

**MARYLAND POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING COMMISSIONS
LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY HISTORY
POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION
(Through 10/1/06)**

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INTRODUCTION

In 1966, the Maryland General Assembly passed legislation to create the Police Training Commission to regulate training of law enforcement agencies and certify compliance by police officers, instructors and training academies. The legislation signed the bill into law on April 22, 1966. Maryland became the twenty-third state to establish stateside criteria for the training of State and Local law enforcement officers, and the sixth state to make compliance mandatory. The Police Training Commission sets minimum standards for entrance level and annual training of law enforcement officers, certifies officers who have successfully completed entrance level training, recertifies officers who have kept their training current, sets minimum standards for instructors and training academies, and certifies instructors and academies which meet those standards. The Commission also provides free training to citizens wishing to obtain firearms.

The Police Training and Correctional Training Commissions, a State agency under an Executive Director, provides administrative support, drafts regulations, directs regulatory enforcement efforts, offers crime prevention services and coordinates and conducts training for the Police Training Commission, as it also does for the Correctional Training Commission.

This document contains laws that were effective on 10/1/06 and regulations that became effective through September 12, 2005

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF POLICE TRAINING COMMISSION

6/1/66 - The Police Training Commission was established by Maryland General Assembly (Article 41, Section 4-201, Annotated Code of Maryland). Duties of the Commission include:

- (1) Setting minimum standards for entrance level and annual in-service training;
- (2) Prescribing curricula, minimum courses of study, attendance requirements and minimum standards for police training academies;
- (3) Approving police training academies, and issue them certificates of approval;
- (4) Adopting minimum qualifications for instructor certification;
- (5) Issuing certificates to police officers who satisfactorily complete training requirements, and to issue tri-annual renewals;
- (6) Making such rules and regulations as is necessary to accomplish the purposes and objectives of the law.

6/1/71 - Legislation was passed to:

- (1) Empower Commission to set selection standards for law enforcement officers, effective 7/1/72.
- (2) Include public security officers under the Commission's mandate.
- (3) Authorize the Commission to set standards of training for promotion, including entrance level for supervision and administration.

7/1/74 - Members of sheriffs' offices are included under the Commissions' mandate by the Maryland General Assembly.

7/1/75 - The definition of Security Officer was clarified.

7/1/76 - Sheriff's departments are included in the definition of law enforcement agencies.

7/1/76 - The Commission is authorized to conduct and operate approved police training schools.

7/1/77 - Courses on rape and sexual offenses are required in entry-level and in-service curricula.

1/1/82 - Amendments to the law:

- (1) Authorized the Commission to certify, recertify, revoke or suspend certification of police officers;
- (2) Provided for an automatic lapse of certification after three years;
and
- (3) Set procedures for the recall of certificates, including a hearing and review procedure for due process of law.

7/1/84 - A new requirement was added mandating that once every three years in-service curricula contain courses on the handling of victims of rape and sexual offenses, including subject matter on the sexual abuse of children.

7/1/85 - The definition of police officer was amended, the definition of security officer deleted, and certain persons were exempted from the definition of who may be certified under certain conditions.

7/1/86 - Members of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Enforcement Unit were added to the listing as police officers, requiring them to meet the Commission's selection and training standards.

6/12/88 - (1) The Law Enforcement and Correctional Training Fund was created, the exclusive purpose of which is to fund the construction of a Public Safety Training Center. Funds collected after 6/30/93 will be credited to the General Fund.

(2) "Non-full-time" officers are exempted from the Commission's mandate if a police department employs more than 70 full-time officers and at least 100 non-full-time officers. Non-full-time officers were defined as persons not employed as a police officer for at least seven months in a calendar year.

7/1/90 - A Home Detention Program was authorized, providing certain correctional employees in this program to have limited search and arrest powers, and requiring completion of a training program approved by the Police Training Commission.

7/1/91 - The Housing Authority of Baltimore City Police Force is added as a law enforcement unit mandating them to meet certification requirements of the Police Training Commission.

6/1/92 - A Home Detention program is authorized for the Division of Parole and Probation, mandating that specified employees of this program receive training approved by the Police Training Commission.

10/1/93 - The Baltimore City School Police were added as a law enforcement unit, mandated to meet certification requirements of the Commission and no longer required to obtain a Special Police Commission.

10/1/94 - The Crofton Police Department is added as a law enforcement unit and mandated to meet certification requirements of the Police Training Commission.

10/1/97 - The Commission is authorized to adopt regulations establishing and enforcing standards for prior substance abuse for applicants for police officer certification.

10/1/98 - The Office of the State Fire Marshall is included in the law as a law enforcement unit, mandating that designated deputy fire marshals become certified and meet the standards of the Commission.

10/1/99 - The Internal Investigation Unit of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services is included in the law as a law enforcement unit, conferring police powers on their investigators and mandating them to meet the standards of the Commission and become certified.

10/1/00 - Amendments were made to the law to:

(1) Have the Commission develop and offer firearms safety courses (beginning 1/1/02) throughout Maryland at no cost to all citizens applying for handgun licenses; and

(2) Add the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulations Police Force to the listing of agencies required to meet the Commission's standards.

10/1/01 - Technical amendments to the law to:

(1) Change the name of the "Mass Transit Administration" police to the "Maryland Transit Administration police"; and

(2) Changed the name of the "Maryland Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Enforcement Unit" to the "Field Enforcement Division of the Comptroller's Office"

10/1/02 - Amendments were made to the law to:

(1) Add the Chairman of the Maryland Municipal League Police Executive Association to the membership of the Commission; and

(2) Add the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission Police Force to the listing of agencies required to meet the Commission's standards.

10/1/03 - The Police Training Act was revised as part of the creation of a new Public Safety Article. The location of the Act was removed from Article 41, §4-201 of the Annotated Code of Maryland and placed under new Title 2, Subtitle 3 (§3-201 - 3-218). Except for updated language, there were no significant changes to the law.

10/1/04 - An amendment to the law requires that Montgomery County Fire and Explosive Investigators meet all Commission standards and be certified as police officers.

10/1/05 - The law was amended to require the Fire and Explosive Investigators of the Anne Arundel County and Annapolis Fire Marshal's Offices and the Ocean Pines Police Department police officers to meet Commission standards and be certified.

07/01/06 - An amendment to the law requires that Baltimore City Community College police force meet all Commission standards and be certified as police officers.

10/1/06 - The law was amended to require the Commission to develop in cooperation with the Chief Medical Examiner and FBI, a uniform missing person report for mandatory use by all police agencies by October 1, 2006.

HISTORY OF POLICE REGULATIONS BY CATEGORY

CERTIFICATION/PROBATIONARY APPOINTMENT

1/1/82 - Revised regulations to:

(1) Delineate the new procedures for the certification and renewal of certification for police officers; and

(2) Require police departments to provide the Commission with updated information of officers within a specified period of time after employment status changes.

3/14/83 - Amended regulations to define a probationary period.

12/31/85 - Amended certification regulations to:

(1) Change the renewal date for certifications from January 1 to July 1;

(2) Provide for notification of the lapse in certification.

(3) Allow probationary certification for up to one year to officers who meet selection standards for probationary appointment.

11/7/77 - Changed the regulations to require that the agency head, rather than the officer, be notified when an officer's certification is due to lapse; and that a sheriff inform the Commission when certification has been removed from a deputy so the Commission could directly notify the deputy.

11/12/90 - Amended the regulations to:

(1) Define nonofficer status; and

(2) Permit a new probationary year for certain persons returning to police duties after three years.

4/12/93 - Amended the regulations to allow previously certified police officers separated from law enforcement, who return to a new unit after a separation of between three and five years, to be recertified after meeting certain selection and training standards. A new probationary certification would also be given after meeting selection standards. These training requirements include completion of the following:

(1) The Maryland Juvenile, Traffic and Criminal Law portions of an entrance level academy;

(2) Emergency Medical Care as required in entrance level training;

(3) The Entrance Level Firearms Training Program;

(4) 18 hours of in-service; and

(5) If appointed at the supervisor or administrator level, completion of the appropriate required program within one year of employment.

1/2/94 - The drug screening regulation was amended to delete the drug "methaqualone" from the list of drugs to be tested during the drug screening of new applicants.

8/25/97 - The newly revised chapter:

(1) Changed the term from "probationary" to "provisional" certification to eliminate confusion with personnel terminology;

(2) Created a new provisional "temporary" certification for a formerly certified police officer re-employed as a police officer within three years who meets all selection standards except for FBI fingerprints (and receives applicable training);

(3) The regulations more clearly specify that no individual can be used or certified as a police officer until all selection standards have been met. A new "Application for Certification" form replaced the existing Notice of Probationary Appointment form to facilitate this process;

(4) Set new time limitations for initial certification for individuals receiving training out of state or at a civilian academy were clarified. Eligibility to meet reduced entrance level training requirements includes:

(a) Completion of a comparable entrance level training program and employment as a police officer for a police agency for another state or federal police agency within the last 5 years, or

(b) If not employed in a law enforcement unit, completion of a certified basic police entrance level training program within the last 2 years;

(5) Reduced the requirement for notification of employment status changes from 6 months to 30 days; and

(6) Added new requirements for reporting of officers resigning or terminated because of criminal or other derogatory reasons.

7/1/00 - Amended the regulations to:

(1) Correct prior language concerning temporary certification to reduce the period of time that a previously certified officer is only eligible this certification, if re-employed at a new law enforcement unit, from 3 years to 90 days of leaving the former one; and

(2) More clearly specify that both in-service and firearms training are needed for recertification.

2/4/02 - The temporary certification provisions was amended to allow a previously certified police officer to be temporarily recertified at a new agency (within 90 days of leaving the previous one), if all selection standards were met except for either the national or state fingerprints (assuming that applicable training standards were also met).

1/20/03 - The regulation related to the initial certification of new police officers was amended to include a requirement for field training for certification.

ENTRANCE LEVEL TRAINING/TRAINING ACADEMIES

6/1/67 - Mandated a minimum 160-hour entrance-level training program as follows:

- (1) Law and law enforcement (10 hours);
- (2) Statutory law (32);
- (3) Administration of justice (5);
- (4) Police-community relations (4);
- (5) Crime and delinquency causation (2);
- (6) Police patrol procedures and investigation of crimes (39);
- (7) Traffic enforcement (12);
- (8) Physical training (21);
- (9) Emergency medical services (12);
- (10) Agency standards and procedures (8);
- (11) Practical problem and moot court (8); and
- (12) Course orientation, examinations and critiques (3).

9/1/69 - Increased minimum for entrance-level training to 245 hours as follows:

- (1) Law and law enforcement (15 hours);
- (2) Statutory law (32);
- (3) Administration of justice (5);
- (4) Community relations (19);
- (5) Police patrol procedures and traffic enforcement (25);
- (6) Investigation of crimes (44);
- (7) Emergency medical services (26);
- (8) Physical training and skills (38);
- (9) Agency standards and procedures (7);
- (10) Developmental English and report writing (17);
- (11) Practical problem and moot court (7); and
- (12) Course orientation, introduction to law enforcement, examinations and critiques (10).

7/1/71 - Mandated a 105-hour minimum entrance-level training program for security officers, as follows:

- (1) Constitutional law (6);
- (2) Rules of evidence (3);
- (3) Statutory law (10);
- (4) Court systems and procedures (2);
- (5) Testifying in court (1);
- (6) Community relations (22);
- (7) Criminal investigation (15);
- (8) Emergency medical services (8);
- (9) Physical training and skills (30);
- (10) Communication procedures (2);
- (11) Patrol procedures (4); and
- (12) Orientation and examination (2).

1/1/75 - Minimum standard for entrance-level training increased to 259 hours due to increasing Emergency Medical Services to 40 hours.

11/5/75 - Increased the minimum training hours for entrance-level training from 259 to 350 hours, as follows:

- (1) Course orientation, introduction to criminal justice system, examinations and critiques (12);
- (2) Agency policies and procedures (18);
- (3) Legal subjects (58);
- (4) Juveniles (9);
- (5) Patrol procedures (23);
- (6) Criminal evidence and investigative procedures (55);
- (7) Community and human values (18);
- (8) Traffic (55);
- (9) Physical training (40);
- (10) Emergency care (40);
- (11) Weapons (28);
- (12) Developmental English and report writing (7).

7/1/77 - Increased the minimum training required for security officers from 105 to 170 hours, as follows:

- (1) Course orientation and introduction to criminal justice system (7);
- (2) Agency policies and procedures (9);
- (3) Legal subjects (24);
- (4) Juveniles (11);
- (5) Patrol procedures (24);
- (6) Criminal investigative procedures (20);
- (7) Community and human values (20);
- (8) Physical training (18);
- (9) Emergency care (8);
- (10) Developmental English & report writing (21);
- (11) Electives (8).

7/1/77 - Set the minimum entrance-level training for deputy sheriffs at 35 hours, as follows:

- (1) Civil process and procedures (22); and
- (2) Courtroom security and miscellaneous (13)

6/27 /80 - Revised regulations to increase the minimum standard for entrance-level training for police officers, and deputy sheriffs in Classification I to 385 hours.

6/27/80 - Established formal procedures to request waivers of training standards and provided for a certificate of Comparative Compliance.

3/14/83 - Amended existing regulations as follows:

(1) Increased the minimum hours of training for an entrance-level training program from 350 to 400 hours, not including the 35-hour firearms training program.

(2) Required the director of a training academy to verify that trainees received a score of at least 70%, and to maintain accurate records of all tests and testing procedures.

(3) Required any officer who is assigned a weapon to be trained and qualified with the weapon before it 5/ be carried, and required 35 hours of firearms training which 5/ be conducted in conjunction with entrance-level training.

(4) Changed the training required for Comparative Compliance.

12/ 31/84 - Revised the regulation to require all police and security officers to complete the same entrance-level police officer training program.

3/30/90 - Approved a Home Detention Officer's training program, using the police training objectives, designed for correctional officers with limited arrest powers.

11/12/90 - Amended the regulations to:

(1) Adjust emergency medical care provisions and terminology to reflect current requirements;

(2) Clarify responsibilities of departments wishing to send their officers to approved training at other agencies;

(3) Eliminate requirement for emergency medical care training when transferring from one agency to another; and

(4) Mandate audits of police academies.

1/1/92 - Created a new COMAR chapter 02 (Firearms Training and Instructor Certification Regulations) by transferring all firearms related regulations and requirements from existing COMAR chapter 01 (General Regulations) and adding certain existing agency firearms related policies and practices.

11/22/93 - Amended the firearms regulations to replace inaccurate references and clarify language concerning training requirements for firearms instructor certification for revolvers and semi-automatic pistols.

5/8/95 - Amended the regulations to increase the minimum hours of entrance level training from 400 to 600 hours and changed the subject areas to be covered, as follows:

- (1) Administrative duties;
- (2) Constitutional and statutory law;
- (3) Patrol;
- (4) Traffic;
- (5) Criminal investigation;
- (6) Emergency medical care;
- (7) Communications;
- (8) Report writing and composition;
- (9) Community relations;
- (10) Crisis intervention;
- (11) Protective strategies and tactics;
- (12) Emergency vehicle operations; and
- (13) Prisoner processing and security.

8/25/97 - The revision of the chapter:

(1) With the approval of the academy, allowed an applicant to be enrolled into an academy, without first meeting all selection standards. This 5/ allow an agency to place individuals into an academy program while completing the background investigation; and

(2) Set new standards for voluntary attendance at an entrance level academy. The proposed requirements include:

(a) Meeting any requirements set by the academy,

(b) Receiving a physical exam,

(c) Obtaining a NCIC check, and

(d) Acknowledgment by the attendee that completion of an academy is not a guarantee of subsequent certification.

8/30/04 - New academy directors are now required to receive an orientation from the Commission within 90 days of being appointed as director.

FIREARMS TRAINING/CERTIFIED FIREARMS SAFETY TRAINING

7/22/75 - Minimum standards were created for firearms training for all police, and security officers with a handgun permit. Requirements include annual qualification, two hours of classroom instruction, shooting a qualifying score of 65% on an approved course and certification of the instructor as a firearms instructor by the Commission.

3/14/83 - Amended existing regulations to:

(1) Require any officer who is assigned a weapon to be trained and qualified with the weapon before it 5/ be carried;

(2) Mandate 35 hours of firearms training which 5/ be conducted in conjunction with entrance-level training.

1/1/92 - A new chapter 02 was created into which all requirements related to firearms training and firearms instructor certification were placed. This included all regulations transferred from the General Regulations, several new ones and requirements that have been required by policy.

11/22/93 - Several minor amendments were made to the new Chapter 02 firearms regulations to make technical corrections and more clearly clarify the requirements for certification of instructors with both pistol and revolver programs.

8/25/97 - Revision of the chapter added a new requirement that a formerly certified officer employed at a new agency has to requalify with the new agency's firearms before being issued the firearms and being recertified, regardless of the firearms training received at the previous agency.

2/8/98 - The Firearms Regulations were amended to include requirements for "Transitional" training for an officer who is switching from one handgun to another handgun but within the same handgun type (i.e., pistol to pistol, or revolver to revolver). The officer would need to complete a minimum of 3 hours of classroom training on the new firearm and fire at least 200 rounds of ammunition over 2 days.

9/3/01 - A new chapter 04 of regulations - Minimum Standards for Certified Firearms Safety Training - is created. These regulations govern the certification of instructors and courses for the required training of citizens wanting to purchase a regulated firearm. The training is mandated for anyone wanting to purchase a handgun after 1/1/02.

1/20/03 - The Firearms Regulations were amended to change firearms instructor certification to be effective for up to 4 years (see #4 above).

8/30/04 - Officers who have not completed annual firearms in the previous 3 consecutive years must either a new "firearms refresher" course or entrance level firearms training before they can be authorized to use a firearm.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

7/1/75 - Established minimum standard of in-service training at 35 hours within a 2-year time period with curricula to be submitted to the Commission.

1/5/81 - Revised minimum standard for in-service training to require 17.5 hours for police officers, security officers and deputy sheriffs.

12/31/84 - Changed in-service training to:

(1) Require a minimum passing score of 70% to receive credit; and

(2) Mandate that officers receive instruction on the handling of rape and sexual abuse cases including the sexual abuse of children every 3 years.

10/2/89 - Amended the in-service regulations to:

(1) Increase the minimum annual requirement for in-service training from 17½ hours to 18 hours annually for most agencies, and from 35 to 36 hours biannually for others; and

(2) Eliminate the requirement that agencies seek approval from the Commission to attend an approved program at another agency.

11/12/90 - Amended the regulations to make the following changes:

(1) Specify the years in which training is required for "Handling the Victims of Sex Offenses, Including the Sexual Abuse of Children;

(2) Clarify responsibilities of departments wishing to send their officers to approved training programs at other agencies;

(3) Mandate audits of agency and in-service programs.

3/1/93 - Amended the regulations to require training in the custody of juveniles as part of the 1993 in-service training. This mandate was only for this year and did not carry on into future years.

8/25/97 - Revision of the chapter amended the regulations:

(1) To allow completion of Commission programs such as supervisor, administrator and instructor to be automatically accepted to meet annual in-service or firearms mandates without first obtaining separate approval; and

(2) Specified training requirements for officers missing annual training, including making up missed training of the prior year plus training required in the current year. For officers returning from nonofficer status, this includes only receiving the current year's training.

1/20/03 - Amendments to the in-service regulations set the maximum period of in-service approval at 3 years.

3/15/04 - An amendment to the in-service training regulation specified that a police officer cannot receive credit for completion of an in-service program if the officer missed more than 10% of the program, unless approved by the Deputy Director.

INSTRUCTORS

8/10/67 - Adopted minimum standards for police instructors. Instructors were either general police instruction or those suited to teach certain courses requiring special knowledge or education. Exceptions were given to instructors approved by the FBI, or trained at the FBI academy or similar institution.

6/2/76 - Commission adopted changes to rules for certification of instructors to include provisional, associate instructor and instructor certificates.

7/1/77 - Adopted rules for certification of firearms instructors and range officers.

7/1/78 - Revised the rules for certification of instructors, eliminating the categories of firearms instructor and range officer, and replacing them with a new category of firearms instructor. The change was made to clarify instructors' duties and obligations.

12/31/84 - Established provisional firearms instructor certification, provided for evaluation of all provisional instructors, and generally provided for instructor certification.

5/5/86 - Adopted amendments to:

(1) Require any individual applying for firearms instructor certification after 7/1/86 to attend basic instructor training prior to attending firearms instructor training;

(2) Remove the requirement that ranges be approved for range safety; and

(3) Place requirements for written evaluation of instructors into appropriate categories.

2/10/89 - Established qualifications required for new provisional and regular Defensive Driving/Emergency Vehicle instructor certificates.

10/2/89 - Extended the certification period for instructors from two to four years.

11/12/90 - Amended the regulations to extend the certification period for associate instructors and firearms instructors from two to four years.

1/1/92 - Created a new regulation for Emergency Vehicle Operations Instructor.

8/25/97 - Changed the requirements to permit full certification as an instructor whenever the requirements are met, without waiting a full year.

7/1/00 - Amended the firearm's regulations to allow experience in the criminal justice field within the last five years, rather than just two years in law enforcement, to qualify for an individual for line safety and firearms instructor certification, if the person also served a minimum of two years in a position carrying a firearm.

10/16/00 - An amendment to the EVOC certification rules now require:

(1) Completion of an EVOC Instructor's course up to 5 years before provisional EVOC Instructor certification;

(2) Evaluation of an applicant seeking Course Safety Officer certification at least twice while conducting an EVOC Instructor's practical courses; and

(3) Evaluation of an applicant seeking EVOC Instructor certification at least:

(a) Two times while conducting an EVOC practical course, and

(b) Two times while conducting EVOC classroom instruction.

1/20/03 - The General and Firearms Regulations were amended to:

(1) Change the various instructor certification regulations to be effective for up to 4 years to initiate the new procedures to have all of an officer's instructors certifications to expire at the same time; and

(2) Establish new defensive tactics instructor certification.

SELECTION STANDARDS

8/10/67 - Prescribed the qualifications for eligibility to attend a Commission-approved training academy. These qualifications, effective for all appointments as of 3/1/68, require that an applicant must be:

- (1) 21 years of age but less than 26;
- (2) A citizen of the United States;
- (3) A high school graduate with a diploma, or possessing a GED certificate recognized by the Dept. of Education;
- (4) Of good moral character and emotionally stable, as determined by a comprehensive background investigation (Conviction of any crime 5/ be grounds for rejection by the Commission);
- (5) Examined by a licensed physician; and
- (6) Given an oral interview to assess the ability to communicate.

7/1/78 - Amended selection standards to streamline performance of background investigations, and to permit a candidate to enter training providing certain conditions were met, the candidate was subject to dismissal if warranted, and the candidate did not perform duties of a sworn officer.

6/27/80 - Revised regulations to:

- (1) Provide selection standards and required training for deputy sheriffs and security officers;
- (2) Categorize deputy sheriffs into classifications based upon job tasks;
- (3) Clarify the language to distinguish between the mandates of police officers, deputy sheriffs, and security officers; and
- (4) Establish formal procedures to request waivers of selection standards.

10/12/81 - Eliminated maximum age limits for probationary appointment of a police officer.

11/22/82 - Adopted regulations to:

- (1) Permit use of a certified transcript as verification of graduation, requiring a copy of scores be sent to the Commission for a GED obtained out of state or through the military;
- (2) Require that deputy sheriffs and security officers meet the same educational requirements as police officers;
- (3) Limit the background investigations for officers transferring from one department to another;
- (4) Allow additional time for receipt of national fingerprint results;

(5) Eliminate minimum and maximum age requirements for deputy sheriffs;

(6) Require that a physician certify the applicant is physically fit for the duties of the position; and

(7) Allow voluntary attendance at approved schools.

3/14/83 - Amended existing regulations to:

(1) Require notification that an applicant has been convicted of a crime;

(2) Authorize the request of information about the conviction; and

(3) Permit the Commission to reject the applicant after a review of the facts.

10/10/83 - Adopted regulations pertaining to the reappointment of a police officer and deleted obsolete language pertaining to "grandfathering".

12/31/84 - Amended selection standards and definition of police officer as follows:

(1) Included deputy sheriffs whose usual duties include making arrests and who have the powers of police officers in the definition of "police officer";

(2) Repealed all selection and training standards for deputy sheriffs in classifications II through V because they do not meet the definition of police officer and do not have to meet the Commission's standards; and

(3) Provided that selection standards would be the same for all persons defined as police officers or security officers;

5/5/86 - Revised regulations to:

(1) Delete references to security officers, special police officers, and where appropriate, deputy sheriffs;

(2) Simplify procedures for rehiring previously certified officers; and

(3) Clarify language regarding completion of Notice of Probationary Appointment.

11/12/90 - Amended regulations to require additional information to be reported for officers' changes in employment status.

1/1/92 - Adopted new regulations to require drug screening for controlled dangerous substances for probationary and reappointed officers.

6/7/93 - Amended the drug screening regulations to clarify collection, analysis of urine samples and specific testing by a certified laboratory.

1/2/94 - Revised the drug screening regulation to clarify the collection process, and eliminate the requirement to test for the drug methaqualone.

8/25/97 - The newly revised chapter includes revisions to:

(1) Require a psychological screening by a licensed mental health care professional effective 1/1/99;

(2) Permit a NCIC check in lieu of local fingerprints;

(3) Modify background investigation standards for recertification:

(a) For previously certified officers reappointed to a new agency within 90 days of leaving an old one, not to require a background investigation other than a check with the last law enforcement unit; or

(b) For persons reappointed to a new unit beyond 90 days, require a modified background investigation for the period of absence; and

(c) For all reappointments regardless of the period of absence, continue to require a check with the previous agency, national, state and local fingerprints, a check of the driving record and drug screening.

7/1/00 - Amended the regulations to:

(1) Create a new regulation to setting limits on the prior illegal use of controlled dangerous substances (CDS) for applicants for certification including total prohibition of certain CDS. It also created a mechanism to require the evaluation of legitimate use of a CDS by applicants;

(2) Specify that an applicant for certification or voluntary attendance must be physically fit for "participation in" rather than "completion of" an academy.

11/24/03 - The General Regulations (Regulation .19) were amended to:

(1) Not apply the 20-lifetime use limit to marijuana, if the last use occurred more than 7 years prior to application;

(2) Remove cocaine from the prohibited list and allow up to 3 lifetime uses (the same as most other CDS);

(3) Not apply the substance abuse standards to a formerly certified police officer for use before initial certification; and

(4) Prohibit the certification of any former police officer who used any CDS after becoming a police officer, in Maryland or elsewhere.

9/12/05- Amendments to Regulations .01 and .19:

(1) Added definitions for a "Controlled Dangerous Substance" (CDS) and "narcotic drug" (including inhalants). This new CDS definition also clarifies acceptable limits and defines situations related to the prior use of prescription medication;

(2) Increased from 2 to 3 years before certification the time since the last permitted use of a CDS by an applicant;

(3) Added a requirement that a law enforcement unit verify an applicant's statements regarding past CDS use with a truth verification device (e.g. polygraph, etc.). A new definition for a "truth verification device" was also added to clarify what type of equipment is acceptable for use in the verification process;

(4) Expanded the current prohibition of certification for individuals found guilty of a CDS-related offense to anyone selling, producing, cultivating and transporting CDS;

(5) Added new age restrictions for frequency of CDS use to limit the use after age 21 of marijuana to a maximum of 5 times and a maximum of one use for any other type of other CDS after age 21;

(6) Changed the maximum number of uses of a CDS (except marijuana) from up to 3 uses of each CDS to a combined 5 uses of any CDS (except marijuana);

(7) Removed the previous exemption for past marijuana use, if the use occurred more than 7 years previously (the standard would return to a maximum 20 time lifetime limit);

(8) Further clarified that the CDS usage limits allowed in these regulations apply only to new applicants for police officer positions, but that individuals who have ever used, possessed, etc. a CDS after becoming a police officer for any jurisdiction are ineligible for certification;

(9) Created a new process that a law enforcement agency must follow to present a waiver request of these standards to the Commission, including the provision of specific information related to the request; and

(10) Confirmed a law enforcement unit's authority to use more restrictive requirements concerning the use of a controlled dangerous substance, narcotic drug, or marijuana than those of the Police Training Commission.

SUPERVISOR AND ADMINISTRATOR TRAINING

10/1/74 - After pilot testing 70-hour programs for supervisory and administrative training, the Commission began distributing lesson plans for two 60-hour programs developed by an outside consultant.

2/9/75 - Reduced the minimum standard hours mandated for supervisor training to 40 hours.

6/13/78 - Topic areas covered by supervisor and administrator training courses reduced to 5 areas with established plans and behavioral objectives to assure more uniform instruction.

**CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF AMENDMENTS TO POLICE
TRAINING COMMISSION REGULATIONS**

6/1/67 - Adopted a minimum requirement of 160 hours of entrance-level training for police officers as follows:

- (1) Law and law enforcement (10 hours);
- (2) Statutory law (32);
- (3) Administration of justice (5);
- (4) Police-community relations (4);
- (5) Crime and delinquency causation (2);
- (6) Police patrol procedures and investigation of crimes (39)
- (7) Traffic enforcement (12);
- (8) Physical training (21);
- (9) Emergency medical services (12);
- (10) Agency standards and procedures (8);
- (11) Practical problem and moot court (8); and
- (12) Course orientation, examinations and critiques (3).

8/10/67 - Adopted new regulations to:

(1) Prescribe the qualifications for eligibility to attend a Commission-approved training academy. These qualifications, effective for all appointments as of 3/1/68, include:

(a) Being at least 21 years of age, and not have yet reached their 26th birthday;

(b) Being a citizen of the United States;

(c) Possession of a high school diploma or a GED certificate recognized by the Dept. of Education;

(d) Being of good moral character and emotionally stable, as determined by a comprehensive background investigation. Conviction of any crime may be grounds for rejection by the Commission;

(e) Examination by a licensed physician; and

(e) Conducting an oral interview to assess an applicant's ability to communicate.

(2) Adopt minimum standards for police instructors, either for general instruction or to teach courses requiring special knowledge or education. Exceptions were given to instructors approved by or trained at the FBI academy or similar institution.

9/1/69 - Commission increased the minimum hours required in the police officer entrance-level training to 245 hours as follows:

- (1) Law and law enforcement (15 hours);
- (2) Statutory law (32);
- (3) Administration of justice (5);
- (4) Community relations (19);
- (5) Police patrol procedures and traffic enforcement (25);
- (6) Investigation of crimes (44);
- (7) Emergency medical services (26);

- (8) Physical training and skills (38);
- (9) Agency standards and procedures (7);
- (10) Developmental English and report writing (17);
- (11) Practical problem and moot court (7); and
- (12) Course orientation, introduction to law enforcement, examinations and critiques (10).

7/1/71 - Commission mandated a 105-hour minimum entrance-level training for security officers, as follows:

- (1) Constitutional law (6);
- (2) Rules of evidence (3);
- (3) Statutory law (10);
- (4) Court systems and procedures (2);
- (5) Testifying in court (1);
- (6) Community relations (22);
- (7) Criminal investigation (15);
- (8) Emergency medical services (8);
- (9) Physical training and skills (30);
- (10) Communication procedures (2);
- (11) Patrol procedures (4); and
- (12) Orientation and examination (2).

3/20/74 - Commission approved standards for operators of VASCAR computer speed devices as in-service training.

10/1/74 - After pilot testing supervisory and administrative training programs, the Commission distributes lesson plans for 60-hour programs.

1/1/75 - Entrance-level minimum training increased from 245 to 259 hours, including 40 hours for emergency medical care.

2/9/75 - Reduced the minimum standard hours mandated for supervisor training to 40 hours.

5/14/75 - Commission's regulations published in the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR), Title 12, Subtitle 04

7/1/75 - Established a minimum in-service training standard of 35 hours each 2 years with curricula to be submitted to the Commission.

7/22/75 - Minimum firearms training created for all police officers, and security officers who had a handgun permit.

11/5/75 - Increased the minimum number of hours required for police officer entrance-level training to 350 hours.

6/2/76 - Adopted changes to rules for instructor certification to include provisional, associate and regular instructor certification.

7/1/77 - Adopted standards to:

- (1) Set security officers entrance-level training at 170 hours;
 - (2) Establish entrance-level training for deputy sheriffs at 35 hours;
- and
- (2) Create rules for certification of firearms instructors and range officers.

6/13/78 - Reduced the topic areas to be covered by supervisor and administrator training courses to 5 areas with established plans and behavioral objectives to assure more uniform instruction.

7/1/78 - Changes were made to:

(1) Amend selection standards to streamline performance of background investigations, and to permit a non-mandated candidate to enter training providing certain conditions were met;

(2) Revise the rules for certification of instructors, eliminating the categories of firearms instructor and range officer, replacing them with a one category of firearms instructor, and clarifying duties and obligations.

(3) Reorganize the regulations into a more rational, uniform order.

(4) Remove detailed information from the regulations to be contained in a separate Manual of Standards and Procedures.

6/27/80 - Revised regulations to:

(1) Set selection standards and required training for deputy sheriffs and security officers;

(2) Divide deputy sheriffs into classifications based upon job tasks;

(3) Delete references to Manual of Standards and Procedures and reinsert all language from the Manual into regulations;

(4) Increase the minimum standard for entrance-level training for police officers and deputy sheriffs in classification I to 385 hours;

(5) Clarify the language to distinguish between the mandates of police officers, deputy sheriffs, and security officers;

(6) Establish formal procedures to request waivers of selection and training standards; and

(7) Provide for a certificate of Comparative Compliance.

1/5/81 - Revised standard for in-service training to require 17½ hours annually for police officers, security officers and deputy sheriffs.

2/20/81 - Established procedures for:

(1) Filing requests for records under the Public Information Act; and

(2) Conducting administrative hearings before the Executive Director.

11/9/81 - Revised regulations on requests for information under the Public Information Act.

10/12/81 - Eliminated maximum age limits for probationary appointment of a police officer.

1/1/82 - Revised regulations to:

(1) Delineate the new procedures for the certification and renewal of certification for police officers; and

(2) Require police departments to provide the Commission with updated information of officers within a specified period of time after employment status changes.

11/22/82 - Adopted regulations:

(1) Permitting use of a certified transcript as verification of graduation and requiring a copy of scores be sent to the Commission for a GED obtained out of state or through the military;

(2) Requiring that deputy sheriffs and security officers meet the same educational requirements as police officers;

(3) Limiting the background investigations for officers transferring from one department to another; and allowing additional time for receipt of national fingerprint results;

(4) Eliminating minimum and maximum age requirements for deputy sheriffs;

(5) Requiring only that a physician certify the applicant is physically fit for the duties of the position;

(6) Providing for automatic loss of certification for any academy which does not provide training for two years, and providing an appeal process to request reinstatement; and

(7) Allowing voluntary attendance at approved schools.

3/14/83 - Amended existing regulations to:

(1) Define the probationary period;

(2) Require notification that an applicant has been convicted of a crime, authorize the request of information about the conviction, and permit the Commission to reject the applicant after a review of the facts;

(3) Set minimum standard for entrance-level training at 400 hours, not including the 35-hour firearms training program;

(4) Mandate that the director of a training academy to verify that trainees received a score of at least 70%, and to maintain accurate records of all tests and testing procedures;

(5) Require an officer assigned a weapon to be trained and qualified with it before it can be carried, and required 35 hours of entrance level firearms training, which may be conducted in conjunction with an academy; and

(6) Change the training required for Comparative Compliance.

7/4/83 - Amended the regulation on release of information to define sociological data and differentiate this term from public records.

10/10/83 - Adopted regulations:

(1) Pertaining to the reappointment of a police officer; and

(2) Deleting obsolete language pertaining to grandfathering.

12/31/84 - Amended the regulations to:

- (1) Change some selection standards and definition of police officer;
- (2) Require all police and security officers to complete the same entrance-level training program;
- (3) Mandate in-service training to contain rape and sexual abuse courses every three years; and
- (4) Establish provisional firearms instructor certification, provide for evaluation of all provisional instructors, and generally provide for instructor certification.

12/31/85 - Amended certification regulations to change the renewal date for certifications from January 1 to July 1, provide for notification of a lapse in certification, and issue probationary certification for one year to officers who meet selection standards for probationary appointment.

5/5/86 - Amended regulations to:

- (1) Delete references to security officers, special police officers, and where appropriate, deputy sheriffs;
- (2) Simplify procedures for rehiring previously certified officers;
- (3) Clarify language regarding completion of Notice of Probationary Appointment;
- (4) Require any individual applying for firearms instructor certification after 7/1/86 to attend basic instructor training prior to attending firearms instructor training;
- (5) Remove requirements that ranges be approved for range safety and placed requirements for written evaluation of instructors into appropriate categories; and
- (6) Decertify Sparrows Point Police Academy and certify Southern Maryland Academy.

11/7/87 - Required that the agency head, rather than the officer, be notified when an officer's certification is due to lapse, but that a sheriff would provide the Commission with information when certification has been removed from a deputy, so the Commission could notify the deputy.

9/7/87 - Created two classifications of training academies, I and II, and certified Metro Transit Police Academy as a class II academy.

2/10/89 - Established qualifications required for new provisional and regular Defensive Driving/Emergency Vehicle instructor certification.

10/2/89 - Revised regulations to:

(1) Increase the minimum in-service training from 17½ hours to 18 hours annually for most agencies, and from 35 to 36 hours biannually for others;

(2) Eliminate the requirement that agencies seek approval from the Commission to attend an approved program at another agency; and

(3) Extend the certification period for instructors from two to four years.

3/30/90 - Approved a Home Detention Officers training program, using police training objectives, for correctional officers having limited police powers.

11/12/90 - Amended the regulations to make the following changes:

(1) Eliminate requirement for emergency medical care training when transferring from one agency to another;

(2) Adjust emergency medical care provisions and terminology to reflect current requirements;

(3) Define nonofficer status;

(4) Require additional information to be reported for officers' changes in employment status;

(5) Delete requirements for additional in-service training for officers completing comparative compliance training in the same year;

(6) More clearly define the years in which training is required for "Handling the Victims of Sex Offenses, Including the Sexual Abuse of Children";

(7) Clarify responsibilities of departments wishing to send their officers to approved training programs at other agencies;

(8) Extend the certification period for associate instructors and firearms instructors from two to four years;

(9) Permit a new probationary year for certain persons returning to police duties after three years;

(10) Mandate inspections of police academies and in-service programs;

(11) Correct language, and relocate portions of the regulations to more appropriate areas.

2/4/91 - Certified the Southern Maryland Criminal Justice Academy and Prince George's Municipal Police Academy as Class I academies.

1/1/92 - A new COMAR chapter 02 was created (Firearms Training and Instructor Certification Regulations) to consolidate all firearms-related regulations and certain existing agency firearms related policies and practices.

1/1/92 - Amended the General Regulations to:

(1) Require drug screening for controlled dangerous substances for probationary and reappointed officers; and

(2) Created a new regulation for Emergency Vehicle Operations Instructor.

3/1/93 - Amended the regulations to require training in the custody of juveniles as part of the 1993 in-service training.

4/12/93 - Amended the regulations to require previously certified police officers separated from law enforcement, and who return after between three and five years, to be certified after meeting certain selection and training standards. A new probationary certification would also be given after meeting selection standards. These training requirements include:

(1) The Maryland Juvenile, Traffic and Criminal Law portions of an entrance level academy;

(2) Emergency Medical Care as required in entrance level training;

(3) The Entrance Level Firearms Training Program;

(4) 18 hours of in-service; and

(5) If appointed at the supervisor or administrator level, completion of the appropriate program within one year of employment.

11/22/93 - Several minor amendments were made to the new Chapter 02 firearms regulations to make technical corrections and more clearly clarify the requirements for certification of instructors with both pistol and revolver programs.

1/2/94 - The drug screening regulation was amended to delete the drug "methaqualone" from the list of tested drugs during the drug screening of new applicants and the collection requirements of urine samples was clarified.

5/8/95 - Amended the regulations to increase the minimum hours of entrance level training from 400 to 600 hours and change the required topic areas.

8/25/97 - The General Regulations (Chapter 01) were completely revised, reorganized and streamlined to include existing practices, add several new provisions and delete obsolete requirements. Some regulations were divided or combined to make them easier to read and reference. Seventeen of the 18 regulations were paralleled and numbered the same as the revised correctional training regulations to make the two sets easier to use for agencies with both police and correctional functions.

While most of the provisions of the former requirements were retained, there were a few significant changes as follows:

(1) The regulations more clearly specify that no individual can be used or certified as a police officer until all selection standards have been met, as specified in the law. A new "Application for Certification" form replaced the existing Notice of Probationary Appointment form to facilitate this process;

(2) With the approval of the academy, an applicant may be enrolled into an academy, without first meeting all selection standards. This allows an agency to place individuals into an academy program while completing the background investigation;

(3) Standards for voluntary attendance at an entrance level academy were changed. The proposed requirements include:

(a) Meeting any requirements set by the academy,

(b) Receiving a physical exam,

(c) Obtaining a NCIC check, and

(d) Acknowledgment by the attendee that completion of an academy is not a guarantee of subsequent certification;

(4) Completion of Commission programs such as supervisor, administrator and instructor will be automatically accepted to meet annual in-service or firearms mandates without having to obtain separate approval;

(5) The requirement for notification of employment status changes was reduced from 6 months to 30 days. New requirements for reporting of officers resigning or terminated for criminal or other derogatory reasons were also added. These were to be reported on a form or in a format approved by the Commission;

(6) To eliminate confusion with terminology used by agencies, the word "provisional" is substituted for "probationary", especially in regard to certification;

(7) The time limitations for initial certification for individuals receiving training out of state or at a civilian academy were clarified. Eligibility for a reduction of the entrance level training requirements includes:

(a) Completion of a comparable entrance level training program plus employment as a police officer for a police agency in another state or a federal police agency within the last 5 years, or

(b) If not employed in a law enforcement unit, completion of a certified basic police entrance level training program within the last 2 years;

(8) A new requirement for a psychological screening by a licensed mental health care professional became effective 1/1/99;

(9) A NCIC check is now permitted in lieu of a local fingerprint check;

(10) A new requirement mandated that a formerly certified officer employed at a new agency has to requalify with the new agency's firearms before being issued the firearms and being recertified, regardless of the previous firearms training;

(11) For persons reappointed to a new agency within 90 days, a background investigation other than a check with the last law enforcement unit would not be needed. Beyond 90 days, the current requirement for a modified background investigation for the period of absence continues. The requirement for fingerprints and drug screening also continues in each case;

(12) Training requirements for officers missing annual in-service or firearms training were specified. For most, this involves making up missed training of the previous year plus receiving the current year's training. For officers returning from nonofficer status, this includes only completing the current year's training; and

(13) A new provisional "temporary" certification was created. It allows provisional certification of a formerly certified police officer, re-employed within 3 years, as a police officer after meeting all selection standards except for FBI fingerprints (plus applicable training requirements). This new certification is good for 90 days and may be extended.

2/8/98 - The Firearms Regulations were amended to include requirements for "transitional" training for an officer switching from one handgun to another handgun, but within the same handgun type (e.g., pistol to pistol). The officer would need to complete a minimum of 3 hours of classroom training on the new firearm and fire at least 200 rounds of ammunition over 2 days.

10/1/99 - The Internal Investigation Unit of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services is added to the law as a law enforcement unit, mandating certification of their investigators and mandating meeting the Commission's standards.

7/1/00 - Changes to the Regulations:

(1) Created a regulation to set limits on the prior illegal use of controlled dangerous substances (CDS) for applicants for certification including total prohibition of certain CDS. It also created a mechanism to require the evaluation of legitimate use of a CDS by applicants.

(2) Specified that an applicant for certification or voluntary attendance must be physically fit for "participation in" rather than "completion of" an academy.

(3) Reduced the period of time that a previously certified officer is eligible for temporary certification, if re-employed at a new law enforcement unit, from 3 years to 90 days of leaving the former one;

(4) More clearly specified that both in-service and firearms training are needed for recertification; and

(5) Allowed experience in the criminal justice field within the last 5 years, rather than just 2 years in law enforcement, to qualify for an individual for line safety and firearms instructor certification, if the person also served a minimum of 2 years in a position carrying a firearm.

10/16/00 - Amendments to the EVOC certification rules require:

(a) Completion of an EVOC instructor's course up to 5 years before provisional EVOC instructor certification;

(b) Evaluation of an applicant seeking course safety officer certification at least twice while conducting an EVOC instructor's practical courses; and

(c) Evaluation of an applicant seeking EVOC instructor certification at least two times while conducting an EVOC practical course and two times while conducting EVOC classroom instruction.

9/3/01 - A new chapter 04 of regulations - Minimum Standards for Certified Firearms Safety Training - is created. These govern the certification of instructors and training courses for training required of citizens wanting to purchase a regulated firearm after 1/1/02.

2/4/02 - The temporary certification provisions was amended to allow a previously certified police officer to be temporarily recertified at a new agency (within 90 days of leaving the previous one), if all selection standards were met except for either the national or state fingerprints.

1/20/03 - The General Regulations were amended to:

(1) Require field training for certification of new police officers:

(2) Establish defensive tactics instructor certification;

(3) Set the maximum period of in-service approval at 3 years; and

(4) Change the various instructor certifications so that they may be effective for up to 4 years, to initiate the new procedures to have all of an officer's instructor certifications to expire at the same time.

1/20/03 - The Firearms Regulations were amended to change firearms instructor certification to be effective for up to 4 years (see #4 above).

11/24/03 - The General Regulations (Regulation .19) were amended to:

(1) Not apply the 20-lifetime use limit to marijuana, if the last use occurred more than 7 years prior to application;

(2) Remove cocaine from the prohibited list and allow up to 3 lifetime uses (the same as most other CDS);

(3) Not apply the substance abuse standards to a formerly certified police officer for use before initial certification; and

(4) Prohibit the certification of any former police officer who used any CDS after becoming a police officer, in Maryland or elsewhere.

03/15/04 - An amendment to the training regulations specified that an officer cannot receive credit for completion of an in-service program if the officer missed more than 10% of the program, unless approved by the Deputy Director.

8/30/04 - Amendments required:

(1) New academy directors to receive an orientation from the Commission within 90 days of being appointed as director; and

(2) Complete either a new "firearms refresher" course or entrance level firearms training if they had not completed annual firearms in the previous 3 consecutive years before they can be authorized to use a firearm.

11/8/04 - The Commission Hearing Regulations (Chapter 03) were completely revised and updated to reflect current legal and procedural standards.

5/9/05 - The regulations related to requesting a waiver were completely revised and updated to meet the latest administrative and legal requirements. These govern all waiver requests except those related to prior substance abuse, which are addressed in that regulation.

9/12/05- Amendments to Regulations .01 and .19:

(1) Added definitions for a "Controlled Dangerous Substance" (CDS) and "narcotic drug" (including inhalants). This new CDS definition also clarifies acceptable limits and defines situations related to the prior use of prescription medication;

(2) Added a requirement that a law enforcement unit verify an applicant's statements regarding past CDS use with a truth verification device (e.g. polygraph, etc.). A new definition for a "truth verification device" was also added to clarify what type of equipment is acceptable for use in the verification process;

(3) Expanded the current prohibition of certification for individuals found guilty of a CDS-related offense to anyone selling, producing, cultivating and transporting CDS;

(4) Increased from 2 to 3 years before certification the time since the last permitted use of a CDS by an applicant;

(5) Added new age restrictions for frequency of CDS use to limit the use after age 21 of marijuana to a maximum of 5 times and a maximum of one use for any other type of other CDS after age 21;

(6) Changed the maximum number of uses of a CDS (except marijuana) from up to 3 uses of each CDS to a combined 5 uses of any CDS (except marijuana);

(7) Removed the previous exemption for past marijuana use, if the use occurred more than 7 years previously (the standard would return to a maximum 20 time lifetime limit);

(8) Further clarified that the CDS usage limits allowed in these regulations apply only to new applicants for police officer positions, but that individuals who have ever used, possessed, etc. a CDS after becoming a police officer for any jurisdiction are ineligible for certification;

(9) Created a new process that a law enforcement agency must follow to present a waiver request of these standards to the Commission, including the provision of specific information related to the request; and

(10) Confirmed a law enforcement unit's authority to use more restrictive requirements concerning the use of a controlled dangerous substance, narcotic drug, or marijuana than those of the Police Training Commission.