesty and she failed to make a timely request for hearing. The Notice of Intent was final by default. Officer A's misconduct ended her 8-year career.

Officer A's Basic Parole & Probation Officer Certification was Revoked.

Officer B was arrested and subsequently convicted of Second Degree Theft for shoplifting. Officer B was issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke based on his conviction and he failed to make a timely request for hearing. The Notice of Intent was final by default. Officer B's conduct ended his 4-year career.

Officer B's Basic Corrections Certification was Revoked.

Officer C was discharged for cause after his conviction in Washington for Possession of a Dangerous Weapon and Harassment. DPSST served Officer C with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications, and he made a timely request for a hearing. Prior to the hearing, Officer C signed a Stipulated Order Revoking Certifications, which permanently revoked his certifications. Officer C's misconduct ended his 12-year career.

Officer C's Basic, Intermediate and Advanced Police certifications are Revoked.

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Officer D was arrested for Reckless Driving and Failure to Perform the Duties of a Driver in an Accident. He drove at an extremely high speed on the freeway, ran a red light at an exit, crashed into a guard rail, and then left the scene. When contacted by the police shortly after, he was dishonest with them about what happened. Officer D was later convicted for Failure to Perform the Duties of a Driver in an Accident. DPSST notified Officer D that his conduct leading to his conviction would be reviewed by the Corrections Policy Committee (CPC) and gave him the opportunity to provide mitigating circumstances for the Committee's consideration, which he did. The CPC determined that Officer D's conduct involved Dishonesty, Gross Misconduct and Misconduct. The Committee determined that Officer D's misconduct rose to the level to warrant revocation of his Basic certification and denial of his application for Intermediate certification, with a lifetime period of ineligibility to reapply for certification. DPSST served Officer D with a Notice of Intent to Revoke and he made a timely request for a hearing. The Administrative Law Judge ruled in favor of DPSST and issued a Proposed Order upholding the revocation of Officer D's Basic certification and the denial of his Intermediate certification. Officer D did not file exceptions to the Proposed Order, and DPSST issued a Final Order revoking Officer D's Basic certification and denying his Intermediate certification. Officer D's misconduct ended his 19-year career.

Officer D's Basic Corrections certification is Revoked, and his application for Intermediate certification is Denied.

Officer E was convicted in Idaho of Making a False Police Report. He had lied to a police officer about ownership of a dog he turned in to the animal shelter. DPSST notified Officer E that his conduct surrounding his conviction would be reviewed by the Corrections Policy Committee (CPC) and gave him the opportunity to provide mitigating circumstances for the Committee's consideration, which he did. The CPC determined that Officer E's conduct involved Dishonesty and Misconduct. The Committee determined that Officer E's misconduct rose to the level to warrant revocation of his Basic certification with a lifetime period of ineligibility to reapply for certification. DPSST served Officer E with a Notice of Intent to Revoke and he made a timely request for a hearing. The Administrative Law Judge ruled in favor of DPSST and issued a Proposed Order upholding the revocation of Officer E's Basic certification. Officer E filed exceptions to the Proposed Order, and after consideration of those exceptions, DPSST issued a Final Order revoking Officer E's Basic certification. Officer E's misconduct ended his 5-year career.

Officer E's Basic Corrections certification was Revoked

Officer F was convicted of four felony crimes; two counts of Unlawfully Obtaining Public Assistance, Unlawful Use of Food Stamps and First Degree Theft. Prior to his conviction Officer F resigned in lieu of termination from his position as a police officer. Officer F was served a Notice of Intent to Revoke based on his conviction of multiple felony crimes. Officer F made a timely request for a hearing. Prior to the hearing Officer F signed a Voluntary Stipulation Relinquishing his certifications.

Officer F's misconduct ended his 11-year career.

Officer F's Basic, Intermediate and Advanced Police certifications were Revoked.

Officer G was charged with First Degree Official Misconduct and Third Degree Theft after an investigation into allegations of prescription medication theft in the jail. Officer G voluntarily relinquished his certifications and his misconduct ended his 10-year career.

Officer G's Basic and Intermediate Corrections certifications are Revoked.

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Officer H was discharged for cause after an internal investigation revealed that he had engaged in sexual or workplace harassment, had converted city owned property to his own personal use and was untruthful during the investigation. Officer H was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke based on the conduct that resulted in his termination from employment as a police officer. Officer H requested a hearing, however he chose to voluntarily relinquish his certifications prior to the hearing.

Officer H's misconduct ended his 11-year career.

Officer H's Basic and Intermediate Police certifications are Revoked.

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