To increase the public’s trust, the Oregon legislature has mandated the Board on Public Safety Standards and Training establish minimum standards that are required to be met and maintained by Oregon’s providers of public safety, including police officers, corrections officers, parole and probation officers, telecommunicators (9-1-1), emergency medical dispatchers, public safety instructors, and OLCC regulatory specialists. The Department of Public Safety Standards and Training is responsible for certifying public safety professionals who meet all of the Board-established intellectual, physical and moral fitness standards, and for denying, suspending or revoking the certification of those who do not meet or fall below these standards.

The Professional Standards Ethics Bulletin has been developed as an educational tool aimed at providing insight and transparency into situations involving public safety professionals that may violate the Board’s standard of moral fitness. The bulletin details the conduct and the resulting DPSST action. The names and agencies of the individuals in this report have been omitted to ensure focus remains on the behavior.

Questions about these incidents or about DPSST’s processes and procedures can be directed to DPSST: (503) 378-2100 or oregon.dpsst@state.or.us.
JANUARY STATISTICS

Currently Certified Law Enforcement in Oregon as of January 31, 2018:

◊ Police 5,383
◊ Corrections 4,061
◊ Tele/EMD 905/860
◊ P & P 649
◊ OLCC 35

Professional Standards Cases Opened in January 2018:

◊ Police 11
◊ Corrections 07
◊ Tele/EMD 0
◊ P & P 01
◊ OLCC 0
◊ Instructor 0

Professional Standards Cases Pending as of January 31, 2018:

◊ Police 69
◊ Corrections 81
◊ Tele/EMD 07
◊ P & P 06
◊ OLCC 03
◊ Instructor 00

Cases Closed in January:

◊ Revoked 10
◊ Deny 00
◊ No Revoke/Suspend 05
◊ No Deny 05
◊ No Action 06
◊ Suspended 01

To view prior ethics bulletins visit http://www.oregon.gov/dpsst/Pages/publications.aspx
THE FOLLOWING CASES HAVE RESULTED IN REVOCATION, SUSPENSION, OR DENIAL OR NO ACTION ON A PUBLIC SAFETY CERTIFICATION BY DPSST IN JANUARY 2018

Officer A was employed as a police officer. Officer A resigned from employment with a settlement agreement. Officer A was subject to an investigation concerning allegations of violation to policies and procedures, creating a hostile work environment and intimidation. The Police Policy Committee (PPC) reviewed Officer A’s conduct and determined Officer A had committed Gross Misconduct based upon the fact that employee’s had to keep notes of Officer A’s interactions with them and impacted the efficient operation of the agency. The PPC found that Officer A’s Gross Misconduct did not rise to the level to warrant action be taken against the certifications. The Board agreed with the PPC’s recommendation to not take action against Officer A’s Police and Instructor Certifications.

**Officer A’s Basic, Intermediate, Advanced, Supervisory, Management and Executive Police Certifications and Instructor Certification remain in good standing.**

Officer B was employed as a dispatcher. Officer B resigned in lieu of termination after an investigation into violation of a last chance agreement and their agency’s policies and procedures. Officer B was on a last chance agreement after visiting illicit pornographic websites while at work and on duty. Less than a year after being placed on a last chance agreement Officer B attempted to visit pornographic websites on their work computer and on duty. The Telecommunicator Police Committee (TPC) reviewed Officer B’s conduct and determined that Officer B had engaged in Gross Misconduct when Officer B repeatedly violated policies and procedures and expectations required of Officer B in a last chance agreement. The TPC found that Officer B engaged in dishonesty by misrepresentation and deceit when Officer B continued to engage in behavior contrary to the agency’s policies and procedures. The TPC found that the Gross Misconduct and Dishonesty rise to the level to warrant Board action. The TPC recommended revocation based on Gross Misconduct with a 10-year ineligibility period and Dishonesty. Officer B was issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke and failed to request a hearing.

Officer B’s misconduct ended his 2-year career.

**Officer B’s Basic Telecommunicator and Emergency Medical Dispatcher Certifications were Revoked.**

Officer C retired as a police officer in 2012. Officer C was convicted of Pointing a Firearm at Another in 2017. The Police Policy Committee (PPC) reviewed Officer C’s conduct and determined that Officer C engaged in Dishonesty and Gross Misconduct when Officer C violated the law and then attempted to lie to officers about their conduct. The PPC determined that Officer C’s Gross Misconduct and Dishonesty rise to the level to warrant Board action. The PPC recommended revocation based on Gross Misconduct with a 10-year ineligibility period and Dishonesty. Officer C was issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke and failed to request a hearing.

**Officer C’s Basic, Intermediate, Advanced and Supervisory Police Certifications were Revoked.**
The following cases have resulted in revocation, suspension, or denial or no action on a public safety certification by DPSST in January 2018

Officer D resigned during an investigation into allegation of inappropriate off-duty conduct. The Police Policy Committee (PPC) reviewed Officer D’s conduct and determined that Officer D engaged in Dishonesty, Disregard for the Rights of Others, Gross Misconduct and Misuse of Authority. Officer D was deceptive in interviews with investigators. The PPC found little credibility in Officer D’s statements that they couldn’t remember details related to an underage victim Officer D provided alcohol and engaged in unwanted sexual touching. Officer D had knowledge that LEDS was accessed inappropriately to confirm the age of the victim. The PPC found that Officer D provided alcohol to a minor and involved another law enforcement officer in their behavior, violated the law and then attempted to lie to officers about their conduct. The PPC determined that Officer D’s misconduct rises to the level to warrant Board action. The PPC recommended revocation based on Gross Misconduct with an ineligibility period of ten years; Disregard for the Rights of Others with an ineligibility period of 15 years; Misuse of Authority with an ineligibility period of ten years and a lifetime ineligibility period for Dishonesty. Officer D was issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke and failed to request a hearing. Officer D’s conduct ended their 4 year career.

Officer D’s Basic Police Certification is Revoked.

Officer E resigned with a settlement agreement after an investigation involving Officer E’s repeated violation of agency policy’s and procedures related to police equipment Officer E installed in their personal vehicle violating a direct order from the Chief. Officer E subjected the agency to civil liability when they arrested a subject without probable cause and failed to properly investigate a domestic violence situation. The Police Policy Committee (PPC) reviewed Officer E’s conduct and determined that Officer E engaged in Gross Misconduct and Misuse of Authority. The PPC determined that Officer E’s misconduct rises to the level to warrant Board action. The PPC recommended suspension based on Gross Misconduct with an ineligibility period of 3 years and Misuse of Authority with an ineligibility period of 3 years. Officer E was issued a Notice of Intent to Suspend and failed to request a hearing.

Officer E’s Basic Police, Corrections, Telecommunicator and Emergency Medical Dispatcher Certifications are Suspended.

Officer F resigned during an investigation into allegations that Officer F failed to follow policies and procedures related to the destruction of marijuana plants and then was dishonest in their reporting to Officer F’s superior. The Police Policy Committee (PPC) reviewed Officer F’s conduct and determined that Officer F engaged in Dishonesty and Gross Misconduct. The PPC found that Officer F subjected their agency to liability when Officer F failed to appropriately destroy marijuana plants and then lied about their actions. The PPC determined that Officer F’s misconduct rises to the level to warrant Board action. The PPC recommended revocation based on Gross Misconduct with an ineligibility period of 10 years and Dishonesty with an ineligibility period of life. Officer F was issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke and failed to request a hearing. Officer F’s misconduct ended their 26 year career.

Officer F’s Basic, Intermediate, Advanced, Supervisory and Management Police Certifications and Basic Instructor Certification are Revoked.

Please disseminate this information to all public safety officers

www.dpsst.state.or.us  503-378-2100
THE FOLLOWING CASES HAVE RESULTED IN **REVOCATION, SUSPENSION, OR DENIAL OR NO ACTION** ON A PUBLIC SAFETY CERTIFICATION BY DPSST IN JANUARY 2018

**Officer G** resigned in lieu of termination after an investigation into Officer G’s inappropriate conduct with an inmate. Officer G used their position as a corrections officer to develop an inappropriate relationship with an inmate that involved hugging and kissing. The Corrections Policy Committee (CPC) reviewed Officer G’s conduct and determined that Officer G engaged in Dishonesty, Disregard for the Rights of Others, Gross Misconduct and Misuse of Authority. Officer G failed to disclose their relationship with an inmate and engaged in deceptive behavior when they attempted to hide the behavior. The CPC determined that Officer G’s misconduct rises to the level to warrant Board action. The CPC recommended revocation based on Dishonesty, Disregard for the Rights of Others, Gross Misconduct and Misuse of Authority. The CPC recommended an ineligibility period of ten years for Gross Misconduct; Disregard for the Rights of Others with an ineligibility period of 15 years; Misuse of Authority with an ineligibility period of ten years and a lifetime ineligibility period for Dishonesty. Officer G was issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke and failed to request a hearing. Officer G’s conduct ended their 8 year career.

**Officer G’s Basic Corrections Certification is Revoked.**

**Officer H** resigned during an investigation alleging inattention to their duties as a corrections officer. The investigation revealed that Officer H over a period of six months streamed movies through Netflix on 34 separate occasions. The Corrections Policy Committee (CPC) reviewed Officer H’s conduct and determined that Officer H engaged in Gross Misconduct and Misuse of Authority. Officer H placed the safety and security of the institution at risk when Officer H averaged three hours a day watching videos with headphones. Officer H hindered their ability to provide supervision ensuring the safety and security of inmates and staff. The CPC determined that Officer H’s misconduct rises to the level to warrant Board action. The CPC recommended revocation with an ineligibility period of ten years for Gross Misconduct and ten years for Misuse of Authority. Officer H was issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke and failed to request a hearing. Officer H’s conduct ended their 10 year career.

**Officer H’s Basic and Intermediate Corrections Certifications are Revoked.**

**Officer I** was convicted of Harassment stemming from off duty conduct. The Corrections Policy Committee (CPC) reviewed Officer I’s conduct and determined that Officer I engaged in Gross Misconduct when they were convicted of a crime involving unwanted touching of a vulnerable child. Officer I’s conduct included components of child abuse and engaged in “criminal thinking” errors when they blamed the victim and police officers. The CPC determined that Officer I’s misconduct rises to the level to warrant Board action. The CPC recommended revocation with an ineligibility period of ten years for Gross Misconduct. Officer I resigned from their position as a corrections officer in lieu of termination. Officer I was issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke and failed to request a hearing. Officer I’s conduct ended their 4 year career.

**Officer I’s Basic Corrections Certification is Revoked.**
THE FOLLOWING CASES HAVE RESULTED IN REVOCATION, SUSPENSION, OR DENIAL OR NO ACTION ON A PUBLIC SAFETY CERTIFICATION BY DPSST IN JANUARY 2018

Officer J while employed as a police officer was convicted of Possession of a Controlled Substance in Schedule III. Officer J was issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke based on their conviction of a mandatory disqualifying crime. Officer J failed to request a hearing and was revoked by default. Officer J’s misconduct ended their 10 year career.

Officer J’s Basic Police and Basic Corrections Certifications were Revoked.

Officer K while employed as a corrections officer was convicted of Unlawful Delivery of a Marijuana Item and Second Degree Sexual Abuse, felony crimes. Officer K was issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke based on their convictions of mandatory disqualifying crimes. Officer K failed to request a hearing and was revoked by default. Officer K’s misconduct ended their 4 year career.

Officer K’s Basic Corrections Certification is Revoked.

Officer L while employed as a police officer was convicted of Attempt to Commit a Class C Felony involving Domestic Violence. Officer L was subsequently terminated from employment as a police officer. Officer L was issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke based on their conviction of a mandatory disqualifying crime. Officer L failed to request a hearing and was revoked by default. Officer L’s misconduct ended their 14 year career.

Officer L’s Basic and Intermediate Police Certifications and Basic Corrections Certification were Revoked.

Officer M was hired as an Emergency Medical Dispatcher and disclosed on their Application for Training a criminal conviction of Third Degree Criminal Mischief. The Telecommunications Police Committee (TPC) reviewed Officer M’s conduct and determined that Officer M had engaged in Gross Misconduct when Officer M broke the law and was convicted of a crime. The TPC found that the Gross Misconduct did not rise to the level to warrant Board action. The Board agreed with the TPC’s recommendation to not take action against Officer M’s application for training.

Officer M’s Application for Training was Approved.

Officer N was hired a Corrections Officer and disclosed on their Application for Training a Misdemeanor conviction that was treated as a violation for Unlawful Possession of a Firearm. The Corrections Policy Committee (CPC) reviewed Officer N’s conduct and determined that Officer N engaged in Gross Misconduct when they violated the law. The CPC determined that Officer N’s misconduct did not rise to the level to warrant Board action. The Board agreed with the CPC’s recommendation to not take action against Officer N’s application for training.

Officer N’s Application for Training was Approved.
The following cases have resulted in revocation, suspension, or denial or no action on a public safety certification by DPSST in January 2018

Officer O notified DPSST of their arrest for DUII and Reckless Driving. Officer O was subsequently convicted of Reckless Driving. The Corrections Policy Committee (CPC) reviewed Officer O’s conduct and determined that Officer O engaged in Gross Misconduct when they violated the law. The CPC determined that Officer O’s misconduct did not rise to the level to warrant Board action. The Board agreed with the CPC’s recommendation to not take action against Officer O’s Corrections certification.

Officer O’s Basic, Intermediate and Advanced Corrections Certifications remain in good standing.

Officer P was hired as a Corrections Officer and submitted an Application for Training and disclosed a conviction for Failure to Perform Duties of a Driver and Criminal Trespass in the Second Degree. The Corrections Policy Committee (CPC) reviewed Officer P’s conduct and determined that Officer P engaged in Gross Misconduct when they violated the law. The CPC determined that Officer P’s misconduct did not rise to the level to warrant Board action. The Board agreed with the CPC’s recommendation to not take action against Officer P’s application for training.

Officer P’s Application for Training was Approved.

Officer Q was hired as a Police Officer and submitted an Application for Training and self disclosed a federal violation for Loaded Weapon upon a National Wildlife Refuge and Unauthorized Fire during Fire Restrictions. The Police Policy Committee (PPC) reviewed Officer Q’s conduct and determined that Officer Q engaged in Gross Misconduct when they violated the law. The PPC determined that Officer Q’s misconduct did not rise to the level to warrant Board action. The Board agreed with the PPC’s recommendation to not take action against Officer Q’s application for training.

Officer Q’s Application for Training was Approved.

Officer R was hired as a Police Officer and submitted an Application for Training and self disclosed a DUII. The Police Policy Committee (PPC) reviewed Officer R’s conduct and determined that Officer R engaged in Gross Misconduct when they violated the law. The PPC determined that Officer R’s misconduct did not rise to the level to warrant Board action. The Board agreed with the PPC’s recommendation to not take action against Officer R’s application for training.

Officer R’s Application for Training was Approved.
NEW & NOTEWORTHY ITEMS

Board on Public Safety Standards and Training Membership:

- **Jason Myers**, Chair  
  Oregon State Sheriffs’ Association  
  Marion County Sheriff’s Office

- **Patricia Patrick-Joling**, Vice-Chair  
  Public Member

- **Kristine Allison**  
  Oregon Association Chiefs of Police  
  Central Point Police Department

- **Ray Byrd**  
  Private Security Industry

- **Renn Cannon, Jr.**  
  Special Agent in Charge  
  Federal Bureau of Investigation

- **Patricia Connolly**  
  Oregon State Fire Fighters Council  
  Bend Fire Department

- **James Cook**  
  AFSCME  
  Department of Corrections

- **Kacey Duncan**  
  League of Oregon Cities  
  Salem City Manager

- **Kelly Dutra**  
  Public Safety Telecommunicators  
  Washington County Consolidated Comm. Agency

- **William Geiger**  
  Private Security Industry

- **Travis Hampton**  
  Superintendent  
  Oregon State Police

- **Jeffrey Hering**  
  Non-Management Law Enforcement  
  Tigard Police Department

- **Mark Kreutzer**  
  Oregon Fire District Director’s Association  
  Columbia River Fire & Rescue

- **Liz Lawrence**  
  Non-Management Law Enforcement  
  Bend Police Department

- **Mike Myers**  
  Chief  
  Portland Fire & Rescue

- **James Oeder**  
  Oregon Volunteer Firefighters Association  
  Nestucca Rural Fire Protection District

- **Danielle Outlaw**  
  Chief  
  Portland Police Bureau

- **Colette Peters**  
  Director  
  Department of Corrections

- **Nadine Purington**  
  Non-Management Parole & Probation  
  Multnomah County Community Justice

- **John Teague**  
  Oregon Association Chiefs of Police  
  Keizer Police Department

- **James Walker**  
  Oregon State Fire Marshal

- **Brian Wolfe**  
  Oregon State Sheriffs’ Association  
  Malheur County Sheriff’s Office

- **VACANT**  
  Oregon Fire Chief’s Association

- **VACANT**  
  Oregon District Attorneys Association
Our mission is to promote excellence in public safety by delivering quality training and developing and upholding professional standards for police, fire, corrections, parole and probation, and telecommunications personnel, in addition to licensing private security providers and private investigators in Oregon.

DPSST also regulates and licenses polygraph examiners, determines sheriff candidates’ eligibility to run for office and provides staffing for the Public Safety Memorial Fund. We strive to provide resources and certification programs that public safety officers and local public safety organizations need to maintain the highest professional skill standards, stewardship and service to Oregon’s communities and citizens. These services are based at our 236-acre academy and extend across the state through a network of regional training coordinators.

Agency functions are guided by several Oregon Revised Statutes and our authority is defined specifically in Chapter No. 259 of the Oregon Administrative Rules. We are governed by a 24-member Board and five discipline-specific policy committees; we serve more than 41,000 public safety constituents across the state.

Contact Information

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To view the Oregon Administrative Rules for Criminal Justice please visit:
http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars_200/oar_259/259_008.html