



# Washington Regional Threat and Analysis Center

2720 Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20032  
wrtac@dc.gov  
202-481-3007  
202-563-2768 (Fax)



## Officer Awareness Bulletin

<b>Title</b> The Perils of Social Networking	<b>Series Number</b> 2009-566
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### Impeachment via Social Network Websites

#### Issue:

Postings on social network websites such as Facebook and MySpace have been used to successfully attack law enforcement officers' credibility in courts.

#### Examples:

- In a the New York State court, a NYPD officer was questioned by the defense attorney regarding statements he had posted on his Facebook webpage that portrayed him as a rogue cop. At the conclusion of his testimony, what should have been a slam-dunk "ex-con with a gun" case, resulted in an acquittal for the defendant because of the reasonable doubt created by the officer's own postings on Facebook and MySpace. In other words, his own website statements were used to impeach him.

Convictions rest on the credibility of the officer(s). The defense strategy was to show the jury that what the officer writes about himself on social network websites is how he "really" conducts police work. The suspect in this case claimed that the officer used excessive force on him and broke three ribs. The suspect went on to allege that when the police officer realized that he would have to explain the broken ribs, he "planted" a stolen 9mm Beretta on the suspect and charged him with the offense.

The officer in this case had made questionable social network postings but claimed it was simply bravado, similar to what might be said in a locker room. But the difference between jokingly "talkin' trash" in person and posting it on the Internet is that postings are preserved indefinitely on a digital server. One of the notable postings introduced to the jury was that the officer watched the movie "Training Day" (a motion picture that displayed corrupt police behavior and brutality) to brush up on "proper police procedure." Another series of postings revolve around miscellaneous internet video clips of police arrests. One of his postings said, "If he wanted to tune him up some, he should have delayed cuffing him." In another he added, "If you were

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going to hit a cuffed suspect, at least get your money's worth 'cause now he's going to get disciplined for a relatively light punch."

- In another example of poor judgment, an Indiana State Trooper foolishly posted comments on his Facebook page that were in direct conflict with the policies and procedures of his own department. In one comment he shares his views of police work, referring to himself not a state trooper, but as a "garbage man, because I pick up trash for a living." Another comment was, "These people should have died when they were young anyway, I'm just doing them a favor." An off-duty picture posted by the officer shows him holding a gun to a fellow officer's head. Both officers had been consuming alcohol, which the officer personally validated when he posted that they were "drinking lots of beer" that day.

### **Social Network Consequences:**

Take a moment to consider the consequences of how a skilled defense attorney would use these postings to aid in the defense of their clients. In law enforcement work, there are no second chances when it comes to one's integrity and social network postings are available for the world to see and use, even when made in jest, so think through the significance and possible consequences of all postings before you hit the *ENTER* Button, and preserve them on a digital server for all of eternity.

**MPD Policy Reference** is found in the MPD Sworn Law Enforcement Officer Code of Ethics, GO-RAR-201.36, dtd April 11, 2005. Section III - Regulations...

*"I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all, and will behave in a manner that does not bring discredit to me or my agency".*

### **Related Materials**

Brady v. Maryland (1963)

Under Brady, evidence affecting the credibility of the police officer as a witness may be exculpatory evidence and shall be given to the defense. Indeed, evidence that the officer has had in his personnel file that displays a sustained finding of untruthfulness is exculpatory to the defense.

Tennison v. City and County of San Francisco (2008)

The Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals held that "exculpatory evidence cannot be kept out of the hands of the defense just because the prosecutor does not have it, where an investigating agency does. That would undermine Brady by allowing the investigating agency to prevent production by keeping a report out of the prosecutor's hands until the agency decided the prosecutor ought to have it..." This ruling reiterates that the investigating agency is a part of the prosecutorial team.

**Source:** Derived from Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department News Letter, Vol. 9, No. 7, dtd May 27, 2009

### **References/Citations**

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Segal, Bob. "Trooper in Trouble Over Facebook Photos." *Indianapolis WTHR13* 24 March 2009  
<http://www.wthr.com/global/story.asp?s=10066071&ClientType=Printable>

Noble, Jeff (October 2003). Police Officer Truthfulness and the Brady Decision. *The Police Chief*, vol. 70, no. 10, Retrieved March 18, 2009, from  
[http://policechiefmagazine.org/magazine/index.cfm?fuseaction=display\\_arch&article\\_id=118&issue\\_id=102003](http://policechiefmagazine.org/magazine/index.cfm?fuseaction=display_arch&article_id=118&issue_id=102003)

Manual of Policy & Procedure: 3-01/000.10 - Professional Conduct  
<http://intranet/Intranet/MPP/index.htm>

Brady v. Maryland (83 S. Ct. 1194).

Tennison v. City and County of San Francisco (548 F.3d 1293).  
RRD:JLS:js

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