

OREGON DPSST
ETHICS BULLETIN
Volume No. 90



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 2011**.

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	023	Of the 29 Cases Closed:	
Cases Closed	029	Revoked	017
Cases Pending	199	Denied	000
Reinstated	000	No Action	012

Telecommunicator A resigned during an internal investigation that revealed she had been disconnecting incoming 911 calls. DPSST notified Telecommunicator A that her case would be reviewed by the Telecommunications Policy Committee (TPC) and allowed her an opportunity to provide mitigating circumstances for the Committee's consideration. The TPC reviewed the matter and found that Telecommunicator A's misconduct involved Dishonesty, Disregard for the Rights of Others, Gross Misconduct and Misconduct, and Insubordination. The PPC determined that Telecommunicator A's misconduct rose to the level to warrant a lifetime revocation. Telecommunicator A was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certification. Telecommunicator A did not make a timely request for a hearing and her certifications were revoked by Default. Telecommunicator A's misconduct ended her 17-year career.

Telecommunicator A's Basic Emergency Medical Dispatcher and Telecommunicators Certifications were Revoked.

Officer B was convicted of First Degree Criminal Mistreatment, a Class C Felony. Officer B was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications. Officer B did not make a timely request for a hearing and his certifications were revoked by Default. Officer B's misconduct ended his 20-year career.

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

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Officer C was discharged for cause after an internal investigation revealed she violated agency policies by conduct that included failing to report acts that would pose a threat to the safety and security of the institution and the welfare of staff and inmates. Officer C used the agency's system to look up the status of an inmate and shared the information for non-work related reasons. Officer C failed to provide truthful and accurate information during the investigation. Officer C was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications. Officer C did not make a timely request for a hearing and her certifications were revoked by Default. Officer C's misconduct ended her 2-year career.

Officer C's Basic Corrections Certification was Revoked.

Officer D was convicted of First Degree Theft and First Degree Official Misconduct after an investigation revealed he had falsified his time sheet and used a department card to pay for his own gasoline. Officer D was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications. Officer D did not make a timely request for a hearing and his certifications were revoked by Default. Officer D's misconduct ended his 18-year career.

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

Officer E was convicted of two counts of Second Degree Sexual Abuse. Officer E was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certification. Officer E did not make a timely request for a hearing and his certification was revoked by Default. Officer E's misconduct ended his 1-year career.

Officer E's Basic Police Certification was Revoked.

Fire Service Professional F resigned from his position following his convictions of Perjury, two counts of Third Degree Sexual Abuse, four counts of Attempt to commit First Degree Sexual Abuse and Attempt of commit Second Degree Sexual Penetration with a Foreign Object. DPSST notified Fire Service Professional F that his case would be reviewed by the Fire Policy Committee (FPC) and allowed him an opportunity to provide mitigating circumstances for the Committee's consideration. Prior to the Committee's review, Fire Service Professional F elected to sign a Stipulated Order Revoking his certifications.

Fire Service Professional F's NFPA Driver, Wildland Interface Fire Fighter I, NFPA Rope Rescue Technician, NFPA Surface Water Rescue Technician Certifications were Revoked.

Fire Service Professional G was discharged for cause after violating agency policy by allowing a non-member of the opposite sex to spend the night and being untruthful regarding the situation. Fire Service Professional G was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications. Fire Service Professional G did not make a timely request for a hearing and his certifications were revoked by Default.

Fire Service Professional G's First Responder Operations, Wildland Interface Fire Fighter, NFPA Fire Fighter I Certifications were Revoked.

Officer H resigned in lieu of termination after an internal investigation revealed that he had violated agency policies and failed to respond to corrective action and counseling. DPSST notified Officer H that his case would be reviewed by the Police Policy Committee (PPC) and allowed him an opportunity to provide mitigating circumstances for the Committee's consideration. The PPC reviewed the matter and found that Officer H's misconduct involved Misconduct and Insubordination. The PPC determined that Officer H's misconduct rises to

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the level to warrant revocation of his certification and that the initial minimum period of ineligibility to re-apply for certification would be 3 years. Officer H was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications. He made timely request for a hearing. The Board affirmed the PPC's recommendation. Prior to the hearing Officer H elected to sign a Stipulated Order revoking his certifications. Officer H's misconduct ended his 10-year career.

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

Officer I resigned in lieu of termination after an internal investigation revealed he was alleged to have sexually abused two minors almost 20 years ago. The criminal investigation revealed that the statute of limitations prevent prosecution. Officer I agreed to voluntarily sign a stipulated order revoking his certifications. Officer I's misconduct ended his 21-year career.

Officer I's Basic, Intermediate, Advanced and Supervisory Police and Basic Corrections Certifications.

Officer J was discharged after an internal investigation revealed that she was untruthful when answering questions related to a separate internal investigation. Officer J was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications. After receipt of the Notice of Intent to Revoke Officer J notified DPSST that she was grieving her termination. DPSST received a copy of the Arbitrator's Opinion and Award asserting that the agency had just cause for terminating Officer J. She did not request a hearing.. Officer J's Misconduct ended her 6-year career.

Officer J's Basic and Intermediate Corrections Certifications were Revoked.

Officer K was discharged for cause after an internal investigation revealed that he had been involved in a sexually intimate relationship with an individual he met in his duties as a school resource officer. A criminal investigation was opened and based on Officer K's statements to the Detectives it was determined that Officer K was knowingly untruthful during the prior internal investigation. Officer K was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications. Officer K did not make a timely request for a hearing and his certifications were revoked by Default. Officer K's misconduct ended his 26-year career.

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

Officer L was discharged for cause after an internal investigation revealed that he was associating with known criminals, had accessed LEDS for unauthorized purposes and admitted to using cocaine. Officer L was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certification. Officer L did not make a timely request for a hearing and his certification was revoked by Default. Officer L's misconduct ended his 5-year career.

Officer L's Basic Corrections Certification was Revoked.

Officer M was discharged for cause after an internal investigation revealed that she was communicating via email with an inmate's wife. Additionally, Officer M provided inaccurate information during the internal investigation. Officer M was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certification. Officer M did not make a timely request for a hearing and her certification was revoked by Default. Officer M's misconduct ended her 3-year career.

Officer M's Basic Corrections Certification was Revoked.

Officer N was convicted of Second Degree Sexual Abuse and Unlawful Use of a Weapon, Class C Felony crimes. Officer N was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certification.

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Officer N did not make a timely request for a hearing and his certification was revoked by Default. Officer N's misconduct ended his 6-year career.

Officer N's Basic Corrections Certification was Revoked.

Telecommunicator O was discharged for cause after an internal investigation revealed that he violated his agency's policies relating to his duties as a telecommunicator.

Telecommunicator O was served with a Notice of Intent to Revoke Certifications.

Telecommunicator O did not make a timely request for a hearing and his certifications were revoked by Default. Officer O's misconduct ended his 4-year career.

Telecommunicator O's Basic Telecommunicator and Emergency Medical Dispatcher Certifications were Revoked.

Officer P's case was reviewed by the Police Policy Committee after the employer notified DPSST of the officer's misdemeanor conviction of Harassment. In this case the officer interceded in a dispute among youths, in the belief he was assisting a victim. Once contacted by the police, Officer P was forthright with them and his employer about the incident. The PPC determined that Officer P's conduct did not involve dishonesty, disregard for the rights of others, misuse of authority, gross misconduct or insubordination. The PPC determined that mitigating circumstances also included Officer P's apologies to the involved parties and attending anger management training. The PPC determined that Officer P's conduct did not rise to the level to warrant revocation of his certifications, and recommended such to the Board, which affirmed their recommendation.

Officer P's Basic, Intermediate and Advanced Police Certifications remain in good standing.

Officer Q submitted an application for Intermediate Certification and disclosed a DUII conviction earlier in the year. DUII is a discretionary disqualifying misdemeanor crime which requires review by the Corrections Policy Committee. The CPC reviewed the matter and determined that Officer Q's conduct did not involve dishonesty, disregard for the rights of others, misuse of authority, gross misconduct or insubordination. The CPC determined that mitigating circumstances included that but for his CDL, he would have received a diversion; this was his first DUII. The CPC determined that Officer Q's conduct did not rise to the level to warrant revocation of his certifications, and recommended such to the Board, which affirmed their recommendation.

Officer Q's Basic Corrections Certification remains in good standing and he will be granted his Intermediate Corrections Certificate.