

OREGON DPSST  
***ETHICS BULLETIN***  
Volume No. 85



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 **November 2010**.

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.

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**November Statistics**

Cases Opened	038	Of the 032 Cases Closed:	
Cases Closed	032	Revoked	010
Cases Pending	228	Denied	000
Reinstated	000	No Action	022

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**Officer A** resigned during an investigation which revealed that she had been engaged in an inappropriate relationship with an inmate. In this case, Officer A used a fictitious name and mailing address to communicate with the inmate. When interviewed, Officer A was not truthful with investigators. DPSST notified Officer A that her case would be reviewed by the Corrections Policy Committee (CPC) and allowed her an opportunity to provide mitigating circumstances for the Committee's consideration. The CPC reviewed the matter and found that Officer A's misconduct involved Dishonesty, Disregard for the Rights of Others, Misuse of Authority and Gross Misconduct when she engaged in the above cited misconduct. The CPC determined that Officer A's certification should be revoked and that Officer A's misconduct was a lifetime disqualifier. Officer A was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certification. Officer A made a timely request for a hearing but prior to the hearing withdrew her request for the hearing. DPSST issued a Default Final Order.

Officer A's misconduct ended her 11-year career.

**Officer A's Basic and Intermediate Corrections certifications were Revoked.**

**Officer B** was discharged for cause after an internal investigation revealed that she had violated agency policies. Officer B engaged in the following conduct: neglect of duty, excessive amounts of time visiting with staff, sleeping on duty, spending long periods of time with inmates, being verbally abusive, disrespectful and intimidating to peers and subordinate staff, discussing detailed information of a sexual nature with staff, sending sexually explicit photos to a staff member,

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untruthfulness, and making racist statements. Officer B was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications. Officer B failed to make a timely request for a hearing. DPSST issued a Default Final Order.

Officer B's misconduct ended her 5-year career.

**Officer B's Basic Corrections Certification is Revoked.**

**Officer C** was discharged for cause after an internal investigation revealed that he was psychologically unfit for duty as a Corrections Officer, and for being untruthful regarding his history of abuse and dependence. Officer C was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications. Officer C failed to make a timely request for a hearing. DPSST issued a Default Final Order.

Officer C's misconduct ended his 6-year career.

**Officer C's Basic Corrections Certification was Revoked.**

**Officer D** resigned and was subsequently convicted of Fourth Degree Assault, a Class C felony crime. Officer D was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications. Officer D failed to make a timely request for a hearing. DPSST issued a Default Final Order.

Officer D's misconduct ended her 3-year career.

**Officer D's Basic Emergency Medical Dispatcher and Telecommunicator Certifications were Revoked.**

**Officer E** was discharged for cause after an internal investigation revealed that she had violated her agency's policies and procedures. Officer E engaged in the following conduct: failing to report for duty, engaging in a domestic dispute, becoming intoxicated and passing out at a local business, unjustified use of force involving an inmate, and sleeping on duty. Officer E was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications. Officer E failed to make a timely request for a hearing. DPSST issued a Default Final Order.

Officer E's misconduct ended her 19-year career.

**Officer E's Basic and Intermediate Corrections Certifications were Revoked.**

**Officer F** resigned and was subsequently convicted of First Degree Official Misconduct after admitting to having sexual contact with three inmates in jail and on electronic home detention. Officer F was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications. Officer F failed to make a timely request for a hearing. DPSST issued a Default Final Order.

Officer F's misconduct ended his 16-year career.

**Officer F's Basic Corrections Certification was Revoked.**

**Officer G** was discharged for cause after an internal investigation revealed that he had saved numerous non-work related pictures to his work computer. Some of the pictures found were offensive and inappropriate. Officer G was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications. Officer G failed to make a timely request for a hearing. DPSST issued a Default Final Order.

Officer G's misconduct ended his 5-year career.

**Officer G's Basic Corrections Certification was Revoked.**

**Officer H** was discharged for cause after an internal investigation revealed that he violated his agency's policies and procedures. Officer H engaged in the following conduct: inappropriate interaction/relationship with inmates, and providing inaccurate information to his agency investigators and law enforcement. Officer H was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications. Officer H failed to make a timely request for a hearing. DPSST issued a Default Final Order.

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Officer H's misconduct ended his 3-year career.

**Officer H's Basic Corrections Certification was Revoked.**

**Officer I** was convicted of Harassment on May 7, 2008, action stemming from conduct against his stepson. DPSST notified Officer I that his case would be reviewed by the Corrections Policy Committee (CPC) and allowed him an opportunity to provide mitigating circumstances for the Committee's consideration. The CPC reviewed the matter and found that Officer I's misconduct involved Dishonesty, Disregard for the Rights of Others, and Misconduct when he engaged in the above cited misconduct. The CPC determined that Officer I's certification should be revoked and that Officer I's misconduct was a lifetime disqualifier. DPSST issued Officer I a Contested Case Notice of Intent to Revoke, Opportunity to be Heard, and Final Order Revoking Certifications if no Request for Hearing is Received. Officer I made a timely request for hearing. A hearing was held and an Administrative Law Judge issued a Proposed Order determining that Officer I's certifications be revoked for life. DPSST issued a Final Order.

Officer I's misconduct ended his 14-year career.

**Officer I's Basic and Intermediate Corrections Certifications are Revoked.**

**Officer J** resigned after a internal investigation revealed that she was untruthful, failed to respond to a call for service, failed to follow agency protocols and was insubordinate. DPSST notified Officer J that her case would be reviewed by the Corrections Policy Committee (CPC) and allowed her an opportunity to provide mitigating circumstances for the Committee's consideration. The CPC reviewed the matter and found that Officer J's misconduct involved Dishonesty, Disregard for the Rights of Others, Misuse of Authority, Gross Misconduct, Insubordination and Misconduct when she engaged in the above cited misconduct. The CPC determined that Officer J's certification should be revoked and that Officer J's misconduct was a lifetime disqualifier. DPSST issued Officer J a Contested Case Notice of Intent to Revoke, Opportunity to be Heard, and Final Order Revoking Certifications if no Request for Hearing is Received. Officer J made a timely request for hearing. However, prior to the hearing Officer J voluntarily signed a Stipulated Order. This Order concluded the administrative process and the case was closed. DPSST issued a Default Final Order.

Officer J's misconduct ended her 7-year career.

**Officer J's Basic Police and Corrections certifications were Revoked.**



**Topic of Interest**

162.065 Perjury (1) A person commits the crime of perjury if the person makes a false sworn statement in regard to material issue, knowing it to be false. (2) Perjury is a Class C felony.

162.075 False Swearing (1) A person commits the crime of false swearing if the person makes a false sworn statement, knowing it to be false.(2) False Swearing is a Class A misdemeanor.

Although we often think of the above crimes related to testimony given in criminal cases, sworn testimony given in other venues, such as employment hearings and arbitration proceedings, can also result in a conviction of such crimes, if proven knowingly false. A conviction of either crime mandates revocation of an individual's public safety certification.

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