

The following law enforcement officers have had action taken against their certification between the dates of October 2008 and December 2009.

Officer #1 was terminated for disqualifying misconduct. Officer #1 provided both verbal and written statements to superior officers about an assault. These statements lead to an internal investigation where Officer# 1 continued to provide statements which were later proven to be false or misleading information. Officer# 1's certification was revoked for a period of five years by default.

Officer #2 was terminated for disqualifying misconduct. Officer# 2 provided false and / or misleading information concerning first-hand knowledge he had about a convicted felon. Following notification by his employing agency, charges were filed to revoke the officer's certification. Officer #2's certification was revoked for a period of five years by default.

Deputy #3 was terminated for disqualifying misconduct. Deputy #3 provided false and /or misleading information concerning a background check that he had performed for his agency on an officer from another department. That information resulted in a civil action. Deputy #3 provided testimony in court which was determined to be false swearing. Following his termination, the Deputy was offered a hearing. Deputy # 3 choose not to appear on the day of the hearing and his certification was revoked for five years by default.

Officer #4 was terminated after being arrested for threatening a fellow officer and members of the fellow officer's family. Police were called and intervened. Officer #4 was arrested and charged with threats and possession of controlled substance. Officer # 4 was convicted of felony harassment. His certification was revoked for life as a result of the felony conviction.

Officer #5 resigned his position as a law enforcement officer while under investigation for mishandling of controlled substance. Following his resignation he was convicted of an armed robbery, a felony. Officer #5's certification was revoked for life as a result of the felony conviction.

Officer #6 was terminated for disqualifying misconduct. The conduct involved information he provided to investigators concerning his use of the agency computer. An investigation revealed that Officer # 6 used his computer to view pornographic material, and to conduct his private business while on duty. The statements made by Officer #6 were found to be false and misleading, and were made under the color of his authority as a police officer. A hearing was conducted, and the hearings Board revoked his certification for a period of five years.

Officer #7 was terminated following allegations of sexual misconduct with citizens of his community while he was on duty. Officer# 7 was charged criminally and convicted. As a part of negotiations during the sentencing process, Officer # 7 surrendered his peace officer certification for life.

Officer #8 was terminated for disqualifying misconduct. The conduct was deemed to be false swearing. Officer # 8 provided written information in a incident report which he knew to be false. He signed the report which included the language

required under RCW 9A.72.085. A hearing was not requested, and the officer's certification was revoked for a period of five years by default.

Deputy #9 was discharged for disqualifying misconduct. The conduct was the result of falsifying daily activity sheets which included payment of overtime for off duty law enforcement services in a recreational area. The officer submitted and received payment for shifts he did not work. This conduct resulted in false reporting, forgery and attempted theft in the 2nd degree, all committed under the color of authority as a peace officer. Deputy # 9's certification was revoked for a period of five years.

Officer #10 resigned, and his resignation was accepted in lieu of termination for disqualifying misconduct. Officer # 10 was the driver of a vehicle that went out of control in another state and struck three other vehicles. There were injuries as a result of the collision. Officer # 10 fled the scene of the accident on foot and was later apprehended. He was charged with a felony crime of hit and run Injury accident. Officer # 10 did not request a hearing, and his certification was revoked for conduct constituting actions the conviction of which would result in a person losing their right to own or possess a firearm in this or another state. The revocation is for five years.

Officer #11 was terminated for disqualifying misconduct. The conduct involved his contact with an informant. Following an internal investigation, it was determined that Officer #11 had been involved in the assault of an informant and the unlawful; imprisonment of the same subject. This conduct took place while Officer #11 was on duty and under the color of authority. A statement of charges was sent to Officer #11. He failed to respond, and an order of default was entered. Officer #11's certification was revoked for a period of five years.

Officer #12 was terminated for disqualifying misconduct. The conduct included two incidents in which Officer # 12 was discovered trespassing in the back yard of a residence. He provided false and misleading information as to how and why he was at the locations. Charges were filed against the Officer #12 for Criminal Trespass. He was convicted. The crime for which he was convicted was committed under the color of authority while the officer was on duty. His certification was revoked for a period of five years by default.

Officer #13 resigned in lieu of termination for disqualifying misconduct for making false and/or misleading statements. These statements were made to police officers investigating the alleged misuse and dissemination of information from an incident report based law enforcement information system accessed under the officer's name and number. Officer #13 declined to attend the hearing, and his certification was revoked for a period of five years by default.

Officer #14 was terminated for disqualifying misconduct. The conduct involved false and misleading statements being made by the officer to a public servant. This occurred during an interview in an internal investigation. Officer #14's certification was revoked for five years by default.

Officer # 15 was terminated following a criminal investigation. Officer #15 was convicted of Custodial Sexual Misconduct, a felony. Officer #15's certification was revoked for life as a result of the felony conviction.

Officer A was involved in a domestic violence assault between his estranged wife and her new friend. Police were called and Officer A was arrested and charged criminally. As a result of the incident, Officer A was discharged. The Commission moved to revoke his peace officer certification for committing a crime the conviction of which disqualifies a Washington citizen from the legal right to possess a firearm under state or Federal law. Given the opportunity for a hearing, the officer defaulted and his certification was revoked.

Officer B, while on duty, served a citizen with a No Contact Order. To avoid revealing to a supervisor the fact that he had socialized with the family and the subject of the No Contact Order, the officer provided a false location on the return of service. His radio log and officer notebook also contained the incorrect location at which the order was served. The officer signed the return and returned it to the court with the incorrect information. It was signed under penalty of perjury, and the officer's actions amounted to conduct that would constitute a crime (False Swearing) committed under the color of authority, a violation under disqualifying misconduct. Officer B's employment was terminated. A hearing was convened and the hearings panel revoked the officer's certification for disqualifying misconduct.

Officer C had served as a Reserve Officer in the state of California after completing the California Reserve Academy. He was employed by a police agency in Washington State and submitted documentation indicating he was certified in California. He was allowed to attend the Equivalency Academy by error. He later left that agency and did a lateral transfer to another agency. A background check revealed that his certification in California was that of a reserve officer, and not a peace officer. His Washington peace officer certification was revoked because it was issued under administrative error.

Deputy D was charged with Domestic Violence. His employment was terminated and he was convicted of the crime. Following the criminal proceedings he was given the opportunity for a hearing. The Deputy defaulted and his certification was revoked for disqualifying misconduct, conviction of a crime which disqualifies a Washington citizen from the right to possess a firearm under state or Federal law.

Officer E was involved in a domestic violence assault. He resigned his employment in lieu of termination. The Commission filed an action to revoke Officer E's certification based upon conviction of a crime which disqualifies a Washington citizen from the legal right to possess a firearm under state or Federal law. Officer E declined the hearing and his certification was revoked by default.

Officer F resigned in lieu of termination for providing false and misleading statements to a public servant. During an internal interview, Officer F provided false statements about his contact with a person during the time a No Contact Order was in effect. The officer was also being investigated for DV assault 4th degree. Officer F was afforded the opportunity for a hearing, and defaulted. His peace officer certification was revoked for disqualifying misconduct.

Officer G resigned in lieu of termination for making false or misleading statements to officers during an internal affairs interview. Officers were investigating a complaint from a citizen regarding inappropriate actions by the officer. Officer G's resignation

was accepted in lieu of his termination for disqualifying misconduct which was conduct in violation of Evidence Rule 609(a). The officer was provided notice and chose to not request a hearing. His certification was revoked by default for disqualifying misconduct.

Officer H resigned in lieu of termination for statements he made during an internal affairs interview. Officer H provided several false statements concerning actions he did or did not take while acting as an FTO. In addition to the false statements, the officer's incident reports contained untruthful statements. When confronted with the findings, Officer H chose to resign in lieu of termination. The Commission afforded the officer the chance for a hearing, and the officer defaulted. His certification was revoked for disqualifying misconduct, providing false or misleading statements to a public servant.

Officer I resigned in lieu of termination for disqualifying misconduct. The conduct involved false and misleading statements made by the officer during an internal investigation regarding a complaint from a co-worker about the officer's conduct. The Commission found probable cause that the officer resigned in lieu of termination, and that the officer's actions amounted to disqualifying misconduct. The officer defaulted on the hearing, and his peace officer certification was revoked for cause.