

**Maryland General Assembly  
Public Safety and Policing Workgroup**

**AGENDA**

**Monday, June 8, 2015**

**1:00 p.m.**

**Judiciary Hearing Room  
Room 101, House Office Building  
Annapolis, Maryland**

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**I. Introductions**

**II. Presentations**

- Law Enforcement Overview  
(Department of Legislative Services)
- Overview of Police Training and Certification  
(J. Michael Zeigler, Police and Correctional Training Commissions)

**III. Discussion of Work Plans for Future Meetings**

**IV. Adjournment**

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# **Law Enforcement Overview**

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**Presentation to the  
Public Safety and Policing Workgroup**

**Department of Legislative Services  
Office of Policy Analysis  
Annapolis, Maryland**

**June 8, 2015**

# Contents

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- Law Enforcement and their jurisdiction in Maryland
- Law Enforcement Funding – State and Local
- Sworn Officers – State and Local
- Crime Rates
- 2015 legislation

# Law Enforcement in Maryland

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<u>Federal</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Federal law enforcement agencies located in Maryland.</li></ul> <p><b>Examples</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)</li><li>National Security Agency (NSA)</li><li>United States Park Police (USPP)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>State law enforcement agencies and State agencies' police forces.</li></ul> <p><b>Examples</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Department of State Police (DSP)</li><li>Natural Resources Police (NRP)</li><li>Maryland Transportation Authority (MdTA)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Counties, sheriffs, and municipalities.</li></ul> <p><b>Examples</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Anne Arundel County Police Department</li><li>Anne Arundel County Sheriff</li><li>Annapolis City Police Department</li></ul>

# Law Enforcement Funding: State Agencies Fiscal 2014

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• Department of State Police (DSP)	\$319.3 million
• Maryland Transportation Authority Police (MdTA)	\$82.2 million
• Universities	\$42.8 million
• Natural Resources Police (NRP)	\$37.7 million
• Maryland Transit Administration Police (MTA)	\$28.0 million
• Maryland Capitol Police (DGS)	\$11.8 million

**Total = \$521.8 million**

\* Universities include: Bowie State University, Coppin State University, Frostburg State University, Morgan State University, Salisbury University, Towson University, University of Baltimore, and University of Maryland (Baltimore, Baltimore County, College Park, and Eastern Shore).

\* Other smaller, specialized State-agency police forces are not included in this chart.

\* DGS: Department of General Services

Source: *Governors' Budget Books, Fiscal 2016*

# Law Enforcement Funding: Local

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- Fiscal 2013 County Expenditures: \$1.5 billion (10.0% of all spending)
- Fiscal 2013 Municipal Expenditures: \$222.3 million (17.2% of all spending)
- State Aid to Local Jurisdictions
  - Statutory Formula Grant – State Aid for Police Protection (SAPP)
  - Targeted Crime Grants
- Federal Aid to Local Jurisdictions
  - Byrne Justice Assistance Grants
  - Juvenile Justice Grants
  - Violence Against Women Formula Grants

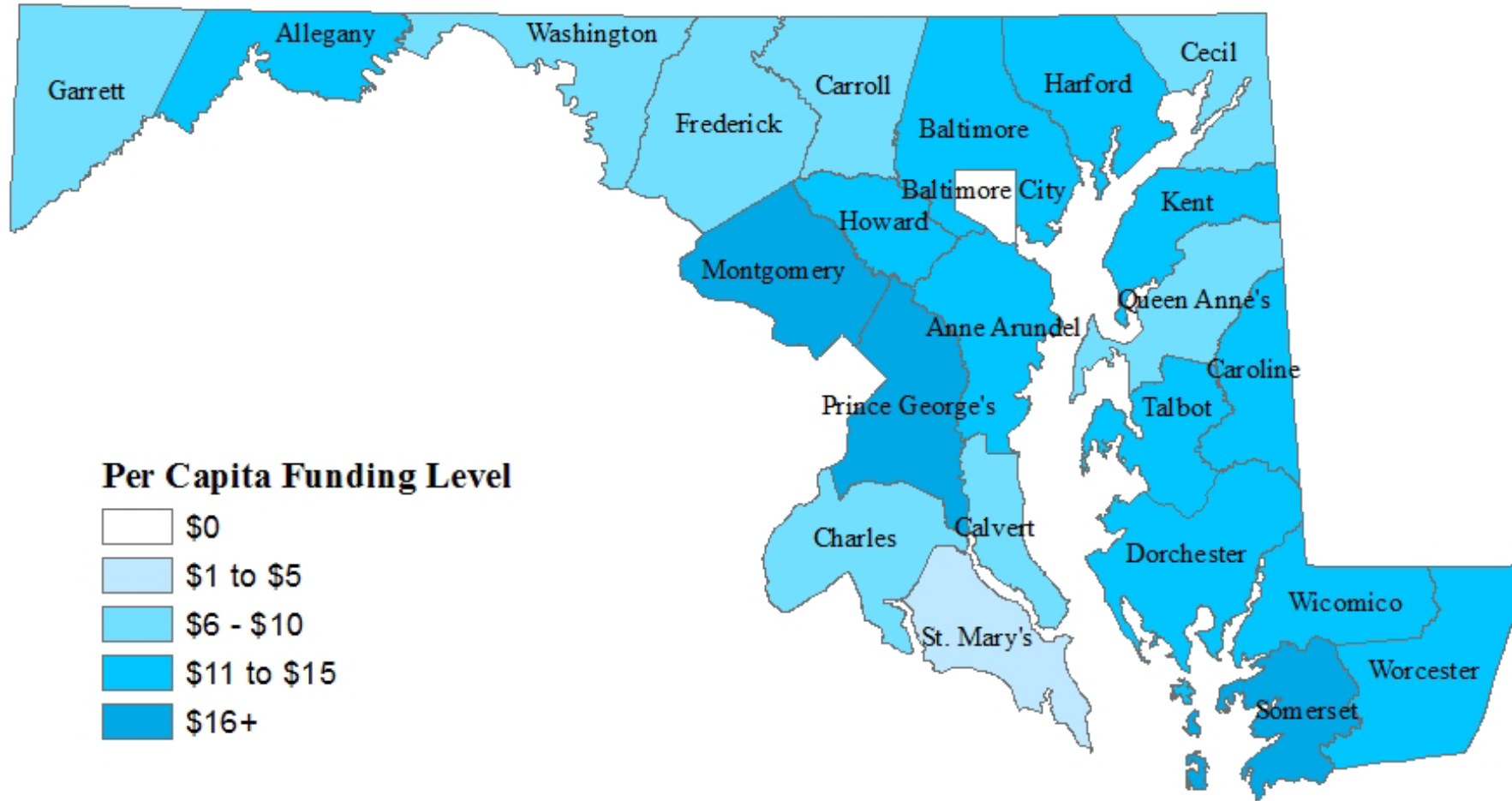
# State Aid for Police Protection (SAPP)

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- Established 1967, administered by GOCCP since 2008.
- Counties and municipalities must meet minimum police protection expenditure and sworn officer requirements.
- Funds essentially distributed on a per capita basis.
- Baltimore City excluded since fiscal 2002 in return for State's assumption of Baltimore City Detention Center.
- Fiscal 2014 SAPP Funding: \$67.3 million
  - Counties: \$54.5 million
  - Municipalities: \$12.8 million

# SAPP Per Capita Funding, Fiscal 2014

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# Sworn Officers: State Agencies

As of October 31, 2013

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<u>Agency</u>	<u>Officers</u>
DSP	1,526
MdTAP	462
Universities	333
NRP	236
MTA	154
DGS	64
Other	44
<b>Total State</b>	<b>2,819</b>

Source: *Crime in Maryland, 2013 Uniform Crime Report*, Maryland State Police

# Sworn Officers: Local Law Enforcement Agencies

As of October 31, 2013

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Allegany	95	Charles	311	Prince George's	2,422
Anne Arundel	857	Dorchester	91	Queen Anne's	71
Baltimore City	2,990	Frederick	324	St. Mary's	133
Baltimore	1,905	Garrett	32	Somerset	44
Calvert	121	Harford	391	Talbot	87
Caroline	55	Howard	507	Washington	200
Carroll	189	Kent	36	Wicomico	206
Cecil	148	Montgomery	1,599	Worcester	195

**Total Local = 13,009**  
**Total State + Local = 15,828**

Source: *Crime in Maryland, 2013 Uniform Crime Report*, Maryland State Police

# Sworn Officers: Diversity

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## State of Maryland



## Anne Arundel County



## Baltimore County



## Howard County



## Montgomery County



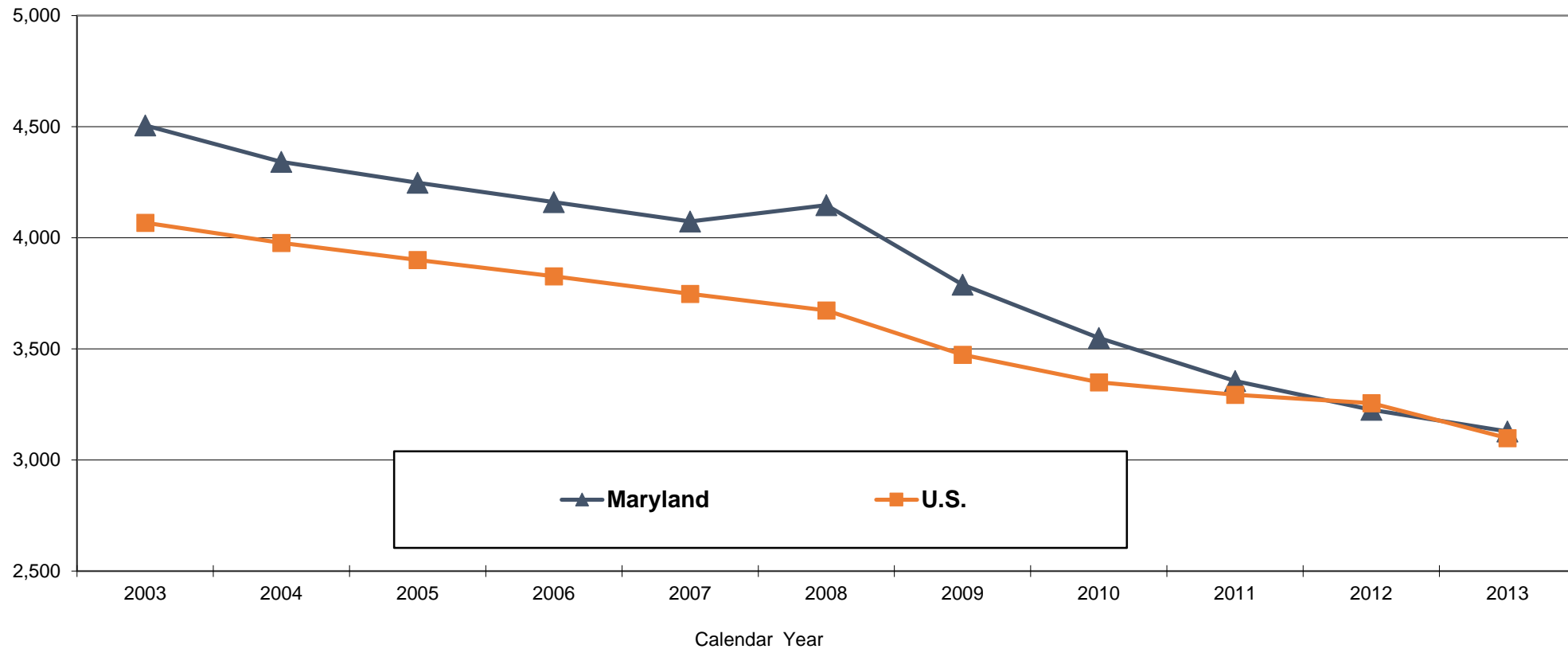
## Prince George's County



■ White ■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ Asian ■ Other

# Crime in Maryland

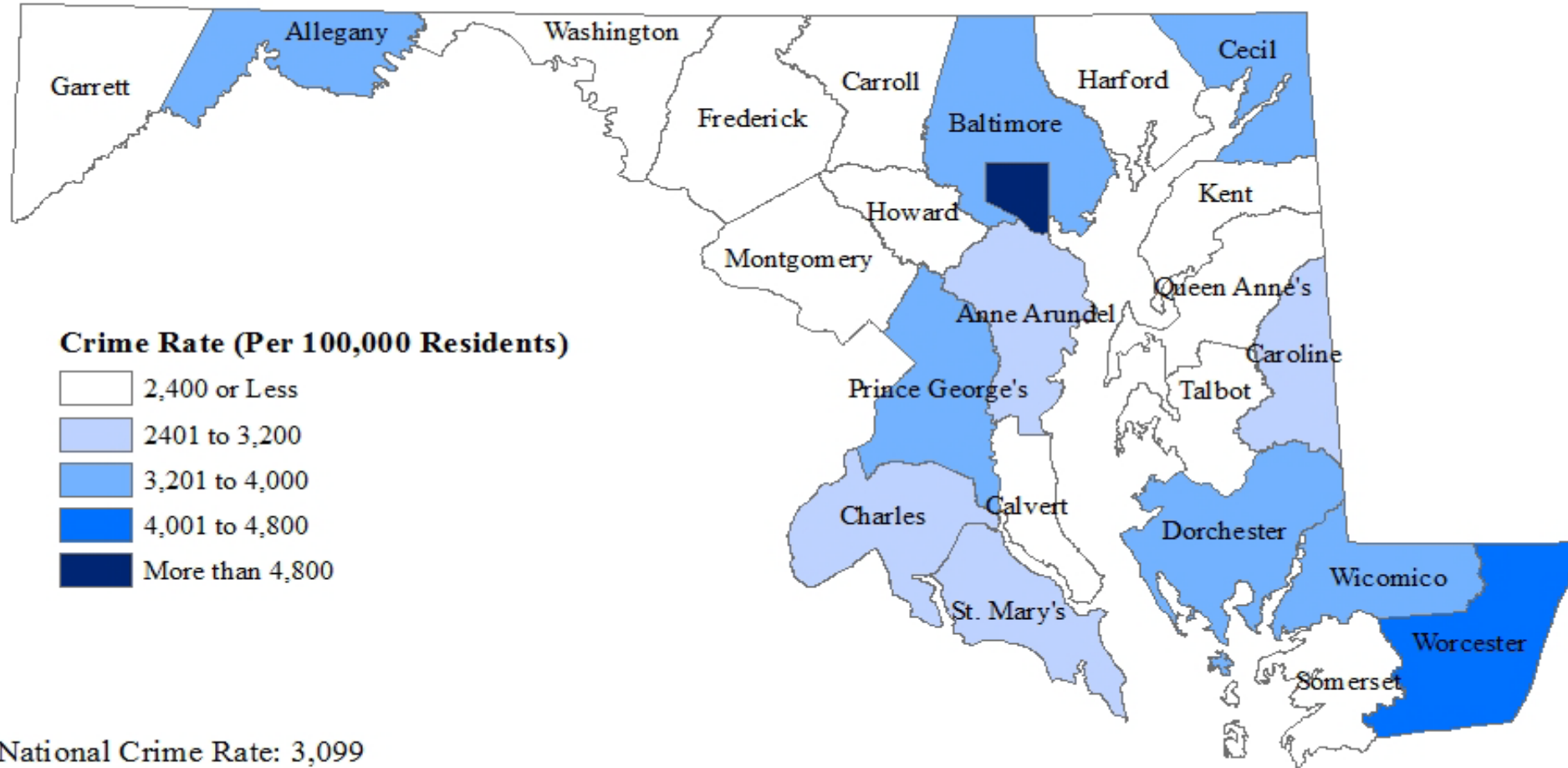
Crime Rate: Offenses per 100,000 of Population  
Calendar 2003-2013



Source: *Crime in Maryland, 2003-2013 Uniform Crime Report*, Maryland State Police; *Crime in the United States*, Federal Bureau of Investigation

# Crime Rate by County

## Calendar 2013



National Crime Rate: 3,099  
State Crime Rate: 3,128

# 2015 Passed Legislation Relating to Public Safety and Policing

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- Chapter 42 (SB 602) **Justice Reinvestment Coordinating Council.**
- Chapter 126 (SB 321) **Baltimore City and Baltimore County – Police Behavioral Health Units – Pilot Program.**
- Chapter 127 (SB 413) **Vehicle Laws – Race-Based Traffic Stops – Policy and Reporting Requirements.**
- Chapters 128 and 129 (SB 482/HB 533) **Public Safety – Law Enforcement Officers – Body-Worn Digital Recording Device and Electronic Control Device.**
- Chapter 130 (SB 882) **Baltimore City Civilian Review Board.**
- Chapter 133 (HB 771) **Baltimore Police Department – Reporting on Community Policing.**
- Chapter 134 (HB 954) **Public Safety – Deaths Involving a Law Enforcement Officer – Reports.**

# Conclusion

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Additional questions may be directed to the Department of Legislative Services at 410-946-5350.

# **State Aid for Police Protection (SAPP) Formula Components**

## **Public Safety Article, Sections 4-501 through 4-509**

Essentially, the police aid formula distributes funds on a per-capita basis. The components of the current formula are as follows:

### **Share in Basic Expenditure**

The State pays to each subdivision any police expenditures over 0.09% of its wealth base (net taxable income + adjusted assessable base) up to \$6 per capita. Inflation has made this calculation obsolete because 0.09% of every jurisdiction's wealth base exceeds the \$6 cap.

### **Share over Basic Expenditure**

The State pays each subdivision 25% of the police expenditures over \$6 per capita; however, State aid is capped at different per capita amounts depending on a county's population density. In general, higher density jurisdictions receive more aid.

### **Minimum Grant**

The State guarantees a minimum \$2.50 per capita grant to each subdivision (based on aid received under the first two components described above). In addition, no subdivision with a population less than the 1969 estimate, the first year of the grant, receives less police aid than it received in any year since 1969, provided the subdivision has not reduced its local expenditures for police protection since any prior high-grant year.

### **Incentive Grant**

The State pays each subdivision with a population density under 500 per square mile a grant of \$2 per capita.

### **Supplemental Grant**

In accordance with Chapters 587 and 588 of 1996, the State pays each county and municipality a grant of \$2.50 per capita, while Baltimore City receives 50 cents per capita. In addition, Chapter 265 of 2006 required the State to pay those subdivisions bordering the District of Columbia 50 cents for each county resident living within one mile of the border; this supplemental grant began in fiscal 2008.

### **Additional Grant**

The State pays each subdivision an additional grant equal to the greater of 10% of the total grants (excluding the supplemental grant) or \$1 per capita.



### **Minimum Payment (Hold Harmless) Grant**

The State pays any subdivision whose total police aid grant in the current year is less than its 1984 grant an amount equal to the difference between its current year grant and the 1984 grant.

### **Municipal Sworn Officer Grant**

Each qualifying municipality (excluding Baltimore City) receives \$1,950 for each sworn police officer actually employed on a full-time basis.

### **Crime Laboratory Reduction**

Chapter 203 of 2003 directed the State to recover 30% of the State crime laboratory's costs related to evidence-testing services from local jurisdictions. Accordingly, each jurisdiction now has its police aid formula allocations reduced based on the jurisdiction's share of the total Part I crime in the State, and the remaining portion of the reduction is based on the assessable wealth of each jurisdiction.

Payments (with the exception of the supplemental grant and sworn officer grants) made to each county are also apportioned between the county and its qualifying municipalities on the basis of relative police expenditures.

**State Aid for Police Protection  
(Police Aid Formula)  
Fiscal 2014**

<u>County</u>	<u>County Amount</u>	<u>Municipal Amount</u>	<u>Total</u>
Allegany	\$219,653	\$654,154	\$873,807
Anne Arundel	5,973,636	876,462	6,850,098
Baltimore City	0	0	0
Baltimore	9,929,476	0	9,929,476
Calvert	702,276	72,382	774,658
Caroline	166,157	171,283	337,440
Carroll	948,717	650,028	1,598,745
Cecil	512,903	483,729	996,632
Charles	1,223,157	77,799	1,300,956
Dorchester	130,038	252,231	382,269
Frederick	1,041,049	1,317,209	2,358,258
Garrett	211,917	17,436	229,353
Harford	2,064,012	747,862	2,811,874
Howard	3,567,125	0	3,567,125
Kent	112,937	89,835	202,772
Montgomery	13,773,626	1,781,682	15,555,308
Prince George's	11,235,380	3,071,732	14,307,112
Queen Anne's	353,344	71,442	424,786
St. Mary's	907,511	11,109	918,620
Somerset	101,762	142,263	244,025
Talbot	94,667	333,298	427,965
Washington	656,354	830,789	1,487,143
Wicomico	410,973	675,582	1,086,555
Worcester	156,982	496,367	653,349
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,493,652</b>	<b>12,824,674</b>	<b>67,318,326</b>

Source: Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention

**Local Police Expenditures by County  
Fiscal 2013**

<u>County</u>	<u>County Spending</u>		<u>Municipal Spending<sup>1</sup></u>	
	<u>Police Expenditures</u>	<u>Police Expenditures as Percent of Total Government Expenditures</u>	<u>Police Expenditures</u>	<u>Police Expenditures as Percent of Total Government Expenditures</u>
Allegany	\$2,653,710	2.7%	\$6,304,775	11.2%
Anne Arundel	104,781,127	8.5%	18,160,964	19.8%
Baltimore City	396,593,930	21.6%		
Baltimore	194,939,130	9.8%		
Calvert	13,397,193	5.8%	1,118,270	7.9%
Caroline	1,944,889	4.4%	2,779,742	20.1%
Carroll	11,728,736	3.3%	6,943,046	13.7%
Cecil	9,432,789	5.6%	8,512,009	22.5%
Charles	50,570,678	13.6%	1,237,187	9.2%
Dorchester	3,032,138	5.7%	3,864,566	16.8%
Frederick	25,080,588	4.9%	30,187,110	20.8%
Garrett	2,826,878	3.9%	173,891	2.4%
Harford	50,146,392	9.2%	11,888,897	20.6%
Howard	85,399,690	8.2%		
Kent	2,705,692	6.1%	1,251,797	11.8%
Montgomery	236,017,457	7.1%	24,356,241	12.4%
Prince George's	200,697,378	11.7%	44,458,589	25.9%
Queen Anne's	6,149,332	5.7%	782,529	9.9%
St. Mary's	28,296,905	13.9%	64,540	1.9%
Somerset	2,237,595	6.6%	2,227,749	26.0%
Talbot	1,362,372	1.9%	8,773,967	11.8%
Washington	8,980,832	4.4%	13,265,927	12.5%
Wicomico	7,752,732	6.6%	12,873,901	22.4%
Worcester	7,387,678	4.5%	23,041,470	16.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,454,115,841</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>\$222,267,167</b>	<b>17.2%</b>

<sup>1</sup> No financial information submitted for Goldsboro and Marydel in Caroline County; Burkittsville in Frederick County; Deer Park in Garrett County; Glenarden, Hyattsville, and Morningside in Prince George's County; and Pittsville in Wicomico County.

**Crime Rate by County  
Fiscal 2013**

	<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Aggravated Assault</u>	<u>Breaking or Entering</u>	<u>Larceny Theft</u>	<u>Motor Vehicle Theft</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>Crime Rate (per 100,000)</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Allegany	4	28	63	154	547	1,787	54	<b>2,637</b>	3,572	5
Anne Arundel	15	71	630	1,603	2,522	11,272	677	<b>16,790</b>	3,023	10
Baltimore	20	125	1,511	2,544	3,949	18,301	1,463	<b>27,913</b>	3,392	7
Baltimore City	233	298	3,755	4,471	7,440	19,329	4,462	<b>39,988</b>	6,422	1
Calvert	4	14	27	62	381	1,190	64	<b>1,742</b>	1,935	20
Caroline	0	8	15	71	244	653	22	<b>1,013</b>	3,101	9
Carroll	4	30	33	275	542	1,735	65	<b>2,684</b>	1,602	24
Cecil	5	26	86	319	806	1,958	111	<b>3,311</b>	3,244	8
Charles	3	24	147	414	704	2,631	192	<b>4,115</b>	2,706	11
Dorchester	0	6	36	108	188	763	19	<b>1,120</b>	3,438	6
Frederick	5	18	141	450	742	3,234	150	<b>4,740</b>	1,960	19
Garrett	0	2	5	121	174	375	23	<b>700</b>	2,346	13
Harford	5	69	178	410	845	3,087	131	<b>4,725</b>	1,888	22
Howard	5	40	204	376	1,032	4,840	254	<b>6,751</b>	2,223	16
Kent	0	0	22	42	100	227	10	<b>401</b>	1,982	17
Montgomery	9	135	812	813	2,728	12,628	913	<b>18,038</b>	1,775	23
Prince George's	56	176	2,012	2,246	5,733	18,542	4,293	<b>33,058</b>	3,722	4
Queen Anne's	2	5	22	87	247	576	22	<b>961</b>	1,964	18
Somerset	2	8	14	47	126	371	17	<b>585</b>	2,231	15
St. Mary's	3	6	62	172	641	1,741	119	<b>2,744</b>	2,488	12
Talbot	1	9	15	48	194	459	11	<b>737</b>	1,927	21
Washington	6	18	121	243	785	2,153	166	<b>3,492</b>	2,329	14
Wicomico	3	38	142	321	837	2,420	111	<b>3,872</b>	3,817	3
Worcester	2	14	28	173	356	1,705	55	<b>2,333</b>	4,511	2
Statewide <sup>1</sup>	0	1	1	512	26	407	25	<b>972</b>		
<b>State Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>10,082</b>	<b>16,082</b>	<b>31,889</b>	<b>112,384</b>	<b>13,429</b>	<b>185,422</b>	<b>3,127</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Statewide agencies report offenses but do not identify county of occurrence.

## Sworn Officers October 31, 2013

<u>State Law Enforcement</u>		<u>Local Law Enforcement</u>	
Department of General Services	64	Allegany	95
Natural Resources Police	236	Anne Arundel	857
Maryland State Police	1,526	Baltimore City	2,990
Maryland Transit Administration	154	Baltimore	1,905
Maryland Transportation Authority Police	462	Calvert	121
Universities	333	Caroline	55
Other	44	Carroll	189
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,819</b>	Cecil	148
		Charles	311
		Dorchester	91
		Frederick	324
		Garrett	32
		Harford	391
		Howard	507
		Kent	36
		Montgomery	1,599
		Prince George's	2,422
		Queen Anne's	71
		St. Mary's	133
		Somerset	44
		Talbot	87
		Washington	200
		Wicomico	206
		Worcester	195
		<b>Total</b>	<b>13,009</b>
		<b>Total State and Local Sworn Officers</b>	<b>15,828</b>

\*Maryland State Police sworn officer counts include 42 officers in the State Fire Marshal's Office.

\*Montgomery County sworn officer counts include 77 sworn officers from the Maryland National Capital Park Police.

\*Prince George's County sworn officer counts include 109 sworn officers from the Maryland National Capital Park Police.

\*Local Law Enforcement sworn officer counts do not double county State Law Enforcement sworn officer counts provided in the exhibit..

\*Universities' sworn officer counts include Bowie State University, Coppin State, Frostburg State, Morgan State University, Salisbury University, Towson University, University of Baltimore, and University of Maryland (Baltimore, Baltimore County, College Park, and Eastern Shore).

Source: *Crime in Maryland, 2013 Uniform Crime Report*

# **Bills Passed by the General Assembly in 2015 Relating to Public Safety and Policing**

## **Justice Reinvestment**

**Chapter 42** (Senate Bill 602), an emergency measure, establishes the Justice Reinvestment Coordinating Council (JRCC) in GOCCP. The Act establishes the membership of JRCC and requires the chair of the council to be the executive director of GOCCP. A member of JRCC may not receive compensation, but is entitled to reimbursement for expenses. GOCCP must provide staff for JRCC.

JRCC must (1) convene an advisory stakeholder group including organizations with expertise in certain criminal justice issues; (2) conduct roundtable discussions to seek public input; (3) using a data-driven approach, develop a statewide framework of sentencing and corrections policies to further reduce the State's incarcerated population, reduce spending on corrections, and reinvest in strategies to increase public safety and reduce recidivism; and (4) request technical assistance from the CSG Justice Center and the Public Safety Performance Project of the Pew Center on the States to develop the policy framework. JRCC must report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly by December 31, 2015. While the Act terminates December 31, 2018, the currently proposed federal budget allocates \$1.14 billion for state and local law enforcement assistance, including \$45 million to the Bureau of Justice Assistance for continuing justice reinvestment efforts nationwide.

The bill took effect May 14, 2015.

## **Behavioral Health Units – Baltimore City and Baltimore County Police Departments**

In an effort to improve the response to emergency calls involving an individual suspected of having a mental health, substance use, or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorder, **Chapter 126** (Senate Bill 321) requires the Baltimore Police Department and the Baltimore County Police Department to each establish a behavioral health unit, to the extent practicable, by October 1, 2016. The purpose of the units will be to divert appropriate individuals into treatment instead of the criminal justice system and prevent and reduce unnecessary use of force and loss of life. Each unit must consist of at least six officers who are specially trained to understand the needs of these individuals and in cultural sensitivity and cultural competency.

Training for officers in behavioral health units must be developed in consultation with the Behavioral Health Administration in the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The Baltimore Police Department must complete a study and make recommendations regarding implementation of the unit by December 1, 2015. The Act also requires the police departments of Baltimore City and Baltimore County to report to the General Assembly on or before October 1, 2018, on the number of emergency calls that their behavioral health units responded to from 2016 to 2018, and the disposition of those calls. The requirements of the Act terminate on June 30, 2019.

## **Race-based Traffic Stops**

**Chapter 127** (Senate Bill 413) temporarily reinstates the provisions of Chapter 173 of 2011 that abrogated in 2014 by restoring the data collection and reporting program related to race-based traffic stops for a five-year period.

The Act requires PTC, in consultation with the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center (MSAC), to develop a model policy against race-based traffic stops that a law enforcement agency can use to develop its own policy. In addition, PTC is required to develop a model format for the efficient recording of traffic stop data on an electronic device, or by any other means, for use by a law enforcement agency and guidelines that each law enforcement agency may use in data evaluation. Law enforcement officers must record specified information in connection with each traffic stop, including the driver's race and ethnicity, to evaluate the manner in which the vehicle laws are being enforced. Each law enforcement agency is required to compile the data collected by its officers and submit an annual report to MSAC by March 1 of each year reflecting the prior calendar year. The Act's provisions do not apply to a law enforcement agency that is subject to an agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) requiring similar data collection; however, such agencies are required to provide copies of the report made to DOJ in lieu of the Act's reporting requirements.

MSAC is charged with analyzing the data based on a methodology developed in consultation with PTC. By September 1 of each year, MSAC must issue a report to the Governor and the General Assembly as well as to each law enforcement agency. Reports of noncompliance by law enforcement agencies are required to be made by PTC and MSAC to the Governor and the Legislative Policy Committee.

The Act takes effect June 1, 2015, and terminates May 31, 2020.

## **Body-worn Cameras**

**Chapters 128 and 129** (Senate Bill 482/House Bill 533) require the Police Training Commission (PTC), by January 1, 2016, to develop and publish online a policy for the issuance and use of a body-worn camera by a law enforcement officer that addresses specified issues and procedures.

The Acts establish a Commission Regarding the Implementation and Use of Body Cameras by Law Enforcement Officers to study and make recommendations to PTC and the General Assembly, by October 1, 2015, regarding the best practices for the use of body cameras by a law enforcement officer. The Acts specify the membership and duties of the commission, which must be staffed by the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP) and the Department of State Police (DSP).

In addition, the Acts make it lawful for a law enforcement officer in the course of the officer's regular duty to intercept an oral communication with a "body-worn digital recording device" or an "electronic control device" capable of recording video and oral communications under specified circumstances. The Acts make the interception of an oral communication by a law

enforcement officer lawful if (1) the officer is in uniform or prominently displaying the officer's badge or other insignia; (2) the officer is making reasonable efforts to conform to standards for the use of either type of device capable of recording video and oral communications; (3) the officer is a party to the oral communication; (4) the officer notifies, as soon as practicable, the individual that the individual is being recorded, unless it is unsafe, impractical, or impossible to do so; and (5) the oral interception is being made as part of a videotape or digital recording.

A jurisdiction that starts a pilot program for the use of body-worn cameras or electronic control devices before the issuance of the policy by PTC is exempt from the applicable State wiretap and electronic surveillance provisions for the duration of the pilot program. On the conclusion of the pilot program, a jurisdiction's fully implemented program must conform to those provisions. A jurisdiction that has already established a program to use body-worn cameras or electronic devices on or before the Acts' effective date is not subject to those provisions until the issuance of the policy by PTC.

The Acts are emergency measures and took effect May 12, 2015.

## **Baltimore City Civilian Review Board**

**Chapter 130** (Senate Bill 882) alters provisions applicable to the Baltimore City Civilian Review Board. The Act increases the number of law enforcement units subject to review of the board and expands the definition of the terms "abusive language" and "harassment." The Act also increases the membership of the board and requires that a minimum of four board meetings annually must be held in locations rotated throughout different police districts in Baltimore City.

The term "law enforcement unit" is expanded to include the Baltimore City Watershed Police Force, the police force of the Baltimore City Community College, or the police force of Morgan State University. The membership of the board is expanded to include one representative of the American Civil Liberties Union of Maryland and one representative of the Baltimore City Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Both are nonvoting members.

The term "abusive language" is expanded to mean the use of remarks intended to be demeaning, humiliating, mocking, insulting, or belittling that may or may not be based on the actual or perceived race, color, religion, sex, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity of an individual.

The term "harassment" is expanded to mean:

- repeated or unwarranted conduct that is intended to be overtly demeaning, humiliating, mocking, insulting, or belittling; or
- any conduct that is intended to cause unnecessary physical discomfort or injury.

The Act's definition of harassment does not include conduct that is reasonably necessary to effect a lawful purpose.



## **Baltimore Police Department**

**Chapter 133** (House Bill 771) requires the Police Commissioner of Baltimore City, by January 1 of each year, to report information concerning the Baltimore Police Department to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and the members of the Baltimore City Delegation to the General Assembly, including information regarding the demographics of police officers within the department, recruiting events, use of force, civilian complaints, officer suspensions, and community involvement. The report must be made available to the public on the department's website.

## **Deaths Involving Law Enforcement Officers**

**Chapter 134** (House Bill 954) requires each local law enforcement agency, by March 1, 2016, and by March 1 of each subsequent year, to provide GOCCP with information for the previous calendar year about each "officer-involved death" and "death in the line of duty" that involved a law enforcement officer employed by the agency. The information in the reports provided to GOCCP must include:

- the age, gender, ethnicity, and race of a deceased individual;
- the age, gender, ethnicity, and race of the officer involved;
- a brief description of the circumstances surrounding the death;
- the date, time, and location of the death; and
- the law enforcement agency of the officer who (1) died, if the incident involved an officer who died in the line of duty or (2) detained, arrested, or was in the process of arresting the deceased, if the incident involved an officer-involved death.

GOCCP must adopt procedures for the collection and analysis of the information required to be included in the reports, analyze and disseminate the information reported by each agency, and submit an annual report on the incidence of officer-involved deaths and deaths in the line of duty in Maryland to the General Assembly by June 30 of each year. Additionally, by October 15, 2016, GOCCP must report on the number of officer-involved deaths and deaths in the line of duty that occurred during the previous three calendar years. This report must include the same information required to be provided by local law enforcement agencies. Each local law enforcement agency must provide GOCCP with the three-year report information by August 15, 2016.

An "officer-involved death" means the death of an individual resulting directly from an act or omission of a law enforcement officer while the officer is on duty or while the officer is off duty, but performing activities that are within the scope of the officer's official duties. The term "death in the line of duty" means the death of a law enforcement officer occurring while the officer

is acting in the officer's official capacity while on duty or while the officer is off duty, but performing activities that are within the scope of the officer's official duties.

**PRESENTATION TO THE**

**MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S**

**JOINT WORKGROUP ON PUBLIC SAFETY**



**BY**

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES'**

**POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING COMMISSIONS**

**PRESENTERS:**

**J. MICHAEL ZEIGLER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

**ALBERT L. LIEBNO, DEPUTY DIRECTOR**

# OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- A. BACKGROUND, OVERVIEW AND AUTHORITY OF:
  - 1. POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION;
  - 2. STATE AGENCY – POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING COMMISSIONS
- B. SELECTION STANDARDS: POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION
- C. POLICE OFFICER CERTIFICATION PROCESS
- D. TRAINING REQUIRED BY THE POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION
- E. POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING RESOURCES IN MARYLAND

# POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION BACKGROUND, OVERVIEW AND AUTHORITY

1966:

- Created as an independent entity in the Executive Department by Chapter 286;
- Consisted of 10 members;
- Authority over-  
“A member of a police force or other organization of state, county or municipal government who is responsible for prevention and detection of crime and then enforcement of the laws of the state....”

# POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION BACKGROUND, OVERVIEW AND AUTHORITY

- Duties (which continue to be current duties of the Police Training Commission) included:
  - **Training schools:**
    - Setting standards for and approving police entrance-level and in-service training schools;
    - Setting the curriculum, attendance requirements, eligibility to attend, equipment and facilities for police training schools;
    - Setting minimum qualifications and certifying police training school instructors;



# POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION BACKGROUND, OVERVIEW AND AUTHORITY

- **Police officer certification** – Certify “police officers” who have satisfactorily completed training [Public Safety Article, § 3-201 (e);

(IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT ALL INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE ARREST AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE AUTHORITY OF THE POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION –

- E.G. POLICE CHIEFS, SHERIFFS and their primary deputy chief or deputy sheriff [PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE, § 3-201 (e) (3)].
- SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS [PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE, TITLE 3, SUBTITLE 3];
- VOLUNTEER FIREMEN IN CERTAIN COUNTIES [PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE, § § 7-302 & 7-303], ETC.).

# POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION BACKGROUND, OVERVIEW AND AUTHORITY

- **Study and Consultation:**

- Make a continuous study of police training methods and procedures;
- Consult and cooperate with federal, state, or municipal law enforcement agencies or educational institutions;
- Consult and cooperate with universities, colleges and institutions in the state for development of specialized courses of study for police officers in police science and police administration.

- **Regulations** – establish rules and regulations to carry out its duties



# **TRAINING DUTIES ADDED SINCE 1966 (PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE § 3-207 and COMAR 12.04.01.12)**

## **TO REQUIRE TRAINING RELATED TO:**

- Rape, sexual offenses, sexual abuse and exploitation of children and related evidentiary procedures;
- Contact with and treatment of victims of crimes and delinquent acts;
- Notices, services, support and rights available to victims;

# **TRAINING DUTIES ADDED SINCE 1966**

**(PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE § 3-207 and  
COMAR 12.04.01.12)**

**TO REQUIRE TRAINING RELATED TO:**

- Notification of victims of identity fraud and related crimes of their rights under federal law;
- Life saving techniques, including CPR;
- Proper level and use of force;
- Sensitivity to cultural and gender diversity;
- Individuals with physical, intellectual, developmental and psychiatric disabilities.

# **POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION BACKGROUND, OVERVIEW AND AUTHORITY**

## **1970 (CHAPTER 401):**

- Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services create (Chapter 401);
- \*Police Training Commission designated as an agency of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services;
- A representative of Department added to Commission membership.

**\*POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION CONTINUES TO BE AN AGENCY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE, § 3-302, ANNOTATED CODE OF MARYLAND)**

# FUNDING SOURCE FOR TRAINING CENTER

1988:

- House Bill 640 (Chapter 446) (in response to a directive at page 11 in the 1987 Joint Chairmen's Report on House Bill 400-the General Construction Loan of 1987) was enacted to establish a method of financing the construction of a centralized, state-of-the-art Public Safety Training Center.
- Law Enforcement and Correctional Training Fund was established.
- Training Fund's UNIQUE source of revenue was a \$5.00 special cost assessed by both the District Court and circuit courts in criminal and traffic cases.



# FUNDING SOURCE FOR TRAINING CENTER

## 1996 and succeeding years:

- Additional funds were created for purposes other than law enforcement, financed on the basis of revenue from court cases.

## 2005:

- House Bill 147, (Chapter 444): Repealed the Law Enforcement and Correctional Training Fund and the source of revenue (District and circuit court fees) for financing the Fund.

# **POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING COMMISSIONS**

- Joint administrative staff entity of the:
  - Police Training Commission; AND
  - Correctional Training Commission.
- Staff Positions:
  - 2005 = 140
  - 2015 = 116

# **POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING COMMISSIONS**

- The Police and Correctional Training Commissions staff entity is a part of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (Public Safety Article, § 3-206, Correctional Services Article, § 8-206, and state operating budget code Q00G00).
- Located at and administers the Public Safety Education and Training Center (PSETC), a State facility in Sykesville, Maryland.

# **POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING COMMISSIONS**

- **PSETC provides the following for Police, Correctional, Parole and Probation, and Juvenile Services Personnel Training:**
  - Academic Classrooms;
  - Physical Training Center;
  - Firearms Training Facility (Established In 2000);
  - Driver Training Facility (Established In 1998);
  - On-site Residential Dormitory Housing;
  - Contractor Operated Dining Facility



# **POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING COMMISSIONS**

- **PSETC houses:**

- **Staff administrative offices for:**

- DPSCS Police and Correctional Training Commissions;**

- **Police Training (Entrance-Level Academy, Supervisors, Instructors);**
      - **Correctional Training (Entrance-Level Academy, Parole and Probation Personnel);**
      - **Certification/Training Records of Police, Correctional and Juvenile Services Personnel**
      - **Leadership Development Institute;**
      - **Crime Prevention Institute**
      - **DARE (Drug Awareness and Resistance Education)**
      - **State Police Training Academy;**
      - **Department of Natural Resources Training Academy;**
      - **Department of Juvenile Services Training Academy.**

# **\*MINIMUM POLICE SELECTION STANDARDS (COMAR 12.04.01.04)**

\*A police agency may establish more restrictive selections standards than those required by the Police Training Commission (COMAR 12.04.01.04J). At the request of a police agency head, the Commission may waive any selection standard (COMAR 12.04.01.04K).

- Age (at least 21 years of age);
- Citizenship (U.S. Citizenship);
- Education (High School Graduation or General Education Development [GED] certificate);
- Eligibility under federal and Maryland law to possess and use a handgun;

# **\*MINIMUM POLICE SELECTION STANDARDS**

## **(COMAR 12.04.01.04)**

(Continued)

- Physical Examination by a licensed physician, and receive a positive recommendation that the individual is physically able to perform duties of a police officer (as determined by the employing law enforcement agency), and participate in entrance-level training;
- Mental examination by a qualified mental health professional, and receive a positive recommendation that the individual is “emotionally and mentally fit” and able to perform the duties of a police officer (as determined by the employing law enforcement agency); and
- Pass drug screening test (COMAR 12.04.01.15).



# **\*MINIMUM POLICE SELECTION STANDARDS (COMAR 12.04.01.04)**

- Pass Oral Interview to assess applicant's ability to communicate;
- Compliance with Prior Drug Use Prohibitions (COMAR 12.04.01.16); and
- Pass Background and Criminal History Investigation, including:
  - Fingerprint Check;
  - Driver's License Record Check;
  - Military Records;
  - School Records;
  - Credit History;
  - Personal References Interviews;
  - Polygraph Examination and
  - Criminal History Records Check with local, State and national agencies (FBI National Crime Information Center).

# **POLICE OFFICER CERTIFICATION PROCESS**

There are approximately 16, 900 certified police officers in Maryland.

Police officer certification is initiated by the law enforcement agency that proposes to hire an individual to be a police officer. The agency initiates the certification process by filing an “application for certification” (AFC) with the Police Training Commission.

# POLICE OFFICER CERTIFICATION PROCESS

## **“Provisional Certification” as a Police Officer**

- An individual receives “provisional certification” as a police officer if the individual meets the Police Training Commission’s and the hiring agency’s selection standards;
- Provisional certification length – 365 days;
- 365-day period permits individual to perform law enforcement duties while awaiting the opportunity to complete police officer training.

# POLICE OFFICER CERTIFICATION PROCESS

## Police Officer “Certification”:

- Individual required to meet:
  - All selection standards;
  - Successfully complete required training; and
  - Successfully complete field training program.
- Automatically renewed annually if:
  - Individual has met required annual training;
  - Individual continues to meet selection standards.



# POLICE OFFICER CERTIFICATION PROCESS

## Police Officer Certification:

- Expires if the individual is:
  - No longer employed by the agency that requested police officer certification for the individual; OR
  - Decertified by the Police Training Commission

## “Recertification” of a former Police Officer

- An individual formerly certified as a police officer may be “Recertified” if the individual meets required training. An individual who has not been certified as a police officer within five years must complete entrance-level training. (COMAR 12.04.01.07)



# **POLICE OFFICER CERTIFICATION PROCESS**

## **Certification Unit of the Police and Correctional Training Commissions**

- Receives and reviews (on behalf of the Police Training Commission) applications for:
  - Police officer certification;
  - Instructor certification;
  - Approval of training courses; and
  - Police training academies.
- Audits selection and training records of police training academies and law enforcement agencies;

# **POLICE OFFICER CERTIFICATION PROCESS**

## **Certification Unit of the Police and Correctional Training Commissions**

- Maintains records related to the employment, training and certification of each individual police officer.
- Records are maintained in an electronic format by a “skills manager” system, which is approximately 20 (twenty) years old, has limited capability, and has been slated to no longer be supported by its parent company, Crown Pointe.

# TRAINING BY THE POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION

## Required Entrance-Level Training (COMAR 12.04.01.09)

- Minimum of 750 hours (approximately 5 months);
- Completed at Commission-approved academy (COMAR 12.04.01.10);
- Required to provide instruction on all commission-required subject areas (COMAR 12.04.01.09C), and training objectives (COMAR 12.04.01.09D(3)(a)).

# **TRAINING BY THE POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION**

## **Required Annual In-service Training (COMAR 12.04.01.02)**

- Each law enforcement agency determines the annual training courses for its police officers;
- Proposed training courses are required to be approved by the Police Training Commission;
- Minimum of 18 hours;
- Certain subject areas are required by State statute (Public Safety Article § 3-207(6),(15) and (16)) and regulation (COMAR 12.04.01.12A(6) AND (7)).



# **TRAINING BY THE POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION**

## **Required Firearms Training (COMAR 12.04.02)**

- Training is required to be provided by Commission-certified Firearms Instructors.
- Entrance-Level Firearms Training:
  - Required for individuals authorized to use or carry a firearm (handgun and long gun – shotgun, automatic firearm, sniper long gun);
  - Requires successful completion of classroom instruction, training and qualification course of fire for the firearm authorized to be used or carried;
  - Minimum 1,000 rounds fired.

# TRAINING BY THE POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION

## Required Firearms Training (Continued)

- Annual firearms classroom instruction, training and qualification:
  - Requires a minimum of 2 hours of classroom instruction, which shall include legal aspects in the use of firearms (rules for use of deadly force; alternatives to use of deadly force; judgmental and decision training in use of deadly force; criminal, civil and administrative liability for misuse of deadly force)
  - Minimum of 90 rounds fired.

# **TRAINING BY THE POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION**

## **Required Firearms Training (Continued)**

- Requires successful completion of a qualification day-fire and reduced light course of fire;
- All firearms training courses are approved (on behalf of the Police Training Commission) by the Certification Staff, supported by the firearms training staff of the Police and Correctional Training Commissions.



# **TRAINING BY THE POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION**

## **Required Electronic Control Device Training (COMAR 12.04.05)**

- Training is required to be provided by commission-certified electronic control device instructors;
- Initial and annual training required of individuals authorized to use or carry an electronic control device;
- Classroom instruction is required on topics such as “judgment and decision making,” “legal considerations,” “after-care measures,” “potential collateral occurrences,” etc.



# **TRAINING BY THE POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION**

## **Required Instructor Training And Certification (COMAR 12.04.06)**

Instructor applicants are required to:

- Be an employee or retained as an instructor by a law enforcement agency or academy;
- Meet the Police Training Commission's selection standards for instructors.

# **TRAINING BY THE POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION**

## **Required First-line Supervisor and Administrator Training (Public Safety Article**

### **§ 3-215 and COMAR 12.04.01.13)**

- Individual to complete commission-required training within 1 year of being promoted to position of first-line supervisor or administrator;
- Training is a minimum of 35 hours.

# **TRAINING BY THE POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION**

## **Voluntary Training (For Police Executives) Provided by the Leadership Development Institute**

- In conjunction with college, universities, federal agencies and private organizations, presents executive seminars for and other training for public safety leaders throughout Maryland.

# **POLICE TRAINING RESOURCES IN MARYLAND**

**Public Safety Education and Training Center  
(State-operated Facility in Sykesville, Maryland)**

## **Training Academies (19)**

- **Agency Academies**
  - Anne Arundel County Police Academy – Davidsonville, MD
  - Baltimore City Police Academy – Baltimore, MD
  - Baltimore County Police Training Academy – Dundalk, MD
  - Frederick City Police Academy – Frederick, MD



# POLICE TRAINING RESOURCES IN MARYLAND

- Agency Academies (continued)
  - Harford County Sheriff Academy – Bel Air, MD
  - Howard County Police Academy – Marriottsville, MD
  - Maryland Natural Resources Police Academy – Sykesville, MD
  - Maryland State Police Academy – Sykesville, MD
  - Maryland Transportation Authority Academy – Dundalk, MD
  - Maryland Police & Correctional Training Commission Academy – Sykesville, MD
  - Montgomery County Police Academy – Rockville, MD
  - Prince George's County Police Academy – Lanham, MD
  - Southern Maryland Criminal Justice Academy – Welcome, MD
  - Washington Metropolitan Transit Academy – Washington, DC

# POLICE TRAINING RESOURCES IN MARYLAND

- College Academies
  - Anne Arundel Community College Justice Institute – Arnold, MD
  - Hagerstown Community College Police Academy – Hagerstown, MD
  - Prince George's County Community College; Prince George's Municipal Police Academy – Largo, MD
  - University of Maryland Police Academy – College Park, MD
  - Wor-Wic Community College; Eastern Shore Criminal Justice Academy – Salisbury, MD

# **POLICE TRAINING RESOURCES IN MARYLAND**

**FIREARM RANGES (A 2010 Report revealed that 80.7% of Maryland police officers receive firearms training @ the following ranges)**

- Anne Arundel County Police Department (1 outdoor covered range)
- Maryland National Guard Ranges at Gunpowder (Baltimore City Police Department & other agencies)
- Baltimore City Police Department (Indoor Range at North East Police District in Baltimore City)
- Baltimore County Police Department (one outdoor and one indoor range)
- Liberty Firearm Facility (Maryland State Police and other law enforcement agencies)
- Montgomery County Police Department (1 outdoor range and 1 indoor range)
- Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission Range in Prince George's County (Prince George's County Police and approximately 32 other Maryland law enforcement agencies)
- Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions at the Public Safety Education & Training Center (Sykesville, MD)

## POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION – updated 6/10/2015

<b>MEMBER</b>	<b>TYPE OF MEMBER</b>	<b>TERM</b>
Colonel William Pallozzi Secretary, MSP	By Virtue of Office <i>Secretary MSP</i>	Held by Position
Vince Canales President FOP	By Virtue of Office <i>President FOP</i>	Held by Position
Commissioner Anthony Batts Baltimore Police Department	By Virtue of Office <i>Commissioner Balto. City</i>	Held by Position
Dr. William E. Kirwan Chancellor, University System of MD	By Virtue of Office <i>Chancellor U of MD</i>	Held by Position
Chief Teresa Walter President, MCPA	By Virtue of Office <i>President of MCPA</i>	9/2014 to 9/2015
Stephen E. Vogt, Special Agent in Charge Baltimore Office of FBI	By Virtue of Office <i>SAC FBI Baltimore</i>	Held by Position
Brian Frosh Attorney General	By Virtue of Office <i>Attorney General</i>	Held by Position
Sheriff Douglas Mullendore President, MD Sheriffs' Association	By Virtue of Office <i>President of MSA</i>	9/2014 to 9/2015
Harry Armstrong President – MLEO	By Virtue of Office <i>President of MLEO</i>	12/2014 to 12/2015
Lt. Robin Roberts President, Eastern Shore Police Asso.	By Virtue of Office <i>President, ESPA</i>	Held by Position
Secretary Stephen Moyer Secretary DPSCS	By Virtue of Office <i>Secretary DPSCS</i>	Held by Position
Chief Douglas Holland Chairman, MML-Pol. Exec. Assoc.	By Virtue of Office <i>Chairman, MML-Pol. Exec. Assoc.</i>	Held by Position
Chief Brian Gibson President, P.G. Co. Police Chiefs	By Virtue of Office <i>President P.G. Chiefs</i>	1/2015 to 1/2016
<b><u>3 Appointed Members (Regional Representatives) for 3 Year Term</u></b>		
Chief Larry Brownlee MNCPP – P.G. Co.	Appointed by Secretary DPSCS <i>Approved by the Governor</i>	5/31/2014 to 5/31/2017
Chief Charles Hinnant (Vice Chair) Cumberland Police Dept.	Appointed by Secretary DPSCS <i>Approved by the Governor</i>	6/1/2012 to 6/1/2015 (processing reappointment)
Chief Barbara Duncan Salisbury Police Dept.	Appointed by Secretary DPSCS <i>Approved by the Governor</i>	6/1/2013 to 6/1/2016