

**OREGON DPSST**  
**ETHICS BULLETIN**  
**Volume No. 107**



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 2012**.

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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**September Statistics**

Cases Opened	013	Of the 11 Cases Closed:	
Cases Closed	011	Revoked	003
Cases Pending	244	Denied	000
Reinstated	000	No Action	008

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**Officer A** was convicted of DUII two times in a two year period. He failed to notify his agency of the first DUII conviction, and received the second DUII while on probation for the first one. His license was suspended from the first DUII, and when stopped for the second DUII, he lied to the officer about his license status. He was also less than forthright with his employer about the circumstances of the second DUII arrest. DPSST notified Officer A that his conduct would be reviewed by the Corrections Policy Committee (CPC) and gave him the opportunity to provide mitigating circumstances for the committee's consideration. He did not provide a response. The CPC determined that Officer A's conduct involved Dishonesty, Gross Misconduct and Misconduct. The CPC determined that Officer A's misconduct rose to the level to warrant revocation of his certification, with a lifetime disqualifier for the dishonesty. DPSST served Officer A with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certification, and he made a timely request for a hearing. Prior to the hearing, DPSST submitted a Motion for Summary Determination, asserting that there were no material facts in dispute. The Administrative Law Judge found in favor of DPSST on the motion and issued a proposed order revoking Officer A's certification. Officer A filed no exceptions to the proposed order, and DPSST issued a Final Order adopting the ALJ's proposed order in its entirety. Officer A's misconduct ended his 13-year career.

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

**Officer B** resigned during an internal investigation that sustained allegations of policy violations and untruthfulness. This was not properly reported to DPSST at the time, so no

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DPSST review took place. Officer B later applied at another agency and was untruthful with the background investigator regarding the circumstances around leaving the first agency. DPSST ultimately obtained information about both the original incidents and the subsequent background investigation. Officer B's conduct had involved conduct surrounding his transporting an intoxicated woman, a subsequent personal relationship that included on-duty time, false CAD entries, interference with a subsequent arrest, and untruthfulness. After his misconduct was sustained, but prior to any imposition of discipline, Officer B resigned pursuant to a settlement agreement. DPSST notified Officer B that his conduct would be reviewed by the Police Policy Committee (PPC) and gave him the opportunity to provide mitigating circumstances for the committee's review. The PPC determined that Officer B's conduct involved Dishonesty, Misuse of Authority, Gross Misconduct, Misconduct and Insubordination. The PPC determined that Officer B's misconduct rose to the level to warrant revocation of his certifications, with a lifetime disqualifier for the dishonesty. DPSST served Officer B with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certification and he made a timely request for a hearing. Prior to the hearing, DPSST submitted a Motion for Summary Determination, asserting that there were no material facts in dispute. Prior to the ruling on the MSD, Officer B signed a Stipulated Order Revoking Certification. Although DPSST's motion was denied, the Administrative Law Judge found in favor of DPSST at the scheduled hearing, based on Officer B having signed the Stipulated Order. DPSST issued a Final Order adopting the Stipulated Order Revoking Certification.

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

**Officer B's Basic Police Certification was Revoked.**

**Officer C** was discharged for cause after violating his agency's policies and procedures. Officer C was issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke and he requested a hearing. Prior to hearing Officer C signed a Stipulation Voluntarily Relinquishing Certifications.

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

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The duties which a [public safety professional] owes to the state are of a most exacting nature. No one is compelled to choose the profession of [public safety], but having chosen it, everyone is obliged to live up to the standard of its requirements. To join in that high enterprise means the surrender of much individual freedom.

— Calvin Coolidge, 30th American president (1872-1933)

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