HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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House Bill 522

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House Judiciary Committee

Delaware County Chamber of Commerce Media, Pennsylvania

Friday, October 24, 1997 - 10:00 a.m.

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BEFORE:

Honorable Thomas Gannon, Majority Chairperson Honorable Thomas Caltagirone, Minority Chairperson Honorable Kathy Manderino

ALSO PRESENT:

Heather Ruth
Majority Legislative Assistant

ORIGINAL

KEY REPORTERS 1300 Garrison Drive, York, PA 17404 (717) 764-7801 Fax (717) 764-6367

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Welcome everybody to public hearings on House Bill 522 which is intended to provide for a fund so that the convenience stores can obtain at a low interest a loan, security devices for the stores. The intent is particularly for small operations to dissuade some of the violent crimes that we've seen in smaller stores in neighborhoods in Philadelphia,

Delaware County, and other counties around the state, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg so they will be able to better serve their customers and protect themselves from predators.

With that I'd like to introduce my counterpart, Tom Caltagirone, who is the Democrat Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. We welcome our guests. Pat Meehan, District Attorney of Delaware County, and John Cherry, District Attorney of Dauphin County, thank you for coming here today.

MR. CHERRY: Good morning. I appreciate not only on behalf of Dauphin County, but prosecutors across the state to be able to address this committee involving the low-interest loans for mom and pop stores. Let

me tell you an individual story. After the story, a tape which will graphically illustrate the value of having these small stores equipped with cameras.

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The individuals I'm going to talk about this morning are people who have immigrated from Korea. Their name is Chong Kwak, Nam Som Kwak, his wife, and their two sons. They came to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, with the same types of dreams that countless millions of others who have come to this country have looked forward to; to make a new life; to give themselves and their children opportunities that certainly didn't exist to the extent that they exist in this country. They worked very difficult. They saved enough money to start their own mom and pop store in the inner city in Harrisburg. In Harrisburg, particularly in the city, the neighborhoods are dotted with these mom and pop stores. Most of those stores are run by individuals who have immigrated to this country, of many nationalities.

After hours and hours and days and days and months of hard work, they made this

store become a success; in fact, became very popular in the neighborhood. They were able to save enough money so their son who graduated from high school went to college and another son was preparing.

More importantly, Chong Kwak took all of the courses necessary and passed to become a citizen of the United States, and within two months was going to be made a citizen. This was his greatest dream; and, of course, the dream of many, many immigrants that come here.

But on February 4, 1996, the lives of Chong Kwak and Nam Som Kwak and their sons and countless other people in Dauphin County were changed when four young men came into the store on a Sunday evening, armed and robbed the Kwaks. While a 13-year old stood outside guarding, Ronald Briley, age 14, held the Kwaks at gunpoint while Jeremy Enaire, age 14, and Lee Smith, age 18, riffled the cash register. They demanded repeatedly more money from the Kwaks who indicated they had none.

By the way, the final take was about \$84.00. While, as you will see on the tape, Enaire and Smith graphically point at the Kwaks

and at Briley to do him; Briley, age 14, points the gun at Chong Kwak's head and fires.

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On this date Chong Kwak lies in a nursing home comatose. The only measure of life is from time to time a brief cough. The prognosis for him surviving, let alone coming back to where he was prior to this incident, is almost to the point that doctors are describing it's only a day-to-day matter until he dies.

Briley, Enaire and Smith were convicted, along with the other juvenile who is in a juvenile facility and are now in state prison. Those individuals, the three of them received an average prison term of 16 to 32 years.

Law enforcement officials are quite sure that the four individuals involved, first, had no idea that a camera existed in that store. Maybe they would have thought twice. But secondly, upon review of the tape, law enforcement officials, and particularly two juvenile officers, were able to recognize, even though they had covered their faces as you will see in the tape, one of the juveniles. From that point we were able to put enough pressure

on that juvenile and others who were known to him that we were able to bring all four to justice, try them and convict them.

I think at this time I'd like the tape to be shown so we can describe what took place. I might also add, although all of the media had the events leading up to the shooting, I don't believe anyone has seen, except if they were in the courtroom, the final chapter in the disability of Chong Kwak.

(Video presentation)

MR. CHERRY: Here you see them entering the store. The Kwaks are behind the counter as they enter the store. There's Mr. Kwak. That's Ronald Briley with the gun. Lee Smith is pointing. Here comes Jeremy Enaire. The other hand you see is Mrs. Kwak, Nan Som Kwak. They are now reaching over riffling the cash register. There is no audio with this tape, but it is a video. Things are going to happen very quickly here. You are going to watch them pointing, do him, and out the door they go. That's the end of the tape.

Certainly these tapes provide a deterrent factor. There's no question that our

belief is that, if individuals know those tapes exist, particularly in these neighborhood stores and particularly are made available to people that would receive help to get them through these low-interest loans, that it would deter crime.

Secondly, that tape was invaluable to us. To the normal viewer you might say, how could you ever recognize these people? But, most juveniles that are going to engage in this type of crime are repeat offenders. The police and the juvenile people know them. Because they have that knowledge, know them on a daily basis, see them all the time, and particularly in this case were able to identify the individual and his coat, it made a huge difference in the prosecution of this case.

On behalf of Dauphin County, I thank you for the opportunity to talk to you this morning. I certainly urge this committee to do anything they can to see that this House bill passes so that this will become a standard rather than an exception in the mom and pop stores. If there's any questions, I would be very glad to answer them?

CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Thank you. Do you have any comments?

MR. MEEHAN: Yes, I do,

Representative. I thank you for the opportunity on behalf of district attorneys and, in fact, law enforcement across the state.

In some ways I'm going to reiterate some of the principles of my colleague from Dauphin County, but I think we speak to a number of very important issues that people in law enforcement, but mom and pop owners themselves appreciate about your interest in this very, very vital issue in Pennsylvania.

The issue of mom and pop robberies is something that people have a hard time quantifying. We know that there's been almost a thousand in the course of the last year in the State of Pennsylvania. On average, there's about \$635 worth of value that is taken from a cash register in each of these robberies, but you look at the things that we can't quantify.

As District Attorney Cherry identified, for an average of \$635, we have a person, a family that's been destroyed; a business that's been destroyed, and taxpayers

all across the Commonwealth are picking up the cost of the health care treatment for people who are the victims of violent crime like this.

when we look at this, there are really two types of issues as prosecutors that we are looking at and are really speaking on behalf of law enforcement when I say this. The best and most effective thing we can do is prevent crime. Your utilization of this loan fund to mom and pop store owners gives them an opportunity to do something very meaningful for us, which is to create the kind of surveillance tapes which put people on notice that their actions are going to be utilized and they're going to be visualized and, therefore, available and make it much easier for us to deal with the aftermath of an incident.

Hopefully, by the creation of a pool of money which allows mom and pop store owners to purchase these types of materials, there will be a deterrent factor on people who are looking to rob convenience stores, really the mom and pop stores.

This is important for another reason. Some of these incidents are violent, but some

of them may not be violent; in that, someone escapes without shooting shots, but the impact on that neighborhood is significant. We're in a changing society where many people jump into their cars and run out to the convenience stores. But the fact of the matter is, it's the mom and pop store which remains the one which is convenient for the senior citizen who can't get out to the major shopping center.

These are the types of stores that still exist in many of our neighborhoods all across Pennsylvania. They are the bread and butter of our local neighborhoods, and to the extent that we allow crime to seep into that particular neighborhood, the whole quality of life in that community is affected. If we can deter that kind of crime, we can affect the quality of life in many of our neighborhoods, particularly the comfort level that senior citizens have when they want to travel to a store and feel that they can shop unmolested.

If we are not able to deter a crime, the chief value of things like this, particularly a surveillance tape, that's what I find most valuable in this. The tape itself is

of tremendous value to prosecutors. Obviously, it is the most real accounting of the facts and circumstances that occurred during the course of a commission of a felony.

If we are armed with those tapes, frequently having that tape in and of itself allows us to identify the perpetrators of the crime; and more significantly, enter into an appropriate treatment of that crime, either with an unquestioned plea because there's no doubt about who did it, and there's no ability for somebody to utilize other kinds of defenses which we have frequently if there's no tape.

It's one person's word. We're looking at trying to get victims. We're looking for witnesses. When we have the tape there's no question. We have found, and it's anecdotal, but we have found that when we can introduce a tape in the course of negotiations with defense counsel, our ability to secure a very sound plea, a tough sentence is significantly enhanced.

Also when we have to go to trial there's no question that the most -- the strongest evidence we have is the impact of

that tape.

Another important issue is,

frequently we may not know who that criminal

is. As District Attorney Cherry identified,

sometimes we begin to identify certain

perpetrators of crime, and this helps us nail a

perpetrator in a specific incident, but other

times we don't know who these people are.

As a result of the surveillance tape, we can freeze a frame and create a composite. That composite then can be distributed throughout the neighborhood, and it helps us dramatically in terms of identifying that individual and then securing information from others who are able to identify the perpetrator and give us the ability then to use the other evidence we have to make a case.

One of the things that we in a suburban area face is the reality that mom and pop stores are a very significant target for people who have drug problems. We're in close proximity to the urban drug dealing centers, and that's a cash-based business. You don't use credit cards when you are buying drugs from a street corner. These people who have drug

problems, they need that cash, between 50 and \$500.00. They have to have it on a regular basis, and this is the likely target for them because they can get cash in a significant enough sum. They can do it quickly and they feel they can get away with that crime with the least interference.

They're not going to rob banks.

They're not going to steal hard goods like cars or radios, et cetera, per se because then they have to fence that material and it makes it more difficult. We are zeroing in on preventing a viable market for criminals if we can do more to make those particular mom and pop stores hard places for criminals to cause a robbery and get away with it. To the extent that the store owners avail themselves of this opportunity will help us significantly.

Anecdotally (sic), I think John reported to a particular circumstance he had. We have seen a number here. The last point I'll make is that, because the motivation sometimes for these people is a desperation associated with a drug problem, they care about little except getting those drugs. Once they

have utilized one robbery, gotten the money and fixed the habit for that one day, they're going to be back again the next day. What we see is a spree frequently in a particular area.

While I'm not free at this point in time to talk about cases and their specifics, I know Representative Gannon is very familiar with the impact we had when there were a variety of armed robberies along McDade (phonetic) Boulevard area which were attributable to a drug situation. The impact that has on the whole community is again very, very significant.

If we can get a surveillance tape, catch this person on the first one, we may be able to prevent subsequent robberies down the road. That's another very valid and important reason that store owners would hopefully make themselves available -- would avail themselves of this resource.

I say anecdotally (sic) because we do have some convenience stores. When I look back over the course of the last year, two very effective prosecutions we've had have been in robberies of Wawa Stores and McDonald's

restaurants. In both cases there were circumstances where the larger corporate headquarters made it a policy to make available to these store owners these kinds of surveillance cameras. We were able to utilize those very, very effectively.

It's the small mom and pop operator that doesn't have the benefit of big corporate backing. They need these just as much. Your bill making available the resources for them to take these low-interest loans to obtain them can be a real asset to those of us in law enforcement. We thank you for your interest on this issue.

CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Thank you, Mr. Meehan.

REPRESENTATIVE CALTAGIRONE: I just wanted to comment, I wholeheartedly agree with both district attorneys that it's something that is absolutely needed and probably long overdue. I would hope that we would be able to get the proper kind of support from our colleagues in the House and the Senate and get this legislation into law as soon as possible.

CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Just one

question. I appreciate your comments and your support for the legislation. Do you have any difficulty getting these types of tapes into evidence at a trial?

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MR. CHERRY: I've never experienced any problem getting those tapes in. Under the situation in this particular case, the only reason that we — three of the individuals ended up pleading guilty was as a result of the tape. The fourth individual who is an adult had fled the area. He had nothing to lose. He took a trial. The jury was picked from outside of Dauphin County because of the tremendous publicity.

When I spoke to the jurors after the verdict, the first thing they said, we believed the prosecution almost from the beginning, but the tape absolutely sealed it for us, particularly when the police officer was able to identify this individual and show why they knew it was his coat and why he was identified from that point. We rarely have a problem getting those in.

MR. MEEHAN: I'd like to reiterate the district attorney's comments. We find

quite the opposite; that frequently the necessity to even go to trial is lessened significantly because of the availability of the tapes. There just is no question.

This is anecdotal humor, but yes, we did have problems in one case getting the tape in, but it's not because of the tape itself.

It's because the robbers in one particular McDonald's robbery were aware the tape was being made; ran to the tape player; pulled the tape out and threw it in the French fry fryer.

Our problem was being able, not just to be able to reproduce the tape so it could be shown, but there were issues of authenticity which we ultimately got around.

But, it let's you know the impact
then that those who rob these stores, once they
see that tape, they know they are caught. Once
they pull that weapon out of their pocket, they
have attempted that crime. We know it. Now
they've got to do something to mitigate that
criminal behavior and the chance they are going
to get caught.

CHAIRPERSON GANNON: I just want to say, I agree with your initial premise, and

that is the intent here is to prevent these type of crimes. If those predators know that there are these types of safeguards in a small store, they're not going to go in the first place. They never get to the point that you have to use this type of stuff as evidence. But if they do, then they are going to get caught and they are going to be punished very quickly.

I would hope with this legislation they'll be aware that these stores do have good security equipment and just going to bypass it and go into more honest and productive means to earn their money.

MR. CHERRY: I think a very positive thing in this too is, this isn't something that you sell as a giveaway program. It's not a giveaway program. This is a program where people are going to be paying, and they're going to be paying interest. It's low, but it's still interest. So, it's not something we're just handing out.

Secondly, there's a light at the end of the tunnel. When they have this camera it's going to have a positive effect; not just with

the Commonwealth making some money, but it's going to have an effect that's going to touch all these neighborhoods in a community. I can tell you that when this tape was shown without the shooting part, for weeks that's all that anyone wanted to talk to me about. Anytime they saw me, people that didn't know me came up to me in supermarkets and department stores and said, we don't know each other, but I just want to tell you how horrible I thought that tape was. Of course, their second comment was, hang those guys. We did.

CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Thank you very much for being here today and presenting us with your comments, your testimony and your support for this legislation.

MR. CHERRY: Thank you very much.

MR. MEEHAN: Thank you for your interest in the issue.

CHAIRPERSON GANNON: We are going to jump out of order here. One of our witnesses is delayed. I call on Jerry Kupris with the Pennsylvania Distributors Association. Welcome Jerry. Thank you for being here today to present your comments concerning House Bill

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MR. KUPRIS: Thank you. For the record my name is Jerry Kupris. I appear here today as Executive Director of Pennsylvania Distributors Association which is a trade association of businesses who supply the retailer with a myriad of consumer goods, including tobacco, confectionery, health and beauty aids, snack items, certain groceries, car care products, and almost any item you would see in both the chains and the so-called mom and pop convenience stores. As such, our membership has sales well in excess of \$2 billion in this state, and for us the corner store is still a very important source of our business.

At the outset, let me state that our association fully supports this kind of legislation, especially since it's a straight-forward attempt to address the concerns that many have with respect to providing a means for small businesses to improve safety and security in the convenience store setting.

While the prior speakers talked about the impact and why this legislation is good,

it's a far-gone conclusion for us. We want this legislation. We are really supporting it, but we have a couple technical things we want to bring to your attention.

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First, we are not exactly clear as to who qualifies under the bill. We believe the intent of the legislation is to make those benefits available to small community stores known as convenience stores. We're not sure if the definition does that entirely.

On page 1, lines 15 through 17, the definition of convenience stores lists retail stores which sell a variety of products and gasoline. A fair reading of this definition could very well lead to the conclusion that only those stores which sell consumer goods in conjunction with gasoline would be included. If this is not contemplated, then I would suggest that you delete the word "and" on page 1, line 17, and insert the word "or".

But bear in mind now, even in this new version putting in or, you still would not be excluding any gasoline station so everybody would be included. But we want to be sure that the mom and pop that doesn't have gas, which

our guys also serve, that they are going to be available to take the benefit of this program.

Further, this has to do with the definition of fast foods on page 1, line 15.

By stating so many different ideas of what would be included, we wonder if confectionery and gum are included here. It's not on the list. In our business confectionery and gum is a special item, and it's not included in snack items. Snacks is a specific item. If the intent is to include that, please, we'd like to have that put in.

Next, there's a limitation on eligibility for this loan that any one store that has gross receipts of less than \$700,000 would then be eligible; above that would not.

What if the store engages in sales at that location at both wholesale and retail?

Does the qualification apply only to the retail portion, and the wholesale portion would not be part of that? He could still qualify as long as the retail is under 700,000? We are hopeful that it would only apply to the retail sale.

There are some stores that may have a small wholesale business at the same location. We

are hopeful that that wholesale part of the business would not be included.

Another limitation on eligibility for the loan requires that the owner can't have more than five convenience stores. Does this mean that he can't be the sole owner of more than five stores, or does it mean he can't have any kind of ownership interest, either equity or partnership in more than five stores?

Also, suppose he owns a typical mom and pop store but has six newsstands in Philadelphia. Under the definition, a newsstand is a convenience store; therefore, he would not qualify to have safeguards put in for his mom and pop store. We hope that is not what is intended.

Finally, the Attorney General implements the law. We were wondering, due to the various requirements of repayment schedules, applications, setting of interest, are regulations going to be required to fully implement this law? What provision is there in case of a default, or if the later audit determines the loan was improperly granted?

To conclude, we believe that the

issues that we raised here are only technical issues and we want them to be constructive in nature. They can readily be addressed while the legislation moves forward. To the extent that these issues are very important to the committee, our association stands ready to render any assistance required. We urge your speediest passage of this legislation. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Thank you very much. Any questions?

REPRESENTATIVE CALTAGIRONE: No.

CHAIRPERSON GANNON: You and I have discussed briefly the issues you raised in your testimony. I was aware of your concerns. I agree where we need some clarification that we should do that to make it clearer what we're intending to do and to execute what we're intending to do here.

I appreciate your suggestions. We'll have our staff take a look at all of them.

Where they are of concern to the committee, we'll make appropriate changes to make certain these funds become available to those stores that they are intended to become available and

1 can be used for the purpose they are intended 2 to fill. We'll be glad to work with you on 3 Thank you. that. 4 MR. KUPRIS: Thank you very much. 5 CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Thank you, 6 Jerry. Our next witness is Alegra Moses who is with Black Moses Market. Thank you for coming. 7 8 We appreciate it. MS. MOSES: Thank you for your time. 9 10 CHAIRPERSON GANNON: You may proceed. 11 MS. MOSES: Mr. Chairman, and members 12 of the Judiciary Committee: I come on behalf 13 of our family who have owned a family-owned 14 business for the last 27 years. I'd like to 15 say we welcome this opportunity for the Mom and 16 Pop Convenience Store Protection Act, which 17 will allow us to install certain surveillance cameras and certain surveillance of the objects 18 19 in our premises to secure our premises in the 20 event there should be a robbery. 21 CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Where is your 22 store located? 23 MS. MOSES: One store is located at 24 10th and Parker in Chester and the other store

is 1601 West 9th Street in Chester.

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1 CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Do you have any 2 surveillance equipment in that store now? 3 MS. MOSES: No, we don't. 4 CHAIRPERSON GANNON: You had both of 5 these stores for about 20 years? 6 MS. MOSES: The 10th and Parker has 7 been in existence for 27 years; 1601 West 9th 8 Street is soon to open. 9 CHAIRPERSON GANNON: You have had a 10 chance to look at the bill? 11 MS. MOSES: Yes, I have. 12 CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Under the way 13 the bill is written right now, would your 14 stores be eligible for this type of a loan? MS. MOSES: Yes, we would. 15 16 CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Have you ever 17 had any incidents in your stores that this 18 equipment may have helped, deter, or perhaps 19 catch anybody? 20 MS. MOSES: We had a robbery in our 21 store just about 21 years ago. Since then no, 22 we have not. Had we had this technology in our 23 store at that time, we would have had the 24 assistance to be able to apprehend the 25 culprits.

1	CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Any questions?
2	REPRESENTATIVE CALTAGIRONE: No.
3	CHAIRPERSON GANNON: We appreciate
4	your taking the time from your busy day to come
5	up here and give us your support for this
6	legislation, particularly since this would
7	directly impact the type of business you're
8	involved in personally. Are you an owner of
9	the store?
10	MS. MOSES: My mother and father are
11	primary owners.
12	CHAIRPERSON GANNON: And you work for
13	them?
14	MS. MOSES: I work for them.
15	CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Thank you. I
16	appreciate it very much.
17	REPRESENTATIVE CALTAGIRONE: Thank
18	you.
19	MS. MOSES: Thank you.
20	CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Our next witness
21	is Major Richard Morris, legislative liaison
22	for the Pennsylvania State Police. Thank you,
23	Major Morris, for coming out today and offering
24	your comments concerning House Bill 522.
25	MAJOR MORRIS: Good morning. On

behalf of Colonel Evanko and the Pennsylvania State Police, we thank you for having the opportunity to talk about this legislation. You obviously heard already this morning from the district attorneys some very compelling reasons why video surveillance equipment and those type of devices are important to law enforcement. You've heard from the district attorney here in Delaware County that the primary reason is the protection of the employees and the customers that come to these businesses. We hope to deter people from ever committing the crime in the first place.

But, from a law enforcement

perspective, we see the additional value of, on
those situations when a crime is committed,
they have exceptional value in helping us find
the actor; do successful interrogation in those
situations where we need to, and successful
prosecution.

I think most communities have seen -For many years we've seen that banks, for
example, and larger convenience store chains
have seen the value in these pieces of
equipment for many years. It isn't something

new to society to see the strip on the door as you are entering a convenience store that allows the convenience store operator to tell how tall an individual is, for example, when they are coming into the store. It aids law enforcement when we do an interview with that individual to say, how tall was that individual? Well, because the indicator on the door said he was six foot two, they have some indication that's a jog to their memory. It aids law enforcement in our investigation.

What I was able to do prior to coming today, I called around the state and was able to find three incidents that I'd like to relate to the committee on ways that these devices have helped law enforcement. There are many more, but these are three that we thought we'd like to share with you today.

In the fall of 1996 in Armstrong

County, an 18-year old youth was kidnapped from a local mall and subsequently murdered. That young man was reported missing. Investigators notified the credit card companies to place an alert on his credit card in case someone attempted to use it.

Two days later we were notified that the victim's card had, in fact, been used in a local convenience store. We went to that convenience store. The surveillance tape was reviewed, and reviewed the suspect actually using the stolen credit card. We were able to use that picture immediately, released through media, and a positive identification was received from the suspect's natural mother. As a result, the suspect was traced to Arizona. When the police attempted to arrest him there, he committed suicide.

In the winter of 1996 in Allegheny
County, Maryland, a suspect entered a
convenience store to use a phone book. He
looked up the phone number of a tow truck
service which he summoned, went outside the
store, used the telephone at the convenience
store, called the tow truck and summoned them
to the scene. Later that night the tow truck
driver was killed and his body dumped in
Bedford County, Pennsylvania. His truck was
stolen, later taken to a chop shop and
disassembled.

Again, during the investigation we

found out from the victim's wife where the individual responded to from that call for the tow truck. The investigators were able to use the convenience store video to watch the individual looking in the phone book to the page for the tow truck. They were able to take fingerprints from the phone book because they could witness the actor placing his hand on the phone book. So between the videotape and the fingerprint, we now had positive identification of who the actor was. This investigation subsequently led to this individual's arrest who was also wanted for a homicide committed in South Carolina.

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The last one strikes kind of close to home for the state police. In 1994, in Greene County, a trooper's personal car was parked at the Waynesburg station. A suspect placed an accelerant in a Snapple bottle and fire bombed the trooper's car while it was parked at the station. Criminal investigators located the only convenience store in Greene County that sold the Snapple beverage, ran the videotape, and we were able to identify, arrest and prosecute that suspect.

Again, we think the importance is deterrence to begin with, but certainly from a law enforcement perspective, when these actions do take place, we see the unique value in assisting law enforcement to be able to prosecute successfully the people that perpetrate these crimes.

CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Thank you, Major Morris. Representative Caltagirone.

REPRESENTATIVE CALTAGIRONE: No questions.

CHAIRPERSON GANNON: When this incident that occurred at the convenience store where the suspect used the phone book, if you hadn't had those surveillance tapes, would you have known that he had been at that convenience store and used that phone book?

able to identify from the victim's wife the last place he received the call. That would have led us back to the convenience store.

There the investigator's skills have to come into play. Whether or not the individual on duty that night in the store would be able to remember who came in, used the telephone book

or anything about that would be the next step.

In this case we were able to show the tape. He pulled the book out, went to the page for the tow trucks. You could almost read the tow truck driver's name on the book where he had placed his hand. That was phenomenal.

We have seen additional things like that where we weren't able to identify the suspect by the videotape. In Jonestown in Lebanon County, for example, we had an armed robbery and the suspects face was completely covered by a mask, but on the way out the door he put his hand on the glass door to open the door. We went back, lifted the fingerprints, and it was as good as he signed his name before he left. The value is there.

interesting. Just an anecdotal story, I remember a while ago seeing a video. It was on television, one of the TV shows where these people went in to rob a store and the store owner disarmed them. There were two people in this store. They disarmed these two or three people and began to beat them up, people that were trying to rob the store. They ran out of

the store as the police were coming in. They told the police the store was being robbed and customers were escaping.

Subsequently, the police, when they viewed the tape, found out that these guys went in to rob the store; were disarmed by the store owner and his helper, and then they were trying to capture them and they ran out. I don't know how that story would have unfolded had they not had the video to show exactly what happened inside the store.

It's really interesting. I hadn't thought about this aspect of it where these incidental things occurred that you may not have been aware of.

MAJOR MORRIS: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Perhaps without the video, putting the individual's hand up against that glass at that particular time, you probably would never even got the -- assuming you even knew there was a print there, you may not have gotten any of the evidence because you couldn't put a time and a --

MAJOR MORRIS: That's true. Plus, if you go to process a convenience store, you have

1 thousands of people coming through the store 2 every week or month, all depends on the size of 3 the establishment. They may not clean that 4 front door for a month. Without knowing where 5 the suspect placed his hand to begin with, it 6 would be almost futile to attempt to lift 7 fingerprints from the entire door. 8 CHAIRPERSON GANNON: We're joined by 9 Representative Kathy Manderino. Do you have 10 any questions, Kathy? REPRESENTATIVE MANDERINO: I'll pass. 11 12 Thank you. 13 Thank you very CHAIRPERSON GANNON: 14 much, Major Morris, for being here today to 15 give us your testimony and being here to 16 support this bill. 17 We have Ernest Miller, Automotive Services Association of Pennsylvania. 18 MR. MILLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, 19 20 and committee members. CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Thank you for 21 22 being here. 23 MR. MILLER: You're quite welcome. 24 We'd like to say that we support wholeheartedly

your bill. I'll read a statement and then make

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a couple of comments about the bill.

Association of Pennsylvania, and we represent over 1,700 independent businesses in the state. On behalf of our Service Station Division, this is to communicate to you our support for H.B.

522 which creates a security loan fund for small convenience store operators. It is our feeling that this bill would provide the opportunity for a significant improvement in the well-being of our members and their employees.

We would appreciate the opportunity
to work with you as this bill continues through
the legislative process. Thank you for your
interest in this matter. That comes from Tom
Esek (phonetic), our President.

A couple of comments of mine. I was in the business of the service stations before I worked with the ASA. I have had a gun pointed at me, and that's quite an experience if you have not had that ever happen to you, and hopefully you never will. We didn't have surveillance cameras in those days. The people that did this eventually were caught because

they were apprehended in another incident.

But, this is a very, very good move to the small business since the big corporate entities can afford this sort of thing, but too often the smaller business cannot. Yet, their leases and things of that sort which are put upon them by the leasing companies, the oil companies, whoever they may be, can require 24-hour operations and things of that sort which they must comply with.

But then, they are sort of abandoned as far as protection is concerned and not having the resources to put bulletproof windows and things of that nature, and especially surveillance equipment. This is a very, very good move for those small businesses, and I really appreciate your interest.

If we can be of any help, and naturally we'll notify our people who are in this business to get in touch with their legislators to support this. Anything else that you think would be important for us to do, we'll be very happy to cooperate. Any questions?

CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Representative

Manderino.

REPRESENTATIVE MANDERINO: Thank you.

Actually, I don't have a question necessarily of you because maybe the Chairman would be able to answer it. I don't have any perspective on the cost. Like you made the comment that it's cost prohibitive for a lot of small owners. I don't really know, do you know, or do you know, Tom, what a surveillance system costs and --

MR. MILLER: The comment I would make there, the state police made an interesting comment. You must have quality equipment that will give you the clarity to identify. There is inexpensive equipment that the picture image is such that it makes it very hard to identify the person to whom you're taking the picture. When you're in a court situation, the defense can easily say you can't identify that person distinctly.

when he made the comment that they could read the phone book, that's very high-quality equipment and naturally would be of benefit. That's a decision that each individual would have to make as far as how far -- Now, this loan will make it possible for

them to buy better quality equipment which would not only aid in apprehension, but I think would deter as well.

CHAIRPERSON GANNON: My guess would be, the way the bill is set up, it would include outdoor lighting, which we are not just talking about -- We dwell on security surveillance type equipment, but we are talking about outdoor lighting, secure cash registers and the surveillance equipment.

But, I would imagine with the technology and the fact that the cost of this stuff has gone down dramatically in the past couple years, we're not talking about a lot of money from an objective standpoint. But, when you have a very small store and you're using that to support your family and those profit margins are not very high because you are competing with the malls and the supermarkets—you're really a convenience for the neighborhood more than anything else—even a couple hundred dollars for this type of equipment would be prohibitive. That's really the purpose to get that money available at a very low interest to those folks so they can do

something to protect themselves.

have a lot of the older folks in the local neighborhood, they don't want to jump into the car. Maybe they can't get in the car and ride up to the supermarket or the chain convenience store. They like having a little store on the corner. That's where this is really focused on.

MR. MILLER: It also could lower their insurance rates in some cases by having this equipment. Insurance companies with garage liability policies and things of that sort take into consideration safety issues. This would certainly come under that heading.

REPRESENTATIVE MANDERINO: I note this is probably more of a question for the Chairman. Thank you for indulging me for a follow-up question.

I notice the \$700,000 kind of gross receipts threshold as a way to define eligibility and distinguish the big stores from the small stores. I'm just wondering, do we know for the most part that the big chains, the Wawa's, the Cumberland Farms, et cetera, would

far exceed this, so there's no concern that the money is being gobbled up by the big guys?

CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Yes, we looked into that. That's a pretty threshold number. They do much much better than that. We're just focusing on those folks that have a couple stores, one, couple stores; they are under that number.

MR. MILLER: Would this include service stations that do not sell food in particular, but are open extended hours and this threshold would have to include their repair business?

CHAIRPERSON GANNON: I don't have a problem with that. I don't know if you were here to hear Jerry Kupris's comments. He made some technical suggestions.

MR. MILLER: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON GANNON: We'd like to follow-up, and perhaps work with you on those items, because I know years ago I worked in the garage business. We just had a one operation. My dad owned a repair garage. I know exactly what you're talking about. Although we never had any incidents, that doesn't necessarily

1 mean it couldn't happen because we would 2 frequently take cash from customers for 3 repairing their vehicles. The other thing that I thought about 5 is where you have a store that did sell gas. 6 We would want to look at excluding the gas item 7 from that revenue, because --8 MR. MILLER: Sure, that would inflate it. 9 10 CHAIRPERSON GANNON: -- that would 11 inflate it dramatically and may not quite give 12 a true picture of what type of operation it is. 13 MR. MILLER: That's right. 14 CHAIRPERSON GANNON: We're thinking 15 about that. We'd like to work with you on 16 getting the clarification and getting the 17 correct language in there because we really 18 want to keep those -- Whether it's a service 19 station or a local convenience store, we want 20 to make sure that they stay in business. 21 this is something we can make available to 22 them, we would like to do it. 23 MR. MILLER: Any other questions of 24 me?

CHAIRPERSON GANNON:

No.

Thank you

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very much. MR. MILLER: Thank you very much. CHAIRPERSON GANNON: Thank you very much for being with us today. I don't believe we have anymore witnesses scheduled unless there was someone who is not a scheduled witness who would like to make some comments. I don't see anybody. So with that, we'll adjourn this hearing of the House Judiciary Committee on House Bill 522 and thank everyone for attending who is here. (At or about 11:00 o'clock the hearing concluded)

CERTIFICATE

I, Karen J. Meister, Reporter, Notary

Public, duly commissioned and qualified in and

for the County of York, Commonwealth of

Pennsylvania, hereby certify that the foregoing

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exp Karon J. Mcister

Karen J. Meister - Reporter Notary Public

My commission expires 10/19/00