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February 9, 2010

The Honorable Ulysses Currie
Chairman, Senate Budget and Taxation Committee
3 West, Miller Senate Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401-1991

The Honorable Norman H. Conway
Chairman, House Committee on Appropriations
Room 121, House Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401-1991

RE: Joint Chairmen's Report on the Long Term Needs of Law Enforcement Agencies for Firing Ranges

Dear Chairman Currie and Chairman Conway:

On page 218 of the 2009 Joint Chairmen's Report, the following information was requested of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services' Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions (PCTC):

Further provided that PCTC shall develop a long-term needs assessment that considers the current and future needs of law enforcement agencies for firing ranges over the next 20 years.

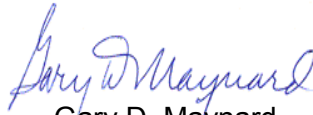
In addition to requiring that the Police and Correctional Training Commissions (PCTC) develop a long-term needs assessment that is the subject of this report, the Joint Chairmen's Report also required two documents to be developed related to the firing ranges at the Public Safety Education and Training Center (PSETC).

One of these was the requirement that "a needs assessment of whether the current capacity for pistol lanes at PSETC meets the needs of MDTA and all other law enforcement agencies" be jointly developed by the Maryland Transportation Authority (MDTA) and the Police and Correctional Training Commissions. It has been submitted to the budget committees. The other was the requirement that MDTA and PCTC "...agree to a memorandum of understanding concerning MDTA's use of PSETC firing ranges and provide a copy of the memorandum of understanding to the budget committees." This document has been prepared and signed by all parties as required.

There has been a change of leadership at the Police and Correctional Training Commissions. A new Executive Director has only very recently been appointed and has not had an opportunity to review the report in detail. Therefore, some revision may be required or additional information may need to be added to this report. Submission was regrettably delayed beyond the extension granted by the joint committee chairmen due to an oversight caused by the press of business and the change of leadership at PCTC although it had been drafted by PCTC staff in a timely manner.

We hope that this report will be informative and helpful to you and your committee members. If the Department can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at 410-339-5005.

Sincerely,



Gary D. Maynard
Secretary

- c: Delegate James Proctor, Vice Chair, House Committee on Appropriations
- Delegate Galen Clagett, Chair, House Subcommittee on Public Safety and Administration
- Senator Edward Kasemeyer, Vice Chairman, Senate Budget and Taxation Committee
- Senator James E. DeGrange, Sr., Chair, Senate Public Safety, Transportation, and Environment Subcommittee
- Mr. Matthew D. Gallagher, Governor's Chief of Staff
- Mr. Joseph Bryce, Governor's Chief Legislative Officer
- Ms. Stacy Mayer, Governor's Deputy Legislative Officer
- Mr. Warren G. Deschenaux, Director, Department of Legislative Services
- Mr. David Grossman, Budget Analyst, DBM
- Ms. Rebecca M. Ruff, Policy Analyst, Department of Legislative Services
- Mr. Joshua Watters, Staff, House Committee on Appropriations
- Mr. David Smulski, Staff, Senate Budget and Taxation Committee
- Ms. Cathy Kramer, Department of Legislative Services
- Ms. Sarah Albert, Mandated Reports, Department of Legislative Services
- Deputy Secretary G. Lawrence Franklin, DPSCS
- Assistant Secretary/Chief of Staff Thomasina Hiers, DPSCS
- Executive Director Charles W. Rapp, PCTC
- Director Rhea L. Harris, Office of Legislative Affairs, DPSCS



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

**MARYLAND POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL
TRAINING COMMISSIONS**

Report on the Long-term Needs of Law Enforcement
Agencies for Firing Ranges

February 5, 2010

Governor Martin O'Malley
Lt. Governor Anthony G. Brown
Secretary Gary D. Maynard

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report was prepared in response to the language contained in the “Report on the State Operating Budget (HB 100) and the State Capital Budget (HB 102) and Related Recommendations” by the Chairmen of the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee and House Appropriations Committee (Joint Chairmen’s Report – 2009 Session at pages 216 – 218). The Joint Chairmen’s Report provided commentary in SECTION 56 requiring the Police and Correctional Training Commissions to “develop a long-term needs assessment...for firing ranges over the next 20 years” in conjunction with the appropriation of funds to remediate the rifle range at the Public Safety Education and Training Center (PSETC or the Center).

The report provides a brief historical perspective on the development of the Center’s firearms training facility, noting the problem with the rifle range. A brief synopsis of the current firearms training requirements for Maryland law enforcement officers is included to provide knowledge of the requirements that drive the need for firearm ranges. The report uses the National Rifle Association’s *Range Source Book* as a guide to provide insight into the elements that should be considered in designing and constructing law enforcement firearm ranges as those are different than the requirements for civilian competition firearm ranges. Described are features that should be included in future law enforcement firearm ranges constructed in Maryland.

The needs assessment is limited to “law enforcement agencies” as defined by the Annotated Code of Maryland, Public Safety Article, § 3-201(d). Therefore, it does not consider the future needs of correctional agencies. Background information for the report was developed through a printed survey and a follow-up telephone survey of law enforcement agencies in Maryland. Data from the survey responses was compiled and analyzed.

Based on the data and statistics from responses to the written survey and follow-up telephone survey, an assessment of the major firearm ranges and their utilization rates was made. The assessment focuses on the seven large agencies in the central Maryland region since almost eighty-one percent of the law enforcement officers in Maryland use firing ranges operated or controlled by these agencies.

The assessment used population figures for Maryland since 1990 (twenty years ago) and the corresponding number of sworn law enforcement officers in Maryland since 1990 to provide an historical perspective on the relationship between population and the number of law enforcement officers. Using these statistics as a basis for projecting the number of law enforcement officers in the future, general conclusions were formulated concerning the future need for law enforcement firing ranges between 2010 and 2030.

The general conclusion reached is that there currently are adequate handgun range facilities to meet law enforcement needs for the immediate future. However, the report also finds that there is a rapidly increasing need for firearm range facilities that can provide reduced-light training for handguns and that long gun ranges are needed.

Eventually, an increase in the handgun range capacity for law enforcement agencies (particularly in the central Maryland region) will have to be increased at some time over the next twenty (20) years. It was concluded that the most urgent need is for firearm ranges

that can provide long gun training. This need is currently critical, although it will be alleviated somewhat by the rifle range remediation at the Public Safety Education and Training Center authorized by the General Assembly's fiscal year 2010 capital appropriation.

I. INTRODUCTION

The long-term assessment of the future firing range needs (2010 – 2030) of Maryland law enforcement agencies has been prepared in response to the language contained in the “Report on the State Operating Budget (HB 100) and the State Capital Budget (HB 102) and Related Recommendations” by the Chairmen of the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee and House Appropriations Committee (Joint Chairmen’s Report – 2009 at pages 216 – 218). The Joint Chairmen’s Report provided commentary in SECTION 56 of Chapter 484 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 2009 (House Bill 100 - Operating Budget for Fiscal Year 2010) and reads, in part:

Further provided that PCTC shall develop a long-term needs assessment that considers the current and future needs of law enforcement agencies for firing ranges over the next 20 years.

In addition to requiring that the Police and Correctional Training Commissions (PCTC) develop a long-term needs assessment that is the subject of this report, SECTION 56 of Chapter 484 required two additional documents to be developed related to the firing ranges at the Public Safety Education and Training Center (PSETC).

One of these was the requirement that “a needs assessment of whether the current capacity for pistol lanes at PSETC meets the needs of MDTA and all other law enforcement agencies” be jointly developed by the Maryland Transportation Authority (MDTA) and the Police and Correctional Training Commissions. In accordance with the requirement of SECTION 56, it has been submitted to the budget committees. The other was the requirement that MDTA and PCTC “...agree to a memorandum of understanding concerning MDTA’s use of PSETC firing ranges and provide a copy of the memorandum of understanding to the budget committees.” These two additional requirements -- joint MDTA/PCTC needs assessment for the pistol lanes at PSETC and the memorandum of understanding are not addressed in this report.

The following is the background and assessment of the current and future needs of law enforcement agencies for firing ranges.

II. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The establishment of the Public Safety Education and Training Center (PSETC or Center) for law enforcement and correctional services agencies has been long recognized as a critical need by the General Assembly. Legislation was enacted in 1988 to establish a method of financing the construction of a “centralized, state-of-the-art Public Safety Training Center to meet the current and projected training needs of State/local law enforcement and correctional personnel into the twenty first century.”

A funding source for the Center was established by increasing court costs imposed by the District Court for Maryland in criminal and traffic cases. The revenue from these costs was deposited into a Law Enforcement and Correctional Training Fund dedicated to the Center’s construction. Although various financial difficulties experienced by the State (particularly in the early 1990’s) impeded progress in completing the envisioned

Public Safety Education and Training Center, the process of selecting a site for the Center proceeded. A determination was ultimately made to locate the Center at the Springfield Hospital Center complex in Sykesville, Maryland. The General Assembly's concern expressed through Joint Chairmen's Reports brought the construction of many of the Center's various proposed components to fruition. One of these was a firearms training facility.

In 2000, the firearms training facility was completed and began operations. The facility consisted of a classroom and administration building. The building included two classrooms, five offices and an armory for the secure storage of ammunition and firearms. Four handgun ranges with a total of fifty-four firing lanes were also constructed as part of the facility. A five position rifle range was also incorporated into the facility and while construction of the rifle range was initiated and substantially completed, it was discovered that the approved design was flawed. The discharge of rifle caliber ammunition on the range as designed presents safety hazards to the surrounding community. Consequently, the rifle range was not completed or made available for use. Both the handgun ranges and the rifle range are "open" (outdoor) ranges as opposed to being "enclosed" (within a building).

In the almost ten years since the firearms training facility's construction, no modifications have been made to the facility to add classrooms or to increase the capacity of the firearm ranges. The rifle range remains unavailable for use and requires significant remediation. However, the appropriation provided by the General Assembly in the Budget Bill for Fiscal 2010 (Chapter 484 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 2009) will ensure the range is made operational and available to support the current training needs of Maryland law enforcement officers.

III. CURRENT MARYLAND LAW ENFORCEMENT FIREARMS TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

The Police Training Commission regulations regarding firearms training for law enforcement officers involve the use of a firearm range for:

- Entrance-level handgun training and qualification;
- Annual in-service handgun training and qualification;
- Long gun entrance-level training and qualification;
- Long gun annual in-service training and qualification;
- Conversion (transition) from use one type of handgun to use a different type of handgun;
- Conversion (transition) from use one type of long gun to use another type of long gun;
- Handgun instructor training and certification; and
- Long gun instructor training and certification.

Firearms training requirements set by the Maryland Police Training Commission drive the need for firearm ranges. The minimum requirements set by the regulations for certification of a law enforcement officer include firearms training and qualification (discharge of a firearm for scoring purposes). This establishes a base level of need for firing

ranges that have adequate capacity to ensure that the law enforcement officers who require it can receive training and be qualified in compliance with the regulations. Where law enforcement agencies have adopted firearms training and qualification requirements that exceed the minimum requirements established by State regulations, additional use of firearm ranges are required.

Firearms training is a significant part of both the entrance-level training and annual in-service training required by the Police Training Commission regulations. Training is required for each firearm (primary and additional) that a law enforcement officer is authorized to use or carry. The training for every law enforcement officer includes:

- ❶ instruction in a classroom setting;
- ❷ instruction conducted on a firearm range; and
- ❸ discharge of each authorized firearm on a firearm range.

The Police Training Commission regulations require that each police officer discharge a specified minimum number of rounds for training purposes. The regulations also require discharge of the firearm for qualification purposes. (COMAR 12.04.02) Firearms training (for both entrance-level and annual in-service) requires a set amount of time in the classroom and on the firing range. The following statistics illustrate the time needed for firing range use.

Firearms training includes a course of fire. The Police Training Commission's regulations specify the minimum elements required to be included in a course of fire. A course of fire must meet required minimum number of rounds to be discharged, the percentage of rounds to be discharged from various distances, the maximum time permitted to discharged rounds at specified distances, the body positions from which the shooter is required to discharge rounds, the maximum time permitted to move from one firing position to the next, the maximum time permitted for reloading, the lighting conditions under which rounds are to be discharged, and the target size to be used.

Handgun Training and Qualification

Entrance-level primary handgun training is conducted over a minimum of three separate calendar days (COMAR 12.04.02.04B(3)). Regulations require a minimum discharge of 1,000 rounds of ammunition (COMAR 12.04.02.04B(5)). The qualification course of fire involves, at a minimum, firing three day-fire courses and a reduced light course (COMAR 12.04.02.04B(3)(b)). Each of these courses of fire requires discharging, at a minimum, 30 rounds (COMAR 12.04.02.05(1)). Each of the three day-fire courses of fire must be successfully completed successively. These regulatory training requirements illustrate that entrance-level training requires a significant amount of time on the firing range and that it also requires range use over multiple successive days.

The annual in-service handgun training for law enforcement officers requires each certified law enforcement officer in Maryland to discharge a minimum 90 rounds of ammunition (COMAR 12.04.02.08B) for their primary handgun. The 90 rounds include discharge of a minimum of 30 training rounds (COMAR 12.04.02.08B(1)(a)), a minimum of 30 rounds in a day-fire setting, and 30 rounds in a reduced light setting. In addition, if an officer is authorized to use or carry a handgun in addition to the primary handgun, in-service requirements must be successfully completed every calendar year for each additional handgun. At a minimum, this includes discharging 60 rounds of ammunition. Thirty rounds

are to be discharged on a day-fire course and 30 rounds are to be discharged on a reduced light course (COMAR 12.04.02.08B(2)(a)).

Long Gun Training and Qualification

An officer who is authorized to use or carry a long gun (rifle or shotgun) must successfully complete entrance-level and annual in-service training and qualification for the long gun. Depending on the type of long gun, the entrance-level course requires a minimum discharge of 50 to 350 rounds (COMAR 12.04.02.06B) on the firing range. Thereafter, the officer must successfully complete a qualification course of fire every three months or every six months, depending on the long gun type – and once a year for a shotgun (COMAR 12.04.02.08C).

Conversion Training and Qualification

A law enforcement officer who is authorized to use or carry a particular handgun or long gun, and is subsequently issued a different model or type of firearm is required to demonstrate proficiency with the newly issued firearm before being authorized to use or carry it, unless an exception is granted because the firearm is substantially the same as the firearm that officer was previously using. The circumstances and requirement for this “conversion” process are outlined by the Police Training Commission regulation in COMAR 12.04.02.09. The conversion process requires the discharge of 200 to 400 rounds for a handgun, and 80 to 150 rounds for a long gun. While “conversion” does not have a significant impact on firearm ranges when individual officers are engaged in the conversion training requirements, it can have a significant impact when large agencies are transitioning from one firearm to another and it is required that every officer in the agency comply with the “conversion” requirements.

Instructor Training and Qualification

Firearms facilities also need to be available to train and qualify firearms instructors. Depending on the type and number of firearms, up to a minimum of 350 rounds are required to be discharged by an individual who is seeking certification as an instructor for a handgun or a long gun. Firearms instructor candidates are also required to provide a minimum of eight hours of firing line instruction as part of the training process. This requires the instructor candidates to have access to firearm ranges and the opportunity to provide instruction under the guidance of an individual who is certified as a firearms instructor. The time demands on firearm ranges in the State to provide instructor certification training and qualification is not significant.

IV. NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION GUIDE TO PLANNING LAW ENFORCEMENT RANGES

An assessment of the need for firearm ranges to serve the future needs of Maryland law enforcement agencies requires an understanding of what is entailed in the development of a law enforcement firearm range. A search of the current literature indicates that there are no currently recognized national standards related to this type of firearm ranges.

However, the National Rifle Association (NRA) issued a publication containing chapters specifically dedicated to examining features that should be considered in

developing both outdoor and indoor firearm ranges for use by law enforcement agencies. The book was last updated in January 2004 and is entitled, *The Range Source Book – A Guide to Planning and Construction (Source Book)*.

As a preliminary matter, the *Source Book* points out, “Law enforcement range facilities are defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) as workplace environments. Such operations must abide by local, state and federal regulations, for safety and health in workplace.”

The introductory chapter of the *Source Book* states that consideration should be given to “...the entire context in which a particular facility will be operating, the type of shooting sports that will be conducted, the rules and controls that will be employed, the overall physical design of the range, and last, but not least, all aspects of the surrounding environment” (terrain, population density, etc.). It notes that this can only be achieved by a “thorough professional evaluation of the range” and that the source book is not a substitute for a thorough professional evaluation of the range. It cautions, “This *Source Book* is merely provided for the purpose of furnishing certain general engineering, design and other strategies, information and ideas that may be employed, based upon particular circumstances of a particular range....” and that it “...may not be utilized to establish design standards or criteria for ranges.”

These cautionary notes may help explain why no national “standards” have been established for law enforcement firing ranges. Each range development must be an individualized process that considers multiple factors in the range’s construction (*e.g.*, firearms and caliber of ammunition to be used on the range, shooting requirements, terrain, proximity to population, surrounding environment, etc.).

The NRA *Source Book* states, “In planning ranges, law enforcement agencies are influenced by training requirements.” The current training requirements for Maryland law enforcement officers are contained in COMAR 12.04.02 and discussed in Section III of this report.

The NRA *Source Book* points out that law enforcement firing ranges have unique requirements that do not exist on civilian competition ranges. For example, law enforcement officer training requires that rounds be fired from an object (a “barricade” – COMAR 12.04.02.02b(3)) that simulates protective cover. These objects must be moved onto the range to meet the training requirement.

The NRA *Source Book* also recommends consideration of incorporating artificial lighting into a law enforcement firearm range so that light can be adjusted to different levels for dim and bright light firing. This is appropriate for Maryland because of the day-fire and reduced light firing requirements. These requirements are reviewed in Section VI of this report. As a practical matter, the use of artificial lighting is most effective when incorporated into an indoor range design.

The *Source Book* mentions that design of the range backstop and target frames are also important. Law enforcement officers in Maryland are required to discharge a handgun at a relatively short distance from the target (less than 5 yards - COMAR 12.04.02.05(4)). Therefore, it is important that the range incorporate backstop and target range frame designs that reduce the possibility of backsplatter – flying splinters or redirected bullet fragments – that may injure individuals. Projectile containment is a factor to be considered

in range site selection. The *Source Book* recommends that "...the longest range ammunition authorized ...be the controlling factor used in site selection" and that "projectile containment requirements should be calculated according to future needs."

Other recommendations to be considered that are discussed in the *Source Book* are: "If the range is outdoors, all-weather firing lines should be provided at all distances." It states, "Shooters must have secure footing." Finally it is suggested in the *Source Book* that "control towers should be constructed to allow clear communications with the firing line." These control towers are an important part of ensuring safety of individuals on the range.

V. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The assessment of future need uses the term "law enforcement agencies" as having the meaning contained in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Public Safety Article, § 3-201(d). The assessment made in this report addresses the needs of law enforcement agencies only. It does not address the future needs of correctional services agencies.

The assessment was made on the basis of data elicited from law enforcement agencies during September – October 2009. The data was collected through responses to a printed survey form. The form was sent to a total of 152 law enforcement agencies. Responses were received from 85 (56 percent) of the agencies.

The written survey responses included information on the number of authorized officers in the agency, the minimum number of firing range training hours the agency requires for each officer's primary handgun and other issued firearms. It also provided information on how many firearm ranges are being used by law enforcement agencies and the location and ownership of the ranges. A table summarizing the information received from the written survey is included as Appendix A attached to this report.

In addition to the written survey, a telephone survey was conducted of the six largest central Maryland region law enforcement agencies that operate their own ranges or control the use of the ranges they operate. The purpose of the telephone surveys was to confirm the accuracy of information obtained through the written survey. It also obtained estimates of the number of additional law enforcement agencies that use the firing ranges of these larger agencies. The same information was also obtained for the five firearm ranges operated at the training facility of the Public Safety Education and Training Center by the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions (PCTC).

It should also be noted that at the time the surveys were completed (September-October 2009) there were 16,728 certified law enforcement officers in Maryland. This number fluctuates from time to time. For this reason and also for the convenience in calculating the statistical percentages in the needs assessment, the number used for certified officers was rounded to 16,700.

The six central Maryland region law enforcement agencies included in the telephone survey provide range facilities that account for the firearms training received by an estimated 13,483 law enforcement officers -- 80.7 percent of the 16,700 law enforcement officers in Maryland. The following law enforcement agencies participated in the telephone survey:

- ❶ Anne Arundel County Police Department;
- ❷ Baltimore City Police Department;
- ❸ Baltimore County Police Department;
- ❹ Maryland State Police;
- ❺ Montgomery County Police Department; and
- ❻ Prince George's County Police Department.

The data collected through the printed surveys and telephone surveys provided current information on what firearm ranges are used by Maryland law enforcement agencies and where the ranges are located. In addition, it revealed the available "capacity" of each range, and provided information used to determine the current "utilization" of these ranges and the potential for additional "utilization" in the future. The utilization rate was based on use of the range over a five-day work week.

The methodology used for this report distinguishes between a range's available capacity and utilization. The available capacity refers to the theoretical maximum potential at a range to accommodate individuals engaged in the discharge of firearms. For example, if a range has 20 firing lanes, and all lanes are in use during an eight hour day, it would have a theoretical available capacity of 160 hours each day. However, in practice a range's capacity varies. It almost never achieves utilization to the theoretical maximum available capacity. Numerous variables affect usage and limit the number of officers that can be accommodated on a range simultaneously and the number of hours that the range is available for use. Utilization refers to the time that the range is in use, even though it may not always be used at its theoretically available capacity during that time (e.g. some firing lanes are not being used). The number of officers using each range does not alter the utilization rate.

The range time needed for use by individual officers each day varies because the officer's training time requirements are not divisible into segments that total exactly eight hours. Time is required to set up and transition from the firing exercise of one set of officers to the exercise of the next set of officers using the range. Therefore, on any given day a certain amount of range time is not available, although it is a part of the equation in calculating a range's available capacity.

There may also be variation in the number of officers from different agencies who are engaged in a particular course of fire on the range (whether for a training or qualification exercise) at any particular time. The available officers from an agency who are using the range for their agency's exercise will not likely exactly equal the maximum number of firing lanes that are available on the range. Therefore again, a certain number of the range firing positions (a portion of the theoretical available capacity) may not be used at particular times.

A range's utilization by a particular agency for a particular type of firearms training or qualification by that agency's officers frequently precludes a range's ability to achieve its available capacity. For example, if a particular range is not being used one-day a week and a request is made for a block of time consisting of seven to ten days for entrance level and/or in-service training, the request cannot be accommodated -- even though the range's use is one-day (20 percent) below its theoretical capacity. In addition, a significant amount of annual in-service training is scheduled and conducted on the basis of when the officers are available, not merely on the basis of when a facility has open range time. Therefore, a facility's open range time is sometimes unfilled. Range training requires advance scheduling and coordination.

Available capacity is not a valid way to assess a range's practical potential for use. For this reason, the assessment conducted for this report used range utilization as the benchmark to determine whether there is a potential for additional use of the range. The survey conducted in conjunction with developing this report revealed that when a range reaches a utilization rate between 70 to 90 percent the range is considered to have reached its maximum for a law enforcement firearm range's use by agency range officials. Range officials will generally then close use of the range to additional agencies when it reaches this level of utilization.

VI. ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT RANGES/RESOURCES USED BY MARYLAND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Types of Firearm Ranges

Firearm ranges for law enforcement agencies are used mostly for handgun training and qualification. In the case of a handgun, a certain minimum number of rounds is required to be discharged in a "day-fire" setting (during normal outdoor lighting conditions – COMAR 12.04.02.02B(8)) and also in a "reduced light" setting (lighting conditions that exist between dusk and dawn – COMAR 12.04.02.02b(26)).

The use of an "open" (outdoor) range to comply with the reduced light setting requirements presents certain challenges and limitations. Police agencies generally schedule officers to discharge reduced light qualification rounds during twilight. This limits the time (approximately 1 ½ hours) when subdued natural light is present on an "open" range during twilight which limits the number of officers who can qualify on an open range. Where there is proximity of an open range to a residential area this further limits an open range's use during evening hours because of noise considerations.

The limited time when natural light provides acceptable reduced light conditions on an open range requires additional law enforcement officer time to comply with reduced light qualification requirements. Officers who fire the day-fire qualification course either have to wait until evening hours when natural lighting conditions provide acceptable reduced light on the range, or they have to schedule a date that is separate from the day-fire qualification date in order to complete the reduced light qualification. These separate dates for day-fire and reduced light qualification entail additional law enforcement officer travel time for another trip to the range.

The regulations provide for alternative methods (e.g. requiring the officer to wear tinted goggles) to simulate reduced light conditions during daylight hours. However, this is a less satisfactory method of achieving the reduced light condition. Goggles are not apparatus normally worn by an officer and may distract the officer's concentration. Goggles also tend to limit the shooter's normal range of vision. Therefore, use of goggles is not as desirable as shooting in natural or controlled illumination.

Modern indoor ranges have the controlled capability of providing, at any time, a method of reducing the lighting on the range to simulate twilight. These controlled indoor lighting conditions also ensure each officer is discharging rounds under identical lighting conditions. However, indoor ranges also have limitations. Some require environmentally

friendly lead-free ammunition, which is more expensive. They are also more expensive to construct. Not only are they a self-contained building, but they need to incorporate air scrubbers to process the carbon and other air-borne particles contained in the residue from the discharge of multiple weapons in an indoor environment. Few indoor ranges exist in Maryland that are used by law enforcement agencies.

Long gun firing ranges must meet technical specifications that are not met by ranges used for discharging handguns. Long guns (except shotguns) use rifle caliber ammunition. They require specially designed backstops and side baffles to stop a discharged round. The construction material for these backstops and baffles must be sufficient to stop and deflect these rounds. In addition, long guns are required by the Police Training Commission regulations to be discharged at a target from distances greater than the distances for a handgun. For example, a law enforcement officer authorized to use or carry a "Type 1 long gun" (COMAR 12.04.02.02B(31)) is required to fire a qualification course four times a year that includes discharging the long gun from various distances, including a distance of 200 yards (COMAR 12.04.02.06A((4) and (5)) – the length of two football fields. By contrast, 25 yards is the maximum required distance from which a handgun is to be discharged.

The Major Firearm Ranges

The survey of the six large central Maryland region law enforcement agencies (Anne Arundel County Police Department, Baltimore City Police Department, Baltimore County Police Department, Maryland State Police, Montgomery County Police Department and Prince George's County Police Department) and the Firearms Training Facility at the Public Safety Education and Training Center revealed that 13,483 (80.7 percent) of the 16,700 law enforcement officers in Maryland use firearm ranges operated by these agencies. The survey provided information on the number and type of firearm ranges owned by these agencies and their utilization. The relevant information for firearm ranges operated or used by each of these agencies follows. Utilization rates are estimates provided by the range management personnel for the relevant agency ranges.

Anne Arundel County Police Department - The Anne Arundel County Police Department has one outdoor covered range that is utilized 4 or 5 days every week for training law enforcement officers. In addition to the 633 Anne Arundel County Police Department personnel who use the range, it is used by an estimated 400 officers from other law enforcement agencies for their firearms training. Anne Arundel County is currently declining requests from additional agencies to use the firearm range. It is estimated that use of the firearm range by the combined agencies (Anne Arundel County Police Department officers and officers from other agencies) yield a utilization rate for the range at 85 to 90 percent.

Baltimore City Police Department – The Baltimore City Police Department uses two firearms training facilities. The Department's 2,994 officers and an additional 100 law enforcement officers from other agencies use the facilities. One of the facilities is the Maryland National Guard ranges at Gunpowder. There are four ranges at the Gunpowder facility. Most of the ranges at this facility are utilized 4 to 5 days every week by Baltimore City police officers - an overall utilization rate of 90 percent. Applications from other agencies to use the ranges are declined because of the current high utilization rate. The range is dedicated on the weekends for use by the military. The Baltimore City Police Department also owns and operates one indoor range at the North East Police District in Baltimore City. The indoor range is utilized 5 days every week – a 100% utilization rate.

Baltimore County Police Department - Baltimore County Police Department owns and operates one outdoor range and one indoor range. In addition to Baltimore County's 1,907 officers there are an estimated 130 additional law enforcement officers from other agencies that train at the two facilities. The outdoor range is used 5 days a week – a 100% utilization rate. The indoor range is in use 4 out of every 5 days – an 80% utilization rate. The combined utilization rate for both ranges is over 90 percent. The Baltimore County Police Department is declining applications from other law enforcement agencies to use these ranges.

Department of Maryland State Police - The Department of Maryland State Police conducts entrance level training and annual training for approximately 850 of the Department's officers at the Liberty firearm facility. In addition to use by 850 Maryland State Police officers, the Liberty facility is used by an estimated 1,000 law enforcement officers from 30 additional law enforcement agencies. The Liberty facility has three outdoor ranges. Two of the ranges accommodate handgun and shotgun training. The other range is used for rifle training. The rate of utilization for these outdoor ranges varies upon the season of the year. The lowest utilization is during mid-winter (January through March), and the highest utilization is during April to December. Overall, the two handgun/shotgun ranges are utilized 3 to 4 days each week, and the rifle range is utilized 4 days each week. The overall weekday utilization of the ranges for the year is estimated at 75 to 85 percent. The military and some law enforcement agencies use the facility on weekends.

Montgomery County Police Department – The Montgomery County Police Department owns two range facilities -- an indoor range with 13 firing positions and an outdoor range that has two sets of firing lanes with 20 firing positions each. The facilities are used by the 1,191 officers of the Montgomery County Police Department and an additional 400 officers from other law enforcement agencies. The outdoor (40 position) range is used 5 days a week every week – a 100% utilization rate. The indoor range can only be used with ballistic clean (lead-free) ammunition, which is more expensive than standard duty ammunition. The required use of more expensive ammunition has significantly reduced the availability of this resource for training. The annual combined range utilization rate for the 13 position indoor range and 40 position outdoor range is between 80 and 90 percent. The Montgomery County Police Department is currently declining new requests from additional agencies to use the ranges.

Prince George's County Police Department - Prince George's County Police Department's 1,560 officers train at the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission's firearm facility on Dyson Road in Prince Georges County. In addition, there are approximately 1,000 officers from 32 other Maryland law enforcement agencies training at the facility's ranges controlled by the Prince George's County Police Department. Although the facility is not owned by the Prince George's County Police Department, the Department has made arrangement to control two of the three ranges at the facility. Prince Georges County Police utilize the facility about 86 days each year and the other agencies utilize the ranges 185 days each year. Based on a five-day week, this yields a utilization rate of 104%. The overage is attributable to use of the range on weekend days.

Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions – The Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions operate a firearms training facility at the Public Safety Education and Training Center in Sykesville, Maryland. The facility has four pistol/shotgun ranges. It is available for use by all Maryland State and local law enforcement agencies.

All four pistol ranges currently have a combined utilization rate of 57 percent. The utilization rate can be misleading as there were only 11 days in 2008 when training was not conducted. Additionally, each range is closed up to five days each year for maintenance and cleaning. This closure is necessary to remove bullet lead that accumulates in the backstop area and to repair the containment covering. It should be noted that although not included in the needs assessment, the firing ranges at PSETC are also used for State and local correctional personnel firearms training.

Summary

The firearms facilities controlled by the seven training agencies in the central Maryland region accommodate the entrance-level and annual in-service firearms training for 13,483 of the 16,700 law enforcement officers in Maryland. The average utilization rate for the 20 ranges at these facilities is 83 percent.

All of the ranges used by the six major law enforcement agencies discussed other than the firearm training facility located at the Public Safety Education and Training Center in Sykesville are either at full utilization rate or close to full utilization. The firearm training facility at the Public Safety Education and Training Center is the only facility in the central Maryland region that is accepting agencies to use its ranges.

The survey conducted in conjunction with this report revealed that there are firearm ranges that are underutilized, although they meet the technical requirements for law enforcement use. The underutilization is attributable to a number of reasons. Some of the facilities are small and can only accommodate a very limited number of individuals on the range. The underutilized ranges are also generally located in rural areas (Eastern Shore, Western Maryland, Southern Maryland and Northeast Maryland) that are a considerable distance from jurisdictions that have agencies with a large number of law enforcement officers. It would be inefficient for law enforcement agencies located in the central Maryland region to send officers a long distance to use these underutilized ranges.

Facilities in these rural areas with multiple ranges accommodate use by smaller agencies and consequently have greater flexibility in scheduling than do the ranges in the central Maryland region that must accommodate a greater complement of officers who are employed by larger agencies. However, the ranges in rural areas that accommodate agencies with a smaller complement of officers are generally not as efficient because they train fewer officers per range per day. However, it is known that many small law enforcement agencies in rural areas schedule joint training (two or more agencies conduct training simultaneously) at a range. In these instances, the efficient use of the range is increased and the agencies also realize greater efficiency through the joint training program.

The survey conducted for this report considered only firearm ranges that are open to law enforcement training on a weekly basis. It should be noted there are other existing firearm ranges that are not suitable for law enforcement use. These include ranges that have limited firing distances that do not meet the minimum requirements under COMAR for law enforcement training and qualification. Other existing ranges are not suitable because they are located in unacceptable locations (e.g., landfills). Others are not available because they are privately owned by individuals and clubs that will not permit law enforcement firearms training on their ranges. Law enforcement access to private ranges may be denied for a variety of reasons. Among these are insurance and liability issues, the incompatibility of law enforcement firearms training requirements with the competition shooting design for

which private ranges are usually configured, and a philosophical resistance to the presence of law enforcement officers on the privately owned range. In some instances, law enforcement agencies have conducted training for personnel on ranges that are privately owned or operated. Other agencies have sent officers outside of Maryland to receive firearms training.

VII. ASSESSMENT OF 2010-2030 NEED FOR FIREARM RANGES FOR MARYLAND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The assessment of the future need for firearm ranges for Maryland law enforcement agencies is based on the anticipated increase in the number of law enforcement officers in Maryland during 2010 – 2030. The anticipated increase has been determined on the basis of projected population growth as determined by the Population Bureau of the United States Census Bureau and the corresponding anticipated increase in the number of law enforcement officers based on the historical ratio of the number of law enforcement officers in Maryland to population for the past twenty years (1990-2010) presented as a percentage.

The following table lists Maryland’s population in five-year increments between 1990 and 2010. It also lists the number of sworn Maryland law enforcement officers for those years, as reported by Maryland’s *Uniform Crime Report*. The percentage of Maryland’s population who are law enforcement officers is also provided for each year.

Year	Maryland Population	Number of Maryland Law Enforcement Officers	Percent of Law Enforcement Officers to Population
1990	4,781,468	13,000	2.72%
1995	5,042,000	13,400	2.66%
2000	5,296,486	14,400	2.72%
2005	5,573,163	14,932	2.68%
2010	5,904,970	16,700	2.83%

This table shows that the relationship between Maryland population and law enforcement officers has been between 2.65 percent and 2.8 percent for the past twenty years. The assessment maintained the average percentage relationship of law enforcement officers to population for its projections for the next twenty year period (2010 – 2030).

The following table indicates the number of anticipated Maryland law enforcement officers for the next twenty years (2010 – 2030). It uses Maryland’s projected population as calculated by the Population Bureau of the United States Census Bureau. In order to determine the number of anticipated Maryland law enforcement officers, a standardized 2.7 percent of the projected Maryland population has been used. This 2.7 percent has been used because it has been the average historical (1990 – 2010) percent that law enforcement officers bears to Maryland population.

Year	Anticipated Maryland Population	Percentage of Law Enforcement Officers	Total Anticipated Number of Maryland Law Enforcement Officers
2015	6,208,392	2.7%	16,763
2020	6,497,626	2.7%	17,544
2025	6,792,732	2.7%	18,340
2030	7,022,251	2.7%	18,969

The table illustrates that the growth in the number of Maryland law enforcement officers will be slow. On average over the next 20 years, approximately 110 additional officers will be added each year. This will be an increase of approximately 2,269 officers. Maintaining current demographics, most of these will be added to agencies in the central Maryland region.

As the number of law enforcement officers increases in the central Maryland region, the larger agencies will, for the immediate future, be able to absorb the need for an increase in firearm range use without expanding the capacity of their existing ranges. As noted in Part VI of this report, each of the larger agencies currently makes their ranges available to a certain number of officers from smaller agencies, although none of them are now adding any additional agencies to those that are permitted to use their ranges. The increase in the sworn officers in these large agencies may require that these agencies deny smaller agencies access to the ranges owned and controlled by the larger agencies. These smaller agencies will therefore have to find ranges to use in order to meet the training and qualification needs of their officers.

For the immediate future, there is available capacity for handgun training at the firearms training facility of the Public Safety Education and Training Center in Sykesville. This can provide a short term alternative to smaller agencies that may need to find a facility for handgun training.

It should be noted that the increased training that requires law enforcement officers to discharge handgun rounds on a reduced light course of fire is placing additional demands on firearm ranges. Facilities with indoor ranges can conduct reduced light training during

normal workday business hours, since these facilities have the capability of controlling the light on the firing range. However, facilities that are outdoor ranges do not have this capability. These facilities conduct reduced light training in the Winter and Autumn when “standard time” is in effect. During “daylight savings time” the hours when a reduced light course of fire could be fired is later in the evening. Consequently, these later hours violate considerations that prohibit use of the range after a certain hour in the evening. These considerations are usually an accommodation to neighborhood evening tranquility. Of the large seven ranges for which survey results are reported in Part VI of this report, only three have indoor ranges, allowing reduced light training throughout the year. The other four agencies reported only allowing reduced light training during Autumn/Winter months.

The issuance of long guns to law enforcement officers in Maryland is becoming more prevalent and expanding. This adds to the need for ranges that can accommodate long gun firearms training.

Historically, federal firearm facilities (such as those at Fort Meade in Odenton, Maryland) have been available to Maryland State and local agencies for long gun training. However, in the past 8 to 10 years there has been a continuing decline in the availability of those resources for Maryland law enforcement agency use. Consequently, State and local agencies have had to seek alternative ranges for long gun training.

The Baltimore County Police Department currently has issued 992 long guns to its officers. This is 51 percent of the agency’s officers. Forty-nine percent of the officers in the Montgomery County Police Department (570 officers) are trained to use long guns. The Maryland State Police has issued 1,300 long guns to its 1,466 officers (over 85 percent of its officers).

In part, this increase in issued long guns may have been spawned by the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and the “Beltway Sniper” shooting incidents that plagued the central Maryland region during the Autumn of 2002. Regardless of the cause, the result is that the increased issuance of long guns has resulted in a critical need for firearm ranges that can accommodate the training needs for long guns. Currently, all the large law enforcement agencies in the central Maryland region have resorted to conducting some of their long gun training at facilities other than those that they own or control.

This need for firearm ranges that can accommodate training for long guns will increase between 2010 and 2030. It will increase because both the number of law enforcement officers will increase and the percentage of law enforcement officers in an agency who are authorized to use or carry a long gun will also increase.

The five-position rifle range authorized by the 2009 General Assembly to be built at the Public Safety Education and Training Center in Sykesville will significantly support the current need for long gun ranges for the immediate future. However, it will not be sufficient to meet the needs of law enforcement agencies over the next 20 years.

Survey Results November 2009
Needs Assessment for Firing Ranges

Respondent	# of Certified		Total Annual Range Hrs				Total Addl Training Hrs Reqd	Range Use Information			Range Details	Contact Name
	POLICE Officers	Correctional Officers	HANDGUN PRIMARY	HANDGUN SECONDARY	SHOTGUN	LONG GUN		Agency Owned Range	Other Agency Owned Range	Privately Owned Range		
Aberdeen PD 410-272-2121	45	0	67.5	20	21.5	66	90	Aberdeen PD 100%			5 rifle/shotgun positions, 6 handgun positions	Sgt James G. Testerman jtesterman@aberdeen-md.org
Annapolis PD 410-268-9000	131	0	177	59	15	21	480	Annapolis PD 100%				Lt. Brian Antal bantal@annapolis.gov
AA Co PD 410-222-1950	653	0	979.5	225	15	120	0	AA Co PD 100%			4 rifle/shotgun positions, 20 handgun positions	Sgt Len Frazier p90876@aacounty.org
Anne Arundel CO SO 410-222-1243	72	0	108	35	30	0	108		AA Co PD 100%			Richard Speake rspea00@aacounty.org
Anne Arundel Fire Marshals 410-222-7884	10	0	15	5	0	0	0		AA Co PD 100%			Capt Mara McFarland fdmcfarl@aacounty.org
Baltimore City PD	3100	0	4650	650	102	102	12144	Balt City	State of MD 27%			
Baltimore City School Police 410-396-8588	142	0	213	85	1.5	0	0		MSP 100%			Ofc James Booker jbooker@bops.k12.md.us
Baltimore Co PD 410-887-2330	1915	0	2872.5	280	433.5	188	1915	Baltimore Co PD 100%			4 shotgun positions, no official rifle positions. 40 outdoor/16 indoor handgun positions	Sgt Richard Moelter rmoelter@baltimorecountymd.org

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Needs Assessment for Firing Ranges

Respondent	# of Certified		Total Annual Range Hrs				Total Addl Training Hrs Reqd	Range Use Information			Range Details	Contact Name
	POLICE Officers	Correctional Officers	HANDGUN PRIMARY	HANDGUN SECONDARY	SHOTGUN	LONG GUN		Agency Owned Range	Other Agency Owned Range	Privately Owned Range		
Bel Air PD 410-638-4456	31	0	46.5	27	15	24	232		Aberdeen PD 100%			Zachary Miller zmiller@belairmd.org
Berlin PD 410-641-1333	13	0	19.5	13	2	18	19.5		Worcester Co SO 100%		5 rifle/shotgun positions, 20 handgun positions	Chief Arnold Downing adowning@berlinmd.org
Berwyn Heights PD 301-474-6554	8	0	12	8	4	12	16		MNCPP 100%		10 rifle/shotgun positions, 10 handgun positions	Chief Patrick Murphy padraiq@hotmail.com
Bladensburg PD 301-864-6080	18	0	27	6	0	0	27		MNCPP 100%			Pfc Ryan Vierheller rvierheller@bladensburg.net
Boonsboro Police 301-432-6838	4	0	6	4	2	0	0		Hagerstown PD 100%		10 rifle/shotgun positions, 10 handgun positions	Chief Jeff Hewett boonsboropolice@yahoo.com
Bowie State Univ PD 301-860-4040	13	0	12	12	0	0	0		MNCPPC 100%		12 handgun positions	Sgt. Anina Brown abrown@bowiestate.edu
Brunswick PD 301-834-9101	10	0	15	10	5	0	10		Frederick Co SO 100%		10 rifle/shotgun positions, 10 handgun positions	Cpl Dennis Wilson dwilson@fredco-md.us

Survey Results November 2009
Needs Assessment for Firing Ranges

Respondent	# of Certified		Total Annual Range Hrs				Total Addl Training Hrs Reqd	Range Use Information			Range Details	Contact Name
	POLICE Officers	Correctional Officers	HANDGUN PRIMARY	HANDGUN SECONDARY	SHOTGUN	LONG GUN		Agency Owned Range	Other Agency Owned Range	Privately Owned Range		
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives 443-965-2020	115	0	0	0	0	0	0		MSP Liberty 35%; Baltimore Co PD 55%; Baltimore Police Nat'l Guard Range 10%			Special Agt Brian Fattor brian.fattori@atf.gov
Calvert CO SO 443-624-5008	124	0	186	65	30	60	992			Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Plant 100%		Cpl Jason Elliott elliottjm@co.cal.md.us
Cambridge PD 410-228-333	50	0	75	0	22.5	15	50			Cambridge Skeet Club 100%	8 rifle/shotgun positions, 4 handgun positions	Lt Patrick Doyle opdc5@cambridgepd.org
Caroline CO SO 410-479-4110	30	0	45	0	14	0	30		Ridgely PD 100%		3 rifle/shotgun positions, 5 handgun positions	Sidney Pinder spinder@caroline.co.md.us
Carroll CO SO 410-386-2874	85	0	127.5	0	40	51	438		PCTC 100%	Hap Baker 5.6%		Sgt. David Valentine dvalentine@ccg.carr.org

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Respondent	# of Certified		Total Annual Range Hrs				Total Addl Training Hrs Reqd	Range Use Information			Range Details	Contact Name
	POLICE Officers	Correctional Officers	HANDGUN PRIMARY	HANDGUN SECONDARY	SHOTGUN	LONG GUN		Agency Owned Range	Other Agency Owned Range	Privately Owned Range		
Cecil Co SO 410-392-2152	80	22	153	16	51	0	0		Havre de Grace PD 95%; MD State Forest Range 5%		Havre de Grace 4 rifle/shotgun positions, 6 handgun positions. MD State Forest Range 4 rifle/shotgun positions, 6 handgun positions.	Mike Gawrych michael.gawrych@ccdps.org
Charles CO SO 240-832-2846	298	47	447	147	99.5	204	517.5		DOC Charlotte Hall 100%	St. Charles Sportsman Club 65%	DOC 10 rifle/shotgun positions. St. Charles 7 handgun positions.	Jeffrey Henderson Sr. hendersonj@ccso.us
Cheverly PD 301-341-1055	15	0	22.5	15	7.5	22.5	67.5		PG CO 100%			Det E Stone policeinvestigator2@cheverly-md.gov
Chevy Chase Village PD 301-654-7300	12	0	18	12	0	0	12		Montgomery Co PD 10%	Gilbert Guns 90%	Gilbert Guns 10 rifle/shotgun positions, 25 handgun positions	Ofc Ed Vallejo edgar.vallejo@montgomerycountymd.gov
City of New Carrollton 301-459-0142	12	0	18	6	0	6	0		PG Co PD 100%		3 rifle/shotgun positions, 5 handgun positions	Sgt V Lyew vlyew@newcarrolltonpd.com
Crisfield PD 410-968-1323	12	12	18	0	6	3	96		Pocomoke PD 100%		5 rifle/shotgun positions, 5 handgun positions	1st Sgt Lonnie W. Lurdtkov llurdtkov@crisfieldpd.com

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Respondent	# of Certified		Total Annual Range Hrs				Total Addl Training Hrs Reqd	Range Use Information			Range Details	Contact Name
	POLICE Officers	Correctional Officers	HANDGUN PRIMARY	HANDGUN SECONDARY	SHOTGUN	LONG GUN		Agency Owned Range	Other Agency Owned Range	Privately Owned Range		
Defense Intelligence Agency 202-231-2910	50	0	60	10	25	75	160		PG Co PD 100%; MSP 20%; US Air Force Andrews AFB 100%; US Navy Bolling AFB 20%			Sgt Trevor Voss treveor.voss@dia.mil
Denton PD 410-479-1414	14	0	21	6	6	10.5	14		Ridgely PD Dept 100%			LT. George Bacorn gbacorn@dentonmdpolice.com
Dorchester CO SO 410-228-4141	40	0	60	13	0	18	80	Dorchester CO SO 100%			10 rifle/shotgun positions, 20 handgun positions	Sgt John R. Stichberry jstichberry@docogonet.com
DORS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				UNARMED AGENCY	
DPSCS Div of P & P CSEP 443-755-0135	14	63	115.5	77	0	0	346.5	PCTC 70%	MSP 30%			Robert Thumma rthumma@dpscs.state.md.us
DPSCS IIU 410-724-5720	23	0	28.5	0	0	0	0		Harford Co SO 100%		30 rifle/shotgun positions, 30 handgun positions	Det Capt Jesse Ballard, III jballard@dpscs.state.md.us
Easton PD 410-822-1111	47	0	70.5	30	6	70.5	70.5	Easton PD 100%				1st Sgt Mark D. Hrobar mhrobar@town-eastonmd.com

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Respondent	# of Certified		Total Annual Range Hrs				Total Addl Training Hrs Reqd	Range Use Information			Range Details	Contact Name
	POLICE Officers	Correctional Officers	HANDGUN PRIMARY	HANDGUN SECONDARY	SHOTGUN	LONG GUN		Agency Owned Range	Other Agency Owned Range	Privately Owned Range		
Edmonston PD 301-699-8805	7	0	10.5	4	2	4.5	21		MNCPP 100%		12 rifle/shotgun positions, 12 handgun positions	Stephen Walker swalker@edmonston.us.org
Elkton PD 410-398-4200	38	0	57	12	19	0	76		Elk Neck State Forest 100%			Lt. Lawrence Waldridge lwaldridge@elktonpd.org
Frederick CO PD 301-600-4104	145	0	217.5	30	72.5	63	1450	Frederick PD 100%	Hagerstown PD 10%	Cresap Rifle Range 100%		Scott Ertter detter@fredco-md.net
Frederick CO SO 301-600-4104	177	60	351	50	96	64.5	0	Frederick CO SO 100%			4 rifle positions, 10 shotgun positions, 10 handgun positions	Melissa Clark mclark@fredco-md.net
Fruitland PD 410-548-2804	17	1	32.5	8	0.5	3	34		ECI 100%		10 rifle/shotgun positions, 20 handgun positions	Cpl. Matt Brown mbrown@fruitlandpolice.com
Garrett CO SO 301-334-1911	29	15	66	14	12.5	33	132		Savage River State Forest 100%			Det. Mark Pfaff mpfaff@garrettcounty.org
Greenbelt PD 240-542-2105	54	0	81	54	27	36	162		USDA Office of the Inspector General 100%		6 rifle/shotgun positions (100yd), 12 handgun positions (25yd)	Capt Dan O'Neil doneil@greenbeltmd.gov

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Needs Assessment for Firing Ranges

Respondent	# of Certified		Total Annual Range Hrs				Total Addl Training Hrs Reqd	Range Use Information			Range Details	Contact Name
	POLICE Officers	Correctional Officers	HANDGUN PRIMARY	HANDGUN SECONDARY	SHOTGUN	LONG GUN		Agency Owned Range	Other Agency Owned Range	Privately Owned Range		
Hagerstown PD 301-791-2535	101	0	151.5	50	50.5	30	303	Hagerstown PD 100%			10 rifle/shotgun positions, 10 handgun positions	Lt Michael L. King mking@hagerstownpd.org
Hampstead PD 410-239-8954	9	0	13.5	7	4.5	3	13.5			Freedom Armory (PA) 100%		Capt Jay Gribbins captaingribbin@yahoo.com
Harford CO SO 410-638-3860	394	0	556.5	144	128.5	78	0	Harford CO SO 100%			30 rifle/shotgun positions, 30 handgun positions	Lt. Carl Brooks brooksc@harfordsheriff.org
Howard CO PD 410-313-1362	445	0	667.5	93	9	116	1200	Howard CO PD 100%			5 rifle (outdoor), 14 shotgun (outdoor), 14 handgun (indoor), 5 handgun (indoor)	Lt Robert Wagner rwagner@howardcountymd.gov
Howard CO SO 410-313-4176	45	0	62.5	10	0	18	90		Howard Co PD 100%		14 rifle/shotgun positions, 14 handgun (outdoor) positions, 5 handgun (indoor) positions	Steven Anderson sanderson@howardcountymd.gov
Hurlock PD 410-943-4020	9	0	13.5	3	4.5	13.5	40.5		Dorchester CO SO 100%		10 rifle/shotgun positions, 10 handgun positions	Jeffrey Novak hurlockpd@verizon.net
Laurel PD 301-498-0092	64	0	96	36	29	24	0		MSP Liberty 100%		6 rifle positions, 16 shotgun positions, 16 handgun positions	Lt Constance Speake cspeake@laurel.mds
Loyola University Campus PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				UNARMED AGENCY	

Survey Results November 2009
Needs Assessment for Firing Ranges

Respondent	# of Certified		Total Annual Range Hrs				Total Addl Training Hrs Reqd	Range Use Information			Range Details	Contact Name
	POLICE Officers	Correctional Officers	HANDGUN PRIMARY	HANDGUN SECONDARY	SHOTGUN	LONG GUN		Agency Owned Range	Other Agency Owned Range	Privately Owned Range		
Manchester PD 410-239-6900	6	0	9	2	3	0	0			Freedom Armory (PA) 100%	4 rifle/shotgun positions, 5 handgun positions	Chief Gerald J. Gall gallmpd@verizon.net
Maryland Capital Police DGS 410-767-8982	70	0	105	50	105	0	210		MSP Liberty 80%; Annapolis PD 10%; PCTC 10%			Sgt Donald Freeman donald.freeman@dgs.state.md.us
MD Comptroller, Field Enforcement Div 410-260-7388	24	0	36	10	0	0	0		Anne Arundel CO PD 100%		24 rifle/shotgun positions, 24 handgun positions	Neil Benson nbenson@comp.state.md.us
Maryland State Fire Marshall 410-713-3780	42	0	63	42	21	0	0	MSP Liberty 25%	Aberdeen PD 20%; Caroline Co SO 20%; Charles Co SO 20%; ECI 20%; PCTC 25%; WCI 15%	Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Plant 15%		Michael Mulligan mmulligan@mdsp.org

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Respondent	# of Certified		Total Annual Range Hrs				Total Addl Training Hrs Reqd	Range Use Information			Range Details	Contact Name
	POLICE Officers	Correctional Officers	HANDGUN PRIMARY	HANDGUN SECONDARY	SHOTGUN	LONG GUN		Agency Owned Range	Other Agency Owned Range	Privately Owned Range		
Maryland State Police 410-875-3918	1474	0	2211	400	696	296	1474	Maryland State Police 40%	DNR 15%; Harford Coy PD 20%; US Navy 8% (PAX River Naval Air Station); DOC Hagerstown 10%; DOC Cumberland 5%	Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Plant 2%	MSP Liberty Dam--13 rifle/shotgun pos, 160 handgun pos. NRP Hillsboro--10 rifle/shotgun pos, 10 handgun pos. DOC Cumberland 20 rifle/shotgun pos, 20 handgun pos. DOC Hagerstown 16 rifle/shotgun pos, 16 handgun pos. US Navy 15 rifle/shotgun pos. Constellation Energy 5 rifle/shotgun pos, 25 handgun pos. Harford Co 27 rifle/shotgun pos, 27 handgun pos.	Sgt Scott Rice srice@mdsp.org
Maryland Transportation Authority Police 410-537-7716	465	0	697.5	69	210	16.5	3480		DPSCS Jessup 5%			Cpl Randolph Morton rmorton@mdta.state.md.us
Maryland Transit Administration 410-454-1661	150	0	225	150	0	0	600		PCTC 100%			James Byrd jbyrd@mtamaryland.com

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Needs Assessment for Firing Ranges

Respondent	# of Certified		Total Annual Range Hrs				Total Addl Training Hrs Reqd	Range Use Information			Range Details	Contact Name
	POLICE Officers	Correctional Officers	HANDGUN PRIMARY	HANDGUN SECONDARY	SHOTGUN	LONG GUN		Agency Owned Range	Other Agency Owned Range	Privately Owned Range		
Metro Transit PD 202-962-5646	405	0	607.5	0	92.5	165	405		Loudoun CO SO (VA)-- 50%; Ft. Meade 30%; FLETC Cheltenham 20%		Loudoun Co 15 rifle/shotgun positions, 10 handgun positions. FLETC 12 rifle/shotgun positions, 12 handgun positions	Russell L. McClung RMCCCLUNG@WMA TA.COM
Montgomery CO Dept of Police 301-279-1289 301-972-7804	1150	0	1725	300	110	525	2875	Montgomery CO Police 100%			5 rifle positions, 20 shotgun positions, 40 outdoor handgun positions, 13 indoor handgun positions	Charlie Swinford charles.swinford@montgomerycountymd.gov
North East PD 410-287-5996	9	0	13.5	6	2	0	27		Elk Neck State Forest 100%			Cpl T Daniels danielstom@comcast.net
Oakland PD 301-334-2100	4	0	6	0	2	0	12		Savage River State Forest 100%		10 rifle/shotgun positions, 10 handgun positions	Chief John Sines oaklandpolice@cedbridge.net
Ocean Pines PD 410-641-7747	15	0	15	0	3	0	30		Worcester CO SO 100%			Lt Greg Schoepf
Perryville PD 410-642-3725	8	0	12	6	2	12	16		Aberdeen PD 100%		6 rifle/shotgun positions, 6 handgun positions	Keith Budnick perryvillepd@gmail.com
Pocomoke City PD 410-957-1600	15	0	22.5	0	4	0	0	Pocomoke City PD			3 rifle/shotgun positions, 5 handgun positions	Capt M. L. Brumley pcpdpatrol@verizon.net

Survey Results November 2009
Needs Assessment for Firing Ranges

Respondent	# of Certified		Total Annual Range Hrs				Total Addl Training Hrs Reqd	Range Use Information			Range Details	Contact Name
	POLICE Officers	Correctional Officers	HANDGUN PRIMARY	HANDGUN SECONDARY	SHOTGUN	LONG GUN		Agency Owned Range	Other Agency Owned Range	Privately Owned Range		
								100%				
PG Community College Campus Police 301-322-0666	12	0	18	0	0	0	18	MNCPPC 100%				Larry M Walker walkerm@pgcc.edu
PG Co PD	1726	0	2280	149	39.5	123	218		MNCPPC, FLETC, Charles Co SO Dept and USDA			
PG CO SO 240-832-9067	250	0	352	83	52	63	0		US Army (Ft Meade) 10%; MNCPPC 100%; USDA 23%			Lt. William Mints wbmints@co.pg.md.us
Princess Anne PD 410-651-1822	13	0	19.5	13	2	15	0		ECI 100%		25 rifle/shotgun positions, 25 handgun positions	Rob Nelms nelms@princessannepolice.com
Ridgely PD 410-634-2151	4	0	6	2	1.5	4.5	8	Ridgely PD 100%			3 rifle/shotgun positions, 5 handgun positions	Chief Gary S. Foster gfoster@ridgelymd.org
Riverdale Park PD 301-927-4343	18	0	27	18	0	27	0		MNCPPC 100%		12 rifle/shotgun positions, 12 handgun positions	Lt. Harry D. Adams hadams@riverdalepark.police.org

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Respondent	# of Certified		Total Annual Range Hrs				Total Addl Training Hrs Reqd	Range Use Information			Range Details	Contact Name
	POLICE Officers	Correctional Officers	HANDGUN PRIMARY	HANDGUN SECONDARY	SHOTGUN	LONG GUN		Agency Owned Range	Other Agency Owned Range	Privately Owned Range		
Rock Hall PD 410-639-7222	7	0	10.5	7	3.5	0	0		MNCCP 100%			Chief Steven Moore rhpdpd@rockhallmd.com
Salisbury PD 410-548-3168	92	0	138	15	7.5	27	0	Salisbury PD 100%			20 rifle/shotgun positions, 20 handgun positions	Lt Rob Kemp rhkemp@hotmail.com
Smithsburg PD 301-824-3500	4	0	6	4	2	6	20		Hagerstown PD 100%		4 rifle/shotgun positions, 10 handgun positions	Chief George Knight Jr. smithsburgpd.myactv.net
Snow Hill PD 410-632-2447	8	0	12	0	2.5	1.5	0		Worcester CO SO 100%		8 rifle/shotgun positions, 18 handgun positions	M. Kirk Daugherty daugherty@snowhillmd.com
St. Mary's CO SO 301-475-4200	130	20	225	67	3	162	975		US Navy PAX River 100%	Harry Lundberg School 95%	US Navy 16 rifle/shotgun positions, 16 handgun positions. Harry Lundberg 12 rifle/shotgun, 12 handgun positions.	Jeffrey McLane jeffrey.mclean@co.saint-marys.md.us
St. Michael's PD 410-745-9500	8	0	12	2	3.5	0	0		Ridgely PD 100%		5 rifle/shotgun positions, 5 handgun positions	Chief Miguel Dennis stmichaelsdennis@aol.com
Sykesville PD 410-795-0757	8	0	12	6	4	12	0		PCTC 100%			Cpl D. Lewis dlewis@sykesville.net
Takoma Park Police	42	0	63	8	20	30	42		PCTC 100%			Lt. Rick Bowers richardb@takomagov.org
Talbot CO SO 410-822-1020	28	0	42	6	10.5	12	0		Ridgely PD 100%			Sgt Lawrence Horney lhorney@talbotcountymd.gov

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	POLICE Officers	Correctional Officers	HANDGUN PRIMARY	HANDGUN SECONDARY	SHOTGUN	LONG GUN		Agency Owned Range	Other Agency Owned Range	Privately Owned Range		
Thurmont PD 301-271-0905	10	0	15	8	4	0	0		Frederick Co PD 100%		2 rifle/shotgun positions, 4 handgun positions	Chief Gregory Eyer geyer@fredco-md.net
Towson University Police 410-704-3711	41	0	61.5	13	0	19.5	328		PCTC 100%; MSP Liberty 32% (rifle only)			Samuel Hannigan shannigan@towson.edu
Trappe PD 410-475-5005	1	0	1.5	1	0	1.5	2		Easton PD 100%			Chief George Ball Jr trappepolice@verizon.net
Univ of Baltimore Police 410-837-5520	13	0	21	2	0	0	0		Howard Co PD 100%			Sgt Russell Kemp rkemp@ubalt.edu
Univ of MD Baltimore CO Police 410-455-1687	22	0	33	9	0.5	0	0		PCTC 100%			Sgt Bruce Perry bperry1@umbc.edu
Univ of MD College Park 301-405-2366	83	0	123	12	0	13.5	498		MSP 100%		15 rifle/shotgun positions, 40 handgun positions	Lt. Kenneth Calvert kcalvert@umpd.umd.edu
University Park PD 301-277-0050	8	0	12	2	0	0	16		FLETC Cheltenham 100%			Lt. Wayne McCully w.mccully@upmd.org
Upper Marlboro PD 301-627-6905	7	0	8	0	0	0	0		MNCPP 100%			Michael Gonnella policechief@uppermarlboromd.gov
Washington Co SO 240-313-2101	95	30	187.5	75	47.5	30	285		RCI 100%			Sheriff Doug Mullendore dmullendore@washco-md.net

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	POLICE Officers	Correctional Officers	HANDGUN PRIMARY	HANDGUN SECONDARY	SHOTGUN	LONG GUN		Agency Owned Range	Other Agency Owned Range	Privately Owned Range			
Wicomico Co SO 410-548-4892	92	0	138	26	8.5	60	552		ECI 100%		20 rifle/shotgun positions, 20 handgun positions	Lt. Tod Richardson trichardson@wicomicocounty.org	
Worcester CO SO 410-632-1111	67	0	100.5	35	2	64.5	335	Worcester Co SO 100%			5 rifle/shotgun positions, 20 handgun positions	Lt Michael McDermott mmcdermott@co.worcester.md.us	
	15346	270	22734.5	3949	2874	3259	33863.5						
Total Certified Police Officers Represented (88 agencies) 15347							Surveys sent to 152 Police Agencies resulting in 58% return						
Total Certified Correctional Officers (9 agencies + 9 other) 1675							Surveys sent to 56 Corr Agencies resulting in 16% return						
Total Primary Handgun Hours 22734.5													
Total Secondary Handgun Hours 3949													
Total Shotgun Hours 2874													
Total Long Gun Hours 3258.5													
Total Additional Hours Required 33863.5													
Add'l Hours Required based on total officers equates to .5 hrs/officer (12196/22230.5)													
OR Police Only 2.2 add'l hrs (15346/33863.5)													
3 Agencies using ranges out of state													