

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 **March 2009**.

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.

March Statistics

Cases Opened	46	Of the 41 Cases Closed:	
Cases Closed	41	Revoked	05
Cases Pending	177	Denied	01
		No Action	35

Officer A resigned and subsequently signed a Stipulated Order Revoking Certifications as a result of a plea agreement on pending criminal charges of Official Misconduct and Theft. In this case when Officer A received replacement scopes for his agency rifle, instead of returning the old ones, he kept them and gave one to another individual. Officer A's misconduct ended his 15-year career.

Officer A's Basic, Intermediate, Advanced and Supervisory Police Certifications were Revoked.

Officer B was discharged for cause after an internal investigation revealed that he had provided confidential investigative materials and information to an individual not entitled to the information. Additionally, Officer B was found to be insubordinate by violating direct orders from a commanding officer and was untruthful before, during and after the internal investigation. Officer B was issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications. A request was received from Officer B to postpone our action due to the grievance filed by his union. Subsequently the Department received information that the union chose not to send his termination to arbitration. He did not make a timely request for a hearing and was subsequently issued a Default Final Order Revoking Certifications. Officer B's misconduct ended his 14-year career.

Officer B's Basic, Intermediate and Advanced Police Certifications were Revoked.

PLEASE DISSEMINATE THIS INFORMATION TO ALL PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS

Officer C resigned and was subsequently convicted of Theft in the First Degree, a felony. As a part of the plea agreement Officer C signed a Stipulated Order Revoking his Certifications and the Official Misconduct charge was dismissed. In this case, Officer C unlawfully stole money from the evidence room where he was responsible for ensuring the safekeeping of property being held. Officer C's misconduct ended his 9-year career.

Officer C's Basic Police Certification was Revoked

Officer D was discharged for cause after information was received from a Prosecutor regarding Officer D's alleged misconduct. The information revealed that Officer D misused her position as a police officer by providing detailed information to a defendant, which was only available to Officer D because of her position. The employer was notified the U.S. Attorney and County District Attorney would not prosecute any alleged crimes in which Officer D had any role based on her loss of credibility as a police officer. Officer D was issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certification and Denial of Application for Training and Subsequent Certifications. She did not make a timely request for a hearing and was subsequently issued a Default Final Order Revoking Certification and Denial of Application for Training and Subsequent Certifications. Officer D's misconduct ended her 6-year career.

Officer D's Basic Corrections Certification was Revoked and her Application for Basic Police Training was Denied.

Officer E was suspended from the DPSST Basic Corrections Academy after an investigation revealed that he engaged in sexual harassment and was not truthful with investigators about his conduct. Officer E's case was subsequently heard before the Corrections Policy Committee and the Board. The CPC determined Officer E engaged in sexual harassment and untruthfulness by omission and that his behavior constituted a high liability for the employing agency and for public safety. The CPC determined that the fact pattern met the preponderance of evidence, that Officer E's conduct constituted grounds for denial of training and subsequent certification and that his conduct rises to the level to warrant denial of training and subsequent certification. The Board affirmed the Policy Committee's recommendation. DPSST issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certification. Officer E did not make a timely request for a hearing. Officer E's misconduct will prevent him from entering public safety in Oregon.

Officer E's Basic Corrections Training and subsequent Certifications were Denied.

Officer F resigned during an internal investigation that involved numerous incidents of untruthfulness. Officer F's case was subsequently heard before the Corrections Policy Committee and the Board. The CPC determined Officer F engaged in untruthfulness and that her knowledge of, and possible participation in, drug trafficking compromised the safety and security of the institution. The CPC determined that the fact pattern met the preponderance of evidence, that Officer F's conduct constituted grounds for revocation of her certification and that her conduct rises to the level to warrant revocation of her certification. The Board affirmed the Policy Committee's recommendation. DPSST issued a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certification. Officer F did not make a timely request for a hearing. Officer F's misconduct ended her 7-year career.

Officer F's Basic Corrections Certification was Revoked.