- (2) THE-COMMISSION MAY DETERMINE THAT ANY PRIOR USE OF AN INDIVIDUAL CONTROLLED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AND MAY BE SUFFICIENT CAUSE FOR DENIAL OR REJECTION OF A PERSON APPLYING FOR CERTIFICATION AS A POLICE OFFICER.
- (C) THE COMMISSION SHALL ESTABLISH MINIMUM STANDARDS UNDER THIS SECTION BASED ON THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:
- (1) THE FREQUENCY OF PRIOR USE OF A CONTROLLED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE BY A PERSON APPLYING FOR CERTIFICATION AS A POLICE OFFICER;
- (2) THE VARIETY—OF DIFFERENT CONTROLLED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES USED BY A PERSON APPLYING FOR CERTIFICATION AS A POLICE OFFICER:
- (3) THE LENGTH-OF TIME THAT HAS PASSED SINCE THE USE OF A CONTROLLED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE—BY A PERSON APPLYING FOR CERTIFICATION AS A POLICE OFFICER:
- (4) SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE REGARDING THE ADDICTIVE NATURE-OR LONG TERM HEALTH EFFECTS OF A CONTROLLED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE; AND
- (5) ANY OTHER INFORMATION OR CRITERIA THAT THE COMMISSION DETERMINES TO BE NECESSARY TO ENSURE THE FITNESS OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR CERTIFICATION AS POLICE OFFICERS WITH REGARD TO PRIOR USE OF CONTROLLED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES.
- (D) THE COMMISSION SHALL REQUIRE EVERY PERSON APPLYING FOR CERTIFICATION AS A POLICE OFFICER TO SUBMIT TO THE COMMISSION A NOTARIZED AFFIDAVIT-ATTESTING TO:
- (1) ANY PRIOR USE OF A CONTROLLED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE BY THE PERSON; OR
- (2) LACK OF ANY PRIOR USE OF A CONTROLLED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE BY THE PERSON.
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- (a) [The General Assembly hereby finds and declares that a need for improvement in the administration of the correctional system exists in order to better protect the health, safety and welfare of Maryland citizens; that the ultimate goal of the correctional system is to make the community safer by reducing the incidence of crime; that establishing a system with significantly increased power to reduce recidivism and prevent recruitment into criminal careers will require a sufficient number of qualified staff to perform the many tasks to be done; that recent-studies have revealed that greater training preparation for correctional work would be highly desirable; that this need can be substantially met by the creation of educational and training programs for persons who seek careers as correctional, probation and parole officers; that such persons should be required, while serving in a probationary capacity prior to permanent appointment, to receive efficient training provided at facilities approved by a commission created for such