

Deputy One was charged with First Degree Criminal Trespass for an incident involving his estranged wife. The courts found Deputy One guilty and his agency terminated his employment based upon the sentence which prohibited him from owning or possessing a firearm. The conviction constituted disqualifying misconduct and his certification was revoked.

Deputy Two was using a female informant to supply him with information about criminal activity. The relationship between the deputy and the informant appeared to be too casual and his Sergeant brought this fact to his attention. Deputy Two was ordered to not have any personal or face to face contact with the informant. Deputy Two violated this order by meeting the informant while on his way to a call. Deputy Two was confronted with the violation of the order during an internal investigation and denied violating the order. His certification was revoked for providing false or misleading information to a police officer.

Officer One was detailed to contact a female who was the victim of harassment by her estranged husband. Over the next two and a half months, Officer One established a personal relationship with the victim and contacted her over two hundred times by email and met with her occasionally while on duty. The estranged husband had possession of the emails and provided them to an attorney. An internal investigation was initiated and over 240 emails were disclosed. During the interview, Officer One was adamant that he only contacted the female four or five times. Officer One resigned from his position as a police officer in lieu of termination and his certification was revoked for disqualifying misconduct. His actions constituted the crime of providing false or misleading information to a police officer.

Officer Two entered a restricted area at his work site and used his agency gas card to pump gas into his privately owned vehicle on two different occasions. When asked about the incidents during an internal investigation, Officer Two resigned in lieu of termination for providing false and misleading information to the investigating officer during the interview and for the theft of the gas; both crimes committed under the color of authority. Officer Two's certification was revoked for disqualifying misconduct.

Deputy Three resigned in lieu of termination for a number of allegations for which he was under investigation for including neglect of duty, sleeping on duty, false statements and reports to a supervisor, false statements to a police officer, threats with a firearm, and threats during a domestic violence incident. Officer Three resigned in lieu of termination and his certification was revoked for disqualifying misconduct.

Officer Three was assigned to a local school as a School Resource Officer (SRO); however, he was unaccounted for while on duty and attempts to contact him by cell phone, landline, radio, and pager failed. A check was done at his residence and no answer was obtained. For approximately two hours the officer could not be reached; therefore, his absence resulted in an internal investigation as to his whereabouts. Officer Three provided several different versions to his supervisor, none of which were

the truth. The officer resigned in lieu of termination and the Hearings Panel revoked his certification for disqualifying misconduct.

Officer Four was involved in a domestic dispute with his girlfriend. During the dispute he damaged her vehicle which amounted to over \$5,000. He was arrested for this incident and pled guilty to a gross misdemeanor. His actions and a subsequent felony arrest for possession of a controlled substance resulted in his resignation in lieu of termination. Officer Four's certification was revoked for life based upon the felony conviction.

Officer Five submitted her resignation in lieu of termination for use or possession of a controlled substance. Her certification was revoked.

Deputy Four was the suspect in the burglary of a school, and he submitted his resignation as the result of a criminal investigation. During the burglary, several items were removed from the school all of which were later recovered from the deputy's residence. The deputy's certification was revoked for life based upon conviction of a felony which is disqualifying misconduct.

Officer Six was terminated from his agency for violation of the Uniformed Controlled Substance Act, a felony crime. Officer Six attempted to solicit narcotics from a pharmacy under the guise that the drugs were to be used for training the department's narcotics K-9s. The pharmacist became suspicious and called the department. The officer's actions did constitute a felony crime; however, no conviction was sought. The officer's certification was revoked for disqualifying misconduct, specifically actions that would constitute a crime the conviction of which would cause an ordinary citizen to lose the right to own or possess a firearm.

Deputy Five was terminated for being untruthful about an accident he was involved in while on duty. His statements during the internal investigation were inconsistent with the statements of the witnesses and the victim. An accident reconstruction team was brought in to investigate the accident. The deputy provided false and misleading information to officers during the internal interview regarding his training and experience as a traffic accident investigator. He also was untruthful about his actions following the accident and location of his patrol vehicle just prior to the collision. The Hearings Panel revoked his certification for providing false or misleading information to a police officer, a gross misdemeanor and a crime committed under the color of authority.

Officer Seven was terminated from his agency when it was revealed he was under investigation for federal bank fraud. Following a long and extensive investigation, the officer was convicted of a felony crime in federal court. Officer Seven's certification was revoked for life based on the felony conviction.

Officer Eight resigned from his position as a police officer during an internal investigation. The conduct under investigation involved the officer using his cell phone

to call in a DUI that he observed driving in front of him. He provided information to the dispatcher and later to the responding officer that the person he said he did not know was intoxicated and that the responding officer had a good stop. The suspect DUI was contacted by police and was determined to not be intoxicated. It was also determined that the suspect was the girlfriend of Officer Eight, and they were in the middle of a disagreement. Officer Eight was charged with disqualifying misconduct based upon the fact that he furnished false and misleading information to the responding officer and under RCW 10.31.100 that officer relied upon Officer Eight's status as a police officer to initiate enforcement action. Officer Eight's certification was revoked by the Hearings Panel.

Officer Nine was advised to increase patrols in his assigned area. A part of the expectation was that people would be contacted and enforcement action would be taken. Officer Nine falsified several criminal citations using actual names and citing these persons for violations that did not occur. Officer Nine turned in the falsified citations for distribution, and his supervisor found the citations and made copies of them. Officer Nine later returned to retrieve the citations to prevent them from going through the courts not knowing the supervisor had already started the process. Officer Nine was terminated for a variety of criminal charges including False Swearing and Issuing a False Citation. A statement of charges was filed for termination for disqualifying misconduct, actions that would constitute a crime committed under the color of authority as a peace officer. Officer Nine's certification was revoked.

Officer Ten entered into an agreement to resign from his employment as a police officer following an investigation. Officer Ten was the driver of a privately owned motorcycle and had offered a female a ride during a party at a private residence. An accident occurred in which the female was badly injured. A neighbor heard the crash and heard the female calling for help. When police arrived, Officer Ten told them that everything was alright and that he would handle it. He had the officer clear the scene and cancel the aid call. Officer Ten was contacted by police at the hospital and denied any knowledge of the accident. During the internal investigation, Officer Ten offered a variety of explanations, none of which were true. The officer was charged with disqualifying misconduct for his untruthfulness. His certification was revoked.

Officer Eleven resigned his position as a police officer. His employer indicated that had Officer Eleven not resigned he would have been terminated for his actions involving a romantic relationship with a female acquaintance while on duty. Officer Eleven was the only officer assigned during the night. The affair lasted several months and all of the sexual contacts took place while on duty. Charges of disqualifying misconduct were brought against the officer for his actions which constituted failure of duty, a crime which Officer Eleven committed under the color of authority. The Hearings Panel revoked Officer Eleven's certification.

Officer Red resigned from his position as a police officer while under investigation for possession of a controlled substance. Officer Red purchased a controlled substance and consumed it at a function which was observed by two off duty officers from his own

agency. The officers ask for assistance from other on duty officers, and the supplier was arrested for distribution of a controlled substance. Officer Red's certification was revoked.

Officer Green was terminated from his agency for being untruthful. He failed to take a report from the victim of a theft later claiming he did not know the name of the suspect. The investigation revealed that Officer Green had received the information from the victim as to the identity of the suspect when he first contacted the victim. Officer Green provided false and misleading information to the investigator during the internal investigation. His certification was revoked.

Deputy Six resigned from his position as a police officer in lieu of termination. The deputy was assisting other officers by transporting a male who was in violation of a no contact order against his girlfriend. During the transportation, the deputy waited for the female to drive by his location then used his emergency lights to stop her and released the boyfriend back to her. The next day officers responded to the same camp area for a domestic disturbance call involving the same couple. The boyfriend was found hiding in the woods and was arrested. Deputy Six's actions constituted the crime of Complicity, a crime committed under the color of authority as a police officer. His certification was revoked.

Officer Blue resigned from his position during an internal investigation. Officer Blue had taken a report of theft of money from a video game, and the officer was instructed to do a follow up. On the same day that his case was assigned for follow up it was returned to the supervisor with additional information that both suspects had been contacted, denied any knowledge of the theft, and the case was closed based upon the fact that all leads had been exhausted. The follow up information was added under the false swearing statement. It was determined that no follow up was conducted by the officer and that the report was falsified. False Swearing is a crime that was committed under the color of authority and as such his resignation in lieu of termination was for disqualifying misconduct. His certification was revoked.

Officer Orange was involved in conduct that would constitute a crime involving dishonesty or false statement within the meaning of Evidence Rule 609(a), namely Making a False or Misleading Statement to a Public Servant (RCW 9A.76.175). This misconduct was committed when, during the course of an internal affairs investigation following the service of a search warrant at the officer's home and the arrest of a person living in the home on charges related to the possession of child pornography, Officer Orange made false or misleading statements to a public servant regarding his knowledge of the criminal history and sex offender registration requirements of the person arrested at his home, as well as, information regarding possible possession of firearms by the person arrested in his home. Officer Orange's certification was revoked.

Deputy Seven was terminated by his agency for dishonesty. It was determined that there was sufficient probable cause that he was terminated for disqualifying

misconduct which included making a false report, false or misleading statements to a police officer, and false swearing. He declined to attend his scheduled hearing and the Hearing Panel revoked his certification.

Officer Brown resigned from his position as part of a settlement agreement in lieu of being discharged for disqualifying misconduct. The disqualifying misconduct was conduct that would constitute a crime involving dishonesty or false statement within the meaning of Evidence Rule 609(a), namely Making a False or Misleading Statement to a Public Servant (RCW 9A.76.175). This misconduct was committed when during the course of an internal affairs investigation regarding use of computer resources, Officer Brown made false or misleading statements to a public servant regarding the viewing of sexually explicit or sexually suggestive materials on the internet while on duty. The Hearing Panel revoked the officer's certification.

Officer Tan was terminated from his agency for untruthfulness as his actions constituted disqualifying misconduct. Officer Tan provided false and misleading information about his response to a call for service as to his location at the time of response and the route he took to arrive there. The agency entered into a separation agreement with the officer, which included the surrender of the officer's peace officer certification. The agreement was accepted by the Hearings Panel and his certification was revoked.

Deputy Eight was terminated from his agency for disqualifying misconduct. These actions were in the form of misrepresentation of the hours worked during an off duty assignment as a deputy sheriff. The deputy was also registered on the AVL as driving to and from the job site in what was determined to be a reckless manner. Speeds were recorded in excess of 105 miles per hour, and the deputy was considered to be on duty during the extra employment and as such was considered to have committed the crime of reckless driving and theft while under the color of authority. The officer's certification was revoked.

Officer A had been under a last chance agreement due to alcohol abuse issues. During a follow up to an allegation that Officer A was seen drinking at a local establishment, Officer A was asked if he had been using alcohol within a certain period of time. He told investigators no. During a second interview he admitted that he had been using alcohol and had lied about his use on previous interviews. Officer A resigned from his position when faced with the allegations of untruthfulness. He did not request a hearing and his certification was revoked.

Officer B was responsible for confiscating illegal fireworks from citizens in his jurisdiction. The fireworks were taken to a special location and stored at the police department until they could be disposed of; however, several officers noticed a quantity of fireworks missing prior to the regular disposal of the evidence. An investigation revealed that Officer B had taken the fireworks to his home for his personal use. When confronted with the charge of theft of the

fireworks from the evidence compound, Officer B offered his immediate resignation. Officer B's certification was revoked for a crime committed while under the color of authority.

Officer C was involved in a domestic dispute and assault with his wife. He pled guilty to the charge and lost his right to own or possess a firearm. As a result of this action, and the domestic assault, Officer C was terminated. His certification was revoked for conviction of a crime which prohibits the person from owning or possessing a firearm.

Officer D was terminated following charges for domestic assault and violation of a no contact order. The court decision resulted in the loss of his right to own or possess a firearm. His application for certification was denied.

Officer E was discharged for disqualifying misconduct, conduct that would constitute a crime involving dishonesty or false statement within the meaning of Evidence Rule 609(a); False Swearing, committed when he swore under penalty of perjury that the statement he made to support his Motion To Terminate Order For Protection was true when he actually knew it to be false. Officer E's certification was revoked.

Officer F served in the capacity of a school resource officer. He resigned from his position for sexual misconduct and communicating with a minor for immoral purposes. As a part of his resignation agreement, he surrendered his peace officer certification. The agreement was accepted by the Hearings Panel and his certification was revoked.

Officer G was charged with theft from a federally funded organization. A settlement agreement was reached, and the officer's certification was revoked for life.