From the Office of the Executive Director

THE CERTIFIED FIREARMS SAFETY TRAINING COURSE

The Maryland Police Training Commission will, in the near future, be offering a firearms safety training course pursuant to the requirements of the Annotated Code of Maryland. This course contains an introduction to firearms operations and the basics of firearms safety measures, as required for applicants for the purchase, rental, or transfer of regulated firearms after January 1, 2002.

Effective 1 October 2000, the Responsible Gun Safety Act of 2000 amended several provisions of Maryland law pertaining to regulated firearms. One amendment established a requirement that applicants for the purchase, rental or transfer of a regulated firearm complete a certified firearms safety course as a prerequisite to the acquisition of any regulated firearm.

Specifically, after 1 January 2002, applicants (unless exempted by statute) must complete a certified firearms course offered either by the Maryland Police Training Commission or by another entity whose course meets Police Training Commission standards, as required by Article 41, §4-201 (d-1)(2)(I),(ii).

The objectives of this training are fourfold: one, to demonstrate the difference between various types of regulated firearms, with emphasis on revolvers and semi-automatic handguns, and to review the mechanical operation of handguns.

Secondly, to explain and reinforce basic firearms safety rules for caring for and using a firearm, the importance of using proper ammunition, and appropriate firearm cleaning, inspection and maintenance techniques.

Thirdly, to illustrate the use of various handgun safety devices, acceptable procedures for storing handguns in the home, safe transporting of handguns, and appropriate family/household orientation for all regulated firearms.

And finally, to discuss some of the responsibilities governing the ownership and use of a firearm.

The safety measures outlined within this training course are applicable to all regulated firearms, which includes any handgun or assault weapon as defined in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 27, Section 441(d).

While the safety rules described in this training will be common-sense directives applicable to any type of regulated firearm, the concentration of the training course will be on basic handgun operation because of widespread handgun ownership and availability.

The course content will be beginner's level. For the novice firearm owner, this training will be their first exposure to basic firearm safety rules and operational procedures. For those participants who may be experienced firearms owners and users, the training will hopefully reiterate and reinforce those safety principles they learned in the past.

continued on page 3
CORRECTIONAL TRAINING COMMISSION
Stuart O. Simms, Chairman
Secretary
Dept. of Public Safety & Correctional Services

Lashon Robinson
Secretary, Department of Juvenile Justice

William W. Sondervan, Ed.D.
Commissioner, Division of Correction

Judith Sachwald, Director
Division of Parole & Probation

Al Cohen
President, Md. Criminal Justice Association

Sheriff David A. Goad
President, Md. Sheriffs’ Association
Represented by:
Sheriff Frederick Davis
Charles County Sheriff’s Office

Joe D. Driver
Federal Bureau of Prisons

Dr. Calvin W. Burnett, President
Coppin State College

J. Joseph Curran, Jr., Attorney General
Represented by:
Stuart M. Nathan, Esq., Principal Counsel
Dept. of Public Safety & Correctional Services

Steven R. Williams
President, Md. Correctional Administrators Assn.

Appointed Members:
LaMonte E. Cooke, Vice-Chairman
Warden, Queen Anne’s County Department of Corrections

Barry L. Stanton, Director
Prince George's County Dept. of Corrections

Anna L. Thomas, Correctional Officer
Frederick County Detention Center

Rudy Adams
Department of Juvenile Justice

POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION
Col. David B. Mitchell, Chairman
Secretary, Department of State Police

David N. Beanzon
Deputy Secretary
Dept. of Public Safety & Correctional Services

Lynne A. Hunt
Special Agent-in-Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sheriff David A. Goad
President, Md. Sheriffs’ Association

Sheriff Rodney Bartlett
President, Fraternal Order of Police

Wayne D. Hurley
President, Eastern Shore Police Association
Col. Larry E. Harmel
President, Md. Chiefs of Police Assn.

Donald N. Langenberg, Ph.D
Chancellor University System of Maryland
Represented by:
Dr. Charles F. Wellford

Walter W. Wassmer
President, Md. Law Enforcement Officers, Inc.
Commissioner Edward T. Norris
Baltimore Police Department

J. Joseph Curran, Jr., Attorney General
Represented by:
Stuart M. Nathan, Esq., Principal Counsel
Dept. of Public Safety & Correctional Services

Appointed Members:
Sheriff Charles F. Mades, Vice-Chairman
Washington Co. Sheriff’s Office

Chief Joseph S. Johnson
Annapolis Police Department

Sheriff P. Hunter Nelms
Wicomico Co. Sheriff’s Office

AGENCY STAFF
410 - 750-6500 Fax 410-203-1010

Office of the Executive Director
410 - 750-6525
Executive Director - Donald G. Hopkins
Asst. Attorney General - Holly Knepper
Admin. Asst. - Maria Koenig

Executive Development Institute
Administrator - Theresa M. Satterfield
Admin. Asst. - Janet Lambert

Community Crime Prevention Institute
410 - 6593 800 - 303 - 8802
Administrator - Patricia Sill
Admin. Asst. - Joyce Gary

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)
State D.A.R.E. Coordinator - Sgt. Gary Chatfield

Education & Training Section
Deputy Director - Patrick L. Bradley, Esq.
Admin. Asst. - Janet Finch
Admin. Asst. - Rhonda Hill
Police Program Coord - Patrick O. Smith
Admin., Correctional Trng - Gloria A. Herndon
Admin, Police Recruit Training - Lee Goldman
Curriculum Development Specialist - Dr. Darla Rothman

Correctional Entrance Level Training Program
410 - 750-6592
Program Director - E. Ray Henderson
Registrar - Rhuey Williams

Administrative Services Section
Assistant Director - Francis L. Manear
Admin. Asst. - Terry Weil
Fiscal Officer - Vacant
Certification Officer - Chris Melville
Certification Specialist - Ann Kochanski

Support Services Section
Assistant Director - Raymond A. Franklin
Admin. Asst. - Celeste Reim
Librarian - Joan Bourne
Audiovisual Specialist - Lewis Pindell
Electronics Technologist - Chris Esher
Film Reservations (410-750-6590)

Data Services
Information Manager - Carl L. Bart, Jr.
Data Services Coordinator - Richard Browne

Driver Training Facility
Administrator - Al Liebno
Admin. Asst. - Linda Ellison
410-549-5732 Fax 410-549-5710
7310 Slack's Road
Sykesville, MD 21784

Firearms Training Facility
Rangemaster - Shannon Bohrer
Admin. Asst. - Deborah Kawalski
410-532-6400 Fax 410-532-6415
7320 Slack’s Road
Sykesville, MD 21784

Police Entrance Level Training Program
Program Supervisor - William Crable, Jr.
410-386-8143 Fax 410-857-0119
300 South Center Street
Westminster, MD 21157

Proactive Community Supervision
Technical Assistance Unit
Administrator - Glen Plutschak
Admin. Asst. - Lois Saunders
410-205-1287 Fax 410-990-1523
1623 Forest Drive, Suite 203
Annapolis, MD 21403

TRAINING NOTES
TRAINING NOTES is published bimonthly by the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions and is distributed to all law enforcement and correctional units in the state. Single copies are available by special request. Please include first class postage.

ASST DIRECTOR FOR SUPPORT SERVICES..........RAYMOND A. FRANKLIN
EDITOR.........................................................JOAN BOURNE
ART DIRECTOR..................................................LEWIS PINDELL

Training Notes is available online at
http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/pct/train/
EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE UPDATE
by Theresa Satterfield, Administrator

LEADERSHIP CHALLENGE XI

Leadership Challenge XI will begin in September with 27 participants from approximately 20 different agencies.

EXECUTIVE SEMINARS

Several new and repeat one-day leadership/managerial courses have been added for the next 6 months. Staff is in the process of scheduling 6 additional programs at another location. The Executive Development Institute’s program schedule is in Training Notes. The schedule is updated as necessary. There is a nominal fee and space is limited. Notices are mailed to the Executive Officer of each agency approximately 6 - 8 weeks in advance of the program and to the Academy Directors.

MID MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

The final year of funding has been completed. The program was two days in length and each participant received a portfolio and handouts. The program provided for all meals, breaks and overnight accommodations at no cost to the participants’ agencies. Grant funding allowed for the purchase of an overhead projector and a laptop computer to enhance the presentations and at the same time eliminate equipment rental fees allowing more participants to attend. A total of 558 correctional middle managers were trained over the last three years. Grant replacement funds have been approved and staff is tentatively scheduling four sessions between September 2001 and March 2002. Additional information will be forthcoming.

A special “Thank You” to the Maryland Correctional Administrators Association for providing the match funds for all three years of the grant and to the Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention for the federal funds.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

For fiscal year 2000, numerous agencies benefitted from programs that provided enhancement through equipment or attendance at training as a result of the Professional Development Fund. Information on topics such as Date Rape and Club Drugs, Correctional Supervision for Generation X and Offender Employment Training is available through the Commission.

Staff hopes to make lesson plans developed as a result of Professional Development Funds available on our website in the future.

Results of the Fiscal Year 2001 funding will be forthcoming.

WORKLOAD ANALYSIS AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION

The July program was well received and the participants gave it very high marks.

UPCOMING INITIATIVES

Staff is working on providing a class on Managing the Marginal Employee. More information will be forthcoming. See the calendar on page 9

SAFETY COURSE

This training course will consist of two main parts: Handgun Operation and Firearm Safety, with the emphasis on safety issues. The training will be delivered by a video presentation conducted by an instructor certified by the Maryland Police Training Commission. There can be no testing or verbal quizzing, and it cannot exceed two hours.

Pursuant to the statutory requirements for the course offered by the Commission, the following persons are exempted from this training requirement, according to the Annotated Code of MD, Art. 27, §445 (b-1):

- A person who has completed another certified firearms training course that meets the standards established by the MPTC
- is a Maryland law enforcement officer;
- is an active, retired, or honorably discharged member of; the US armed forces or the National Guard;
- is a member or employee of an organization that is required by federal law to maintain handguns; or
- is a person who has been issued a permit to carry a handgun under Article 27, Section 36E

Logistical planning is ongoing and it is anticipated that these training sessions will be conducted on a regional basis throughout Maryland and that they will be held in National Guard armories, sheriffs’ departments, and local correctional facilities.

Additional information will be forthcoming in the Training Notes and MPCTC news releases.
The completely revised and expanded Correctional Firearms and Instructor Certification Regulations became effective on 7/1/01 and replaced the previous correctional firearms regulations, which were repealed. While many of the requirements in the previous regulations were retained, there were significant changes and additions. To ameliorate any increased costs, some of the additional requirements are implemented over several years to allow correctional agencies to budget for any increased costs. Some of the changes to the regulations include:

- Creation of a new definitions regulation.

- The addition of a reduced light qualification course in both the entrance level and in-service firearms programs. The reduced light in-service requirement would be optional in either 2001 or 2002, but then is required annually, in addition to the daylight course, beginning in 2003.

- The minimum rounds to be fired for entrance level handgun qualifications is set at 600 rounds for courses beginning after 7/1/01. The firing requirements would increase by an additional 100 rounds each on 7/1/02, 7/1/03, 7/1/04 and 7/1/05, until a total of 1000 rounds would be required for all courses after 7/1/05.

- The number of rounds fired for shotgun entrance level training was set at 30 rounds on 7/1/01, and increases to 40 rounds on 7/1/02 and to 50 rounds on 7/1/03.

- The minimum number of rounds fired in the entrance level training and annual in-service programs for each type of shoulder-operated weapons was also increased.

- The requirements for certification as a Firearms Instructor were revised and expanded. This includes a new “Line Safety Officer” certification for an individual instructing on the firing course but not offering classroom instruction. In addition, a new regulation created a new certification for a “Firearms Instructor Certification Training Program Instructor.”

- New firearms course requirements were also created for applicants seeking certification as Line Safety Officers and Firearms Instructors. These included minimum levels for the firing of ammunition for each type of weapon for which the instructor would be certified to teach.

- There were also other smaller changes made throughout the regulations that placed current practices and requirements into regulation.

Copies of these regulations will be sent to agencies with officers authorized to use firearms. Copies can also be obtained at our website at http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/pct/cfrr.htm.

---

**LEGAL CORNER**

by Holly Knepper, Assistant Attorney General

**U.S. SUPREME COURT**

Civil rights - qualified immunity - excessive force

Animal rights activist Elliott Katz attended a public ceremony at the Presidio army base, which was intended to celebrate turning the Presidio into a national park. Present were several speakers, including Vice President Al Gore, and several hundred members of the military and public. A waist-high fence separated the speakers from the crowd. When the Vice President began speaking, Katz stood up from his front row seat, and started to remove a 4’ x 3’ animal rights banner from his jacket as he approached the fence directly in front of the speaker’s platform. Military police officer Saucier was on duty during the ceremony, and had been warned by superiors about possible demonstrations; Katz was identified as a potential protestor. As Katz moved to hang the banner on the fence, Saucier and another MP grabbed him from behind and rushed him from the area. Katz claimed each officer took an arm, carried him to a military van, roughly shoved him inside, and then held him briefly at an MP station before releasing him. Katz sued, alleging Saucier and others violated his 4th Amendment rights by using excessive force to arrest him. All defendants except Saucier were dismissed from the lawsuit before trial; the trial court said Saucier was not entitled to qualified immunity because the question of whether he used excessive force was a fact question for trial.

The Supreme Court heard this case to decide whether qualified immunity and excessive force are so intertwined that they should be treated as one question for trial. After a comprehensive discussion of qualified immunity, the Court held that the qualified immunity determination is separate from the question of reasonable force. Qualified immunity is absolute immunity from suit (more than a defense to liability), and is granted if no clearly established constitutional right would have been violated if everything the plaintiff says were true. Whether a right is ‘clearly established’ depends on whether it would be clear to a reasonable officer that his conduct was unlawful in the situation he confronted. If the law did not put the officer on notice that his conduct would be clearly unlawful, summary judgment based on qualified immunity is appropriate. If an officer’s mistake as to the law is reasonable, the officer is entitled to the immunity defense. “Qualified immunity protects all but the plainly incompetent or those who knowingly violate the law.” The 4th Amendment reasonableness standard for use of force set forth in Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386, 109 S.Ct. 1865 (1989), does not change that. Even if a court held that the officer violated the 4th Amendment by conducting an unreasonable search or using excessive force, the officer could still have qualified immunity for reasonable mistakes about the legality of his actions.

---

continued on page 5
Under the facts of this case, the Court held that there were substantial grounds to have concluded Saucier was justified under the law for acting as he did. A reasonable officer in Saucier’s position could have believed that removing Katz from where the Vice President was speaking was within the bounds of appropriate police response, considering Saucier’s job was to protect the Vice President and keep the speakers’ area secure, and considering Katz had just approached the fence separating the public from the speakers. The alleged shove into the van was not unreasonable, as the circumstances showed some degree of urgency. The Court referred back to the Graham reasonableness factors in noting that Saucier’s conduct was reasonable, and said that not every push or shove is a violation of the 4th Amendment. Finding no clearly established rule that Saucier was prohibited from using the force he did to accomplish his legitimate objectives, he should have been entitled to qualified immunity. Saucier v. Katz, 2001 WL 672265 (June 18, 2001).

**Search & Seizure - thermal imaging device - impermissible search**

Suspicious that marijuana was being grown in Kyllo’s home, federal agents used a thermal imaging device to scan the building to determine if the amount of heat emanating from it was consistent with the high-intensity lamps typically used for indoor marijuana growth. The scan showed Kyllo’s garage roof and side wall were relatively hot compared to the rest of the home. Based in part on the thermal imaging, a warrant was issued to search Kyllo’s home, where marijuana plants were found. Kyllo was indicted on federal drug charges, unsuccessfully moved to suppress evidence seized from his home, then entered a conditional guilty plea.

The issue of whether thermal imaging is a “search” for purposes of the 4th Amendment reached the Supreme Court. A search does not occur unless the individual has a subjective expectation of privacy in the searched object, and society recognizes that privacy expectation as reasonable. Obtaining by sense-enhancing technology any information about the home’s interior that could not otherwise have been obtained without physical intrusion into a constitutionally protected area (the home) constitutes a search – at least in this case, because the thermal imaging technology in question is not in general public use. Therefore the thermal imaging was a search. The Court rejected the government’s argument that thermal imaging must be upheld because it detected only heat radiating from the home’s exterior, noting that advancing technology (such as technology that monitors all human activity in the home) would end up eroding all privacy expectations of one’s home. Kyllo v. U.S., 121 S.Ct. 1208 (June 11, 2001).

**MARYLAND**

**Search & seizure - traffic stop - probable cause - K-9 search**

The highest court in Maryland has again spoken on traffic stops. Around 1:52 a.m., a Maryland State Police trooper used radar to clock 2 vehicles speeding in a 55 mph zone on Rt. 301 in Queen Anne’s County. A tractor trailer was clocked at 64 mph, and Timothy Wilkes’ car was clocked at 63 mph. The trooper pulled out to follow the vehicles, activated emergency equipment, and pulled Wilkes over on the shoulder.

The trooper radioed barracks to advise of the traffic stop, exited the cruiser, and approached the driver’s side window of Wilkes’ car. The trooper advised Wilkes he was stopped for speeding; Wilkes said he may have been going fast because he was tired. The trooper asked for and received Wilkes’ license and registration - both identified Wilkes and were from North Carolina. The trooper asked Wilkes questions about where he was coming from (New York) and where he was going (North Carolina), and ascertained Wilkes had been in New York at a family reunion. While speaking with Wilkes, the trooper observed some air fresheners in the car, and although the car was a hatchback, saw no luggage. The trooper returned to his car and radioed barracks to request a routine driver license, registration, and warrant check on Wilkes. When he returned to Wilkes’ car, the trooper asked if the address on the license was current; Wilkes said it was. At this point, barracks had not yet come back with information on Wilkes and his car, and the trooper started to issue Wilkes a speeding citation. While doing so, the trooper decided to match the VIN number on the registration card to the VIN on the car, and again approached Wilkes’ car and asked him to open the door to display the VIN plate on the car door. The trooper matched the 2 VINs, but smelled an unusual odor.

At this point, 2 other troopers (1 was a K-9 handler) arrived on the scene separately and simultaneously. He briefed them, and stated the odor coming from the car “was not that of the trees or the other little bagsgies of air fresheners” in the vehicle. About 5 minutes passed from when the trooper radioed in the traffic stop to their arrival. Based on the 1st trooper’s suspicions, the K-9 handler decided to scan Wilkes’ car for drugs with his dog, Sage, and the 1st trooper returned to his car to fill out the traffic stop documents. Wilkes was advised he needed to exit the vehicle so it could be scanned, and pat down his waist for weapons. Sage scanned the outside of Wilkes’ car twice and strongly alerted both times at the driver’s side door. Wilkes was informed the K-9 alerted for drugs, and that he would be detained; he was handcuffed and placed in one of the cruisers.

*This advisory is not intended to substitute for the advice of legal counsel. Please use due care and consult your state and local laws, legal advisors and agency policy and procedure.*
LEGAL CORNER

After Sage alerted, the troopers searched Wilkes’ car, and found numerous air fresheners in unusual locations (glove box, under dashboard, under back seat, under spare tire in trunk). They found a white substance believed to be cocaine around the gear shift, field tested it to be cocaine, and informed Wilkes. The troopers also found a pager, car phone, and what appeared to be a “drug ledger” of names, numbers, and dollar amounts, but no more drugs were found. It is unclear when the 1st trooper was radioed the license, registration and warrant check information, but it was after the cocaine was discovered that the information (which included an open warrant in New York for a man with a name similar to Wilkes’) came back. While one trooper tried to resolve the warrant issue, another searched Wilkes more thoroughly and found a large brown paper bag tucked in the cuff of the right leg of Wilkes’ nylon sweat pants. When asked about the bag’s contents, Wilkes said he had just picked it up off the ground. The bag contained 57.5 grams of cocaine and 7 individually sealed bags of marijuana. When asked if there were any more drugs in the car, Wilkes said “that’s it.”

Wilkes was charged with several drug-related offenses, and after his motion to suppress the drugs was denied, he proceeded by agreed statement of facts on the charge of bringing 28 grams or more of cocaine into the state, and was found guilty. Wilkes appealed the denial of his motion to suppress, arguing (1) the troopers lacked reasonable articulable suspicion to extend the traffic stop past the time necessary to give him a citation, so the K-9 search was unconstitutional; and (2) Sage’s alert for the presence of drugs did not create probable cause to cuff, search, and arrest him.

The Court of Appeals held that the troopers did not improperly extend or delay the traffic stop, because the K-9 unit arrived on the scene and scanned the car prior to the trooper receiving radio verification of the license, registration, and warrant check. A reasonable continued investigation of the scene, while awaiting the results of a computer check, was permissible police procedure under the 4th Amendment. The Court also held that the troopers’ actions after the K-9 alerted were proper. A drug dog alert is sufficient to create probable cause to conduct a warrantless car search. Once the troopers searched the car and found the cocaine, they had probable cause to arrest Wilkes. And the right to search a subject incident to a lawful arrest follows automatically from the arrest. Wilkes v. State, 2001 WL 706260 (June 25, 2001).

Deadly force - self-defense

Roosevelt Sydnor was sitting on the front steps of a home in Baltimore when Anthony Jackson approached and asked if Sydnor had any weed to sell. Sydnor said he did not, and Jackson eyed a gold chain Sydnor was wearing and pulled a gun, telling Sydnor to “give it up.”

Jackson hit Sydnor on the head with the gun, threatened to kill him, and took $30 cash from him and was about to take the gold chain, when Sydnor grabbed the gun off Jackson. As Jackson tried to flee, Sydnor fired 5 shots, hitting him 4 times at close range. Jackson died, and Sydnor was convicted of voluntary manslaughter and use of a handgun in the commission of a felony.

Sydnor unsuccessfully raised self-defense during the course of being robbed as his defense, and the issue of whether Sydnor’s use of deadly force was proper reached the Court of Appeals. After an extensive review of the development of self-defense common law, the Court reiterated the long-standing rule in Maryland that the use of deadly force in self-defense is permissible only to repel imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm. Using deadly force in self-defense of robbery is not automatically permissible, unless the immediate threat of danger exists. Use of deadly force is not justified by the desire to prevent the felon’s escape or recover stolen property. The Court held that Sydnor’s act of shooting Jackson to death as he fled was not a permissible use of deadly force in self-defense, and not a defense to voluntary manslaughter. Sydnor v. State, 2001 WL 818636 (July 20, 2001).

Wiretapping - “willfulness” requirement

Thomas Deibler hid a camera with audio equipment in the bathroom of a friend’s home, and surreptitiously spied on the friend’s aunt as she showered and otherwise used the bathroom. The aunt inadvertently discovered the equipment and showed it to her father; at first, neither knew what the equipment was. They figured out the nature of the equipment, and played the tape in a friend’s VCR, and discovered that the aunt had been videotaped using the bathroom and that her and her father’s conversation (about the nature of the equipment) had been audio taped. Deibler was ultimately convicted of wiretapping, based on his interception of the conversation between the aunt and her father.

The wiretapping statute makes it unlawful for a person to willfully intercept a wire, oral, or electronic communication (Ann. Code of Md., Courts & Judicial Proceedings Art., §10-402(a)(1)). The Court of Appeals reviewed this case to answer the question whether willfulness, for purposes of the wiretap statute, requires knowledge on the part of the person intercepting that his action is unlawful -- knowledge that it is prohibited by the statute. The Court thoroughly discussed the meaning of “willful,” and affirmed the conviction. For purposes of the wiretap law, an interception that is not otherwise specifically authorized is
Did you know that....?
The U.S. Dept. of Justice, Uniform Crime Reports, publishes comprehensive reports on crime, free of charge upon request (call (304)625-4995). These publications are more than just statistics, so they may be useful in your department or agency’s training - for officer and public safety. These publications include state and national statistics, and break-downs of critical incidents and crimes by many characteristics, including: perpetrators’ and victims’ demographics and relationships; geographical crime trends; month/day of week/time of incident; weapons used; officer’s assignment at time of critical incident; officer’s department; profiles of officers; profiles of assailants; case studies, etc.: Crime in the U.S.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted
Killed in the Line of Duty
In the Line of Fire: Violence Against Law Enforcement

MARYLAND COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION INSTITUTE
MCCPI UPDATE:

by Patricia L. Sill, Administrator

First McGruff Training:

On June 5th at 3085 Hernwood Rd in Woodstock the first McGruff training class was held for the State of Maryland. The training was designed to inform and teach various members of State Law Enforcement agencies the proper way to present the nation’s number one crime prevention mascot, McGruff.

The training was highlighted with opening remarks from Ms. Faye Warren of the National Crime Prevention Council. The agenda stressed the proper procedures for the Character McGruff along with the materials available to use when being McGruff. Information, ideas and experiences were exchanged during the entire day.

There were 18 attendees representing Baltimore Police Department, Harford County Sheriff’s Office, and The University of Maryland at Baltimore. The first training was limited in attendance to allow for an interactive session that was well received by the attendees.

Another training is being planned for next June. If interested, as the training will be limited, contact Bruce C. Miller at 1-800-303-8802.

Digest of Criminal Laws 2001

Copies of the 2001 Digest of Criminal Laws will be available in September. The price is $2.00 per copy.

For orders over 100 copies, please make arrangements to pick up your order.

Mail check, purchase order or money order to:

Maryland Police & Correctional Training Commissions
Attn: Debbie Kelly
3085 Hernwood Road
Woodstock, MD 21163-1099
For questions, contact Debbie Kelly at (410) 750-6516

“willful” if it is done intentionally or purposely. It was never disputed that Deibler placed the audio-video recording device in the bathroom deliberately and intentionally, for the purpose of intercepting sights and sounds from the bathroom, so there was sufficient evidence to sustain the wiretapping conviction. Deibler v. State, 2001 WL 817641 (July 17, 2001).
CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISOR AND ADMINISTRATOR TRAINING PROGRAMS

INSTRUCTIONS: A Nomination Form MUST be completed for each person, signed by the Agency Head & submitted to Gloria Herndon. For additional information on Correctional Supervisor, Administrator and Specialized programs, contact Gloria Herndon at (410) 750-6545.

POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTRUCTOR TRAINING PROGRAMS

2001 TRAINING PROGRAMS - SCHEDULE
FEE: $110.00 per person - Agencies will be billed by the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

INSTRUCTOR TRAINING
September 10-14, 2001 (Full) Southern Maryland Criminal Justice Aca.
November 5-9, 2001 (Full) Hartford County Sheriff's Office at HCC
December 3-7, 2001 (Full) Community College of Baltimore County

ENHANCED INSTRUCTOR TRAINING
October 1-5, & 8-9, 2001 Community College of Baltimore County
(Limit 20)

ADVANCED INSTRUCTOR TRAINING
September 17-21, 2001 Community College of Baltimore County
(Limit 16)

Register early. Programs fill quickly.

INSTRUCTIONS: For any programs listed on the left, a Nomination Form MUST be completed for each person, signed by the Agency Head and submitted to Patrick O. Smith. For additional information on Police & Correctional Instructor Training, Police Administrator or Police Supervisor Training programs, contact Patrick O. Smith at (410) 750-6561.
PCTC is not responsible for the content and delivery of training programs sponsored by other agencies. Programs listed in Training Notes are listed as a service to readers and do not imply endorsement by the Police and Correctional Training Commissions.
FIELD COACHING WORKSHOP
Course Overview

Purpose: This one-day workshop will compare the components of traditional field training programs with a more effective, recruit-centered field coaching model. It will highlight the role of field trainers as mentors and facilitators rather than simply performance evaluators.

Objectives: Working individually and in groups, participants will be able to:

1. Identify and discuss the strengths and weaknesses of their existing field training programs.
2. Discuss the purpose and functions of field training and explain the importance of linkage with the entrance level program.
3. Contrast the components of traditional field training programs with a learner-based, developmental model.
4. Identify terminal behaviors that signal when a recruit is ready for release from the field training program.
5. Discuss why the field trainer’s expectations may not align with the organization’s expectations or even the expectations of other field trainers when it comes to recruit performance.

Participants:
Although primarily designed for persons responsible for creating or supervising field training programs, this course is also suitable for veteran field training officers looking to enhance their skills.

PCTC Academy, Carroll Community College, Westminster
September 12, 2001

Frederick County Public Safety Facility, Frederick, Md.
November 28, 2001

INSTRUCTOR TRAINING PROGRAM

Carroll Community College
1601 Washington Road
Westminster, Md 21157

Scheduled Dates:
November 5-9, 2001
January 21-25, 2002
April 8-12, 2002
June 3-7, 2002

Time: 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM

COST $199.00 PER PERSON INCLUDES WORKBOOK. —
PAYMENT MUST ACCOMPANY REGISTRATIONS
For directions go to website:
http://www.carroll.cc.md.us

TO REGISTER CONTACT THE COLLEGE DIRECTLY
Contact: Helen Choma
Phone: 410-386-8100
Fax: 410-876-5869

*This course meets the mandated requirements of the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions and may be used for in-service training credits.

Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions Driver Training Facility

EVOC INSTRUCTOR RE-CERTIFICATION COURSE

Purpose: To provide currently certified EVOC instructors with skills, information and techniques to update and refresh their skills as an instructor for emergency vehicle operations. The course will provide classroom discussions on vehicle dynamics, updated legal/liability cases and issues and provide each instructor the opportunity to improve their personal vehicle operations skills during the practical exercises in the driving range.

This course is mandated for all EVOC instructors who provide any form of training at the MPCTC DTF.

There is no charge.

Scheduled Course Dates:

Sept. 7, 2001 (0800-1630 hrs)
Oct. 26, 2001 (0800-1630 hrs)
Nov. 2, 2001 (0800-1630 hrs)
Dec. 14, 2001 (0800-1630 hrs)

Call the MPCTC Driver Training Facility at (410) 549-5732 to be scheduled for this training or fax your request to (410) 549-5710. Class size will be limited.
Lockup USA, vol.9, issue 5 Principles of Housing Unit Management
VHS, 31 minutes, color

The goal of staff at every correctional facility should be to have a safe, clean and well run institution that has a minimum of problems. In order to accomplish this mission, the housing units themselves must be managed in a professional and competent manner so that inmates obey the rules and do not cause any unnecessary problems for the staff. In housing units the inmates sometimes outnumber the officer as much as 75 to one or more. But despite these odds and what is naturally an adversarial relationship, one officer can keep order in a housing unit by following some proven and very effective principles that relate to the management of the unit. And these principles can be adopted to any management style, whether it be direct or indirect supervision.

What Every Street Cop Needs to Know about Rape Victims
(In the Line of Duty, Roll call series)
VHS, 7 minutes, color

Short of homicide, rape is the ultimate violation. The responding officer has the burden of getting the case off to a good start. Jack Titone, Public Safety Director of St. Louis University, investigated more than 3,000 rape cases while commander of the St. Louis Police Department’s Sex Crimes Unit. He recommends crisis intervention training and suggests that you should try to do only one interview. The more victims are interviewed, the less likely they are to pursue the case through the criminal justice system.

Titone says the interview should be used to gain trust. He recommends interviewing alone. The victim is less likely to reveal embarrassing details if a family member or boyfriend is present. He also recommends that a standardized rape kit always be used and that area law enforcement should work with local hospitals to ensure that the rape kit is standardized. Crime scene preservation is another critical factor. First responders must protect the scene for evidence protection.

Technology on the Job
Office of Science and Technology @ NIJ
VHS, 30 minutes, color

This video, distributed through LETN is up-to-date, unbiased by vendors and broken down into six short segments so that it can be shown in part during roll call or in its entirety. Each segment gives a phone number or web address for further information.

Includes:
- Thermal Imaging
- Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
- Video Evidence Analysis
- Interoperability
- Bullet Resistance Testing
- DNA Testing

Conducting Complete Traffic Stops: A Community Crash and Crime Reduction Effort
VHS, 57 minutes, color
complete Student Manual (8 modules)

Produced by COPS and NHTSA this workshop program describes the relationship between increased traffic enforcement and reduction of crime. It uses several case studies to reinforce the objective and shows the importance and efficiency of increasing the number of traffic stops and learning the indicators of possible criminal activity. Video is NOT for use outside of the context of the workshop.
MARYLAND STATE’S ATTORNEYS’ ASSOCIATION
AND POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION

TRAINING NOTICE

CYBER CRIME TRAINING CONFERENCE
INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION

(A Program For Police, Investigators and Prosecutors)

- UNDERSTANDING COMPUTERS (NETWORKS/STAND ALONE)
- INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES/CRIME SCENES
- SEARCH & SEIZURES ISSUES
- COMPUTER FORENSICS
- HACKING, STALKING, ONLINE FRAUD, EMAL
- NATIONALY RECOGNIZED SPEAKERS
- CASE STUDIES
- MORE!!!

NOVEMBER 1-2, 2001
RAMADA INN-BWI
HANOVER, MARYLAND

(Off I-95 & Rte. 100)
Registration $25.00
(Includes both days, Continental breakfast, P.M. break)

" MARK YOUR CALENDAR AND PLAN TO ATTEND "

Agenda and Registration Forms Will Be Published When Finalized
Office of State’s Attorneys’ Coordinator
3300 North Ridge Road, Suite 185
Ellicott City, Md 21043
Phone: 410-203-9881 Fax: 410-203-9891
E-mail: mdsaa@bellatlantic.net
www.mdsaa.org