

TRAINING NOTES



State of Maryland

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Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
Stuart O. Simms, Secretary

Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions

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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.

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TRAINING NOTES

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Training Notes is available online at
<http://www.dpccs.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

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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.

CORRECTIONAL FIREARMS REGS COMPLETELY REVISED

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. "[Q]ualified 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.

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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 baggies 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 patted 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.

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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

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“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).

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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

D.A.R.E.

**(DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION)
 COORDINATOR’S OFFICE**



Royal Canadian Mounted Police

D.A.R.E. International has requested the assistance of the Maryland D.A.R.E. Training Center to provide a D.A.R.E. Officer (entry level) Training for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in St. John, Newfoundland, Canada on October 15-26, 2001.

A training cadre headed by Sgt. Gary N. Chatfield, State D.A.R.E. Coordinator, has been assembled and will be going to Newfoundland to provide this training. The cadre will consist of Ms. Beth Westbrook, Educational Advisor for the State D.A.R.E. Office, Det. Claude J. Nelson, State D.A.R.E. Office, Det. Laura Phelps, Baltimore County Police, Officer George Stephens, Montgomery County Police, Officer Seritha Evans, Montgomery County Police, and Cpl. Katrina Geesaman, Prince George’s County Police.

**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:

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 Woodstock, MD 21163-1099
 For questions, contact
 Debbie Kelly at (410) 750-6516**



MARYLAND TRAINING SCHEDULE

Training Notes is available online at <http://www.dpccs.state.md.us/pct/train/>

The dates and locations of training programs listed are subject to change or cancellation without prior notice. Although PCTC will make reasonable effort to schedule displaced applicants in other training classes, final responsibility for personnel receiving mandated training within the prescribed time period remains with the employing agency. Employing agencies are encouraged to register their personnel in mandated programs as early as possible.

CORRECTIONAL ENTRANCE LEVEL TRAINING Maryland Correctional Training Academy in Woodstock

The below dates are subject to adjustment/cancellation due to the hiring practices and enrollment of those institutions that use this academy. Administrators are advised to schedule their employees for training as early as possible after employment. The classes will have a maximum enrollment of 47. Supplemental Booklets are available to assist Field Training Officers (FTO's) with new objective policy.

Class	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Ending Date [14 day staff]
02-03	August 22, 2001	September 27, 2001	September 11, 2001
02-03A	September 26, 2001	November 1, 2001	October 16, 2001
02-04	September 5, 2001	October 11, 2001	September 24, 2001
02-05	October 10, 2001	November 15, 2001	October 29, 2001
02-06	October 24, 2001	December 3, 2001	November 13, 2001
02-07	November 28, 2001	January 4, 2002	December 17, 2001
02-08	December 12, 2001	January 18, 2002	January 2, 2002
02-09	January 9, 2002	February 14, 2002	January 29, 2002
02-10	January 30, 2002	March 7, 2002	February 19, 2002
02-11	February 20, 2002	March 27, 2002	March 11, 2002
02-12	March 13, 2002	April 17, 2002	April 1, 2002
02-13	March 20, 2002	April 24, 2002	April 8, 2002
02-14	April 10, 2002	May 15, 2002	April 29, 2002
02-15	April 24, 2002	May 30, 2002	May 13, 2002
02-16	May 15, 2002	June 20, 2002	June 4, 2u02
02-17	May 22, 2002	June 27, 2002	June 11, 2002

For registration information concerning these programs, please contact Rhoney Williams at (410) 750-6592 fax (410) 203-2101. Find us on the World Wide Web: <http://www.dpccs.state.md.us/pct/train/>

CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISOR AND ADMINISTRATOR TRAINING PROGRAMS

FIRST LINE CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISOR PROGRAMS-SCHEDULE

NOTE - 5 PROGRAMS - EACH 5 DAYS - LIMIT 24 PARTICIPANTS

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

September 24-28, 2001 (full) Community College-Balto. Co. -Owings Mills
 October 22-26, 2001 (full) Community College-Balto. Co. -Owings Mills

Note : A "waiting list" is being maintained for "full" programs.

FIRST LINE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATOR PROGRAMS

***NOTE - EACH PROGRAM IS 7 DAYS IN LENGTH - LIMIT 20 PARTICIPANTS**

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

October 1-4 and 15-17, 2001 Community College-Balto. Co. -Owings Mills

*** Nomination forms for Correctional Programs are to be submitted to Gloria A. Herndon NOTE: Training locations are tentative.**

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) Harford County Sheriff's Office at HCC
 December 3-7, 2001(Full) Community College of Baltimore County
(Limit 20)

Note : A "waiting list" is being maintained for "full" programs.

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.



MARYLAND TRAINING SCHEDULE

Training Notes is available online at <http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/pct/train/>

POLICE ADMINISTRATOR AND SUPERVISOR TRAINING PROGRAMS

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

SUPERVISOR TRAINING (Limit 16)

October 15-19, 2001 (full) Community College of Baltimore County
December 10-14, 2001 Community College of Baltimore County

Note : A "waiting list" is being maintained for "full" programs.
ADMINISTRATOR TRAINING (Limit 24)
November 12-16, 2001 Community College of Baltimore County
NOTE: Training locations are tentative

Register early. Programs fill quickly.

INSTRUCTIONS: For any programs listed on the above, 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.

SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Institute for Academy Management

September 17-21, 2001

Contact Lt. Dennis Burks

Southern MD Criminal Justice Academy for further info. 301-934-2271

Contact Lee Goldman
410-750-6518 or Cheryl Friend
410-750-6510 for further info.

Field Coaching Workshop

September 12, 2001 PCTC Academy Carroll Comm. College, Westminster
November 28, 2001 Frederick County Public Safety Facility, Frederick

EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE PROGRAMS -CALENDAR YEAR 2001

LEADERSHIP SCHOOL (3 Days)

*FEE: \$210.00 per person

September 18-20, 2001 Frederick
October 9-11, 2001 Baltimore
November 13-15, 2001 Wye Mills

L.E.O.B.R. – LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER'S BILL OF RIGHTS

Generally, two programs are scheduled yearly. Notices will be mailed out when dates and locations have been finalized.

EXECUTIVE SEMINARS (1 DAY)

Team building Through Transitions
Win-Win Negotiations
Effective Leadership
Influencing Skills for Managers

September 14, 2001
September 21, 2001
October 12, 2001
October 26, 2001

PATROL WORKLOAD ANALYSIS AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION (2 Days)

*FEE: \$275.000 per person

November 1 & 2, 2001 Baltimore

Please Note: There is a charge for all of the above programs. Further information, to include costs and locations, will be provided in future issues. For further information, contact Ms. Terry Satterfield at 410-750-6546. Please Note: Fees are subject to change without notice.

MPCTC - FIREARMS TRAINING FACILITY

7320 Slacks Road, Sykesville, MD 21784 (410) 552-6300 Facsimile (410) 552-4615

Note to all Range Users - Night Fire:

We are scheduling night fire in the months of November and December. All requests must be submitted on the Request for Training form.

Orientation (Limit 30)

Pre-requisite for all allied agencies who wish to use the range. To acquaint Firearms Instructors with the range equipment/rules. Call or fax names of those who will be attending. 9:00 AM-12:30 PM
October 12, 2001
November 30, 2001

Firearms Instructor School (Limit 20) - 80 hours P5178

Fee: \$45.00 per person. Two-week basic school for Revolver, Pistol and Pump Shotgun. Course certifies student to meet minimum MPCTC Standards. Agencies should contact the Firearms Training Facility-MPCTC for course information and nomination forms. (410) 552-6300
November 5-16, 2001-FULL
January 7-18, 2002
February 4-15, 2002
October 14-25, 2002
November 4-15, 2002

GLOCK Armorer School (Limit 20) - (P# forthcoming)

Fee: \$85.00 per person. Submit written request for registration form to Glock, Inc Training Department, 6000 Highlands Parkway, Smyrna, GA 30082. April 16, 2002

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 fieldtrainers when it comes to recruit performance.
6. Select from a list of teaching strategies those most likely to correct common performance deficiencies.
7. List the needs of adult learners particularly as they exist in field training.
8. Explain how dialogue is more effective than a numerical rating system as a feedback and diagnostic tool.
9. Create a program template based on the needs of their own agencies.
10. Discuss how the field training experience is directly related to the mission of the department, particularly in the areas of ethics and commitment to the community.

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.

WHAT'S NEW

at the Criminal Justice Resource Center

3085 Hernwood Road Woodstock, Maryland 21163 410 750-6590

September - October 2001

No. 124

VHS VIDEO - NEW LISTINGS

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/CYBER CRIME SCENES
- SEARCH & SEIZURES ISSUES
- COMPUTER FORENSICS
- HACKING, STALKING, ONLINE FRAUD, E-MAIL
- NATIONALLY 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



TRAINING NOTES

Police & Correctional Training Commissions
3085 Hernwood Road
Woodstock, Maryland 21163 - 1099