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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

In re: Oversight Hearing of State Police

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Stenographic report of hearing held
in Room 140, Majority Caucus Room,
Main Capitol Building, Harrisburg, PA

Thursday,
February 18, 1993
10:00 a.m.

HON. THOMAS R. CALTAGIRONE, CHAIRMAN

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

Hon. Michael Gruitza	Hon. Kathy Manderino
Hon. Harold James	Hon. Al Masland
Hon. Frank LaGrotta	Hon. Robert D. Reber

Also Present:

David Krantz, Executive Director
Galina Milahov, Research Analyst
Paul Dunkelberger, Republican Research Analyst
Elaine Butterhoff, Intern
Henry Polee, Intern

Reported by:
Ann-Marie P. Sweeney, Reporter

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3606 Horsham Drive
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ORIGINAL

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1 CHAIRMAN CALTAGIRONE: I'd like to start
2 off the House Judiciary Committee hearing regarding the
3 oversight functions on the operations of the
4 Pennsylvania State Police. And we have the
5 Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police, Colonel
6 Glenn Walp, and I would like for the members and staff
7 to introduce themselves for the record.

8 I'm Chairman Tom Callagirone from Berks
9 County.

10 Kathy?

11 REPRESENTATIVE MANDERINO: Good morning.
12 Representative Kathy Manderino from Philadelphia
13 County.

14 REPRESENTATIVE REBER: Representative Bob
15 Reber from Montgomery County.

16 MR. DUNKELBERGER: Paul Dunkelberger,
17 Republican staff.

18 REPRESENTATIVE MASLAND: Al Masland,
19 Representative from Cumberland County.

20 MR. KRANTZ: Dave Krantz, Executive
21 Director of the committee.

22 MR. POLEE: Henry Polce, an intern with
23 Representative Callagirone.

24 MS. BUTTERHOF: Elaine Butterhof, intern
25 for the House Judiciary Committee.

1 MS. MILAHOV: Galina Milahov, Research
2 Analyst.

3 CHAIRMAN CALTAGIRONE: Okay,
4 Commissioner.

5 COMMISSIONER WALP: Mr. Chairman, before
6 I begin, just to introduce who I have with me today, to
7 my left is Major Woodring, my executive officer; Mr.
8 Charles Tocci, our press secretary, and I think the
9 other gentleman you all know, Major Miller, legislative
10 liaison officer. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

11 The Honorable Mr. Chairman and honorable
12 committee members, on behalf of the men and women of
13 the Pennsylvania State Police, I wish to express my
14 appreciation for the opportunity to update the
15 committee concerning the administration and operations
16 of the Pennsylvania State Police. This presentation
17 will touch, although it may not appear to be that way,
18 but very briefly on multiple topics. If you desire
19 additional information on any subject, I would be
20 pleased to distribute it through your leadership, if
21 you will simply contact me or our legislative liaison,
22 Major Miller.

23 An act of May 2, 1905, created the State
24 Police, the first department of its kind in the United
25 States. The State Police was created at the request of

1 Governor Samuel Pennypacker to deal with escalating
2 violence of the anthracite coal strike and the concern
3 for the safety of the citizens of Pennsylvania. Nearly
4 88 years have passed, but this concern for our citizens
5 has not diminished. The Troopers of the Pennsylvania
6 State Police have responded repeatedly to police
7 incidents of every nature as we continue to protect and
8 serve our citizenry.

9 Attached to the copies of my remarks are
10 the vision and mission statements of the Pennsylvania
11 State Police. While our basic emphasis is on
12 enforcement of traffic and criminal laws, our broader
13 mandate is the protection of life and property and
14 service to the citizens of our Commonwealth.

15 The Pennsylvania State Police is, as I
16 indicated, most noted for efforts in the basic traffic
17 and criminal related programs. I would like to provide
18 you with a brief background on our agency and
19 information relating to a wide range of programs and
20 activities that our department performs daily but often
21 go unnoticed. And, Mr. Chairman, I'm going to be
22 reading this and there are certain areas I may step in
23 and make some comments on some of the issues that may
24 come up in that paragraph. That will be my
25 methodology.

1 The Governor is the Commander in Chief of
2 the Pennsylvania State Police. The Commissioner, as a
3 member of the Governor's cabinet, is directly
4 responsible to the Governor for the operations of the
5 department. During the present fiscal year, we have an
6 operating budget of approximately \$356 million. Our
7 authorized complement set by legislature is 4,157 sworn
8 officers. At the present time we are nearly -- it
9 should be 419, latest update this morning, members
10 under the authorized strength. We also employ about
11 1,200 civilian personnel. And I might add, Mr.
12 Chairman, that we have a class of about 150 graduating
13 next week. We have a class going in in about two weeks
14 in the academy of another 150. We also put a class in
15 at 50 in the southwest training center in January of
16 this year, and another class at this time probably
17 around 150 in April. So by the end of the summer or
18 into the fall, the early fall, we should be pretty well
19 back to authorized complement.

20 Organizationally, we are divided into 6
21 areas, 17 troops, 106 stations, and 13 bureaus and 6
22 offices. Fifteen troops are responsible for county
23 operations. Two are referred to as line patrols.
24 Troop S is responsible for interstate highways, and
25 Troop T is responsible for the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

1 The attached location map and organizational chart
2 specifically shows areas of responsibility and the
3 breakdown of our chain of command.

4 In addition to the Commissioner, three
5 deputy commissioners are also appointed by the
6 Governor. They are responsible for the areas of
7 operations, administration, and staff. The purpose of
8 the bureaus is to assist and support the troops. A
9 review of bureau activities will provide a picture of
10 various functions at the troop level.

11 First, the Bureau of Patrol. The Bureau
12 of Patrol consists of two divisions - the Patrol
13 Services Division and the Safety Program Division. The
14 major responsibilities of the bureau are to aid in
15 minimizing traffic accidents and related injuries and
16 deaths by the establishment of uniform traffic law
17 enforcement and patrol activity programs. The bureau
18 directs the operations of vehicle inspection station
19 programs and safety programs. The Patrol Services
20 Division develops, coordinates and directs traffic and
21 special enforcement programs for improved highway
22 safety with State and Federal agencies. The division
23 also prepares and reviews proposed changes to the
24 Vehicle Code and coordinates department participation
25 in the Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP),

1 TrashNet, and weight enforcement programs.

2 During 1991, and I might add, Mr.
3 Chairman, that we're collecting the '92 stats now,
4 which should be done by the end of this month, but for
5 this particular one we only have the '91 stats. For
6 '91, the Pennsylvania State Police made 444,859 traffic
7 arrests for violations of the Pennsylvania Vehicle
8 Code, and I'm understanding, too, Mr. Chairman, that
9 probably anywhere between a 5- and 7-percent increase
10 in all of these areas for '92, but that isn't
11 definitive at this point. A breakdown in major
12 violations is as follows, and I won't quote on them,
13 but they are listed there, the traffic citations.

14 Three major priorities will continue to
15 receive emphasis - DUI, speeding, and safety belts.
16 DUI and speeding continue to be two major causative
17 factors of death and destruction on our highways, and
18 there is no other traffic safety tool that will save
19 lives like the use of a safety belt. Currently, the
20 department has over 272 certified motor carrier
21 inspectors calls MCIs. In 1992, the department's MCIs
22 performed over 31,420 of the 50,000-plus inspections
23 completed along Pennsylvania highways. As a result of
24 these inspections, 21,983 traffic citations and 91,300
25 police warning notices were issued.

1 The Commercial Vehicle Weight Enforcement
2 Program is comprised of 29 mobile teams and 1 permanent
3 detail. The teams work throughout the State weighing
4 commercial vehicles and enforcing our size
5 restrictions. In 1992, 501,054 commercial vehicles
6 were stopped and checked. Of that number, 395,799 were
7 weighed and 5,208 weighs were cited. Another 6,252
8 trucks were checked for size, and another 135 were
9 cited.

10 The Motorcycle Patrol Program was placed
11 in operation on August 17, 1989. The program consists
12 of 12 trained motorcycle operators and are assigned
13 within densely traveled highway systems to augment the
14 existing patrol units in these high-volume traffic
15 areas. And, Mr. Chairman, we've had a request from the
16 turnpike also. They're planning, I believe, to put
17 four motorcycles in the Plymouth Meeting station area
18 on the turnpike down in the Philadelphia area because
19 of the high density of traffic in that area, which will
20 probably occur in this year or the early part of '94.

21 Backhauling enforcement has also been
22 instituted with the Department of Environmental
23 Resources. Trucks are inspected to uncover operators
24 that haul food products in vehicles that previously
25 carried garbage.

1 Our department has initiated a number of
2 safety programs such as, and these are only a few of
3 them and I'll quickly run through them:

4 S.P.I.E.S., a program designed to impact
5 on speeding on interstate highways.

6 V.I.P., a program designed to impact the
7 retail establishments serving visibly intoxicated
8 persons and underage drinkers. This program is
9 operated in conjunction with the Bureau of Liquor
10 Control and Enforcement.

11 C.A.R.E., a national program designed to
12 reduce accident and fatalities on interstate highways.
13 This program is concentrated over the following
14 holidays: Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day,
15 and Thanksgiving. This program is a cooperative effort
16 by all 50 States, U.S. Territories, and the Provinces
17 Of Canada.

18 Corridor Safety Initiative, a program to
19 enforce DUI and speed on selected highway locations
20 designated by PennDOT, based on accident data. This is
21 a cooperative effort with local police departments and,
22 of course, the State Police.

23 S.T.E.A.D.D., a federally funded DUI
24 enforcement program on specific highways, has operated
25 each year since its inception in 1988. Current

1 statistics indicate that during 1991, S.T.E.A.D.D.
2 teams were responsible for 5,466 total arrests. Of
3 this total, 807 were DUI, 2,290 were speeding
4 citations. In addition, DUI-related accidents were
5 down 13.7 from '90 to '91; DUI-fatal accidents were
6 down 18.75 percent; and DUI-injury accidents were down
7 11 percent.

8 Pike Watch, this program which began on
9 the Pennsylvania Turnpike system and recently expanded
10 to the interstate highways utilizes drivers of
11 commercial motor vehicles to report accidents,
12 hazardous violators, a disabled motorist, to State
13 Police patrols for further investigation. Currently,
14 Mr. Chairman, we have about 12 major trucking agencies
15 that are involved in this program and it is expanding
16 and has a potential of expanding into other States at
17 this juncture.

18 I would like to say on some of the
19 comments regarding DUI, we have had in 1991, and it
20 appears to even be less in 1992, the lowest amount of
21 people killed on Pennsylvania highways since 1962. We
22 had 1,661. My personal perception is one of the major
23 reasons this is occurring is that the heavy DUI
24 enforcement, sobriety checkpoints, seatbelt enforcement
25 in 1985 in Pennsylvania was around 25 percent, now it's

1 around 66 percent in Pennsylvania. Heavy speed
2 enforcement, air bags, underage drinking enforcement,
3 and also the education programs that are being
4 enveloped within all these enforcement efforts. I
5 believe that's one of the major contributory factors,
6 and of course, that's our major goal, to bring down the
7 deaths and injuries on the highways.

8 Our department has initiated several
9 programs designed to increase the use of safety belts
10 and child passenger safety seats. The most successful
11 of these was the four-county safety belt/motorcycle
12 helmet program initiated in July of '92. This program
13 is designed to impact on safety belt usage. Rates in
14 rural counties which have traditionally had low safety
15 belt usage rates and a high incidence of serious
16 accidents where the injured parties were not wearing
17 safety belts. This program ran for six months in the
18 counties of Bedford, Greene, Perry, and Susquehanna.
19 These four counties had a 53.8 percent safety belt
20 usage rate prior to this enforcement effort. At the
21 conclusion of this program, the safety belt usage rate
22 was 70.3 percent. This program is being expanded to an
23 additional 13 rural counties in 1993 utilizing a
24 Federal grant.

25 The Safety Program Division is

1 responsible for coordinating the regulatory aspects of
2 department participation in the State Traffic Safety
3 Program. The division also oversees the vehicle
4 inspection station program, and the school bus safety
5 program, the driver's licensing program, maintain
6 responsibility for the testing of all operators of
7 motor vehicles for the Commonwealth. This included
8 both knowledge tests of the related vehicle code laws
9 and a demonstration of driving skills. In 1992, over
10 1,240,308 tests involving 141,885 hours were
11 administered. A federally mandated commercial driving
12 testing program was administered by the department. In
13 1992, 79,046 commercial driving tests involving 64,025
14 hours were administered. The program required the
15 hiring of 25 additional driver license examiners. On
16 January 2, 1993, the Department of Transportation
17 assumed control of the driver examination program. We
18 are providing liaison and support to PennDOT throughout
19 the transition period of January through July of 1993.
20 And I add, Mr. Chairman, that as a result of that
21 transfer, approximately 67 Troopers will be able to be
22 released from that program to go out and do police work
23 such as traffic safety and criminal investigation.

24 A division member is on the Department of
25 Education Driver Safety Advisory Committee. This

1 committee meets several times a year to discuss and
2 provide methods to provide driver safety education in
3 schools.

4 The Safety Program Division supervises
5 the Inspection Station Supervisor Program activities.
6 Approximately 74 enlisted members are involved in this
7 function full-time, and 58 part-time alternates.
8 During 1992, inspection station supervisors routinely
9 visited and audited 19,845 inspection stations. A
10 total of 554 reports of violations were submitted,
11 which resulted in 144 mechanics and 130 inspections
12 stations being suspended. In addition, 2,572 dealer
13 related investigations were conducted. Approximately
14 2,792 citations and 9,089 written warnings were issued
15 by inspection station supervisors in 1992.

16 The Pennsylvania State Police also
17 inspects school buses. Statewide training on school
18 bus regulations was also provided to the 132 members of
19 the State Police who were involved in the annual
20 inspection program. A school bus inspection video is
21 near completion. This video will assist in training
22 State Police school bus inspectors of the proper method
23 of State Police inspection. In 1992, 20,232 school
24 buses were inspected, and 16,360 discrepancies were
25 corrected prior to school year operations.

1 Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement.
2 The Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement, with a
3 complement of 143 enforcement officers, 15 enlisted
4 members, 75 civilian employees and 8 attorneys, works
5 in conjunction with other Commonwealth agencies to
6 enforce the Pennsylvania Liquor Code and related Crimes
7 Code statutes. This bureau has developed close working
8 relationships with law enforcement agencies throughout
9 the Commonwealth. In addition to investigating liquor
10 violations, agents routinely uncovered many other
11 criminal violations, such as gambling, drugs and
12 prostitution, that are turned over to the police agency
13 having jurisdiction. Special emphasis is placed on
14 nuisance bars and underage drinking. College officials
15 throughout Pennsylvania have been contacted to offer
16 our assistance and explain our resolve in this issue.

17 Drug law enforcement. The Bureau of Drug
18 Law Enforcement was created in July 1992. During the
19 department's reorganization, the bureau's primary
20 responsibility is to direct, coordinate, and supervise
21 investigations into the alleged distribution, sale and
22 use of drugs in this State. The bureau consists of an
23 administrative division and operations division. The
24 operations division is further divided into eastern and
25 western sections. The sections are also divided into

1 southwest, northwest, central, east and Philadelphia
2 units.

3 The operations division has nine region
4 strike force offices and five tactical narcotic teams
5 located throughout the State. The strike force has
6 offices in Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg State
7 College, Greensburg, Butler, Erie, Wilkes-Barre and
8 Philadelphia. The TNT units are located in
9 Wilkes-Barre, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Greensburg, and
10 Prospect. The bureau headquarters is located at
11 Strawberry Square, Harrisburg.

12 The region strike force units concentrate
13 on middle to upper level drug dealers. They coordinate
14 drug enforcement efforts with the office of Attorney
15 General, Bureau of Narcotics Investigation. The TNT
16 units have two missions. First, team members are
17 undercover officers who are available for assignment
18 anywhere in the State where there is a need for an
19 undercover Trooper. Second, team members are trained
20 in the techniques of interdiction of drugs from the
21 State's transportation corridors.

22 In addition to strike force operation,
23 each troop is also very active in drug enforcement
24 activity in their particular area of responsibility.
25 Bureau members are also assigned to the Violent

1 Traffickers Program (VTP), whose activities are to
2 destruct the illicit drug traffic in the Philadelphia
3 area. A member is also assigned to the U.S. Customs
4 office in Philadelphia to coordinate the efforts in
5 reducing the smuggling of drugs into the State.

6 The Drug Enforcement Administration
7 recognized the Pennsylvania State Police as the primary
8 State level agency responsible for marijuana
9 eradication. The bureau coordinates the collection of
10 marijuana plant seizures and eradication data from
11 municipal, township and county police departments. In
12 addition, the bureau coordinates the clandestine
13 laboratory enforcement program, which provides
14 specially trained and certified chemists and Troopers
15 to investigate, respond to, dismantle and dispose of
16 hazardous clandestine laboratories.

17 The bureau conducts financial
18 investigations into money laundering and conspiracies
19 into narcotic trafficking. The bureau also conducts
20 Operation Whiteline training for all troops. Whiteline
21 training consists of highway interdiction techniques,
22 search and seizure, and officer safety issues. The
23 members at bureau headquarters serve as liaison between
24 local police departments and the Pennsylvania National
25 Guard's counter drug mission support.

1 Criminal investigation. The Bureau of
2 Criminal Investigation provides a wide variety of law
3 enforcement functions and related services. The
4 general investigation division provides assistance to
5 troop investigators as well as responding to requests
6 from Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies
7 in the areas of auto theft, criminal investigation
8 assessment, psychological profiling, criminal
9 intelligence, missing persons and child abuse, and
10 coordination of the polygraph program. Division also
11 coordinates certain statewide and multi-area
12 investigations such as burglary rings, obscenity cases
13 and truck stop intelligence.

14 The auto theft unit provides
15 investigative assistance to various agencies involved
16 in combating auto theft. The unit coordinates
17 information and initiates major investigations
18 throughout the State.

19 The Criminal Investigative Assessment
20 Unit is staffed with 1 full-time supervisor, 3 regional
21 coordinators, and 41 part-time criminal investigative
22 assessors. The CIAU is mission-oriented, providing
23 assistance to specific violent crime investigations.
24 The CIAU offers expertise to all law enforcement in
25 Pennsylvania in personality assessment, criminal

1 personality profiling, investigation assessment, and
2 case strategy, interview and interrogation strategy,
3 equivocal death analysis, behavior based affidavits of
4 probable cause to obtain search and arrest warrants and
5 provide assistance to prosecutors in trial preparation.

6 The Missing Persons Unit is recognized by
7 the U.S. Department of Justice, National Center for
8 Missing and Exploited Children, as Pennsylvania's
9 clearinghouse of information and coordinator of missing
10 child investigations. The MPU provides investigative
11 support to all law enforcement agencies within the
12 Commonwealth. Services offered to investigators
13 include the preparation of police investigation flyers
14 and their distribution, resources available for missing
15 person searches and the location of human remains.
16 prevention literature, missing persons investigation
17 training, data entry into the NCIC unidentified persons
18 file, interagency communication and coordinating the
19 State's Analytical Techniques for the Apprehension of
20 Criminals (ATAC)/Violent Criminal Apprehension Program,
21 (VICAP) Program. The ATAC/VICAP program is a law
22 enforcement communication network on violent crime
23 encompassing homicide and attempts of homicide, missing
24 persons, unidentified dead, and violent sexual
25 assaults.

1 To just make a comment, Mr. Chairman, one
2 of the major areas we have going in the crime unit now,
3 among the other things, is the psychological profiling
4 unit, and we are about two-thirds of the way through of
5 structuring this statewide, from department
6 headquarters and within the troops, and also a troop
7 task force that will consist of criminal investigators
8 from every troop that will respond as a team to every
9 major crime that we have in the State - homicides,
10 rapes, and those types of situations. It's extremely
11 important that you put your expertise immediately at
12 the scene, and we were lacking somewhat in that area.

13 Plus with the dimension of the CIA Unit,
14 it has just enhanced their operations tremendously. So
15 effective is the CIA Unit that we had an example in the
16 Frackville area where there was a homicide occurred,
17 the CIAU men went to the scene, it was about two weeks
18 after, looked at photographs, talked to the
19 investigator and told the individuals he's probably X
20 amount years old, was in prison, so much education, et
21 cetera, et cetera, and one of the officers said, gee,
22 that sounds like Joe down the street. That's exactly
23 who it was, and ultimately they made the arrest and had
24 a conviction on that crime. And these are things that
25 are occurring throughout the State. It's a tremendous

1 program and it's now being enveloped within the troop
2 task force as I respond to these programs.

3 In addition to that, the ATAC program,
4 that's the Analytical Technique for the Apprehension of
5 Criminals, that's on the State level, that's our
6 program. VICAP is the Violent Apprehension of
7 Criminals on the Federal level. We interface by
8 computers, and whenever we have a major violent crime -
9 homicides, rapes, serial killers, those types of
10 things, we put all the data into the computers and for
11 example, if you have a homicide occurring in
12 Philadelphia, it matches with a profile in Erie, we put
13 those two agencies together to determine if they're
14 working with the same individual. And likewise, you
15 may have someone who has committed a murder in
16 Oklahoma, the profile connects with a crime that may
17 have occurred in Harrisburg, so with the computer
18 techniques that we're using, we can interface and
19 connect and work conjunctively together by the exchange
20 of all this criminal information. It's really in its
21 infancy, but we are developing it throughout the State
22 and really by the end of the year we should be totally
23 and fully on line.

24 The Intelligence Unit responded to over
25 900 intelligence inquiries from Federal, State, and

1 local law enforcement agencies in '92. They prepare
2 and distribute an intelligence newsletter, prepare
3 intelligence assessments, disseminate intelligence
4 information and support field operations. The unit
5 also manages the Narcotic Analysis Referral Center, and
6 that's another computer system set up where we
7 interface with all police departments in Pennsylvania
8 where we get profiles. For example, you may have a
9 drive-by shooting again in the city of Scranton where
10 they saw a certain type of vehicle, maybe got a portion
11 of plate, Harrisburg has the same thing, we connect
12 those two agencies together to coordinate their
13 investigation because you may have the same individuals
14 working in Scranton as you have in Harrisburg, and
15 that's an ongoing program.

16 The Organized Crime Division consists of
17 eastern and western task forces. Each task force
18 includes an organized crime unit, a white collar crime
19 unit and a fraud unit. The division connects
20 multi-jurisdictional and/or labor-intensive large scale
21 investigations involving racketeering, gambling,
22 official corruption, embezzlement, fraud, and various
23 other types of organized and conspiratorial crimes.
24 The division also provides technical assistance to the
25 troops in the development of relevant localized

1 investigations. Recent significant projects included
2 stolen property sting investigation in eastern and
3 western Pennsylvania, a significant gambling
4 investigation in western Pennsylvania, and several
5 significant white collar fraud cases in various parts
6 of the Commonwealth. Current initiatives include
7 refining the organizational structure of the division
8 and various administrative projects to enhance the
9 effectiveness and efficiency of investigative
10 procedure.

11 The Fire Marshal Division has 42 fire
12 marshals and 70 alternates assigned through 15 troops
13 throughout the State. The division is responsible for
14 the investigation of all fires of suspicious origin,
15 the promulgation of enforcement of regulations
16 governing the storage and handling of flammable
17 liquids, and coordination of activities with other
18 authorities in fire safety and investigation. The
19 division, in coordination with the Department of
20 Environmental Resources and Federal Environmental
21 Protection Agency, is also working to enforce the Spill
22 Protection Act. This law involves the investigation of
23 storage tanks holding flammable and combustible
24 liquids.

25 Statewide, the department has

1 approximately 435 full-time criminal investigators that
2 are assigned to all stations except those in Troop S-
3 Interstate and Troop T-Turnpike. These members
4 routinely conduct investigations of serious crimes
5 including murder, kidnapping, robbery, and similar type
6 incidents. Criminal investigators work in conjunction
7 with and assist Federal, State and local criminal
8 justice agencies. Assistance is frequently provided to
9 local police agencies who are often faced with complex
10 criminal investigations that extend beyond their
11 resources or jurisdiction. Data regarding criminal
12 investigations and arrests is provided in the
13 attachments.

14 The Missing Persons Unit conducted a
15 three-day highway homicide law enforcement meeting
16 addressing violent crimes occurring along primary roads
17 and the interstate highway system. Contributing to the
18 information exchange were investigators from Federal,
19 State, and local agencies, New York, New Jersey,
20 Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Connecticut, New Hampshire,
21 Vermont, and other agencies such as MAGLOCLEN and the
22 FBI. Through the information exchange, over 30 cases
23 were identified in Pennsylvania occurring over the last
24 25 years. These cases involved homicides, sexual
25 assaults, unidentified dead who were the victims of

1 homicides, and also unidentified dead where no foul
2 play was indicated as a cause of death but the body was
3 simply dumped along the roadway. The information
4 exchange resulted in potential leads in a number of
5 cases and a definite link in two homicides based on
6 modus operandi, victimology, body disposition and
7 manner of death. These two cases occurred in
8 Pennsylvania and in New Jersey, and the information
9 exchange put investigators in contact to coordinate
10 their efforts.

11 Bureau of Emergency and Special
12 Operations. The Bureau of Emergency and Special
13 Operations was formed in July 1992 to consolidate
14 various functions of the department under a single
15 command in order to more effectively deliver their
16 services and support the operational needs of the
17 department and the law enforcement community in
18 Pennsylvania. The bureau's comprised of two divisions,
19 the Aviation and Special Services Division, and the
20 Tactical Operations Division. The Aviation and Special
21 Services Division includes the Aviation Section, the
22 Technical Operation Section, and the Executive Service
23 Section.

24 The Aviation Section has 26 enlisted
25 members and 2 civilian employees and is responsible for

1 aerial speed enforcement, marijuana eradication search
2 and surveillances, photography missions and various
3 other aviation related duties. The department operates
4 seven helicopters and six airplanes located
5 strategically throughout the Commonwealth. The
6 airplanes are dedicated primarily to aerial speed
7 enforcement, surveillances, and drug-related purposes.
8 One airplane owned by the Pennsylvania Turnpike is
9 flown by department pilots exclusively for speed
10 enforcement and surveillance activities occurring on
11 the turnpike system.

12 The Technical Operations Section with
13 four members assigned conducts electronic surveillance
14 training of State, Federal and municipal law
15 enforcement officers. In addition to the training
16 function, its members also provide various electronic
17 surveillance services in support of investigative
18 activities. The executive service section provides
19 protection for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and
20 their families and assists the department in its
21 protective responsibilities for other dignitaries. The
22 Tactical Operations Division is comprised of a Special
23 Emergency Response Team Section, the Canine Drug
24 Enforcement Section, and the Underwater Search Team
25 Section.

1 The Tactical Operations Section is
2 comprised of 79 permanent and detached members and
3 functions as an emergency support service during
4 hostage and barricaded gunmen incidents, high risk
5 warrant services, civil disturbances, bomb threats,
6 incidents involving suicidal persons and other high
7 risk situations.

8 The Canine Drug Enforcement Section is
9 comprised of 13 handler/narcotic search dog teams. The
10 canine handlers and their dogs search transportation
11 terminals, postal packages, vehicles, et cetera, and
12 respond to requests for searches where concealed
13 narcotics are suspected. One of the dogs is also
14 trained to locate cadavers.

15 The Underwater Search Team Section is in
16 the early stages of reformation. When functioning,
17 that section will be responsible for providing
18 underwater search and recovery capability to support
19 the department and other law enforcement agencies in
20 their investigative roles.

21 The Director of the Bureau of Emergency
22 and Special Operations is the department's emergency
23 operations officer and is responsible for monitoring
24 and exercising the State Police emergency operations
25 plan and ensures State Police members are prepared to

1 respond to situations that involve natural disasters
2 and nuclear hazardous substance emergencies. The
3 emergency operations officer is the department's
4 liaison with the Pennsylvania Emergency Management
5 Agency. This position is responsible for the
6 coordination with other State and Federal agencies
7 concerning the safe conduct of nuclear and hazardous
8 material shipments that traverse the Commonwealth by
9 highway or rail.

10 Bureau of Research and Development. This
11 bureau is involved with programs such as our pursuit of
12 international accreditation. This goal will be met
13 this summer and by meeting over 900 nationally set
14 standards, this accomplishment recognizes the high
15 quality and professionalism of our department. With
16 the attainment of accreditation, the Pennsylvania State
17 Police will become the largest currently accredited
18 organization in the world.

19 The Bureau of Research and Development
20 also monitors our programs of strategic planning,
21 strategic management, and total quality management.
22 Our strategic planning and strategic management
23 programs thus far have resulted in over 25 positive
24 projects that increase our effectiveness and service to
25 the public. Several committees continue to provide

1 valuable input on such topics as scheduling, career
2 development, career tracking, career counseling,
3 enhancement of the patrol trooper, and an awards
4 project.

5 The projects include a wide range of
6 topics such as but not limited to: Vision light bars,
7 semiautomatic handguns, new leather gear, new
8 protective bullet-proof vests, pepper mace, expandable
9 batons, ride-alongs with bureau and division directors,
10 increased command visits, citizen surveys, criminal
11 justice agency surveys, discontinuance of non-police
12 functions such as the transportation of eye tissue,
13 O.R. service--which was cut back dramatically--and the
14 driver examination; modification of the requirements of
15 background investigation for the Department of
16 Corrections; revised traffic citation forms;
17 development of the State Police allocation formula,
18 including the "Span of Control" project; revision to
19 the nonreportable accident policy; simplification of
20 the department suggestion program; suggestions relating
21 to the promotion examinations; development of a Senior
22 Trooper program; distribution of a strategic planning
23 newsletter; acquisition of electronic typewriters for
24 patrol units; AT&T language line, et cetera.

25 These programs will result in a more

1 satisfied and productive management/employee team that
2 is more responsive to the needs of our citizens. The
3 TQM project is simply the formation of a positive
4 attitude by every employee of our department and a
5 commitment to provide the best product we are capable
6 of providing.

7 Training and education. This bureau has
8 a staff of 56 enlisted members. The bureau is
9 responsible for the initial 23 weeks of cadet training,
10 basic Liquor Control Enforcement Officer training, and
11 in-service training for Pennsylvania State Police
12 personnel. In-service training for our members include
13 a wide variety of our subjects.

14 The academy in Hershey and the four
15 regional training centers have recently begun an
16 extensive in-service training program to provide much
17 needed training. The attached training calendar lists
18 courses that will be available to our personnel.
19 Additional presentations and seminars will be offered
20 as they are developed. In addition, our members also
21 attend appropriate out-service training courses.

22 I would just like to make one comment,
23 Mr. Chairman, that this is the first time ever we began
24 in January of this year to have extensive ongoing,
25 perpetual in-service training programs for our

1 officers. We have got out of the business of Act 120
2 training. There are many other agencies in
3 Pennsylvania that handle that training now, and we are
4 concentrating on training our people. Regrettably,
5 through the years everybody else was getting the
6 training and our officers were not, and it's time to
7 get them up to speed and continue that, not only the
8 members but all civilians likewise.

9 As the handout shows you, I have many
10 programs also for civilians. A certification for our
11 police communication operators, certification for our
12 record and identification operators, accident
13 reconstructionists, mid- and upper-level management
14 level training as it deals with our supervisors, so
15 it's a tremendous program. The personnel are extremely
16 excited about it, and again, it's an ongoing, perpetual
17 training program within our department which was just
18 created in January of '93.

19 With many recent retirements, this bureau
20 has been very busy training cadets to keep our
21 complement stable. While I am on the subject of
22 training, may I say that as Commissioner of the State
23 Police, I have the honor as serving as the chairman of
24 the Municipal Police Officer's Education and Training
25 Commission. The commission has the responsibility for

1 the administration of two acts: Act 120, the Municipal
2 Police Officer's Education and Training Act; and Act
3 235, the Lethal Weapons Training Act. The Commission
4 establishes requirements and types of training for
5 municipal police officers. All political subdivisions
6 of the Commonwealth maintaining local police
7 departments must comply with these established
8 provisions.

9 The Bureau of Lab and Communications
10 Services. This bureau consists of the Lab Division and
11 Communications Division. The Laboratory Division
12 operates a system of six laboratories to provide
13 forensic services to State and local law enforcement
14 agencies at no cost. The staff of 110 consists of 25
15 enlisted members and 85 civilian employees. The
16 civilian positions include analysts, laboratory
17 technicians, clerical, and administrative personnel.
18 Laboratory Division DNA unit located at the Greensburg
19 Regional Lab became fully operational on September 22,
20 1992. Using DNA analysis, the Laboratory Division can
21 link perpetrators of crimes to biological evidence with
22 a degree of certainty heretofore unavailable. This
23 advanced technology will also aid investigators in the
24 identification of missing persons and unidentified
25 bodies. To date, DNA analysis has been utilized in 12

1 investigations, implicating suspects to a particular
2 crime in 7 of those cases. More importantly, in at
3 least three cases several suspects were exonerated.

4 The Laboratory Division is now in the
5 process of establishing a second DNA unit in the
6 Bethlehem Regional Laboratory located in southwestern
7 Pennsylvania. Funding for this project was obtained
8 through PCCD grants and matching Commonwealth funds.
9 It is anticipated the Bethlehem DNA unit will begin
10 casework analysis sometime in early 1994. DNA analysis
11 is available to all members of the criminal justice
12 community.

13 In conjunction with the DNA expansion
14 project, funding has also been obtained by the
15 Laboratory Division to acquire an Automated Laboratory
16 Information Management System, ALIMS. ALIMS is a
17 distributed computer network designed to automate
18 evidence processing, case management, analysis and data
19 storage. The increased capabilities and productivity
20 afforded by ALIMS technology will significantly enhance
21 the Laboratory Division's ability to provide more
22 efficient and effective forensic services to the law
23 enforcement community.

24 In support of the drug law enforcement
25 effort, the Laboratory Division, through grant moneys,

1 has funded acquisition of two clandestine drug
2 laboratory response vehicles, as well as automated
3 instrumentation for drug analysis. The response
4 vehicles are equipped to insure the safety of all
5 personnel during the seizure, assessment, and removal
6 of hazardous, toxic chemicals or materials from the
7 clandestine drug laboratories pursuant to OSHA mandated
8 safety requirements. One vehicle will be based at the
9 Bethlehem laboratory, the other in Harrisburg. The
10 automated instrumentation will enable the Laboratory
11 Division to keep pace with the escalating drug case
12 submissions and ensure timely analytical results for
13 prosecution.

14 Scientific examinations and analysis of
15 physical evidence are conducted by the Automated
16 Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), ballistics,
17 chemistry, documents and latent print sections of the
18 Laboratory Division. In 1992, this division received
19 in excess of 35,500 cases for analysis. This
20 represents an increase of approximately 1,000 case
21 submissions over the previous year. The division is
22 developing a plan which now promises to provide
23 significant economy and manpower improved operations.
24 By consolidating dispatch operations in the
25 Commonwealth, both personnel, savings and facilities

1 improvement can result. In addition, the division is
2 developing the use of mobile data technology, which
3 drastically reduce the need for expensive voice
4 communication systems while providing nearly paperless
5 processing methods for the Trooper in the field. The
6 division has undertaken the extensive training of all
7 State Police communication operators and has provided
8 new portable radio technology for use in the field.
9 Improvements include secure communications designed to
10 protect officers from the vulnerability of open
11 communication, and the ability to inter-operate with
12 county and municipal police departments by radio.

13 The division is also responding
14 vigorously to special technical projects in the
15 development and use of new speed detection devices such
16 as laser and moving radar. They also provide instant
17 recall recording systems for police dispatch telephone
18 lines to include call processing and provide greater
19 safety to the public when responding to police
20 emergencies.

21 Community services. This bureau
22 coordinates the department's efforts in working with
23 the community to reduce crime and promote traffic
24 safety. The bureau was functionally responsible for
25 the activities of approximately 27 community relations/

1 youth aid and safety education officers stationed
2 throughout 15 troops during 1992. These officers were
3 responsible for providing community relations, crime
4 prevention, and youth-related programs to the public.
5 During 1992, 2,996 programs were presented to 44,742
6 adults and 221,678 youth. Effective February 1, 1993,
7 a reorganization of assigned duties has been
8 implemented. A department directive requires the
9 selection of full-time community service officers for
10 all 15 troops to serve in four specific functional
11 capacities - community relations, crime prevention,
12 safety education, and public information. These
13 full-time officers will be supplemented if necessary.
14 The duties of youth aid will be reassigned to perform
15 under the supervision and direction of the criminal
16 investigation section commander within the respective
17 15 troops.

18 The community services officers develop
19 and maintain neighborhood watch and utility watch
20 programs. As of December 1992, there were
21 approximately 159 programs in operation with over
22 12,000 citizens participating.

23 The Pennsylvania Crime Stoppers program,
24 which is operationally staffed by the department, and
25 consists of a supervising coordinator and five members,

1 combines the public, media and police in a cooperative
2 effort to fight crime. Since the inception of the
3 program in 1986, a total of 978 serious crimes were
4 solved, 305 criminals were arrested, and 230 fugitives
5 were captured. Over \$1.6 million in stolen proper and
6 illegal drugs were recovered.

7 In 1992, the Pennsylvania State Police
8 were responsible for conducting a total of 21 Camp
9 Cadet programs throughout the State, with 1,407 male
10 and female cadets. It must be noted that the planning,
11 development, and operations of these Camp Cadet
12 programs for youths are primarily on a volunteer basis
13 by personnel of our department. It is anticipated that
14 for the year '93, personnel from our department will
15 again be engaged in the Camp Cadet programs, and
16 projections indicate a total of 22 programs to be
17 operational this year.

18 Our Hug-a-Bear Program will continue,
19 where we give small stuffed teddy bears to children who
20 have been involved in traumatic incidents and
21 accidents.

22 This year we will expand a project in our
23 school program where robots will be used to give
24 traffic safety and drug prevention messages to young
25 children. The program is highly successful and really

1 grabs the attention of young children.

2 We will continue to emphasize safety
3 education and drug prevention programs.

4 Records and Information Services. The
5 Bureau of Records and Information Services, comprised
6 of the Information Systems Division, Records and
7 Identification Division, and Office of AFIS
8 Administration, is a support and service group for all
9 criminal justice agencies in the Commonwealth. The
10 bureau has a complement of 13 enlisted members and 191
11 civilian employees.

12 The Office of AFIS Administration is the
13 bureau's liaison with the Bureau of Laboratory and
14 Communications Services and the remote sites of
15 Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

16 The Automated Fingerprint Identification
17 System became operational in 1990. This \$5 million
18 project utilizes computer technology to read, match,
19 compare and restore fingerprint images. Eight latent
20 remote devices are located throughout the Commonwealth
21 and offer all law enforcement agencies the ability to
22 access the automated fingerprint identification system
23 for crime scene latent fingerprint inquiries. Thus
24 far, over 700 cases have been cleared with the
25 assistance of the AFIS system.

1 The information systems division provides
2 automated technology for the department, administers
3 all agency data processing related activities, manages
4 all central computer systems, and remote terminal
5 equipment and maintains an administrative computer
6 system for department programs. Data communications
7 and informational resources extend to law enforcement
8 and criminal justice communities nationwide via the
9 Commonwealth Law Enforcement Assistance Network
10 (CLEAN). The CLEAN program provides computer access to
11 the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the
12 National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
13 (NLETS), the Philadelphia Police Department, and the
14 Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

15 The Records and Identification Division
16 is responsible for the collection, compilation and
17 maintenance of criminal records. It is also
18 responsible for the keeping of criminal investigative
19 reports, traffic accident reports, firearm, and
20 administrative records of the department. The division
21 functions as a central repository for State and local
22 law enforcement agencies within the Commonwealth. The
23 operational aspect of AFIS is located within the
24 division and is involved in the reading, identifying,
25 and storing of criminal arrest fingerprint cards. The

1 fingerprints are the basis of criminal records which
2 are computerized and available through national and
3 State telecommunications networks to all law
4 enforcement agencies.

5 Personnel. In addition to the previously
6 mentioned new programs dealing with promotions and
7 career development, emphasis will continue with our
8 recruitment program. In 1991, minority applicants
9 increased 54 percent, and that figure has also held for
10 1992. While the Commonwealth's minority population is
11 12.3 percent, our recruitment of minority applicants is
12 above 13.2 percent. Every effort is made to secure
13 qualified applicants who reflect the diversity of our
14 Commonwealth.

15 Heritage Affairs Officer. The primary
16 function of the Heritage Affairs Officer to interact
17 with other Commonwealth agencies and police and
18 officials from political subdivisions to diffuse
19 potential critical incidents before they become a
20 problem. This office deals with the diversity of the
21 citizens of Pennsylvania and the changing demographics
22 of our Commonwealth. This office and our affirmative
23 action office monitor major problems such as the civil
24 tension task force, which is a State Police troop
25 initiative on the identification and reduction or

1 elimination of civil tension issues in communities
2 throughout Pennsylvania, as well several training
3 programs such as cultural awareness sensitivity, ethnic
4 intimidation, and conversational Spanish.

5 We have a few legislative initiatives,
6 Mr. Chairman. During the past year and the beginning
7 of '93, our department either initiated a request or
8 voiced our support for several legislative suggestions.
9 They include: Equal distribution of State Police
10 jurisdictional coverage to municipalities. And I would
11 like to comment briefly, if I could. One of the
12 problems we see in the Commonwealth is this, that you
13 basically have three entities - you have communities,
14 the rural communities who pay the normal tax base for
15 State Police support, and then you have other
16 communities who pay the normal tax base support but
17 they also pay for their own municipal police, and then
18 you have other municipalities, in fact in Pennsylvania
19 there are 17 that have an excess of 10,000 population,
20 3 have an excess of the 9,000 population. Hempfield
21 Township in Westmoreland County I know has like
22 43,000-plus. Unity Township in Westmoreland County has
23 around 23,000-plus. They don't have a local police
24 department. They have a high tax base, they have the
25 ability to pay for local police, but their response is

1 we have the State Police, why should we pay for a local
2 police, which is their position. But what happens then
3 on the other end of the spectrum, because we are so
4 involved addressing the needs of those communities, we
5 don't have the time to go out into the rural areas as
6 much as we should to take care of their problems, nor
7 go into the other municipalities who are paying for a
8 police department to help them as much as we want. So
9 I think there needs to be some parity throughout the
10 State. It falls within the political arena and not my
11 arena, but I believe there needs to be something done
12 to distribute and have them pay something in order to
13 have State Troopers in that area, to increase our
14 complement or whatever, so that we have more parity
15 throughout the State.

16 False alarms. We respond to over 30,000
17 false alarms every year. Talking to municipal police,
18 I think they have around 80,000 to 90,000. We're
19 pushing, again, to get an alarm package through that
20 those individuals who willfully, they have a problem, a
21 wire is loose, they walk into a door and say, oh, gee,
22 we forgot again, we respond, we keep responding, it's a
23 waste of manpower, a waste of time, and it's very
24 dangerous. We have responded in some cases 12 to 15
25 times to the same place, and as the Trooper responds,

1 oh, here we go again, a false alarm, and that could be
2 the time he gets injured because he becomes complacent
3 thinking it's another false alarm. And we feel we
4 definitely need something there.

5 Reduction of blood alcohol context from
6 .10 to .08. Reduction of blood alcohol content to
7 point .02 for juveniles and .02 for commercial vehicle
8 operators. Provide for administrative suspension of
9 driver's license of drinking drivers. Provide for
10 funding for State Police support of the 911 system.
11 Establishment of a primary law for safety belt
12 enforcement. Transfer regulatory functions presently
13 performed by State Police fire marshals to more
14 appropriate agencies. Amend the HIV-Related
15 Information Act to permit first responders, such as
16 police officers, to receive timely information. Permit
17 the use of laser radar. Amend the Crimes Code to allow
18 law enforcement officers to utilize a camcorder or
19 video simultaneously during situations which audio
20 recording is currently prohibited. Permit preliminary
21 breath testing devices to be used for alcohol
22 enforcement. Permit fingerprint cards of federally
23 prosecuted criminals where Pennsylvania criminal
24 justice agencies have assisted to be entered into
25 Pennsylvania central repository of records. Expansion

1 of the child passenger restraint law to include
2 vehicles operated in Pennsylvania not just registered
3 in Pennsylvania. Prohibit radar detectors in
4 commercial motor vehicles. Strengthening of the
5 harassment statutes, stalking legislation, but I
6 understand there has been one introduced at this time.
7 Establish enforceable window tint laws. Updating the
8 fireworks law. Providing for an open container law for
9 alcohol enforcement.

10 Additional information about any of these
11 topics can be obtained from our legislative liaison
12 officer.

13 Mr. Chairman, in the interest of time I
14 have addressed only selected activities of the
15 Pennsylvania State Police in order to provide a brief
16 overview of our agency. If you or any other committee
17 member are interested in the topics I have addressed or
18 you have any question concerning any of my remarks, I
19 would be pleased to respond to your questions. I must
20 add that it's an honor to receive the invitation to
21 address the committee, and I assure you of the
22 continuing support and cooperation of the Pennsylvania
23 State Police.

24 And likewise, Mr. Chairman, I would like
25 to give to you as the chairman and then to the

1 committee a video we just had prepared. It's
2 approximately 30 minutes long, and it's an overview of
3 everything that we do in the department, and you can
4 use it for your benefit to let you know what we do,
5 which goes through some of the things that I went
6 through, and perhaps even a few other things that I
7 didn't mention.

8 And with that, that ends my specific
9 report, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

10 CHAIRMAN CALTAGIRONE: Thank you,
11 Commissioner.

12 We've had a couple other members join us,
13 if they would like to introduce themselves for the
14 record.

15 REPRESENTATIVE JAMES: Representative
16 Harold James, Philadelphia.

17 REPRESENTATIVE GRUITZA: Mike Gruitza
18 from Mercer County.

19 BY CHAIRMAN CALTAGIRONE: (Of Comm. Waip)

20 Q. Commissioner, one of the things that
21 we've looked at over the years, and I wanted to ask
22 your personal opinion and maybe your professional
23 opinion as to whether or not this should be looked at.
24 You're cognizant of the situation financially in
25 Pennsylvania, and the Governor just gave us his budget

1 address, one of the things that concerned me as a
2 member, and particularly as it relates to this
3 committee, is the Department of Corrections and the
4 phenomenal growth that we've seen of the numbers of
5 people that are being incarcerated in our Commonwealth.

6 We passed, and I plan to continue to do
7 that, to take tours of all the different facilities
8 that are involved in the criminal justice system,
9 whether it's halfway houses, treatment houses, but
10 especially the Department of Corrections. And with the
11 phenomenal growth and the costs that's linked to that,
12 I have pushed, over the last two to three years,
13 alternative sentencing and a rethinking of exactly what
14 we're all about as a Commonwealth and we're placing our
15 limited resources, because they are very limited, and
16 there are so many different areas of our budget that's
17 crying out for additional help, especially if it's
18 education or job training, specifically in those two
19 areas that I think is woefully lacking simply because
20 the money is not there.

21 And looking at the additional prisons
22 that have been opened, understanding that people that
23 violate our laws have to be punished, but it's the type
24 of punishment that we're looking at, marijuana in small
25 amounts, as an example, handled by let's say a local

1 district justice, and instead of being incarcerated
2 that there would be some type of community service
3 and/or other type of help for that person. As opposed
4 to incarceration. What are your thoughts on language
5 along that line?

6 And I don't want to send out the wrong
7 signal to the public that we're going soft on crime or
8 drugs or anything like that. That is not the intent at
9 all. We have so many different programs to try to help
10 people that have that problem, but to look at, begin to
11 look at it very realistically that incarcerating people
12 and those specific instances without getting the proper
13 help, number one, and/or taking up some very valuable
14 prison space doesn't seem to make a heck of a lot of
15 sense.

16 A. Obviously, it's a broad area and I will
17 address it this way: Obviously, my expertise is not
18 penology, it is being a police officer, and the more
19 effective--and I go to the first part of your
20 comments--the more effective we are in the police
21 arena, and each year we become more effective,
22 technology, the money that was given such as Governor
23 Casey in the PennFree program, so the more people we go
24 out and arrest, the more people that are going to have
25 to be locked up, and for every action there is a

1 reaction, and of course that is what's happening.

2 I am an advocate of heavy enforcement as
3 it deals with drugs. You selected the one as it deals
4 with marijuana. I would not be in a position to say to
5 not have any jail time for that. The effects of drugs
6 are so devastating, so devastating beyond the
7 possession, beyond the sale, but I know going with the
8 Governor in the PennFree program, and we looked at
9 areas such as Philadelphia and Erie and Scranton, other
10 areas as it deals with the medical environment,
11 children that are born addicted to cocaine, government
12 is going to pay for them forever, as long as they live.
13 The drastic effects of drugs.

14 So I base marijuana in with everyone
15 else. In fact, marijuana is the drug of choice right
16 now because people are getting away, and this is the
17 reason: People are going to marijuana for two reasons.
18 Number one, because of the heavy enforcement on
19 cocaine; and number two, and we're hearing this from
20 those we are arresting, because of the less punishment
21 you get for marijuana as opposed to cocaine. If you're
22 caught for possession or selling of cocaine, the
23 punishment is much harder than it is for the possession
24 or the use of marijuana. So that is why a lot of them,
25 especially college kids, are going to marijuana. This

1 is what they're telling us.

2 So I'm saying by letting them off the
3 hook, that's not the answer. But I will sum up my
4 comments to this: I've been on the job for nearly 27
5 years. In May I'll have 27 years on the job. The
6 ultimate war on drugs will never be won until you do
7 away with the want and the demand. We will keep
8 enforcing, we will keep spending more money enforcing,
9 we will keep putting them in prisons, we will keep
10 dealing with them in there until that person says I do
11 not want that drug, I do not need that drug. And
12 therefore I feel, as I said in a PCCD meeting, rather
13 than give me, the State Police, that money, as was
14 federally funded in through the PCCD, give it to
15 training programs. Before they become involved. Give
16 it to the youth of our society to train them so they
17 get away and they know to say "no" to the drugs. That
18 is the ultimate answer. We're winning battles and
19 we're going to continue to win battles and we must go
20 out there and fight, but the ultimate war will not be
21 won until you educate the people starting with the
22 children that they don't want it, they don't need it.
23 So that's my position on your comment.

24 Q. See, I know we toured an operation which
25 is a drug rehabilitation facility in Lancaster. We're

1 getting one started in Reading. They have very
2 successful operations in the Commonwealth of Puerto
3 Rico. It's a long-term rather than 30 days and out or
4 60 days and out. It is a long-term type facility that
5 shows some signs of at least initially, I think,
6 progress as far as combating that problem. In our
7 tours of the prisons, and we've been in a number of
8 State prisons over the last two to three years, we've
9 met with the lifers, we've held hearings with them,
10 we've held hearings with a lot of the others that have
11 had repeat problems with the law, and time and time
12 again we hear from the corrections officers as well as
13 the wardens and others involved with the system that
14 60, 70, 80 percent of those being incarcerated are
15 either drug or alcohol related problems--

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. --that really led them to the trouble
18 that they got into and ended up with incarceration.
19 We're groping, I think, and I think this is probably a
20 national problem, not only the State, to look at other
21 alternatives to dealing with the problem, because what
22 was it, almost \$500 million that we spent to open up
23 the four or five new statewide prisons, 3,000 new
24 cells, we didn't have the money, we literally didn't
25 have the money to open them up to operate them. And I

1 think somewhere in the neighborhood, I think some of
2 you that might be on Appropriations might have that
3 figure, I think they're talking around \$130 million or
4 somewhere like that, just to get it up and running, and
5 somewhere in the neighborhood of \$20,000 to \$25,000 per
6 year per prisoner for incarceration, and I know that
7 the treatment centers, the halfway houses, the other
8 facilities, it's half that amount.

9 So economically, when you look at what we
10 can do with some of the people that are nonviolent.
11 I'm not talking about violent offenders, I'm talking
12 about the nonviolent offenders that we can put in other
13 settings rather than the formal prison setting and
14 rather than keeping places like Camp Hill open and
15 running, and I'm going to continue to say this for the
16 next two years until it gets on somebody's wave length
17 that we should be closing down the outdated, outmoded
18 State prisons in this State. We should not continue to
19 allow Graterfords and/or Camp Hills to exist when we've
20 built new facilities to replace them. What we're
21 begging for, and this falls in your bailiwick and
22 anybody involved in law enforcement, fill them up.

23 So the mentality out there with the
24 public and many officials that want to use this as a
25 grandstanding tool for whatever office they want to be

1 running for at the time, clean up the streets, lock
2 them up, throw the key away. Well, the fact of the
3 matter is except for lifers, everybody that's confined
4 to a State prison is eventually going to come back out
5 on the street, whether it's a two, three, four, five
6 year term, whatever. And unless we do something
7 dramatically while they're in our care in these
8 facilities, and part of the problem that we've seen,
9 and many of the members of this committee have been to
10 those facilities, there's such limited space in most
11 facilities that they can't do any programs. And until
12 we free up people from those institutions, the inmates
13 to get them out or put them in other alternative
14 settings, we're not going to have that valuable space.
15 And we're just begging for other type of Camp Hill type
16 situations - riots and/or problems - and then having to
17 have to deal with that and all of the commensurate
18 problems that we have to deal with.

19 You know, as chairman of this committee
20 and going through this situation for the last three,
21 four years and seeing the explosion financially that
22 we're dealing with, and a very large chunk of the
23 increases in this current budget that was put to us
24 also goes right into the same area, and I don't think
25 there's the kind of return to the citizens of the

1 Commonwealth that we really need to be seeing from the
2 limited dollars that we have, and that's the concern,
3 Commissioner, that I have. It's no -- I'm not saying
4 that you shouldn't be doing your job. You're probably
5 doing an effective job, a very effective job of getting
6 people off the streets that need to be off the streets,
7 and we need to, and this is the other area that
8 disturbs me because we look at the Readings, the
9 Philadelphias, the Pittsburghs, the Eries, and I know
10 you're limited in what you can do and it has to be
11 coordinated with both the Federal and the local police,
12 that more of the big people aren't being taken down and
13 out.

14 I look at situations where I see, and
15 we've walked the streets of Philadelphia with Ralph
16 Acosta and saw the drug transactions taking place right
17 in broad daylight, and I think you can see that in just
18 about any city, even in Harrisburg, anytime you want to
19 walk down one of the streets where there's a lot of
20 drug activity. And you begin to wonder, where is all
21 the money being channeled? Okay, we can take off the
22 small street dealers, the users and everybody else, but
23 what really puzzles many of us, and some of us have had
24 these private conversations, where is all that money
25 going? If at any time, let's say in the city of

1 Harrisburg, several hundred thousand dollars are
2 exchanging hands in a given week in the purchase of
3 drugs, that's got to be filtering somewhere. That's
4 got to be put somewhere. Where is it going, into
5 businesses? Legitimate businesses? Is it going into
6 bank accounts? Where is it going? And who are the
7 people that are handling it? I mean, these are not
8 drug users that are handling that kind of money and
9 investing it and doing other things with that money.
10 We're concerned about taking those people out. I mean,
11 we can take all the little people off the street and
12 there's going to be a whole bunch more to replace them.
13 We do round-ups in Reading all the time, and right near
14 my district office it's a drug nest. They did a sweep
15 two or three weeks ago, four weeks ago. They got 20,
16 30 individuals. That same night there were 20, 30 more
17 replacing them, like soldiers. Boom, they're back on
18 the front line.

19 So it's profitable for people to take
20 those chances, especially whether they're black, white
21 or Hispanic. It's a mix of everybody. If they're
22 low-income and they want to take the chance to get
23 themselves out of the dredges of their condition of
24 which they're living in, they'll take that chance.

25 A. Sure.

1 Q. And they don't care what time they'll
2 spend in jail. And as a rhetorical question I think
3 that we confront ourselves with as legislators in
4 trying to mold policy in this State with the
5 legislation that we craft to try to deal with some of
6 these problems, but it plagues me as an individual and
7 as chairman of this committee as to why aren't we
8 taking out more of the key people, more of the top
9 people? I mean, I can see that we hammer the little
10 guys constantly, but I would like to see more of the
11 in-depth intelligence following the conduit to the top,
12 to some of these people that maybe they don't even
13 reside in our Commonwealth. Maybe they're operating
14 out of other States, and maybe even out of the United
15 States. But it bothers me that where is this money
16 going? And you and I both know what we're talking
17 about when that kind of money has changed hands. It's
18 not the little guy that's going to jail that has that
19 pile of money in his house. He certainly doesn't have
20 it. It's a conduit that's working its way through the
21 system somehow.

22 A. Can I respond to that, sir?

23 Q. Certainly.

24 A. Okay. One of the things that we are
25 doing in the State Police is exactly that,

1 concentrating on the mid- and upper-level dealers. We
2 could go out every day and pull in the street dealers
3 by the hundreds. And in fact, we have had very
4 successful operations in an area where we took down the
5 largest methamphetamine lab, according to DEA, probably
6 in the United States of America last year. For the
7 first time in Pennsylvania history, we connected a
8 large drug ring in northeastern Pennsylvania to La Cosa
9 Nostra directly in New York City into the Gotti family.
10 First time ever that we've been able to do that through
11 the distribution of drugs in Pennsylvania.

12 We took down the largest hydroponic
13 marijuana growing system in Erie last year. One of the
14 cases--in fact, two of them in the Reading area--was
15 one of the largest marijuana distribution rings that
16 connected Mexico, Texas, and Reading. So we are
17 concentrating in that area.

18 And when you talk about the money, if you
19 deal with, for example, La Cosa Nostra, that money
20 would go into there, it's coming back through things
21 such as video poker, coming back in through legitimate-
22 run organizations. We tracked another one that
23 the--and it's a very difficult, tedious task of
24 tracking back, as you indicated, but you just don't do
25 that alone, you use the Feds in that--but we tracked it

1 to the Bahamas, from the Bahamas into Europe, Europe
2 into Canada, back into Pennsylvania. It's a very
3 elaborate trail. We're not talking millions, we're
4 talking billions. It's a billion dollar operation.

5 Now, let me bring it back full circle.
6 Until the people in Pennsylvania, the people on the
7 street, kids in the colleges, the moms and dads who buy
8 the junk, until they say "no," it's going to happen,
9 and you can wipe out every major dealer in Pennsylvania
10 right now if you had that capability, and there would
11 be somebody to take their spot tomorrow, because the
12 profits are too high; the risks are too low. And they
13 are going to continue to sell as long as someone says I
14 want it. It's like the Edsel. If you don't have
15 anybody that wants an Edsel, it's history. But as long
16 as people want drugs, it's going to be there. All you
17 need is one mother load and you can live wealthy the
18 rest of your life. Now, they get greedy, but that's
19 all you need, one person. The profits are too high.

20 You've got to get rid of the want and
21 demand. Yes, we are going after the mid and upper
22 level, but it may take you years, years, and then you
23 may fail in that process. You go through the income
24 tax. You go every angle you can, and we have. We have
25 been taking down mid- and upper-level dealers, but

1 again, you take them down tomorrow, there will be
2 another one tomorrow. It's just the way it is. The
3 profits are just too high.

4 We just had one, you probably read in the
5 paper where they took down a huge shipment of cocaine
6 that came into Philadelphia and then they dumped it
7 into New York. Well, we, along with the U.S. Customs
8 and the Feds, have been following that from Florida to
9 Baltimore, we've been sitting on it for weeks until
10 they made their move and it was taken down about two
11 weeks ago. But we're talking about 2 tons of cocaine.
12 And that's just one shipment that we latched into.
13 Well, that's only a fingernail of all that's going on
14 out there. The profits are tremendous. The profits
15 are tremendous.

16 CHAIRMAN CALTAGIRONE: Questions from
17 members?

18 Kathy.

19 BY REPRESENTATIVE MANDERINO: (Of Comm. Waip)

20 Q. Commissioner, a couple things.

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. You may have answered one of my questions
23 but I just didn't realize it. PCCD is what?

24 A. Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and
25 Delinquency. Jim Thomas is in charge of that.

1 Q. Okay. The proceeds -- confiscation of
2 illegal proceeds from drugs, I know what happens to it
3 when it happens on a local level. I assume you also
4 confiscate in your operations?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And I guess my question is, where does
7 that go when the State Police has confiscated it?
8 Where do the illegal proceeds go? What are they used
9 for?

10 A. Okay, according to the Judicial Code, if
11 you confiscate any forfeiture that would be under the
12 law of forfeiture in the State, that would be filtered
13 through the Attorney General's Office. If you have
14 local or the district attorney involved, then it is
15 filtered through the district attorney, and the
16 district attorney and the Attorney General, they have
17 an agreement on that distribution. If we would work
18 conjunctively just say with the Attorney General's
19 Office, we already have a memorandum of understanding
20 how that works. It depends upon the percentage of time
21 you put into it and the Attorney General will give us X
22 amount of money. When you deal with the Feds, the Feds
23 again will give it back directly to our agency after
24 they take off an administrative fee. But it is put
25 into a special account, and one of the things that

1 we're doing with it, we are setting, and again, on the
2 Federal level you can use it for any law enforcement
3 purpose. On a State level it must be used only for
4 drug law enforcement. So there's two accounts in that
5 area.

6 For what we're doing, we have set up
7 similar to the PennFree program, all that money is now
8 gone. But that was one of the tremendous programs
9 where we were able to go out and get mid- and upper-
10 level dealers, because you need money, you need money
11 to fight this crime. All right? So we have set up a
12 program for buy money, informant money, and witness
13 relocation money that our officers can use throughout
14 the State in their attack against the drug dealers. So
15 it goes back into the system for drug enforcement.

16 From the Federal program we can do it
17 from the same thing, but what we're doing, we're buying
18 many things. For example, the new vision bar lights
19 that we have on our cars. About a third of that was
20 used for Federal forfeiture money. We have purchased
21 cameras for our investigative units out in the field.
22 We have purchased electronic typewriters for our people
23 in the field. We purchased various weapons for our
24 strike force and TNT units. We have purchased radios,
25 encrypted radios for the drug enforcement. We are

1 looking at now there is a video system, it's called
2 AIMS, where you can bring an officer in and it's a
3 video set up, in order to bring safety to the officer
4 and the citizen we serve, they put you in a scenario
5 where let's say a bank job is going down and you're
6 watching this huge screen and it's set up with the
7 exact weapon you're using and they have various
8 scenarios through a computer to see how you react. Did
9 you shoot at the proper time? Did you shoot an
10 innocent victim, and that type of thing? So we're
11 looking to buy that type of system for our local
12 Troopers as well as local PDs.

13 So these are the things that we're using
14 with the forfeiture money. We're dumping it right back
15 into the system to fight the dealers or to use for
16 equipment that the citizens of Pennsylvania don't have
17 to pay through the budget process then.

18 Q. What kind of numbers are we talking
19 about? Do you have an estimate?

20 A. I don't have a total calculation right
21 now. This is a guesstimate, I think in the State
22 forfeiture that would be through the State we probably
23 have around \$200,000, in that area. And I think
24 there's around \$400,000-and-some, although a lot of
25 that is already dedicated to things we're buying within

1 the Federal forfeiture. I don't let it set. I use it.

2 Q. Okay, but on a yearly basis do you know
3 how much money?

4 A. It's difficult. I'll give you this: I
5 became Commissioner in January of '91, and again, this
6 is a guesstimate, I would say within the Federal
7 forfeiture within the two years going into the three
8 years, federally we probably had a little over a
9 million dollars, because we spent about \$300,000,
10 \$400,000 just for the vision bars. State forfeiture,
11 not too much. Maybe a half a million, \$400,000, in
12 that area, approximately.

13 Q. Not taking away from the need to be
14 modern with equipment, but given your earlier remarks
15 with regard to we can do all the enforcement we want
16 from a policy area, that if we don't deal with the
17 problem and decrease the want or the need, we're still
18 going to have the problem, I guess part of my question
19 is leading to, what is your opinion or what are your
20 thoughts on the movements or the cry out there from
21 certain individuals or whatever to change that law so
22 that part of the proceeds are not just going back into
23 drug enforcement for additional equipment or whatever
24 but a portion of it is going into preventative
25 measures, whether it's alcohol or drug treatment, back

1 into the communities for community recreation or
2 whatever that we keep the kids off the street, et
3 cetera?

4 A. Okay. I would have to go on a
5 case-by-case basis. If you have a police department
6 out there that doesn't have the needs like a
7 Pennsylvania State Police has--regrettably, because of
8 the economy, we have been cut drastically year after
9 year. We got cut \$17 million last year. We're
10 scraping. We're scraping, and we're getting so far
11 behind as it deals with equipment, as it deals with
12 computers. We don't even have fax machines in every
13 station. We have a station--and I'll get back to your
14 point--we have a station, they had a homicide and the
15 information was faxed from a New York State Police and
16 we had to go to a lumber yard to get a fax machine to
17 get this confidential information. And we are using,
18 that was one of the other areas, fax machines. We are
19 using that money because we don't have the money.

20 But if you happen to be, and I'm not
21 quite sure where that's at, but if you happen to be in
22 an affluent police department and you have that money
23 and you're saying, gee, what are we going to do with
24 this thing, I'd say, yes, dump it into the education.
25 Don't let it sit. Use it. But we have such needs, and

1 it's needs then that the citizens don't have to put up
2 and you can use that; instead of giving it to us in
3 those areas, you can exactly use that.

4 So if I had a lot of money laying around
5 that I'd say, hey, we don't need, I say take it and use
6 it for education. But we don't have that. We're
7 hurting, and so we're taking that to fill the void, and
8 thank God we do have that money to help. And it really
9 deals with a lot of safety issues with the Troopers -
10 automatic weapons, body armor, vision bars, and safety
11 is a factor for that Trooper out there. We're
12 outgunned out there.

13 Q. I have a couple more questions that are
14 going to kind of jump around.

15 A. Okay.

16 Q. When you talk about the personnel of the
17 department, this is silly, but, recruitment of minority
18 applicants is above 13.2 percent. Does that mean that
19 you have 13.2 percent or higher minority State
20 Troopers? I mean, is recruitment of minority
21 applicants the same as the people that we've hired, or
22 is that just the pool that we're pulling from?

23 A. No, right now we're under a consent
24 decree, and under a consent decree right now we have to
25 have at least 10.2 minority representation in the

1 department. We're around, the latest check I think is
2 around 11.6 or something like that. But that soon will
3 be going to 12.3. But no, that specific comment dealt
4 with our recruitment effort, and that alone.

5 Q. Okay, but we're not to 13.2 percent on
6 the force, correct?

7 A. No, but we shortly will be.

8 Q. Okay, how about women Troopers?

9 A. Women, we have about 130 females on the
10 troops right now, and in line with that which I didn't
11 comment, we have an effort as it deals with minority
12 and females, an extensive program there. Regrettably,
13 it's difficult getting females. It's even more
14 difficult getting female minorities. Even though we go
15 out and we attempt, and we've knocked down a lot of
16 barriers in the last two years in our recruitment
17 efforts and we're getting people we never got before,
18 but it's difficult getting females, and then when they
19 do come on the job, many times they get married and
20 their husband will have a job and he'll move away and
21 they move with them, so it's difficult getting them and
22 it's difficult keeping them. But we're trying.

23 Q. Do you know what the percentage is now?

24 A. Well, out of right now--

25 Q. You said a hundred, but I don't know what

1 that means.

2 A. Yeah. We have about 130. We have a
3 complement of 4,157, we're down about 400, so
4 mathematically I can't figure it out in my head, but
5 that's where it's at right now.

6 Q. Two legislative initiatives, you have
7 some items under legislative initiatives that deal with
8 reduction of blood alcohol for people in general, and
9 then with regard to juveniles and commercial vehicle
10 operators.

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And if you could just give me a little
13 bit more background in terms of what that means
14 practically and how that helps?

15 A. Yes. Currently, the blood alcohol
16 content (BAC) level is .10 in Pennsylvania. When I
17 came on the job it was .15, and through the years it
18 has come down. And I mean this as a big sermon here as
19 it deals with DUI, but drunk drivers, and I'd rather
20 use the word impaired drivers, because when you say
21 drunk, it gives you the vision of someone stumbling
22 around. I'm talking about impaired drivers. Current
23 research has disclosed that most everybody is impaired
24 at .05. Most everybody. Everybody is impaired at .08.
25 And that means your judgments are affected, what you

1 see, what you don't see, what you hear. Your eye-to-
2 hand motions. Everybody is impaired at .08. That's a
3 proven, physical fact. And therefore, what I'm saying,
4 and there's a lot of feel out there--in fact, I think I
5 read an editorial down in the Reading area this
6 morning, that point .08 people don't kill people.
7 That's ludicrous. .08 people do kill people. It just
8 doesn't take the slobbering drunk as we may envision
9 that individual.

10 Drunk drivers kill people, and about 44
11 percent in Pennsylvania are killed because of drunk
12 drivers. The statistics nationwide for many years was
13 around 50 percent, but it's come down now to 45.8
14 percent, down from 48 percent the year before, and the
15 reason they're coming down is because of the items I
16 mentioned - because of our heavy enforcement, sobriety
17 checkpoints, education, along with seatbelts. You may
18 have a DUI accident but they're saved because they have
19 a seatbelt.

20 So in order to get the people who are
21 causing accidents down there, we must bring it down to
22 .08. Personally, I think it should be .05. I don't
23 think Pennsylvania is ready to make that quantum leap,
24 but .08. There are already five States that have moved
25 into that area.

1 We have a law that says people under 21
2 can't drink, but we have no law that parallels that
3 with a DUI. All we ask for them is DUI. It makes no
4 sense. If you can't drink, you should not have any
5 drink in your system. So there should be a law that is
6 consistent with that, and there are 15 States that
7 already have that law.

8 When you look at a commercial vehicle
9 operator, that's what they make their living at,
10 driving a truck, 40 tons of steel down the road. They
11 kill people. No more than I would allow my Trooper to
12 go out on a road with alcohol in his system to do his
13 job, I don't think a commercial vehicle operator should
14 have any alcohol in his system. That's his job, and
15 he's taking everybody's life in his hands when he's out
16 there. It's .04. I think it should be 0, with the
17 idea of .02 that you need a little tolerance because
18 some people just have trace amounts.

19 And the other one is administrative per
20 se law. There are 32 States that have that now. In
21 fact, according to NHTSA, one of the most effective laws
22 out there now is the administrative per se law, and
23 that simply means that the Trooper or the officer, when
24 you have probable cause to make that arrest, you
25 immediately take that license from them. They are

1 immediately suspended, and within 10 days they have a
2 hearing, and if you have the probable cause, they are
3 immediately suspended, because what happens now, you
4 may go a whole year in appeal process and this person
5 is still out there driving, killing people. That
6 doesn't make any sense.

7 So I think those four areas need to be
8 addressed. Drunk drivers, impaired drivers kill people
9 and we need to see it from the eyes of the people who
10 are being killed and who are being injured and not from
11 the idea that there but by the grace of God goes I. I
12 think it's time to get it out of the way, because
13 that's not the way we should be moving.

14 Q. And if you could indulge me with one last
15 question. There's been a movement in other States, I
16 remember in New Jersey a couple of months ago, I can't
17 even recall, quite frankly, if anything was introduced
18 in Pennsylvania within the past year or two, but when
19 New Jersey was looking at, and I think they actually
20 passed it, a school bus seatbelt law, there was really
21 a lot of controversy about whether or not that was
22 making the buses less safe as compared to, I guess, the
23 general public perception of seatbelts work in cars so
24 therefore they would work in school buses, and I guess
25 I'm just really asking, do you have any--obviously you

1 probably have more experience and have read more or
2 learned more about that than I have, and can you share
3 some information with regard to the value or misnomers
4 that have arisen around that issue?

5 A. I have not done any great research on
6 that, but I'll say this: Seatbelts save lives. It's
7 that simple. I used to ride on the school bus and
8 you're bouncing and flopping around, and if that bus is
9 in an accident, there's only one way you're going -
10 you're going forward or sideways, and if it flips, that
11 seatbelt will help save your life. Sure, you may have
12 circumstances where you have a seatbelt on, it could be
13 in a car or whatever, and maybe having that seatbelt on
14 you were killed because you had that seatbelt on.
15 That's a rarity. But in Pennsylvania in 1991, had we
16 had 100 percent seatbelt use, based upon empirical
17 data, 552 lives would have been saved, 1,800 serious
18 injuries would have been avoided, and it would have
19 been a savings to the Commonwealth of \$3 1/2 billion.
20 Seatbelts save lives, and it's just as effective in a
21 school bus as it would be in anything else.

22 Q. So you think that the opposition to it in
23 the school buses was maybe more from the people who had
24 a vested interest in not wanting to upgrade school
25 buses?

1 A. Sure. Costs.

2 Q. Thank you.

3 A. That's my opinion.

4 CHAIRMAN CALTAGIRONE: Representative
5 Reber.

6 REPRESENTATIVE REBER: Thank you, Mr.
7 Chairman.

8 BY REPRESENTATIVE REBER: (Of Comm. Walp)

9 Q. On page 4 and 5 of your testimony, Major,
10 you referenced the TrashNet and the backhauling
11 enforcement of DER coordinated initiatives in those
12 areas.

13 A. Yes, sir.

14 Q. Sometime next month, in my capacity as
15 minority chairman of the House Conservation Committee,
16 I'm going to be moving forward with a comprehensive
17 package of legislation to address what heretofore by
18 Supreme Court pronouncement has slowed down, if you
19 will, the various manners in which out-of-State trash
20 travel through the Commonwealth, or for that matter
21 through any States, as a result of the Supreme Court
22 pronouncements in the Alabama, Michigan cases.

23 A. Good.

24 Q. My question to you, and I guess Major
25 Miller is listening over there, if you could get

1 together with Paul, if there are any areas of need for
2 enhancement as you see it in the TrashNet procedures,
3 as well as the backhauling enforcement situations that
4 might need any type of statutory remediation, I would
5 appreciate hearing about it so we can analyze that and
6 incorporate that into what we're intending to move into
7 in the near future. I don't need any response, just
8 turn it over to your experts in that area.

9 A. Okay.

10 Q. Now, moving to page 19, something that I
11 think maybe you can have a little bit more specificity
12 with, the Bureau of Community Services issue. I was
13 encouraged to hear your remarks relative to the
14 chairman's inquiry about pouring money back into the
15 education of children to keep them off. Let me say
16 this: In southeast Pennsylvania, specifically
17 Montgomery County, and again, I've been in contact back
18 and forth with the Major relative to the cutback, if
19 you will, or the change in philosophy, and to use your
20 words, the department directive, and I guess you're as
21 good as anyone to talk about when we're talking about
22 department directives.

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Trooper Ash specifically in Montgomery
25 County, let me put it this way: I coach basketball,

1 soccer, and baseball, and short of Michael Jordan, I
2 see no more T-shirts other than Trooper Ash and Michael
3 Jordan that the kids wear. This individual is so
4 impressionistic. Now, to some extent I think it goes
5 with the individual.

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. But if I'm not mistaken, we're going to
8 about a 45-percent reduction in, as I figured the
9 numbers, having a little bit of time to figure it as
10 you were speaking with some of the other members. In
11 this particular situation, you did say on page 20 of
12 your testimony that these full-time officers will be
13 supplemented, if necessary. I have had a tremendous
14 amount of contact in the community from both AAA
15 organizations, administrators, teachers, playground
16 monitors, people of that nature, and my 9-year-old as
17 well, about the fact that they really have gotten so
18 much out of that program, and I can attest to it myself
19 having worked with many of these same kids, that I
20 would implore you to consider re-evaluating that
21 department directive and upgrading that program, if
22 nowhere else at least in southeast Pennsylvania, and
23 specifically where I come from. But in all sincerity,
24 I think consistent with your remarks about places that
25 we can make an impact, I can specifically testify to

1 the impact that comes from that type of program.

2 Let me say this: I can still remember as
3 if it was yesterday, and boy, it's been a long time
4 since that yesterday, of these type of programs and the
5 impression it had upon me and many of my peers when I
6 was matriculating through the elementary school systems
7 and even the secondary school systems, and this cutback
8 has brought about a tremendous, I'll put it right at
9 the top of the list of concerns that I've had over the
10 past year when this was beginning to be implemented.

11 So I bring that to you specifically and
12 directly in your capacity as the individual, if you
13 will, to express my concern that if there is an
14 opportunity for an upgrading of that, I think that
15 would be time well spent and I think we ought to look
16 at it before an exigent circumstance necessitates a
17 re-evaluation of that. And I think it's consistent,
18 obviously, with what you said, that certainly the
19 full-time officers will be supplemented if necessary.
20 I would certainly like to suggest that that
21 consideration be given top priority.

22 A. Yeah. Can I respond to that?

23 Q. Certainly.

24 A. Okay. I don't know what happened there
25 or who started a rumor down there, because I received

1 lots of calls, too. In fact, I responded to one of the
2 magazines down there, I forget which one it is in your
3 area there, because they had an editorial in which they
4 were totally off base. I don't know where they got
5 their information from. But somehow when Trooper Ash,
6 and Trooper Ash was a phenomenal individual. He was a
7 unique individual. He did a phenomenal job, and it's
8 tough replacing that individual.

9 Q. I'd hope there are a lot of other Trooper
10 Ashs around the State.

11 A. Yeah, well, he was unique. We have a
12 few, but Ash was--

13 Q. So my information is good.

14 A. In fact, I recommended him for a national
15 award. He didn't get it, but he should have gotten it.
16 But anyhow, we have not curtailed that program in any
17 way. We were in the process of selecting one to
18 replace him. The only issue that came up was municipal
19 police were coming to us, because some of the municipal
20 police in Montgomery County are putting the same
21 program on, and they came to us and said, hey, if we're
22 putting it on, why is there a need for you to put it
23 on? And so we looked at that and we said, well, if
24 they're doing the same thing we're doing, because we
25 don't get to everybody, but by allowing municipal

1 police to cover certain areas and rather than
2 duplicating, now we can go to more schools, we are
3 going to be covering more kids in Montgomery County
4 than we ever did before. And the order that I sent out
5 really had nothing to do with that, because what I
6 found, there were some troops in Pennsylvania that
7 didn't have anybody doing this. So my order came out
8 and said, every troop will have at least one, that was
9 my mandate, and you will pick them. And it is the
10 troop commander's responsibility to ensure that all
11 community service needs of your area is complied with.
12 Which means that if you need more than one, then you
13 select more than one. And that's the order and that's
14 the rule.

15 And so I don't know how it started, but
16 it snowballed in your area and I responded to probably
17 about 10 letters, and again to an editorial, and I
18 forget the name of that magazine--

19 Q. AAA.

20 A. AAA in Montgomery County, and you'll see
21 my response. But that is not the case. In fact, it
22 will be more effective now, and one of the ideas that
23 I'm doing, in fact, Federal forfeiture money is going
24 to purchase these, they're like little Trooper robots
25 and you take them into the classroom, the Trooper can

1 use them to teach traffic safety, drug prevention, and
2 every troop in the State is going to have them through
3 Federal forfeiture, because they were saying, hey, we
4 need things. Not all of them are as innovative as
5 Trooper Ash was.

6 But no, we are enhancing that operation.
7 I'm a heavy advocate of community relations. Education
8 is an answer. And I'm dumping a lot of resources, time
9 and money into that area. So I think what you're going
10 to find in Montgomery County will be very pleased with.
11 In fact, it's going to be better than before - not that
12 Trooper Ash is gone, but the time and energy we're
13 putting into it.

14 Q. That's good to hear. One of my problems
15 is, as you referenced the PennFree, the drug moneys
16 that came as a result of the failure of the tax
17 initiative, you know, it's called. You know, it was
18 interesting, everybody was hot on the war on drugs, but
19 there were a number of battles won but I don't think
20 the war is over, and whenever these situations come
21 about, I like to re-emphasize them, and this was one
22 that I felt I wanted you to be aware of personally
23 one-to-one, as opposed to picking up the phone.

24 A. I thank you for telling me. I appreciate
25 that. Thank you, sir.

1 CHAIRMAN CALTAGIRONE: Representative
2 James.

3 REPRESENTATIVE JAMES: Thank you, Mr.
4 Chairman. And thank you, also, Commissioner for your
5 testimony.

6 COMMISSIONER WALP: You're welcome.

7 BY REPRESENTATIVE JAMES: (Of Comm. Walp)

8 Q. And in regards to DNA, I can testify, I
9 guess, to the incident which in Bloomsburg we had a
10 previous meeting with and the DNA tests kind of
11 exonerated the person who was arrested for one rape
12 from being accused by the papers of several other
13 rapes. By the way, did you make an arrest on that yet?

14 A. No, they're still investigating.

15 Q. Okay.

16 A. Have some ideas, but no official
17 suspects.

18 Q. Okay. And then I just want to commend
19 the department for holding a news conference
20 immediately after finding that that kind of diffused
21 the situation in Bloomsburg, and I wanted to thank you
22 for that.

23 A. You're welcome, sir.

24 Q. One of the things in law enforcement and
25 with my experience, and I hear you say you've been in

1 it 27 years, is they have always seemed to be -- there
2 used to always seem to be a lack of cooperation with
3 various law enforcement agencies, in terms of jealousy,
4 in terms of giving credit, et cetera, et cetera.

5 A. Um-hum.

6 Q. And with the rise of drugs and narcotics,
7 only then did it seem to be more cooperation. Since
8 I've been out since '87, I would just like you to
9 comment in terms of what do you think in terms of that
10 cooperation, and is it only regulated to task forces
11 dealing with drugs or has it now become regulated to
12 deal with the entire law enforcement field?

13 A. I would say, sir, that one of the most
14 drastic changes that I have observed in the 27 years
15 I've been on the job is exactly that topic. When I
16 came on in 1966, I started in Troop A Greensburg, and I
17 heard Federal agents say -- wouldn't even talk to us
18 because they felt they were a little bit better than
19 Thou. State Troopers wouldn't talk to local police,
20 they felt they were better than Thou. Local police
21 wouldn't talk to township police. It went on and on
22 and there were all sorts of walls. Lack of
23 communication. Who gets the glory. But really it has
24 been the drug war that has brought us together. And in
25 the last couple years there has been a tremendous

1 advancement in that area, be it Federal, local,
2 Attorney General, State Police, we are working better
3 than ever. I'm not naive to think that there may not
4 be a pocket here and there, but my mandate from my
5 people is you work with them, because by working
6 together you get results, and if you don't work, the
7 only winner is the culprit out there committing the
8 crimes. And I see that in every agency - Federal,
9 local, and in conjunction with the computer systems now
10 that we have, that goes beyond the task force, just
11 general investigations like homicides and rapes,
12 thefts, traffic safety, tremendous program as I
13 mentioned here with traffic safety with municipal
14 police. We have multiple programs. But we've come a
15 long way. We haven't reach nirvana yet, but we have
16 come a long way and absolutely the cooperation is just
17 tremendous, and I'm excited about it and we're winning
18 because we're working together.

19 Q. Well, that's good and I'm pleased to hear
20 that because that was basically my observation, and if
21 any way that you think that this committee can help in
22 terms of enhancing that, because that's something that
23 people basically don't understand, they think all law
24 enforcement work together, and any way you think that
25 we may be helpful and useful in enhancing that, let our

1 Chairman know.

2 A. I shall. Thank you very much.

3 Q. The other thing is in terms of you talk
4 about 15 enlisted members and 75, I think, civilians as
5 it relates to liquor enforcement.

6 A. Right.

7 Q. When you say enlisted members, are you
8 talking about the actual State Troopers?

9 A. No, there's only 15 State Troopers. The
10 others are enforcement officers that they came over
11 from LCB when we took over that in July of 1987.
12 Enforcement officers are civilians.

13 Q. Okay. So that's what I was confused. I
14 wasn't sure whether they were civilians. So the total
15 number of people you have in the liquor enforcement
16 would be--

17 A. The 156.

18 Q. Okay.

19 A. Plus the 15 Troopers, but basically
20 they're support. But the 156 mainly take the load of
21 all the operations as it deals with liquor enforcement.

22 Q. Okay, I was just concerned because I
23 thought maybe you only have 15 actually.

24 A. No.

25 Q. All right. On page 15 you talk about the

1 accreditation.

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. And you said that you have become the
4 second largest accreditation in the country or the
5 world?

6 A. The world.

7 Q. Well, who is that now?

8 A. Who is the largest right now?

9 Q. Right.

10 A. Houston.

11 Q. Houston Police Department?

12 A. Houston Police Department, but I
13 understand that they are not going to, in fact, I think
14 they've already bowed out of their accreditation. See,
15 one of the issues of accreditation, whether you're an
16 attorney or physician, whatever it is, you must meet
17 these standards but you almost must maintain those
18 standards. And it was an initiative of mine when I
19 came on to get accredited, and if you get another
20 commissioner in down the road who maybe is not
21 interested in it and say, I don't want to maintain the
22 standard--

23 Q. You're not thinking about leaving, are
24 you?

25 A. Well, I'll probably be gone in two years,

1 but anyhow, if you get someone who is progressive and
2 wants to maintain those standards then will follow
3 suit, and I don't know what happened in Houston, but
4 you just can't get the accreditation and say, hey, we
5 made it and we're in. You've got to maintain those
6 things because what may be relevant this year may not
7 be relevant next year, and you've got to keep ensuring
8 your professionalism and keeping on that cutting edge.
9 So I know Houston was but is not now, so if we receive
10 this, and I'm positive in saying we will, hopefully by
11 July, we will be the largest accredited in the world.
12 And that in and of itself is not for honor, but the
13 idea more importantly by being accredited means we are
14 a much more professional agency, and that means we can
15 better service the citizens of this Commonwealth, which
16 we are all about, and that's service.

17 Q. Will that be able to help you financially
18 in terms of, because you have that accreditation, that
19 maybe people that aspire for you pay for such services?

20 A. I don't see it in that area. One of the
21 areas that pops up is in civil suits. Those
22 departments that are accredited, they find out that
23 when they go to court, the courts are less likely to
24 award them more money because when you can go in and
25 show all your standards and you meet those standards,

1 your policies, your regulations, the courts are giving
2 sometimes no money to the people who are suing you, or
3 less amount of money, and so that's where I would see
4 any savings, in that area at least right now.

5 Q. Okay. The other thing is in the Act 120,
6 I think you said you were getting out of that--

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. --were you not, as the agency receiving
9 funds to train other people in Act 120?

10 A. Okay, Act 120, and by virtue of being the
11 Commissioner, I'm the chairman of that commission, but
12 as you know, that commission is made up of many
13 different people. And there is a special appropriation
14 that goes through our department specifically for
15 municipal police education. And originally when this
16 started, we were the only game in town. And therefore,
17 the municipal police in Pennsylvania came to our
18 academy or our regional training centers, and we had
19 them by the hundreds. But other agencies came on line
20 - colleges, universities, and those types of things
21 which you have now, and I think in 1991 we had I think
22 it was like 60 or something that we trained, because
23 these other people can give the same education and plus
24 many of the colleges can give them credits, when they
25 walk out of there they've got credits. So we then

1 weren't the most important thing. We weren't the only
2 game in town. And so we were wasting a lot of time and
3 energy in that area. And that money that is
4 appropriated still goes for that training, but it goes
5 to these other agencies.

6 But what I saw in our department was we
7 were getting way behind. Everybody else was getting
8 trained and they were on the cutting edge and we in the
9 State Police were behind. It was so long before we had
10 a training program in Vehicle Code, Crimes Code,
11 criminal procedure, and so it was time to get our
12 department up on line, and so we have converted those
13 training centers, which comes out of our budget. All
14 the training center money comes out of our budget, our
15 normal budget. It doesn't come out of the
16 appropriations. The appropriations for municipal
17 police go strictly for that and that alone, not to the
18 State Police.

19 Q. I see. I thought that some of the
20 municipal police agencies had to pay you for that
21 training.

22 A. They pay certain parts of it. If it's
23 the initial training, that's covered. But when it
24 comes back to the in-service training, it's only partly
25 covered. I think it's around 80, 80 percent is

1 covered. So they pay that. They don't pay us, they
2 don't pay the State Police, they pay the commission.
3 It's an adjunct to the State Police, but it goes back
4 into that area, not into our budget, State Police.

5 Q. Okay. Thank you.

6 A. You're welcome.

7 Q. And I was glad to see in terms of your
8 community relations, I think that's the biggest part of
9 policing, because that's what -- if we had more
10 community policing concepts, we would have less
11 problems.

12 A. Um-hum.

13 Q. One thing I did notice and I just want to
14 ask you, do you have an officer or someone assigned to
15 deal with victims assistance?

16 A. We don't have anybody specifically
17 assigned. We do have a policy and procedure that when
18 you have a victim there's certain things that you have
19 to tell them and you talk to them and that type of
20 thing, but we don't have an officer per se. I know
21 many agencies throughout the United States are
22 designating officers specifically for that, but we do
23 not at this time, no, have that.

24 Q. Is that something that maybe you could
25 look at particularly in the areas where municipalities

1 don't have local or municipal police?

2 A. Yes. We can look at it. One of problems
3 is, and I looked at it, I tossed it around in my mind a
4 little bit and we're running into manpower problems.

5 Q. Well, I would think even if you had to
6 take some of that drug forfeiture money and maybe
7 reduce some equipment, and I know how important
8 equipment is.

9 A. Right.

10 Q. For an officer that's going to deal with
11 victims assistance, it would seem to give more
12 cooperation, more compassion for victims of crime. And
13 I just hope it was something that you looked at.

14 A. Yeah. I will definitely look at it. I'm
15 aware of it, but we haven't had any moves in that
16 direction yet, but I definitely will look at it.

17 Q. Okay, thank you.

18 A. You're welcome.

19 Q. The other thing on minority recruitment,
20 Kathy basically asked the questions for me. But in the
21 terms of the number, the percentage you say you have is
22 11.6 percent minorities?

23 A. Somewhere in that area.

24 Q. And you say you have a problem in
25 recruiting females?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. If you could have your recruiters contact
3 me, I would be able to help you in terms of recruiting.

4 A. Okay.

5 Q. Because we don't see a problem in race or
6 getting an applicant pool. We see a problem in
7 retention. And Philadelphia has a recruitment unit
8 that has done very well in terms of minority recruiting
9 and raising that pool, so if they would talk to me
10 about that and I will share that with the committee, we
11 can maybe increase that.

12 A. I would appreciate that very much so.

13 Q. Two more questions. One, in terms of the
14 Pennsylvania Crime Commission, how do you see that as
15 being the agency that helps you?

16 A. Tremendous. Tremendous. In fact, the
17 raid we had in Reading yesterday as it dealt with
18 fencing where we arrested 92 people, according to my
19 officers as they were briefing me for the press
20 conference told me they were extremely valuable in
21 getting information as to who this connected to who and
22 criminal intelligence in that area. In fact, they were
23 represented there. But we use them quite frequently as
24 it deals with drugs, organized crime, video poker,
25 gambling, prostitution, those types of things. I think

1 they are a very worthwhile unit and we use them quite
2 frequently.

3 Q. Do you realize that there are some police
4 chiefs, small numbers in terms, do not share that view?

5 A. I understand that. I can only speak from
6 truth, and as an officer in the field I know when I
7 worked in western Pennsylvania, and a case jumps out,
8 it was a gambling operation in Indiana, Pennsylvania,
9 in Indiana County, and without the Crime Commission we
10 made numerous arrests there. They were hard to get
11 into and track, but without them we wouldn't have had a
12 case. In fact, their officers were assigned to ours
13 where we had surveillance in certain places. They
14 worked hand in hand with us. They gave us information,
15 again, who the connections, based upon their
16 information. They were extremely valuable there. So
17 through my experience, I have nothing but positive
18 remarks to say about them, and I realize there are
19 others, but I can only tell the truth.

20 Q. Well, thank you. I appreciate that.

21 A. You're welcome.

22 Q. In talking about drugs, when I first came
23 on the police force I was undercover in narcotics and
24 they gave me \$15 and told me to buy some drugs.

25 A. Right.

1 Q. And so it wasn't really much money. It
2 wasn't trying to get at the big drug dealers.

3 A. Right.

4 Q. As our Chairman pointed out, we're not
5 getting at the big people. Are you familiar with Mayor
6 Smoke, I think, from Baltimore?

7 A. I am not familiar with him, sir.

8 Q. Have you heard about his comments in
9 terms of taking the profit out of the drug market?

10 A. I can't say as I did, sir.

11 Q. Okay. It would be interesting to me if
12 you would, and I will give you a copy of that if Major
13 Miller would be able, he talks about a concept that has
14 a lot of controversy in terms of he talked about that
15 we're not going to win the war against drugs because
16 we're not concentrating on taking the profit out.

17 A. Um-hum.

18 Q. And I kind of agreed with the fact that
19 we have to take the profit out.

20 A. Um-hum.

21 Q. And you talk about decriminalization in
22 some area and making it a health concern, and I just
23 think that our law enforcement officials should look at
24 that and just see how, I think it's a matter of
25 discussion, where we can come together on some points

1 that maybe help impact on the drug traffic.

2 And my last comment is about the Pearl 2,
3 which is an operation that's funded through the State
4 Police that happens to be in my district that has been
5 doing good and is continuing. Where do those funds
6 come from? I should ask, are you familiar with them?

7 A. Yes, I am. Very much so.

8 Q. I understand or heard that those funds
9 may run out this year. Is that true?

10 A. That is true.

11 Q. And where do those come from? Are those
12 part of the forfeiture money or PennFree?

13 A. No, it's Federal money. It was a
14 decision at that time that the money, we would be just
15 the filtering agency. And we gave those funds, they
16 were applications submitted throughout the State and
17 one of them came through Pearl, Bob Armstrong, and he
18 was given the funds, but it's actually Federal money
19 that was given to fight drugs in various States. We
20 received X amount of money and that's how it was
21 filtered, but this is the last year for it, yes.

22 Q. Is there any way we can get some funds
23 again? Because the problem is we start programs in
24 devastated communities and then it runs out.

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. Is there any way we can get some funds
2 through the Federal government again?

3 A. The only way I would recommend you get a
4 hold of Jim Thomas, because he's in control of that
5 PCCD, and I think because of this year, it was the
6 meetings, we had the commission meeting there and it
7 was thoughts being tossed around as to where the money
8 should go and mainly from every quadrant it said throw
9 it into the education process and teaching as it dealt
10 with the drug issue and alcohol and those types of
11 things, and I think it has already been designated for
12 this year, but Jim would be able to give you that
13 answer.

14 Q. He's the--

15 A. PCCD.

16 Q. Thank you. The last comment I would just
17 ask you, just your opinion, as the top law enforcement
18 officer in the State, how do you feel about forfeiture
19 money, a portion of it going back to the communities,
20 community-based organizations?

21 A. I think I responded regarding that. The
22 forfeiture money as it deals with the State Police, we
23 need every penny of that. I would say this and I'll
24 clarify that, but those police departments, again, that
25 have sufficient funds, and I'm sure they're out there,

1 if they don't need them and they're looking for spots
2 to put that money, I'm certainly an advocate of
3 education and training. And so I would say there's a
4 possibility that depending upon the need of the agency
5 who's getting that money, but we have been so deficient
6 in budgetary funds for the last couple of years because
7 of the economy. The economy went south and therefore
8 we got cut like everybody else, but we took a real
9 beating. Last year it was \$1,700 million. And there's
10 so many needs we have as it deals with equipment and
11 computers, fax machines, that we're so far behind that
12 what we're doing with the Federal forfeiture money at
13 least we're using that money, because State tax dollars
14 can't pay for it, so through forfeiture they're paying
15 for these things and upgrading the department as it
16 deals with Trooper safety initiatives. But as with
17 State forfeiture money, we're using it for buy money
18 and witness relocation money, because PennFree has gone
19 dry and because of PennFree, I worked out there too,
20 like you said, and you almost had to grab someone by
21 the throat to get 5 bucks. And when you're dealing
22 with mid and upper level dealers, you got to have
23 thousands of dollars in your pockets and drive BMW and
24 Cadillacs or you won't get anywhere.

25 So as far as the State Police and on our

1 behalf, we dearly need those funds and we're using
2 them, but if you have an agency out there or you go out
3 to a department this says we have enough of everything,
4 you certainly have my vote to throw it back into the
5 system. But it has been extremely helpful to the
6 Pennsylvania State Police to do our job, so I say don't
7 take it from us, at least right now, but maybe there
8 are some agencies out there that could take that money
9 away.

10 Q. I wouldn't encourage taking it from you,
11 I would just encourage that the district attorneys and
12 I think that the law enforcement know that you cannot
13 do effective job of policing unless you have the
14 cooperation of the community.

15 A. Absolutely.

16 Q. And I think that they should look at just
17 sharing a small percentage with the community.

18 A. I see. Okay.

19 Q. So thank you very much.

20 REPRESENTATIVE JAMES: Thank you, Mr.
21 Chairman?

22 COMMISSIONER WALP: Thank you.
23 Appreciate it.

24 CHAIRMAN CALTAGIRONE: Representative
25 Gruitza.

1 REPRESENTATIVE GRUITZA: Thank you, Mr.
2 Chairman.

3 BY REPRESENTATIVE GRUITZA: (Of Comm. Walp)

4 Q. Colonel, I just have a brief comment and
5 it's been going on here for a while. In light of the
6 budgetary constraints that we've faced particularly
7 over the last couple of years, I was real interested,
8 and I don't know if it was by accident that it topped
9 your list of legislative initiatives or if the order
10 isn't important, but I was interested in the equal
11 distribution of State Police jurisdictional coverage to
12 municipalities, and I feel very strongly on this point.
13 I represent one distressed municipality that has
14 recently been forced to merge with a neighboring
15 township and a few other municipalities to form a
16 regional police force because of the budgetary
17 problems. I have a couple of other municipalities who
18 are border line distressed that the local tax effort in
19 the municipalities is high. The city of Hermitage has
20 a high wage tax. Property taxes in Sharon and Farrell
21 are high. A substantial amount of my population is
22 fixed income retirees, and who's not retired is
23 unemployed. And I feel very strongly on the point that
24 our people in spite of this are paying their share to
25 provide local police departments and good local police

1 departments, and a great portion of this State is
2 getting a free ride.

3 A. Um-hum.

4 Q. And not only larger municipalities but
5 the nature of townships I believe in this State has
6 changed a lot.

7 A. Um-hum.

8 Q. They've become more and more suburban and
9 less rural. Pennsylvania isn't the same even as it was
10 maybe 15 or 20 years ago. So I think that that's a
11 very important point that with the budgetary problems
12 that I think it's a very valid point you raise here
13 that we need to start looking at I guess the people who
14 are getting a free lunch out there and maybe finding a
15 way of addressing that--

16 A. Um-hum.

17 Q. --as a possible way of providing funding
18 for the department--

19 A. Um-hum.

20 Q. --that you need.

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. You desperately need. To me, that, to a
23 \$17 million cut in your budget, is a lot of money.

24 A. A lot of money.

25 Q. And I'm pleased that you're interested in

1 this and I would be happy to work with Major Miller if
2 there are some specific--

3 A. Great.

4 Q. --specific measures or specific formula
5 or something that we could look at legislatively.
6 You're right. It's a political issue. And it is a
7 political hot potato, but I think it's something that
8 we need to look at. Time and time again we hear about
9 urban areas being subsidized and that, but when you see
10 situations like this, you know, I'm sure there are some
11 suburban areas and some rural areas that could be
12 picking up a little more of their fair share on this.
13 I agree totally.

14 Q. And I just feel very strongly about it.
15 I have communities that are very poor communities and
16 these people are paying their own tab and relieving the
17 State Police of the burden of spending a lot of time in
18 the Shenango Valley area, although they do get in there
19 and do a lot of work in there, but still, so I'm
20 pleased to see that that's in your list of initiatives
21 and I am just offering my willingness to work with the
22 department.

23 A. Okay. We'll northbound contact with you.

24 Q. Okay.

25 A. Okay, thank you very much, sir. I

1 appreciate it.

2 CHAIRMAN CALTAGIRONE: Are there any
3 other questions?

4 (No response.)

5 CHAIRMAN CALTAGIRONE: Commissioner,
6 thank you very, very much. We certainly appreciate it,
7 and we want to put in a good word for your liaison,
8 Major Miller.

9 COMMISSIONER WALP: By the way, my
10 executive officer says it's 3 1/2 percent female.
11 That's why I have executive officers.

12 Thank you very much. Thank you, Mr.
13 Chairman. Thank you very much.

14 CHAIRMAN CALTAGIRONE: Thank you very
15 much.

16 (Whereupon, the proceedings were
17 concluded at 12:00 noon.)

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1 I hereby certify that the proceedings
2 and evidence are contained fully and accurately in the
3 notes taken by me during the hearing of the within
4 cause, and that this is a true and correct transcript
5 of the same.

6
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8 ANN-MARIE P. SWEENEY

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