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2	COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
3	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
3	APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
4	MAIN CAPITOL
5	ROOM 140
6	HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
7	PUBLIC HEARING
	PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE
8	
9	TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 2012
L 0	9:30 A.M.
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12	BEFORE:
13	HONORABLE WILLIAM F. ADOLPH, JR., Majority Chairman
LJ	HONORABLE JOHN BEAR
14	HONORABLE MARTIN CAUSER
	HONORABLE JIM CHRISTIANA
L5	HONORABLE GORDON DENLINGER
L 6	HONORABLE BRIAN ELLIS HONORABLE MAUREE GINGRICH
LO	HONORABLE GLEN GRELL
L 7	HONORABLE TOM KILLION
	HONORABLE DAVID MILLARD
L 8	HONORABLE MARK MUSTIO
	HONORABLE BERNIE O'NEILL
L 9	HONORABLE MICHAEL PEIFER
20	HONORABLE SCOTT PERRY HONORABLE SCOTT PETRI
-	HONORABLE JEOTI FEIRT HONORABLE TINA PICKETT
21	HONORABLE JEFFREY PYLE
	HONORABLE MARIO M. SCAVELLO
22	HONORABLE CURT SONNEY
23	BRENDA J. PARDUN, RPR
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     BEFORE: (cont'd)
     HONORABLE JOSEPH MARKOSEK, Minority Chairman
     HONORABLE MATT BRADFORD
3
     HONORABLE MICHELLE BROWNLEE
     HONORABLE H. SCOTT CONKLIN
4
     HONORABLE PAUL COSTA
     HONORABLE DEBERAH KULA
5
     HONORABLE TIM MAHONEY
     HONORABLE MICHAEL O'BRIEN
6
     HONORABLE CHERELLE PARKER
     HONORABLE JOHN SABATINA
7
    HONORABLE STEVE SAMUELSON
     HONORABLE MATTHEW SMITH
8
     HONORABLE GREG VITALI
     HONORABLE RONALD WATERS
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10
    ALSO PRESENT:
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     HONORABLE PAUL CLYMER
     HONORABLE MARK GILLEN
12
     HONORABLE SCOTT HUTCHINSON
     HONORABLE RICK SACCONE
13
     HONORABLE RICHARD STEVENSON
     HONORABLE MIKE TOBASH
14
     HONORABLE MIKE VEREB
     HONORABLE VANESSA LOWERY BROWN
15
     HONORABLE TOM CALTAGIRONE
    HONORABLE DOM COSTA
     HONORABLE PAMELA DELISSIO
16
     HONORABLE BILL DEWEESE
     HONORABLE DAN FRANKEL
17
     HONORABLE BILL KORTZ
18
    HONORABLE MARK LONGIETTE
    HONORABLE HARRY READSHAW
     HONORABLE CHRIS SAINATO
19
20
     ED NOLAN, MAJORITY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
    MIRIAM FOX, MINORITY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
21
     DAN CLARK, COMMITTEE CHIEF COUNSEL
22
     RAYKA PACANA, BUDGET ANALYST
2.3
                            BRENDA J. PARDUN, RPR
24
                            REPORTER - NOTARY PUBLIC
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PROCEEDINGS 1 2 CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Good morning, 3 I'd like to call to order the House everyone. Appropriations Committee budget hearing on the 4 Pennsylvania State Police. 5 My name is Bill Adolph. I'm the 6 7 Republican chair of the Appropriations Committee. I would ask all members and quests to 8 9 put their BlackBerries or iPhones or iPads, 10 whatever they may be carrying, on vibrate or silent 11 so the hearing will be very smooth. 12 We will go through our morning introductions, and then we'll go to the colonel for 1.3 brief comments and introduce the gentlemen that's 14 1.5 at the table with him. 16 DR. NOLAN: Ed Nolan, executive 17 director, House Appropriations Committee. 18 MR. CLARK: Dan Clark, chief counsel, 19 Republican Appropriations Committee. 20 REP. SCAVELLO: Mario Scavello, 21 representative, 176th District, Monroe County. 22 REP. PETRI: Scott Petri, Bucks 2.3 County. 24 REP. PEIFER: Good morning. 25 Peifer, Pike, Wayne, and Monroe Counties.

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REP. CHRISTIANA:
                                    Jim Christiana,
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     Beaver County.
3
                  REP. PERRY: Scott Perry, northern York
     and southern Cumberland Counties.
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                  REP. KILLION: Tom Killion, Delaware
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     and Chester Counties.
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7
                  REP. BEAR: John Bear, Lancaster
     County.
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                  REP. GRELL: Glen Grell, Cumberland
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     County.
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                  REP. GINGRICH:
                                  Mauree Gingrich,
12
     Lebanon County.
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                  REP. PICKETT: Tina Pickett, Bradford,
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     Sullivan, and Susquehanna Counties.
15
                  REP. CAUSER: Marty Causer, McKean,
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     Potter, and Cameron Counties.
                  REP. DENLINGER: Good morning.
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                                                   Gordon
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     Denlinger, eastern Lancaster County.
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                  REP. MARKOSEK: Hi. I'm state
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     Representative Joe Markosek. I'm the Democratic
     chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. I
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22
     represent an area that includes parts of Allegheny
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     and Westmoreland County.
                  To my immediate right is Rayka Pacana,
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     who is our staff person.
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And I'll let the chairman introduce
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     himself.
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                  REP. CALTAGIRONE: Chairman Tom
     Caltagirone, House Judiciary Committee.
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                  REP. KULA: Good morning. Deberah
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     Kula, Fayette and Westmoreland Counties.
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                  REP. PARKER: Cherelle Parker,
     Philadelphia County.
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                  REP. O'BRIEN: Good morning.
                                                Mike
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     O'Brien, Philadelphia County.
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                  REP. BROWNLEE: Michelle Brownlee,
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     Philadelphia County.
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                 REP. COSTA: Good morning, everybody,
     and welcome. I'm Paul Costa. I'm from Allegheny
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     County.
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                 REP. CONKLIN: I'm Scott Conklin, from
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     Centre County.
                  CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Okay.
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                                           Thank you.
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                  I'd like to welcome Chairman
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     Caltagirone. I'd like to also acknowledge the
     presence of Rep. Saccone, who has joined us, and
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     Rep. Bill Kortz.
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                  REP. MARKOSEK: And, also, we have Rep.
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     Harry Readshaw, from Allegheny County, as well as
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     Rep. Mark Longietti, from Mercer County.
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1 CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you. 2 Good morning, Colonel. 3 COLONEL NOONAN: Good morning. CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Nice to have you. Ιf 4 you would have some brief opening comments and 5 introduce the gentlemen at the table. 6 7 COLONEL NOONAN: Well, I'd like to thank you, all the members of the budget committee 8 9 here, for meeting with us and giving us your 10 thoughts and discussing these important topics with 11 us today. 12 With me are deputy commissioner of 1.3 staff, Scott Snyder; deputy commissioner of 14 operations, George Bivens; deputy commissioner of 1.5 administration and professional responsibility, Ken 16 Hill; and the director of the fiscal division, Mr. Scott Frederick. 17 18 We, in the state police, are looking forward to this discussion and I'd be happy to take 19 20 any questions from you today. 21 CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Okay. Thank you, 22 Colonel. 2.3 The question that I'd like to start out 24 with is the elimination of the 1.5 million for the 25 DNA lab. And I had a meeting last week back home,

in Delaware County, with the district attorney, and he was explaining to the Delaware County delegation what he saw as the backlog for investigations and criminal cases. He informed the delegation that the backlog at times is up to six months. And I told him I will go right to the top and find out what's causing the backlog.

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There have been numerous newspaper articles on this. And we see where we're eliminating 1.5 million on this line item.

Colonel, could you please explain why the elimination of the 1.5 million, if there's already a backlog that exists? Will this cause our local municipalities to go elsewhere for their DNA lab tests, et cetera, et cetera?

COLONEL NOONAN: Well, the elimination of the 1.5 million, obviously, was because of budgetary considerations when we were having our meeting. But there's some facts that -- that we can't avoid.

The building that we have for our DNA, we just hired seven more examiners. It takes us about a year to train an examiner to do

DNA testing. The building in which we're located, we have now reached our maximum capacity for this

laboratory. We cannot put more people in there.

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One of the reasons that we're having such a backlog, which is actually, I believe, longer than what you said, six months. It could be almost up to a year, about nine to ten months. One of the reasons is that, as the value of DNA evidence has become more well known, we're seeing an increase in submissions. The DNA equipment that we have, we can't fit any more in the building. We can't have any more examiners. So that there's --First, it has to go to it takes a long process. serology. The backlog in serology is seventy days. The backlog -- then it goes to DNA, is about two hundred twenty days. So that's two hundred ninety days for the entire backlog.

Now, murders, rapes, things such as that, we'll put to the top of the line. There is — the difficulty with taking this type of testing to a local laboratory, if you have a suspect, and you have a DNA sample, and you a want to try to match that up, you can do that. But if you don't know who your suspect is and you want to run it against the database, we are the ones that have the largest database and have — the one that has access to the federal databases that are going

to help.

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So, the \$1.5 million, you know, we can always use that, but, what we really need, we're -- especially if new legislation is passed and we're going to be getting more submissions, such as in all offenders or familial DNA, we're going to have to have a new building.

And what worries me is that, as these back logs continue to increase, if they continue to increase, that people will lose faith in the system and we will lose submissions. But it's one of the things that I'm very concerned about, is getting a laboratory for the DNA people that will accommodate, we would think, another ten to fifteen examiners, which we would believe to take care of our backlog. We have no place to put them now, so even if we had the money for the examiners, we could not hire them.

CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Colonel, where is the current lab located at?

COLONEL NOONAN: Greensburg.

CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: In Greensburg. Have we always had just one lab?

COLONEL NOONAN: No. We had two laboratories, and we consolidated that, basically,

to standardize, and the equipment's extremely expensive, so that was the reason. That was about a year -- two years ago. And since that time, we've seen a tremendous increase in our submissions.

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The laboratory we have was -- is an excellent laboratory, but it's just too crowded now.

CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Okay. Where would -- where would you recommend a new lab be located?

area, since most of our examiners are there. What I'd like to see is a laboratory that would maybe double the capacity that we have in Greensburg. We have an excellent training program there, and the people there — they're working overtime. We've approved all kinds of overtime for them.

The problem is -- and we've even looked at shift work, but you can't do that because the equipment runs twenty-four/seven, so when you start the testing process, the equipment can't -- you can't have another examiner run another test because the equipment has to process it for a certain amount of time.

CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Okay. I always say,

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you know, to the testifiers, this is your
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     opportunity to ask the legislature if -- if you
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     have sufficient funding. Okay. And I'm going to
     ask you straightforward, at this 1.5 million, would
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     you like to see that put back into the budget?
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                  COLONEL NOONAN: Yes, I would like to
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     see that put back into the budget. But more than
     that, I would like to see plans made for a new
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     laboratory, because the 1.5 million would not cover
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     anything such as that.
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                  CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
                                    No.
                                         That's over and
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     above the 1.5 million. You're looking for an
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     expansion of either a larger facility or another
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     facility.
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                  COLONEL NOONAN: Or another facility.
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                  CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Or another facility.
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                  COLONEL NOONAN: Correct.
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                  CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
                                    Okav. Yeah.
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                  Now, do you own the current building or
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     do you lease it?
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                  COLONEL NOONAN:
                                   It's owned.
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                  CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: It's owned.
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                  COLONEL NOONAN:
                                   Right.
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                  CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Okay. How long have
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     you been there?
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                                    About two years?
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                  COLONEL NOONAN:
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     we owned the building. It became full time, what,
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     about two years ago as a DNA -- it was a regular
     forensic laboratory at one time, and then it
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     gradually expanded into DNA.
                  CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: All right.
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     like to get all the information regarding this lab
     to the committee.
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                  COLONEL NOONAN: Absolutely.
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                  CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: To Chairman
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     Markosek's office or my office, as we work through
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     this budget.
                  COLONEL NOONAN: You bet.
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                  CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you.
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                  Chairman Markosek.
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                  REP. MARKOSEK: Thank you, Chairman.
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                  For the information of the members,
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     Rep. Ron Waters, a member of our committee, has
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     arrived, from Philadelphia and Delaware County, as
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     well as Rep. Vanessa Brown, is a guest of the
     committee, and she is here also.
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                  Colonel, welcome. Thank you.
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                  Welcome, gentlemen.
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                  I know we all worry, in this day and
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     age, about cyber security, whether it's identity
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theft from our home computers or whether or not our governmental agencies have secure systems that have a lot of our information.

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Recently, for instance, thirty-six state attorney generals, including our own,
Attorney General Linda Kelly, wrote a letter to Google, that expressed strong concerns, quote, unquote, strong concerns about the invasion of privacy as a result of Google's information sharing policies.

So it begs the question, what are our law enforcement, homeland security agencies doing to protect, first of all, our own agencies from security breaches, and, secondly, the citizenry from the same?

COLONEL NOONAN: Well, this is a -certainly a growing problem, and one that I never
anticipated when I became a law enforcement
officer, I have to say. Director Mueller, of the
FBI, was testifying recently and was asked if cyber
terrorism was the biggest problem in terrorism.
He said probably not today, but in the near future
it will be.

We are working closely with the federal authorities, because this is a much bigger problem

than from Pennsylvania, in ways to protect, first, our state equipment, the equipment we use with the federal authorities to do our terrorism investigations, but also for industry and to come up with ideas.

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George White, who is the head of IT for office of administration, and us and the FBI, we're all looking at these problems. It's a serious problem, and it would take a very long time to discuss it and someone probably smarter than me. I have people on my staff.

But it is a serious problem and one we're looking forward to in the future, especially countries, that wish -- that steal our intellectual properties, our business secrets, and things like that. And they do that from halfway around the world. And protecting that is going to be a very important aspect of homeland security in the future.

REP. MARKOSEK: Is there anything that you think that you need from us, as a legislature, at this point in time, in terms of legislation, those kinds of things that would strengthen, you know, your abilities to do this kind of work?

COLONEL NOONAN: Not at this time. But

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we are working with the federal authorities to come
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     up -- and that's -- it's basically the technology
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     changes so quickly, as in many other areas, that
     we're always playing catch-up. But that's what
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     we're trying to do right now, but there is no
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     specific legislation that I'm looking for right
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     now, although, if Google does not comply --
     I understand there's some negotiations going on --
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     there may be in the future.
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                  REP. MARKOSEK: Okay.
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                  Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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                  CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Colonel, are these
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     your charts that are --
                  COLONEL NOONAN: Yes, they are.
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                  CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Is there a purpose
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     for those charts?
                  COLONEL NOONAN: I hope so.
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                  CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Do you want to
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     explain to the committee what these charts are.
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                  COLONEL NOONAN: Yes, they are.
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                  CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
                                    Okay.
                                           Thank you.
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                  COLONEL NOONAN: Basically, the chart
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     to my right is the -- shows our complement and the
     actual troopers that we have, the enlisted
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     personnel over the last ten years. And you'll see
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that, basically, at the end of 2013, the budget year June 2013, we will be four hundred sixty-five troopers under complement. And that's what that chart represents.

And if you'll see, that's about the same level we were at as far as complement as ten years ago. So the thought occurred to me, well, then, why can't you do things the way you did them ten years ago? It's because the other chart represents some of the increased responsibilities we have over the last ten years. So that you'll see that the red line represents our actual complement, and the blue line represents what our complement is designated to be and the shortfall that we will have.

And this is going to -- the reason we brought the charts and the reason I would like to mention that is because, as our complement goes down and we've achieve -- we've taken on these new responsibilities, we are not going to be able to do our business in the same way we have done it over the last ten years with less troopers. And that's the point the charts are trying to make.

CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you.

Rep. Gordon Denlinger.

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

Good morning.

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COLONEL NOONAN: Morning.

REP. DENLINGER: I have some questions about complement, but I want to refer quickly to some of the chairman's opening questions on DNA sampling, if I could.

Colonel, I was reviewing some of the back and forth between yourself and the Senate Appropriations Committee of last budget cycle. And I believe, at that point, there was a Senate bill under consideration expanding us from DNA collection of convicted persons to arrested persons. And I believe it was an arrest and a person with eight misdemeanors, also. I believe I have that accurate.

Obviously, what we're talking about here is a major expansion in the collection of DNA. I believe you characterize it as a 400 percent increase in caseload. We have the budget reduction that the chairman has talked about. I guess my question would be this, are we crossing over into a line that's somewhat troublesome in the government-reach sense? Obviously, we operate

under the presumption of innocent until proven guilty, and I'm wondering if we get into this area of collecting DNA for people who are arrested, not convicted, will this result in significant lawsuits against PSP to try to protect that civil liberty, if you will? Could you share with us your thoughts on that?

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parts to that. As far as civil liberties, I don't view it as an issue there, because it's just like fingerprints. When you're arrested, your fingerprints are also submitted because you were arrested. And those have been maintained for -- and there's over a hundred million fingerprint records that we have. So I really don't see too much difference between that and DNA.

My problem and the area that I'm concerned about is that that's such a big increase to our workload, and we already have such a big delay in some of this. And there's two different things. The submissions of the -- of the convictions right now, convicted felons, we take their DNA. Our backlog on that is under thirty days, closer to fifteen days. So that's not too bad. And that's how we have this big database that

we can check it against.

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But if we get a 400 percent increase in submissions into this area, we're not equipped at this present time to deal with that without having additional, maybe dramatic, delays. And that was, unfortunately, the case a year or so ago, when there was a homicide in Philadelphia, where women were strangled. And it took such a long time to process that the subject wasn't caught in the quickest manner that we would have hoped for because it took so long to process. I would not want to see us in that situation again, where we're maybe six months to a year behind in this type of work, because you just never know what's going to happen.

So that is my major concern is that I don't know that we can deal with the increased workload unless we have a new building and more examiners.

 $\label{eq:REPRESENTATIVE DENLINGER:} \mbox{ I appreciate}$ that, and that would be a position you would take that I would expect.

Obviously, I think, there is a broader concern for the general assembly and the administration to deal with on how much cataloging

and listing of people within government computers do we want to do to, potentially innocent parties, and retaining that data on into the future. So it's a concern.

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I'd like to shift over to the status of barracks within the system. I have the pleasure of having the Ephrata barracks in my home area, and so it falls to me to raise this issue.

Clearly, we recognize the challenges that you have from a complement standpoint and budgetarily. The other side of that, for those in some of our areas -- and I've read down the list of barracks that may be on the bubble, shall we say, response times out in the communities is the other side of that equation.

I'm wondering, could you share with me what criteria you will be using to evaluate the barracks for closure, potentially?

COLONEL NOONAN: Certainly.

We have not reached -- I have not reached any decisions yet towards any particular stations. However, I would -- there's some other things that we're doing to see if we can reduce administrative-type responsibilities so we can have more troopers on the road, which is our number one

responsibility. But we look at incidents, that is the main -- and response time and how close would -- the station would be to where it would be relocated, which would generally be the troop, the headquarters, how far distance.

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If -- if we're relocating a station, you know, sixty miles, that's one thing; if it's fifteen miles, that's another. We take all of those things into consideration, and it's something we are going to give a great deal of study to. But I would anticipate that if -- as we reached the levels that I -- for -- by June of 2013 and our complement goes down, that we will be looking at some sort of station consolidation or station closings.

REP. DENLINGER: How much does -- and I realize, you know, incidents would be part of that, and then, we talk about the blue line, you know, just the presence of the police within a community.

Is that another part that you work into this? How often are people seeing the trooper car go by their business or their home?

COLONEL NOONAN: One thing that I have found is that -- is that people really like having

that station in their locality. I mean, it's an important piece of the identity of the community.

I understand that. That presence there is something they expect. And it's not something that I do lightly.

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However, I've got to do something. And this might be a process -- I mean, we haven't closed a station in over ten years, and, you know, that's where looking down the line.

I do consider and I do intend to work with the representatives from -- and the senators -- from the areas in which stations are being considered closed, so that we can -- everybody will be part of that discussion. But I don't want to -- I don't want to be insincere that I think that that might happen down the road. Because it just seems, we have to do something; that's one of the things I think we can do.

REP. DENLINGER: I appreciate the challenge that you have.

One last quick question, if I may.

There was a staffing experiment attempted at the Skippack barracks down in Montgomery County some years ago, and I'm wondering if you can share with us how that worked out. And if you want to

elaborate for the benefit of all here, that'd be appreciated.

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COLONEL NOONAN: All right. Colonel Bivens.

MAJOR BIVENS: There have been efforts over the past number of years to look at either station consolidation or going dark, and that's -- going dark was what was attempted at the Skippack station several years back. There was a lot of resistance and opposition to that, and, ultimately, the decision was reversed and the station is now open twenty-four hours a day.

But those decisions are what kind of led to some of the other decisions that we've had to make, for example, the closing of the central dispatch centers that we have. Where we find ourselves is that our staffing levels are down. You know, we're projecting at least four sixtyfive, and, candidly, we'll probably go lower than that, just based on the retirements that we're seeing right now.

So with the CDCs, the premise behind the CDCs was we would save people by doing central dispatching and then either -- well, both, consolidating stations down from eighty-one down to

fifty-five, and, also, with going dark at some of those remaining fifty-five station so we would save people and have more troopers out on the road.

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We were not able to accomplish either of those because of the resistance that we experienced. Therefore, we were staffing not only those stations twenty-four hours a day, but also the central dispatch centers as well. So that's why we arrived at that decision.

Now, what we're faced with is, you know, we're pushing these people out, back out to the field, so that we can free up troopers and get them off of desk duties, put them back out doing the law enforcement function that they're trained to do.

But to Colonel's point about looking at the consolidations, we have got to do something.

There are -- every station has an administrative overhead that we have to maintain. And by consolidating, we can save a number of positions.

We save the station commander, property room people, staff functions, dispatchers. So there are a lot of things that go into it, and we would be looking at consolidating stations that are in close proximity to others.

So kind of a long-winded response, but 1 2 those are some of the things that we've looked at, 3 based on the Skippack experience and some of the mistakes that were made and some the resistance 4 that was encountered there. 5 REP. DENLINGER: I appreciate the 6 7 challenge of the public reaction to that. 8 Colonel, thank you, and all, for the responses. And thank you especially for the open-9 10 door offer to work with those of us who are elected 11 on these issues. 12 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 1.3 CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you, 14 Representative. 15 Rep. Scott Conklin. 16 REP. CONKLIN: I want to thank you, 17 Mr. Chairman. 18 I want to thank the colonel. 19 Colonel, I want to tell you, I want to thank your 20 staff. Major Martin, who made a phone call to me was the -- was very impressive. As he may have 21 22 told you, I way given some unfortunate 2.3 misunderstanding of information that he called up

and quickly rectified. And that means a lot to

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me.

And also I want to say, my questioning has to do with, as I'm going down, my concern is strictly the safety of the public and the safety of your brothers and sisters that serve. As I was telling Major Martin, many of my family members and friends wear your uniform and they do it with pride, but they do have a lot of concern.

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And one of the concerns that I have is that we're putting budgets over people right now.

We're more concerned about what it costs us than protecting folks. And an easy scenario I tell anybody is that, watch taillights. If you want to know where your troopers are sitting, watch the taillights ahead of you, because even if they're not speeding, the first actions is, they hit their brakes. So prevention and just being visible is a deterrent in itself.

And I want to go over some figures for you. And just tell me if any of these are incorrect.

Your complement is still forty-four hundred. Is that correct? Or your maximum, what you would like to be at, let's get that -- make sure I say that correctly.

COLONEL NOONAN: It's forty-six.

REP. CONKLIN: Forty-six. 1 2 COLONEL NOONAN: Yeah. Forty-six 3 eighty-eight. REP. CONKLIN: And how many of those 4 are assigned troopers on twenty-four hours? 5 Is it still about eleven hundred of those who are 6 7 assigned on the highway? COLONEL NOONAN: That'd be ballpark, 8 9 yeah. 10 REP. CONKLIN: And then those who can 11 back them up are your troopers, your vice, and your 12 specialists that, if they get busy, that those folks can go out and back them up. 1.3 COLONEL NOONAN: True. 14 And then we 15 have other specialty people that count, too, if we 16 need to. 17 REP. CONKLIN: Am I still correct in 18 presuming that those folks, the specialists are 19 still only available Monday through Friday, 20 basically 8:00 to 4:00 shift, those folks who specialize --21 22 COLONEL NOONAN: No. They work -- they 2.3 work various shifts, many of those people, and we 24 can change that. We can change their shifts at any 25 time we need to.

REP. CONKLIN: On -- on a given day on a twenty-four-hour shift -- the last figures I had were a few years ago. On any given day, because you run a twenty-four-hour operation, you have approximately four hundred troopers on the road in the state of PA.

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COLONEL NOONAN: That could be true, and I'd have to check, but that sounds about right.

REP. CONKLIN: Which breaks down, if my math's still correct, it's breaking down to approximately five to six in a county, more in some counties, less in other counties.

COLONEL NOONAN: Right. Depending on the -- if it spread evenly across, which it probably is not.

REP. CONKLIN: Which -- yeah, it's a problem with, you know, I'm not going to do the Mark Twain in the statistics, but just in general, a smaller county might only have two, a larger county may have twenty-two.

COLONEL NOONAN: Correct.

REP. CONKLIN: One of the -- the reasons I'm going down all these numbers, and the reason I said previously, is that my feeling is decisions are being made over budget and not over

protection right now. And that's concerning to me. It's a trend that I'm willing to beat up on former governors as well for this. But it seems like it's -- for whether it's retirement that are coming up -- and I've heard talk that you may be, if we don't do something by the end of next year, we could be a thousand troopers below complement, if you took the worst-case scenario.

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COLONEL NOONAN: If there was a worst-case scenario, yes.

REP. CONKLIN: Now we are going from that forty-six hundred to thirty-six hundred.

We're going from those troopers to even less. And what I'm trying to get with this is, is that one of those precincts, as you know, is Philipsburg, which is in my district. Another one is DuBois, which is just outside of my district. These four rural PA precincts.

And contrary to what folks want to believe, the Philipsburg precinct actually has a greater population being served today than it did years ago. The population has increased in that area. But at the same time, because of budget rather than protection, small municipalities have had to eliminate their police force, which puts a

greater load on the state police.

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One of things I'm asking, as we go
through this, is that, to me -- and I'll be, which
you well know, I'm not going to take the closing of
these barracks laying down. I will be vocal. I
will be outspoken. And I'm going to be that
because it's not only putting people's lives in
danger, but it's putting your brothers' and
sisters' lives at danger, the travel time.

I'm well familiar with the Interstate 80 scenario, where when that was closed, we were told that we are still going to have those troopers, we'll still be out there. But, today, because of budget constraints, those folks aren't as active as they once were.

So as we're going through this, I'm asking you to please keep those numbers coming to us. Let us know the reality of our budget cuts. Let us know every day how we can put people's lives in danger, how we can put the troopers' lives in danger through this.

But I just want to thank you for being there. I want to make sure the figures I had were correct, that we don't have that much coverage today, when you think about the population of PA

has increased. It hasn't decreased. That many of these rural areas, some have decreased, but others have increased. That it will not be an acceptable situation for many of us to be faced with the budget and not protection.

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But I want to thank you, again.
COLONEL NOONAN: You bet.

One of the opportunities that I hope to have today and that I'm taking, I don't want anything to come as a surprise. That's why we brought the charts, to show why some of the decisions that I might be making in the future I'd be making. But I want to make them in cooperation with everyone. I don't want any surprises to come in a district. I want to be up front and talking to people about what we're going to be doing, what we're anticipating.

Now, if I have more troopers, I don't have to make some of these decisions, but if I don't have these troopers, then I have to do something differently.

Understand that our number one priority is the troopers on the road. I can't -- and we have to -- and just not have one trooper in a car driving at night. We have to have backup for those

troopers. We have to be able to meet the needs of the people, and we will. But it's going to take everyone, and that's what I want to involve, everyone in these decisions. And it's my decision when it comes down to it, but I want everyone to be involved and aware of what we're doing and why we're doing it.

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I mean, I have no particular desire to close any stations. I would much prefer to see our complement going up, but that's not the realities of today. So we have to do something, and that is what I'm looking. But I can guarantee you that we will be working with you.

REP. CONKLIN: Thank you. And I'm glad you brought that up, because what I'm trying to get to is our cutting to the bone has consequences.

We've gone beyond the meat. We are now slicing into the -- into the pins that keep these operations going. And that's the reason I'm glad you're here. And that was what I was trying to say.

You know, it's great to be fiscally responsible, but we're becoming irresponsible fiscally now.

Thank you.

1 CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you, 2 Representative. 3 I'd like to acknowledge Rep. Mustio, Gillen, O'Neill, and Millard have joined us. 4 Chairman. 5 REP. MARKOSEK: Thank you. 6 7 Rep. Matt Smith, from Allegheny county, a member of the committee, is here, as well as Rep. 8 Pam DeLissio, from Philadelphia, and Rep. Chris 9 10 Sainato, chairman of our Emergency Management 11 Committee, from Lawrence County, are also here. 12 Thank you. 13 CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Our next question 14 will be from Rep. Mario Scavello. 15 REP. SCAVELLO: Thank you, 16 Mr. Chairman. And good morning, Commissioner. 17 First, I have to -- I don't know how 18 everybody else feels in this room. It's got to be 19 20 the safest place in the capitol building. 21 Today is the first day of the texting 22 ban, and it's a shame that we have to put that law in because I think it's common sense. I think it's 2.3 hard to walk and text. And I don't even do that. 24 25 And yet, you know, they're out there doing it, and

drivers have no idea -- not only their lives but the lives of the motoring public.

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Are you going to put an effort -- I hate to bring that up with the conflict -- the problem that you have here -- to try to get people to realize that you're going to get stopped, you're going to get fined.

COLONEL NOONAN: Yes. We have two prongs to our approach. One is the enforcement, which we are going to be stopping people and hopefully getting the word out that way, but also education. I mean, I think, at least from what we're seeing, and we don't have firm statistics on this because we're just starting with the texting law, but it seems to be, the younger you are, the more likely you are to text. And so you'll get young drivers, sixteen to eighteen, nineteen years old -- I don't understand it. I don't do it. But they're doing it. And it's extremely dangerous. It's distracted driving.

And as much as anything, what I was -the reason I supported this particular law and got
-- feel so strongly about it is, where you see the
accidents -- I mean, any accident's tragedy,
especially where there's deaths, but where you see

young people dying, wow, what a shame. 1 2 that's where we're going to be putting our effort. REP. SCAVELLO: Thank vou. 3 We talked about the complement, that 4 everybody's bringing up some issues, that there is 5 a complement problem, but there is a -- there was a 6 7 proposal out there to generate 8 million from vehicle fines to the municipalities that don't have 8 police, instead of giving them the fines, hire more 9 10 police. And I know we talked about it last year. 11 How are such fine revenues currently 12 distributed? They get 50 percent, am I correct? 1.3 COLONEL NOONAN: Yes, the 14 municipalities do. Yes. 15 REP. SCAVELLO: And if we do receive these additional funds, if this -- and I --16 17 hopefully it's something that we do look at -- what 18 would you -- how would the moneys be spent? 19 COLONEL NOONAN: Well, the money, from 20 what I understand in talking to the -- looking at the governor's budget, will be directed toward our 21 22 radio system and safety equipment for the PA State 2.3 Police. And it is an urgent issue with the state

police. Our backup radios, the VHF that we've had

for twenty years, the frequencies are being taken

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away by the FCC. Now this has been a ten-year process, but at the end of this year, unless there's a waiver granted, those radios will go away.

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We, in the state police, have to have a backup radio system. When we come into crises, like we did with the flooding recently, the 800-megahertz system didn't perform in the northern tier. That's where we have our biggest problems with radios. If we had not had a backup radio system, we -- would have been a disaster.

We -- we have to have some type of radio communication a hundred percent of the time. What we're looking at is a narrow-banded VHF.

We're doing tests on the radio now, but there's no money in the budget for the radios. So I'm hopeful that this legislation will provide that, but if it doesn't, we still need the radios.

REP. SCAVELLO: And that will be a one time, but in future years, you could use that money, probably, to hire more police; correct?

Also our 800-megahertz radio system is -- the radios are pretty much done now. I think

they're going to stop supporting, so we have to buy 1 new radios for that. We don't have that money in 2 3 the budget. And, once again, communication's critical to our mission. 4 5 REP. SCAVELLO: Agreed. Agreed. In the governor's proposal, there's a 6 7 new cadet class. How many troopers do you anticipate putting into the class? 8 COLONEL NOONAN: Well, we're going to 9 10 start with a hundred fifteen. We, generally, would 11 anticipate ninety to ninety-five graduating. 12 REP. SCAVELLO: One last question. 13 This probably is going to have to be researched and 14 hopefully someone can get back to me. I asked this 15 question to the secretary of Health the other day. Our guys in Monroe, the Swiftwater 16 barracks does great job with the DUI stops. 17 18 problem is, when they go to the hospital, the 19 hospital's claiming that we owe them about a half a 20 million dollars because of the drawing of the 21 blood. They've done such a fabulous job.

Who's going to reimburse the hospital?

And I have -- you know, to this point, I haven't received an answer.

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COLONEL NOONAN: I'll have to get you

an answer on that. We'll take a look at that. We will get back to you.

REP. SCAVELLO: I appreciate that. Thank you very much.

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CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Rep. Deb Kula.

REP. KULA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good morning, Colonel and everyone.

And I want to thank all of you. I, in my former profession, I worked very closely with the state police, and I know the job you do. I know the tough job you have. And I appreciate all you do for this Commonwealth.

I've been asked by a colleague in another area of the state, from my area, to question about the closing of the aviation unit at the Williamsport Regional Airport. And, Colonel, you testified a while ago as far as closings, that you wanted to be open, you wanted to be up front, you wanted people to know.

And I was sent many of the editorials that were in the newspapers around that area. And from what I'm reading from those articles -- and this is just what I'm reading -- that there didn't seem to be that openness in this instance. And there seemed to be a lot of questions asked to the

governor's office as well as to the state police as to why this was occurring. What was the reason for moving the unit from Williamsport to State College and Hazleton, rather than, maybe, moving personnel to that Williamsport area?

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I mean Williamsport, Montoursville is a very rural area. And I do have some ties to the area, with a son that's a deputy sheriff in Lycoming County, a daughter and children and -- I mean, grandchildren, that live in the Muncy area. So I know the rural area. I know the amount of Marcellus Shale that's going on in that area, that seems to be a need for more, maybe, state police protection, whether it's with aviation or on the ground.

But I just, if you could answer. It seems to me that they are not getting answers as to why this occurred, was it a budgetary reason, is there more of a cost savings by moving this facility rather than moving a complement to kind of man the plane and the helicopter. Could you just enlighten everyone in that area, all of us here today, as to why that occurred?

COLONEL NOONAN: Yes. I understand there will be budgetary savings, and this is

actually the first of a plan that we have for our air fleet. And we will be consolidating other stations. We will eventually go down to five stations, I believe, five hangars.

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REP. KULA: So how many do you have now?

COLONEL NOONAN: Seven -- six now. We did have seven.

And the reason for this is -- but it's not solely budgetary. We have -- we have airplanes throughout the state, but we don't have enough pilots to go twenty-four/seven. In fact, we were only managing these stations from 8:00 to 4:00. if you needed some -- a pilot, as we did, we had an Amber alert and we were trying to call out a helicopter, but the -- we had to call four stations, because to fly a helicopter at night, by our rules, you have to have two pilots. In order to find two pilots, get them down there, it took quite a bit of time. So what we're trying to do is get this so that the -- we have staffing throughout the day by pilots. I don't have enough pilots to staff all of the stations twenty-four/seven. hoping to get it to a point where I can at least have, you know, sixteen-, eighteen-hour staffing

and twenty-four/seven staffing at some stations and that was the primary reason.

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Another reason is that eventually I believe that, you know, as I look forward, many of our helicopters are approaching twenty-five years of age. And they -- they -- we keep repairing them. They're expensive to repair, but, eventually, as with anything, they wear out. And so, what I'll be looking to do is perhaps trying to leverage the reduction in some of those helicopters so we can buy new helicopters and new airplanes. It is not -- it is not the -- you know, I would prefer just to be able to buy them, but there will not be the money.

As the way it unfolded, it was certainly a lesson for me as to how to do this. And one of the reasons why I want to be open, I found out that if you say it to one person what you're going to do, the message gets way ahead of you. And so you don't have an opportunity to go and contact people because they already know about it. So what we're trying to do now, as we go forward, is to tell everybody when we've decided to do something at the same time so that everybody knows.

We have met with a number of authorities up there and explained our reasons for what we're doing. They don't agree with them. I can understand that. But we have -- and with the governor's office, and responded on many occasions to why we are doing this. It's not just a budgetary consideration, it's also an availability. We need to be able to have our aircraft in the air quicker and to respond quicker to emergency situations, and that's the reason for why we're doing it.

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And we will try, in the future, as we are continuing to consolidate some of these hangars, meet with the legislators prior to meeting with anyone else, so that they understand what's going on first. But we've, since that time, tried to explain it as best we can.

REP. KULA: And I would ask, from your statements here today, if those responses could be forwarded to this committee so that we can share those with the representatives from that area, as to the actual cost savings as well as the reason behind what you have decided here.

It's my understanding this has already happened?

COLONEL NOONAN: Yes.

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REP. KULA: This is done, over with.

But I don't know, and I know you indicated that
there was a closing of a barracks, that you changed
your mind and put it back.

COLONEL NOONAN: No. No. It went dark. We didn't man it during an eight-hour period. Yes.

REP. KULA: From what I'm hearing, the representatives in that area are not done kind of talking with you and kind of reinforcing their opinion that this was a vital component of their area and we wish to keep it there, but I think any information that you can provide them to as to how this decision was reached, the money savings that are involved in this, and that there was no other recourse but to do what you did. And I think they are deserving of those answers.

COLONEL NOONAN: Certainly. And we have provided those in the past, and I would be happy to provide it in the future. It is not just -- it's not just the cost benefit, it's also the benefit in staffing, and that is probably the primary thing that we were looking, but I'd be happy to do that.

Thank you very much, 1 REP. KULA: Colonel. 2 3 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you. 4 5 Rep. Pyle. Thank you, Chairman. REP. PYLE: 6 7 Thank you, Colonel, for being here 8 today. 9 Much appreciated -- before we start, I 10 have to do the obligatory shout-out to the guys in 11 the Kittanning and the Indiana barracks who are 12 here. 1.3 COLONEL NOONAN: I know they're 14 watching. And they'll appreciate it. 15 REP. PYLE: They're great guys, all of 16 them. 17 On that line, I have a question, 18 I appreciate the gentleman from Monroe's Colonel. interest in my fine-sharing bill, but there's a 19 20 slight difference in what you're projecting as opposed to what was originally proposed. I don't 21 22 remember the part about buying equipment and stuff, and what I am concerned about is that if we do 2.3 24 enable legislation for vehicle fine sharing in the 25 townships, where it will apply mostly, how much of

that money that we're actually going after in fine sharing is going to be used to train the new cadet classes? That was the focus, you know, and is my focus.

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understanding, and of course I don't propose legislation, but it was my understanding that, in the governor's budget, that money was to go to radios this year. Last year, I believe the proposal was that it was going to go to cadet classes, but that was not -- that didn't -- REP. PYLE: It didn't get off the ground.

COLONEL NOONAN: It didn't get off the ground.

This year -- when I talked to the governor and the budget office and explained the problem of the radio system, I believe that they -- that that's what brought this. It is for safety equipment and for radio equipment. If we don't get legislation or a funding stream for it, somehow or another we have to have this radio system taken care of. And that's -- if I don't get one message clearly stated today, that's what we -- there is no alternative to us not dealing with this radio

issue. And it's coming up at the end of this year.

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 $$\operatorname{So}$ -- but that was my understanding, that this money was supposed to go to the radio system.

REP. PYLE: That's -- stuff changes, you know. It happens.

My question then, back to the shortage on cadet troopers, it's widely spoken about within the legislature that within the next five years we're going to have a tremendous turnover on troopers within the complement. I'm looking how many cadet classes should we prepare to have to do, because right now we're at that point, but if we wait much longer, it's going to become obligatory and, you know something that just kind of gets forced on us.

How many retirements, as a percentage, would you project going on over the next five years?

COLONEL NOONAN: Well, we have -- we're allowed to project a hundred fifty. We have a thousand troopers right now that are eligible to retire. So I would expect all thousand of them to retire at some time within the next -- not all of

them, but most of them will retire in the next five 1 2 years. 3 REP. PYLE: Well, typically, how many cadets will you train at one time, per se, in one 4 class? 5 COLONEL NOONAN: In one class, we 6 7 will -- we could go up to a hundred fifty in one class. 8 9 REP. PYLE: So we could be six or seven 10 classes here, just to get you back up to your 11 allowed complement? 12 COLONEL NOONAN: Right. And what 13 scares me is that we have would have a massive 14 retirement. This is a contract year for the 15 Pennsylvania State Police. Now -- and that's where 16 you hear that, well, there could be a thousand retirements because -- I mean, it could be. 17 18 don't -- I don't anticipate that. I don't know. 19 It's an individual decision. So we don't know how 20 many we're going to have, but that's what we're looking at. 21 22 And just also, along your point, it's 2.3 not that -- it's not like a civilian employee, 24 where I can just go out and hire somebody. It's a

six-month process in the academy, and then

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afterwards, it takes quite -- another six months
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     before they're really ready to operate on their
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     own. And the background investigation, it's a very
     lengthy process. It's something that we want to
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     try to get ahead of, if we possibly could.
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                             It sounds like something we
                  REP. PYLE:
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     ought to get hopping on very quickly, if we're six
     or seven cadet classes down.
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                  I want to shift gears, just for a
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     second, and change focus. Let's talk about PICS,
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     PA Instant Check System.
                               This past weekend it went
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            I had numerous people at gun shows, trying
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     to buy rifles in legally licensed firearms shops.
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     Could you please tell me, what redundant system do
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     we have in place if PICS fails?
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                  COLONEL NOONAN: Redundant?
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                 REP. PYLE: Yes. If somebody goes up
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     to legally purchase a firearm in a store and PICS
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     is down, what can that person do to legally
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     purchase the firearm?
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                  COLONEL NOONAN: You can't -- I don't
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     believe you can purchase a firearm --
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                 REP. PYLE: So you have to wait till
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COLONEL NOONAN: Right. Just to point

PICS is back and operational?

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out, the PIC system wasn't down this weekend. 1 Ιt 2 was the JNET that was down. We checked with JNET. And since that system was down, we had to do hand 3 searches. But it wasn't the PIC system, which is 4 5 currently being -- we're upgrading our computers. I believe we're starting this week for that. 6 7 REP. PYLE: Not to be critical, Colonel, but I'm one of those people who got caught 8 up in that PICS mess. Okay? Ordered a rifle, paid 9 10 cash for it before Thanksqiving, came in right 11 before Christmas. Went -- the store called me to 12 come pick it up. I went in there, all the appropriate I.D., laid it on the counter, PICS was 1.3 14 down. 15 Now this was a couple days before 16 I really wanted to have my hands on Christmas. 17 this rifle. Okay? It's Christmas. 18 Thank you, Rep. Costa. 19 But, owing to the holiday, that gun 20 store then proceeded to give its employees time off over the season, and this rifle that I had paid for 21 22 before Thanksgiving now pushed back past January.

When we came back into session early in January, it added more weeks. And because PICS was down, I had to wait another month to pick up

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something that was legally mine.

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So my question is, when PICS goes down, how do you address people legally, lawfully buying firearms? This has happened a number of times, Colonel. Any time there's a big gun show or a collectors' thing anywhere in the state, the whole system crashes. It's happened too many times.

COLONEL NOONAN: We're trying to upgrade our system, but the other systems that we check on, I mean, I don't have control over, like JNET or something like that. We are working hard.

We did a survey with gun dealers and -because we were trying to increase and improve our
customer service to the gun shows and the gun
dealers. And I was happy -- actually, we had a 96
percent positive response from the gun dealers in
that survey.

We're working on it. We're trying to get this done. It is a law in the state of PA that we have to do these checks. You -- if the PIC system does not -- is not in operation for whatever reason or whatever the substance, you can't legally buy a firearm in the state of PA. We have to do the check.

REP. PYLE: I normally find myself in

cahoots with PSP a hundred percent of the time, but
I'm going to nibble into that a little bit.

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There's currently legislation pending in the PA House that says if PICS is inoperable, we automatically revert back to the federal National Instant Check System, NICS. PICS, NICS. If PICS goes down, we go to NICS. Just letting you know, if you --

COLONEL NOONAN: Sure.

REP. PYLE: -- can't get PICS fixed and it's -- boy, that's a mouthful, PICS, NICS, fix -- but, if you can't get that fixed, I can see that legislation having a little bit of traction.

And what is your take on that?

COLONEL NOONAN: Here's the -- after three days, if PICS were to be down for three days, which I don't think it has been, you know, but if it ever is down for more than three days, then we do revert -- you can just do the NICS check now.

The only concern I have -- and understand, there's a law. We're the ones charged with doing this with the PIC system, and we try to do it the best we can. There are a number of checks that PICS does that NICS does not do. And what we're always -- I know, what the worry always

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is that someone will slip through, not like
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     yourself, that should have gotten a gun, but
     somebody that would not normally be entitled to it
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     will get it, and that is our question.
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                  But I would be happy to work with
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     anyone to make the PIC system better. That's what
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     I want to do.
                  REP. PYLE: Rep. Costa might disagree
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     with you on that one about me being able to go into
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     the NICS system. But anyway, on that matter, I see
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     Rep. Christiana's not here. I know he has a couple
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     questions he wants to ask, so I'll sit down.
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                  Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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                  CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
                                    Thank you,
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     Representative.
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                  I'd like that acknowledge the presence
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     of Rep. John Bear, of Lancaster County.
                  And chairman.
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                  REP. MARKOSEK: Also Rep. John
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     Sabatina, a member of the committee, as well as
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     Rep. Tim Mahoney, who is also a member of the
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     committee, are both here.
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                  Thank you.
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                  CHAIRMAN ADOLPH:
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                  The next question will be offered by
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Rep. Paul Costa.

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REP. COSTA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Colonel, thank you for being here.

Just know that my ire is not directed at you or your troopers. I think you all do a fantastic job, and I want to thank you for the service that you do for our state.

But my issue is with the system. And we've talked about this before, about areas that you have to patrol because they do not and how much that costs.

Now -- excuse me -- I represent fifteen municipalities, two of them actually pay other municipalities to be their police force. Again, and we talked about them throwing up their hands and saying, I'm done.

In these times where it's getting tougher and tougher and the state is giving less and less money to these municipalities -- I spoke to the mayor of Braddock this morning. There's \$500,000 that they pay for their police department. That's 25 percent of their budget. I -- prior to being here, I was a commissioner at Wilkins Township, and the last budget I did, in 1999, over \$1 million of our budget went to the

police department. That was one-third. So we're looking at anywhere from 20 to 35 percent of these local municipalities' budgets are directed towards police.

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How do we stop them from throwing their hands up and asking you to patrol them when, you know, it's getting harder and harder for them to hold their line on taxes?

COLONEL NOONAN: That's a very difficult decision and one that keeps me up at night.

The -- the smaller communities that throw up their hands and we have to take over, understand that we have no choice. If a municipality disbands their police department, we are obligated to patrol that area.

What scares me is larger communities.

As you know, many -- many of the larger areas in PA are in distressed status. What worries me, if one of these larger towns throws up their hands and gets rid of their police department, because we would be obligated to take that over. And I don't know -- there's only so far you can stretch a rubber band. I don't know what we do in that regard. But it's something we're watching.

As you probably know, we are the primary police department for 70 percent of the municipalities in PA. So that is a big responsibility for us, and how we address it is beyond my pay grade. But it is a problem that I'm certainly aware of.

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municipalities in Westmoreland County that, as you know, you have to patrol. But what if someone like Pittsburgh, like you said, Philadelphia, you couldn't do it. That's why I've always supported that I thought that these municipalities should pay some kind of fee, and it should go to your budget, which would, hopefully, relieve some of the \$500 million that you're getting from the motor license fund, that we can put that actually into roads and bridges.

But do you have an idea how much you spend on those -- now, granted, I know there's small municipalities, you know, rural areas where they really don't even need a police department. I can understand that. But when you have municipalities that have over 4 to 5,000 and above that are using your services, do you have an idea what that costs to the taxpayers?

COLONEL NOONAN: I will have to get 1 2 that to you, Representative. I don't know that off 3 the top of my head. We don't keep figures. have to have somebody look into that. 4 5 REP. COSTA: Thank you very much. And, again, thank you for your service. 6 7 COLONEL NOONAN: Thank you. 8 REP. COSTA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 9 CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you, 10 Representative. I'd like to acknowledge Rep. Mike 11 12 Vereb, who has arrived. And the next question will be offered 1.3 14 by Rep. Mauree Gingrich. 15 REP. GINGRICH: Thank you, 16 Mr. Chairman. 17 Welcome, Colonel, staff. 18 As you know, I come from a long line of 19 state police family members, with more to come, we 20 hope, although I'm a little nervous now here, 21 talking about the cadet classes, having several 22 generations in my family, and now two nephews are 2.3 actually testing, recent graduates. So we're 24 hoping that we're able to fill this complement, 25 both for your sake and for our public safety.

Of course, my colleague, Rep. Costa, opened the discussion about municipal police departments or lack thereof, which lead me to ask the question regarding one of your very important responsibilities, and that's municipal police training. To me, that's incredibly important. Having been a bureau counsel member and president with oversight for a municipal -- fairly large municipal police force, I realize the value in that.

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Now, this budget proposal shows some changes there. And there was a decrease in the amount of money going into that, I think it was 3.5 percent. So, you know, it's a bit of a number to deal with.

But am I correct in understanding that, as a result of Act 50 from 2009, it is now the responsibility of the municipality to pay for that training? Am I correct that that's how that's working?

COLONEL NOONAN: You are absolutely correct.

REPRESENTATIVE GINGRICH: Okay. So now we're looking at the municipalities' additional expense on the heels of what Rep. Costa just was

addressing and potentially more reason for them to move away from the municipal responsibility. But when my state police commissioner says he's scared that makes me scared, by the way, when you use that term of how is this going to evolve.

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I guess what I want to ask you, since you obviously can't change any of that directly, do you anticipate any impact on the quality of training? This is so key to those of us who have worked with municipal police forces as well.

Any of these changes, do you anticipate -- oop, threw my pen away -- double-fold problems as a result of that change?

COLONEL NOONAN: Well, as the strain on municipalities, and having forty years of experience in law enforcement, one of the first items anybody ever cuts is training, so I stand that in those local departments, that training becomes a big issue as far as any of them goes.

Now, what we're doing as far as MPOETC goes, which is the entity that we are members of and run, we're going to the -- we're trying to move towards more online training, so that would not be quite as expensive. Where the cost comes in to the departments is that they have to cover their

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municipalities, have to have officers there, and
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     then send them to this training. So what we're
     trying to do is put courses online so that maybe
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     they wouldn't take so long, that could just hook up
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     to a computer, and that's one of the things that
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     we're doing.
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                  But I have had -- I have numerous
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     friends in mind that are chiefs of police, and many
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9
     of them complain about the fact that they now have
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     to pay for this training. It's a requirement,
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              There are twelve hours that every
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     municipal police officer in PA have to take.
     have to attend in order to continue their
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     certification.
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                  So that is a problem for them, but, you
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     know, it's one we're trying to alleviate as much as
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     we can.
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                  REPRESENTATIVE GINGRICH: Public safety
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     now being taught on cyber school environment.
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                  COLONEL NOONAN: It's the wave of the
     future.
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                  REP. GINGRICH:
                                  And not so much the
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     future; it's right now.
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Let me just swing back quickly to the

lab support, which seems to be a hot topic here

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we're all concerned about, and relating that to our local municipalities and their own police forces.

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How do you feel about or is there a problem with or is there even a lot of evidence that some of the smaller municipalities are using private lab services? And how does that factor in for you?

I mean, with the time delay and the backlog, I think that's a legitimate question.

departments, probably not because they can't afford private laboratories, but some of the larger -- if you have a suspect, and you want to go to a private laboratory, things like that, then you might get a much quicker turnaround. It's expensive; ours is free. You know, it does cost money.

I don't see that as being a big trend, but that may -- that is something that's happening but most municipalities still use the state police laboratories. And that is --

REP. GINGRICH: I'm --

REP. GINGRICH: Yeah. And the reason I ask that is, too, with the proposed legislation,

should it move forward with expanding DNA testing, 1 2 then we really have a critical challenge. 3 COLONEL NOONAN: Correct. REPRESENTATIVE GINGRICH: 4 Thank you 5 very much for being here. And thank you for all. You do keep us safe. And stay safe yourself. 6 7 CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you, 8 Representative. 9 Next question will be by Rep. Cherelle 10 Parker. 11 Thank you, Mr. Chair. REP. PARKER: 12 And welcome, Colonel, and to members of 1.3 your team. 14 I, too, need to just start by giving 15 you a huge thank you for your efforts in 16 Philadelphia. When I first arrived here in '05 and '06, the state police in southeastern PA were under 17 18 a huge amount of pressure. All of the daily papers 19 were writing about the lack of diversity within the 20 department. After several, you know, budget 21 hearings and communicating with the department, you 22 all -- I don't know how you've managed to maintain your efforts in recruiting, but you actually serve 2.3 as a model for the rest of the Commonwealth. And 24 25 if there was any training and, hopefully, you

wouldn't make other departments pay for it, but you should teach them how to do what you do, from John Jay and others. So thank you.

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Austin (phonetic) -- just have to say it for the record, I know I mentioned it earlier, but I had to call and get the name because I forget it -- they're extremely active in helping to improve community relations between the state police along with the community. You know, we see our local officers quite often. They get to learn the names and the faces, but they are also in our community, so we appreciate that.

I want to start with the Belmont Avenue barracks. Rep. Vanessa Lowery Brown is here. And the barracks are actually in her legislative district. And she wanted to know if there were any future plans and/or the status of any capital improvements or any adjustments that were -- are being planned for the Belmont barracks.

MAJOR SNYDER: Actually, the plans for construction of the new Belmont barracks have been finalized. And there's some negotiations between the city and the Department of General Services that are continuing in an effort to get that

project moving forward.

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REP. PARKER: Okay. We thank you for that.

And if I could just ask that since Rep.

Brown represents that area, anything that you all could do to reach out to her to ensure that those who directly represent that area have some knowledge and maybe they could be of assistance in helping the project move along, please try your best to keep her informed, if you will.

My final question is: In regards to the School District of Philadelphia, along with center city and what you do along 76. Let me ask you, have you seen or have you had any interaction on any of our major highways in Philadelphia with the School District of Philadelphia's police department in any actual pursuits? So does our school police, have they ever had to call on the PA State Police for assistance? And I ask you because I wanted -- I need the information for something else that we're working on. It came up in a meeting one day, and I said, That doesn't sound too correct.

MAJOR BIVENS: I'm not aware of any instances of that, but we can certainly look into

that and confirm and get back to you.

REP. PARKER: Okay. And that concludes the questioning, but thanks so much for your work, and keep the recruitment and retention efforts up. We want the PSP to look like PA, more women, much more diversity, and anything that we can do in the Philadelphia delegation to assist you, know that we are here.

COLONEL NOONAN: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you,

Representative.

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Rep. Scott Petri.

REP. PETRI: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you, gentlemen, for being here.

I wanted to ask you some questions. What is the current complement and what is the composition between the various functions? Maybe you can help identify that.

COLONEL NOONAN: It's -- our current complement is 4282 right now. And I don't know -- how many troopers do we have on the road? There's so many different jobs that we have in the state police, it would be difficult for me -- the majority of them are troopers on the road. That's the majority of what we do. And that is our number

one priority. But we have -- as we have -- we have an awful lot of different jobs. We have people doing all different kinds of things.

REP. PETRI: Okay. Now, how many of those officers are LCE officers?

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MAJOR BIVENS: There are about a hundred forty LCE officers and another thirty, thirty-five that are supervisors.

REP. PETRI: Of those -- of the work that's done by the LCE -- and you may or may not be able to identify it today -- but can you tell us the types of cases that the LC officers are investigating? You know, are they a division between illegal minors, serving of illegal minors, how many cases were investigated with regard to illegal drug activity at nuisance bars, and then how many are, what I would consider, more moderate issues, such as complaints by neighbors, sound from amplification and the like? Do you have those kinds of figures?

MAJOR BIVENS: We can certainly get those figures for you as far as percent breakdown, but I can tell you that they are involved in a wide range of investigations, everything from nuisance bars, underage drinking complaints, you know, on up

through gambling investigations and anything in between.

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REP. PETRI: Have the state police considered whether it would be appropriate, in order to maximize their manpower, that they require the municipalities to enforce things like what are typical neighbor disputes, such as noise from operations, licensed activities, and remove itself from the responsibility of dealing with those issues? And how would you feel about that?

MAJOR BIVENS: There are actually some concerns with that. First of all, most of the violations are administrative violations that the municipal police are not trained for, so it would require significant amount of additional training of those agencies. Secondly, because some of those violations lead us to look further and to take other enforcement action, unless the municipal departments were prepared to take on the whole range of liquor enforcement, it's problematic to just kind of nibble off at the edges, if you will, and take pieces of it away.

But even to have that function transferred over to the municipalities is a concern, in that many of the investigations involve

undercover operations. Very difficult for many of the municipalities that have small departments of just a few people to conduct those kinds of investigations within their respective municipalities.

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REP. PETRI: Okay. I would ask that if you can give to the chairman something, particularly on the LCE operations, because, again, my concern is that we're putting our emphasis in the right spots or what I believe to be the right spots, and that is, illegal activities under the crimes code, as opposed to something that I believe a particular municipality should enforce, and that would be noise ordinances and the like.

Is the state police, does the state police have a position -- currently it's my understanding under law, neither the state police nor any municipality is allowed to cover -- recover for transportation costs when -- when law enforcement transports defendants from one location to another, such as the court appearance. It's my understanding we cannot recover that cost through the clerk of courts, and that, therefore, the taxpayers are paying for that.

Was the state police aware of that?

And do you have a position as to whether that should be immediately changed? Because I can see how much we're all struggling to pay costs.

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COLONEL NOONAN: I'm not aware of exactly -- I know we don't recover the costs. I don't know that we've tried to recover the costs or that we could. But I'd have to look into that and get back to you.

my understanding that there's a court case that says, because the language didn't include certain items of recovery, that we're not allowed to recover. And I think it may even include, unless we fixed that at one point in time, DNA evidence, but I know the transportation costs are not recoverable. And that just seems improper to me, that if, in fact, you're convicted and that's a cost of prosecution, that that should be cleared up.

With respect to the lab issue, has the state police contacted any county labs or those counties that do have labs that can perform DNA, to find out whether they could help you with some of the backlog?

COLONEL NOONAN: Well, see, here's the

The -- we do the testing for the issue with that. If we sent it somewhere else, we'd have to test it, send it to them, they test it, then when it comes back, we have to retest it, so it doesn't really aid us. Plus we are the -- we have, by far, the biggest database, so sending to it a county doesn't really help us because we're still going to have run that test against our database. So we have not looked into that, although some of the -once again, as with the county laboratories, if you have a suspect that you want to check it against, you might get a much guicker response, then, going to a county lab, where you can say, Check it against John Doe, than sending it to ours and say, We don't know who it is. Check it against everybody. Because we have everybody.

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REP. PETRI: And I agree, it would only be a temporary solution, at best, and it's certainly riddled with problems. And I share my colleagues' concerns on this issue. It's probably a, in my opinion, at this point, a core function that's done by any investigatory body, and whatever you need in that regard, we're probably just going to have to do.

You mentioned earlier that there was a

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cadet class that had been appropriated and then it
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     didn't come to be. What happens when a cadet class
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     doesn't come to fruition and it's part of the
     budget line items? What happens to that money or
 4
     funding?
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                  COLONEL NOONAN: That money was placed
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     into budgetary reserve. And so that was removed
     from our budget. What's going to happen to that
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     has yet to be determined.
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                 REP. PETRI: Okay. So, as I understand
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     it, it is in the reserve, but not yet reallocated
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     for that purpose.
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                 COLONEL NOONAN: That's correct.
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                 REP. PETRI: Okay. Well, it seems like
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     that would be appropriate, that if there's money in
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     reserve, that's the first place we ought to go to
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     pay for our cadet class.
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                 Do you know how much is in reserve?
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                  COLONEL NOONAN: Six to 7 million.
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                 REP. PETRI: And where is that, where
     would one find that reserve? Is it -- you know,
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     it's obviously not in this room, but where would
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     one find it?
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                  COLONEL NOONAN: I don't have it.
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in the budgetary -- wherever they keep the

government money, it's all stuff. I don't know. 1 2 REP. PETRI: Well, thank you for your 3 testimony. CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: 4 Thank you. 5 Rep. Ron Waters. Thank you. REP. WATERS: Thank you, 6 7 Mr. Chair. Thank you for all the state police 8 officers who are here and to you, Colonel. 9 10 I want to talk to you about the -- in 11 the past -- and I want to thank you for this --12 some of your officers that come to visit me -- I am also the chair of the PA legislative black caucus, 1.3 and they come to talk to me about how to do 14 1.5 outreach to make the state troopers more diverse. 16 And so we have some information, some 17 interaction with your officers, so we can then put 18 the information up on the websites, to help out 19 with your outreach efforts to try to get the 20 information out there in a timely way, so that the 21 people could be aware of employment opportunities. 22 So I want to, first, thank you for you that. 2.3 The other issue I want to talk to you about is, because of the lack of diversity that 24 25 currently exists and historically has existed, how

effective can you be when it comes down to 1 2 enforcing nuisance establishments, like liquor -places that sell liquor, when you want to send in 3 an undercover agent? And as you are full aware, it 4 5 helps to send someone in to be to part of the crowd, so they can observe, but they also look like 6 7 the community that they're going into to investigate. And so how has that been able to help 8 9 or not be helpful in terms of your investigations? 10 COLONEL NOONAN: That's extremely 11 important and in many ways, not just in working 12 undercover, but also approaching various 1.3 communities, that people are more comfortable 14 looking at somebody that looks like them and 15 talking to them. So that is one of the reasons why 16 we have emphasized our minority recruiting and our female recruiting. And, hopefully, the numbers, I 17 18 believe, in this upcoming class, will reflect those efforts. And that's what we have to do. 19 20 One of problems that we run into is 21 the -- there were several -- about a year and a 22 half, two years, where we didn't hire anybody, 2.3 right before I came -- became commissioner. And 24 then -- so we have spotty hiring. So we have 25 lists, and we our lists are always really good. Ι

mean, we have high -- we have -- I think the last one I was looking at was about 20 percent minorities that were eligible, but by the time we get around to hiring, that particular number dwindles rapidly.

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So it's a challenge, but one we intend to meet. We are putting an awful lot of efforts into making sure that PA State Police reflects our community.

REP. WATERS: That's good. And thank you, again.

As I look at the chart that you have on display over here with the red and the blue, and the blue representing the complement that you wish to have, and the red being the reality. It appears that over, I guess, the last five or six years, the blue far exceeds the red. And that pretty much coincides with the same time that the gaming was — came on line here in the state. And I know that you have lost some police officers who now work in the gaming institutions.

Do you believe that that has had any effect, no matter how much, in terms of your less complements of state police?

COLONEL NOONAN:

MAJOR BIVENS: It really does not impact our complement. Those positions are over and above our normal authorized complement, so if the gaming function went away, those positions go away as well.

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It does present challenges when we're not hiring to staff those positions, along with any other positions. But it really doesn't benefit us to lose that function.

By law, we're still required to enforce any violations on the gaming floor, so even if those positions go away, it just takes away, then, from our presence in the counties, because then we have to send a car from the county station and have them perform that function as needed.

REP. WATERS: Earlier, I heard you also speak about the training that is involved with -- when you hire a new officer, the background checks, the training, the six months of training, the -- you really develop a very quality product at the end. Excuse me for using the word "product", but you really develop what I call a very outstanding law enforcement officer.

And the -- but the work that goes into that, when you have people who leave and go -- and

work in the casinos, they are now hiring somebody who has been fully trained. They don't have to train this person, for the most part, maybe just for casino operations, but in terms of you bring -- you're already bringing in a well-prepared person to your operation.

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from the casinos for that type of trained employee?

COLONEL NOONAN: No, we do not. We -we get their salary and benefit packages paid for,
but we do not get any reimbursement for the
training that they've already received or that we
give them for -- to be on the gaming floor.

What -- do you get any reimbursement

REP. WATERS: Okay. So I think that that might be something that should be considered. I don't know how much that might total in terms of revenue, but I would guess it has, because the casinos operate independently -- not independently of the regulations, but they are -- they generate their own revenue. It wouldn't be coming from taxpayers. Right? Taxpayers are losing on one end if -- when that investment went into preparing that officer and now that officer and that experience is now went to the casino operations.

The other point I wanted to talk about

is, very briefly, you mentioned the radios and walkie talkies. And I know my colleague, Scott Conklin had talked earlier about safety for the officers. And as someone that used to work for the enforcement department in the city of Philadelphia, I know how important it was when I was in, maybe, the Roxborough section, Manayunk areas, where I lost radio communications, and I was working at night many times. I was working for the parking authority, I guess I ought to put that out there.

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And you sometimes find yourself in a confrontational situation when you're out there writing parking tickets. And I know that I wanted to be -- I wanted to be able to call backup or police if I needed it or the officers that I supervised needed it, too.

So when we talk about your -- the radio frequency or just because the towers don't allow transmissions to happen in certain parts of the state, I believe it's going to be critical that we, as legislators and members of the appropriations committee, do everything we can to make that problem go away as quickly as possible for your benefit and for the -- and for the benefits of citizens who depend on you to come to their

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assistance.
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                  COLONEL NOONAN: Thank you very much.
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     I would certainly appreciate and need your support
     as well as everyone else in this very important
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     issue.
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                  REP. WATERS: Okay. Thank you,
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     Mr. Chairman.
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                  Thank you.
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                  CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you,
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     Representative.
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                  The next question will be by Rep. Tina
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     Pickett.
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                  REP. PICKETT: Thank you,
     Mr. Chairman.
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                  Colonel, at first, a couple more
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     details on the complement of troopers. These may
     have been mentioned today, but I just don't seem to
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     know those details. No budget restrictions, how
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     many cadet classes could you manage for a year?
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                  COLONEL NOONAN: Well --
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                  MAJOR HILL: Good morning. Four a
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            About three hundred fifty cadets graduating
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     to troopers is what we'd like to see on a regular
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     basis.
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                  REP. PICKETT: Okay. And how much does
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it cost to do one cadet class?

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MAJOR HILL: About a hundred thousand dollars per cadet for a year's worth of training and salary.

REP. PICKETT: Okay. Thank you.

Another thing I'd like to talk about for a minute is the commercial vehicle inspections. I am, of course, in the north, where we have the advantage of having a lot of Marcellus Shale activity, but it's also the land of 80,000-pound trucks and oversized loads.

I have had comments on both sides of this. People concerned about, of course, road safety and the number of trucks on the roads. Are they safe? Am I okay out here driving with them? To the complaint on the other side, from overaggresive inspections and same truck being stopped two or three times in a given day, making it hard to complete their business day.

Could you comment a little bit on where you are with all of that? And I notice that you are level funded on that. Is that not too much, not too little? Is it good in relationship to all of the activity that we have throughout the state, not just in my area, on large truck activity with

Marcellus Shale?

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COLONEL NOONAN: Well, in particular, we -- in the Marcellus Shale area, because of the increase in population and incidents that have resulted because of that, we've added about twenty-five troopers to that area. Now, that did not come because the incidents went down in other areas, it came because there was such a big increase in Marcellus Shale so we had to take places.

We have also put our heavy vehicle enforcement, we've put more people up there.

There's more trucks. So -- and know that -- I hear it -- I hear complaints all the time. We're doing too much; we are not doing enough.

We're trying to enforce the laws up there. It's -- it is a growing, changing situation for all of us. And we're certainly looking for feedback from both the industry and the people that live in that area as to what we can better, but for right now, it -- it certainly got our attention and we are looking to deal with that issue and that area in the way it deserves, because it's changing and it probably will continue to change quite a bit.

REP. PICKETT: Thank you. I do

appreciate the fact that when I have someone call 1 2 me on either side of that issue, that I'm able to 3 get responses from your department, so thank you. COLONEL NOONAN: You're welcome. 4 CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Chairman. 5 REP. MARKOSEK: Thank you, Chairman. 6 7 For the information of the members and quests, we have with us today the former chief of 8 9 police of the city of Pittsburgh, now state 10 representative Dom Costa. 11 Welcome. 12 CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you. And welcome. 1.3 14 Rep. Mike O'Brien, of Philadelphia. 15 REP. O'BRIEN: Thank you, 16 Mr. Chairman. And good morning, Colonel. 17 I'm over 18 here. 19 We have vetted out LCE pretty good here 20 this morning, so just a brief comment, if I may. My district includes the old city of Philadelphia, 21 22 which is one of the highest concentrations of 2.3 liquor licenses in the nation. And I simply want 24 to say that considering the vast territory and the 25 vast number of licenses, that Sergeant LeTort

(phonetic), of your complement in the southeastern area, has -- they do one heck of a job. They truly do one heck of a job.

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Very pleased to see that there's an increase of 1.6 percent in the budget. Wish that it were a heck of a lot more, certainly the need is vast, but you guys do a good job with what they have.

Thank you for your service.

COLONEL NOONAN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you.

Rep. Martin Causer.

REP. CAUSER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Welcome, Colonel.

My question deals with your communication system. And I know that you have identified today that that's one of top issues, along with your complement. And before coming to the legislature, I was a municipal police officer, so I know how important communication is. In the rural area that I come from, McKean, Potter County, very rural, and I know how important communications is there.

And maybe it's a little bit confusing to your earlier questioning about how we go

forward. I know that you have the 800-megahertz system. I know it's been problematic.

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We've heard it here in the legislature for a long time. And, you know, up in my area, it's very spotty coverage. I also know that you have the older VHF system. I heard you talk earlier about needing to go to new radios.

Maybe you can explain further, you know, how do we move forward? Do we try to improve the 800-megahertz system? Do we continue to rely on the VHF system? Do we go to a new VHF system?

I know that in my area, even the old VHF system didn't always work that great.

So maybe you can give us a little more information on how we move forward.

COLONEL NOONAN: Certainly. I'd be very happy to.

The VHF system we have now, which is our backup, called our Legacy system, that's been in operation for almost twenty-five years, still works but the FCC is pulling the frequencies. So that goes away at the end of this year. And that's our backup radio system. But in many of the rural areas, that system outperforms the 800-megahertz, just because 800-megahertz is line of sight, VHF

goes around.

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What we're proposing and what we intend to do is go to a narrow-banded VHF system, and -that's important to get moving on because that's
our most immediate problem. The 800-megahertz
system, the radios that we have from Harris will
not be supported within the next year. In other
words, they're like a computer, just like your old
computer, sometimes, you know, Microsoft or Dell,
they don't cover it anymore. They have new ones.
Well, that's what's happening to us.

And so we'll be having to make a decision. Now, OA is the organization that's in charge of the radio system, I know they're studying about the 800-megahertz system. It's a big decision whether we continue with that, buy new radios for the 800-megahertz system, or that we move to another system. That's a decision that they're -- I know that they're studying now.

But that's our second problem. Our first problem is that backup radio. If we had not had a backup radio in the northern tier during the flooding, we would have had a real problem on our hands. I mean, we had -- we were the first ones, generally, responding to problems and getting

motorists off the highway. And where there are problem areas, we have to be able to dispatch our troop.

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It's the life's blood of the PA Sate

Police is our communications. If we can't talk to

our trooper cars, especially out in areas like

where you come from, their -- their effectiveness

goes way down because they don't know where the

problems are.

So it is a big issue and one that we're very concerned about.

REP. CAUSER: So you see the solution as a new narrow-band VHF system in all your vehicles, and using the 800-megahertz system as more of a backup for data, is that --

that the 800-megahertz would be the backup. The narrow-banded VHF would be still the backup, although there are some areas where the 800-megahertz system does not perform because of geography, we would probably use the narrow-band VHF radios for our primary, but that's a very good possibility.

As you know, the 800-megahertz system is a system that provides our data. One of the

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nice things about data transmission, so if you do
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     hit a dead spot where you can't transmit, the data
     stays there until you hit a repeater that it does
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     work, so the data is then transmitted. You know,
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     so there's some delay, but it's voice communication
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     that is our primary concern, so that we can get the
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     word out. And if somebody needs our assistance,
     that we can know about it immediately.
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                  REP. CAUSER: I guess my question was,
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     you know, making sure we have dependable
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     communication. So that the primary method is a new
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     VHF system, and we'll still have the 800-megahertz
     system, I guess, for now, but with the priority
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     being having a dependable system.
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                  What do you estimate the cost being to
     be able to put these -- this new VHF narrow band
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     system in place?
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                  COLONEL NOONAN: Well, it's about $20
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     million if we purchase. If we lease, it's about $6
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     million dollars a year. So that's the cost.
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                  REP. CAUSER: Okay. Thank you,
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     Colonel.
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                  Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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                  COLONEL NOONAN: Thank you,
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     Representative.
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You learn something new every day. I never knew Rep. Causer was a former municipal police officer. So, interesting.

Rep. Matt Smith.

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REP. SMITH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
And thank you, Colonel.

And thank you all for all that you do for our Commonwealth every day. It's much appreciated.

Just had a quick question. It was discussed earlier that the texting ban will take effect on Thursday, and I know, Colonel, you were instrumental and at the forefront of supporting that ban. And I do think it's a huge step forward, but I also think we need to do even more and go for the full ban on hand-held cell phone use while driving as well. And I know that is part of an earlier version of a Senate bill that was removed at some point.

Can you offer your thoughts on going that extra distance in banning hand-held cell phone use in addition to banning texting while driving?

COLONEL NOONAN: Well, this is something that I do want to study. One of the other things that I'm curious about, too, is,

because we banned texting, but we did not ban surfing the web. You know, I mean, it's -- or sending e-mails, which seems to me to be sort of the same thing.

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So those are all areas. I want to see how this law works out, what kind of effect we have. I'm especially hopeful that — that we'll be able to teach the youth it's against the law and to prevent it. To me, a great example was, I'm old enough that there used to be not any seat belts, and I didn't wear seat belts when they started out. But my kids were going to school, and every day they would come home, Daddy, you're not wearing your seat belt. That's what I'm hoping for, that we can teach people these things. And then take a look at that, about the ban on cell phone use.

I want to see exactly how much difference this texting law makes, whether we have the impact that I hope we do.

REP. SMITH: Is that something that you discussed with your counterparts in other states that have enacted either a texting band and/or a hand-held cell phone ban or a combination of both, that it does change, like you mentioned, the seat belt, and sort of the cultural change, if you will,

for lack of a better way to say it? That once this is in effect and people know it's part of their day-to-day activity in terms of what not to do, that you could be cited for it by law enforcement, that it will change behavior in and of itself and not necessarily require -- it -- obviously enforcement's required, but it will result in that cultural change that you discussed.

COLONEL NOONAN: Yes. That's what we see across, and I do have conversations with other state entities that are involved in this, and that's what -- that's what we see. And we've seen that with the seat belt, that has progressively gone up, the use of seat belts, just about every vear.

> REP. SMITH: Okav. Thank you, Colonel.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you,

representative.

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As is the custom with these budget hearings, we always invite the chairmen of the corresponding House committee. And with us today is the Democratic chair of House Judiciary, Rep. Caltagirone.

Welcome.

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REP. CALTAGIRONE: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman.

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Colonel, officers, I'm concerned about the Belmont barracks, Troop K, Philadelphia. On numerous occasions, I've visited that facility with the committee, and I usually stop by to see some of my friends at work out of that facility. And this has been going on over the last couple administrations.

I must say, in all honesty, for the record, that it's probably one of the worst facilities I've ever visited. And I'll be very blunt about it. I mean, Troop L in Reading, Governor Thornburgh, that was remodeled. That goes back a number of years. But when we go down there in the summertime in ungodly heat, air conditioning not working. The dead of winter, some of the coldest days, heat system not working.

And then, to add insult to injury, raw sewage coming out of some of the pipes that over two hundred, I think, officers, men and women, that have to work out of that facility.

I'm not specifically blaming you, but
I think that pressure has to be applied to DGS, and
I know that they bought -- they purchased the

land -- Ronnie was with me -- on the side from the Philadelphia water authority. So they're set to

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However, this has been dragging on for the last three or four years, and I know the money had been set aside to build a new barracks there.

And, you know, it just befuddles me that, why in God's name, is it taking so ungodly long?

Now, I understand there's a zoning problem. You know, in talking with some of the people from Philadelphia, they were saying, look, we need to get this worked out. We need to get that building up and running and tear the old one down.

So if you'd like to comment on that.

Because every time I go down to Philadelphia, I try to make it a point to visit some of my friends at that barracks, and I'm just appalled that we would allow working conditions -- nowhere else in the state would we allow something like that. I mean, if you could imagine something in the capitol working like that? I don't think they'd -- it would take too long before changes were made.

COLONEL NOONAN: Well, I certainly agree with you and am very hopeful that that will

be moving forward.

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Now, with your experience, which I know is extensive, and all the knowledge that you have about state government, I'm a basic novice. I've only been in this job for a year, but it is amazing to me how long things take to get done. I don't know why. I know we're ready to move any time.

I hope that we can work with this, whatever the problems are, that we can overcome them quickly, because it is a desperate need for our people there. I know that -- and you know, I'm grateful that we have these projects approved. We hope they can move along as quickly as possible.

And I'll do anything I can to speed it up.

REP. CALTAGIRONE: Well, you know as well as I do that the money's been set aside for that project.

COLONEL NOONAN: I do.

REP. CALTAGIRONE: It's sitting there, and I don't know what it's going to take, if it's the entire delegation from Philadelphia, this committee, my committee to put the pressure on DGS to get off the dime and get that facility built. Because it's absolutely necessary.

I mean, if anybody's ever toured it --

and I know I've drug the members down there to that 1 2 facility, they can attest to what I'm saying. 3 So I don't blame you. Don't misunderstand me. I know it's going to be 4 something that your people will need, but we've got 5 to get, hopefully, through the governor's office 6 7 and general services' secretary some movement on that. 8 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 9 10 CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you. And thank 11 you for bringing that issue to light. 12 Colonel, I want to thank you and your 1.3 staff for joining us today and for your testimony. 14 We will take a look at what you 15 addressed here today, and we'll try to work with 16 you and try to work with the state troopers. 17 Public safety is a top priority of the 18 legislature. And I want to thank you and your 19 troopers through the Commonwealth for the service 20 to this state. 21 So thank you very much. 22 COLONEL NOONAN: Thank you for this 23 opportunity to talk to you. Appreciate it. 24 CHAIRMAN ADOLPH: Thank you. 25 The next hearing will be in five

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minutes, it's PEMA, 11:15.
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                    Thank you.
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                    (Whereupon, the hearing concluded at
     11:10 a.m.)
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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE I HEREBY CERTIFY that I was present upon the hearing of the above-entitled matter and there reported stenographically the proceedings had and the testimony produced; and I further certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of my said stenographic notes. BRENDA J. PARDUN, RPR Court Reporter Notary Public