

OREGON DPSST
ETHICS BULLETIN
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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 **April, 2015**.

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.

April Statistics

Cases Opened	30	Of the 38 Cases Closed:	
Cases Closed	38	Revoked	5
Cases Pending	136	Denied	0
Reinstated	0	No Action	33

Officer A was no longer employed in a certified public safety position when he was arrested for a domestic violence assault. He was later convicted of Assault IV – Domestic Violence, a crime requiring revocation of his public safety certifications. Prior to DPSST initiating revocation proceedings, Officer A chose to sign a Stipulation Voluntarily Relinquishing Certifications, which permanently revoked his certifications.

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

Officer B retired during an internal investigation that determined he had failed to conduct jail checks, falsified records related to those checks and was dishonest during the investigation. DPSST notified Officer B that his case would be heard by the Corrections Policy Committee (CPC) and gave him the opportunity to provide mitigating circumstances for the CPC's consideration. He did not provide a response. The CPC determined that Officer B's conduct constituted Misconduct, Gross Misconduct, Disregard for the Rights of Others and Dishonesty. The Committee voted unanimously that Officer B's conduct rose to the level to warrant revocation of his certifications, with a lifetime ban for Dishonesty. DPSST served Officer B with a Notice of Intent to Revoke, and he failed to request a hearing. The Board affirmed the vote of the CPC, and Officer B's certifications were revoked by default Final Order. Officer B's misconduct ended his 24-year career.

Officer B's Basic, Intermediate and Advanced Corrections certifications are Revoked.

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Officer C was arrested for DUII, Interfering with a Police Officer and Resisting Arrest. He entered into diversion programs on the DUII and Interfering charges, and pled guilty to a charge of Disorderly Conduct in the Second Degree, which was issued rather than the Resisting Arrest charge. DPSST notified Officer C that his case would be heard before the Police Policy Committee (PPC) and gave him the opportunity to provide mitigating circumstances, which he did. The Committee determined that Officer C's conduct constituted Misconduct and Gross Misconduct. They also found him to have been untruthful with the officers involved with him at the scene of his arrest, but that it was not intentional, due to his level of intoxication. The PPC determined that the untruthfulness did not rise to the level to warrant revocation of Officer C's certification. After considering the totality of Officer C's conduct along with aggravating and mitigating circumstances, the PPC voted to not revoke his certification. The Board affirmed the PPC's recommendation.

Officer C's Basic Police certification remains in good standing.

Officer D resigned during an investigation that determined he had failed to patrol certain areas to which officers were specifically assigned for a portion of the day, and had falsified records to indicate he had done the patrols. He was also dishonest during the internal investigation. DPSST notified Officer D that his case would be heard before the Police Policy Committee (PPC) and gave him the opportunity to provide mitigating circumstances for the Committee's consideration. He did not provide a response. The PPC determined that Officer D's conduct constituted Insubordination, Misconduct, Gross Misconduct and Dishonesty. The Committee voted unanimously that his misconduct rose to the level to warrant revocation of his certification, with a lifetime ban for Dishonesty. DPSST served Officer D with a Notice of Intent to Revoke, and he failed to request a hearing. The Board affirmed the PPC's recommendation, and Officer D's certification was revoked by default Final Order. Officer D's misconduct ended his 13-year career.

Officer D's Basic Police certification is Revoked.

Officer E resigned during a criminal investigation and later pled guilty to and was convicted of 21 criminal charges, which included eight counts of Encouraging Child Sex Abuse 1 and 13 counts of Invasion of Privacy. After his conviction, Officer E signed a Stipulation Voluntarily Relinquishing Certification, which permanently revoked his certification. Officer E's misconduct ended his two-year career.

Officer E's Basic Police certification is Revoked.

Officer F resigned during an investigation after falsifying a medical memo and forging a staff member signature in order to give an inmate special treatment. Officer F lied to his sergeant when questioned about the memo. Based on his dishonesty, Officer F was offered an opportunity to voluntarily relinquish his certification, which he accepted. Officer F's misconduct ended his seven-year career.

Officer F's Basic Corrections certification is Revoked.

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