



pennsylvania

COMMISSION ON CRIME
AND DELINQUENCY

Constables' Education and Training Board

2012 ANNUAL REPORT

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION
ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY



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PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

Constables' Education and Training Board

2012 Annual Report

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COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

Constables' Education and Training Board

A Message from the Chairman of the Constables' Education and Training Board

This report on the Constables' Education and Training Board's activities during the year 2012 serves as a review of the Board's accomplishments and future goals. It is my pleasure to present this report to you.

In June 1994, the Constables' Education and Training Board was created by Act 1994-44, the Constables' Education and Training Act, in order to train and certify constables and deputy constables in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Board operates with the oversight and staff support of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD). On October 9, 2009, Act 1994-44 (Title 42 Pa.C.S.) was amended by Act 2009-49, and is now known as Title 44 Pa.C.S. The Board has continued to implement and improve the training and certification processes outlined in Act 49.

The Board also strives to stay current with the changing needs of the Commonwealth's constables as well as their role in the criminal justice system, as it is defined by the legislature and the courts.

During 2012, the Board continued moving forward to enhance the Constables' Training and Certification Programs. Of particular interest will be the re-introduction in 2013 of a Continuing Education module entitled, "Lessons Learned." A lesson learned is the knowledge or clarity gained through experience that can be applied in the future to the same or similar situations. Depending upon the circumstances, the lesson learned could be a better way to apply a technique. It could also be something you may want to avoid. This course will allow a constable to learn from the mistakes and successes of peers who are engaged in providing constable related services throughout the Commonwealth. The course will allow constables to both avoid repeating the mistakes of others and duplicate their successes.

Given the goals achieved during the past 18 years, the Board will continue to not only meet the training needs of the Commonwealth's constables and their deputies, but will also continue moving forward with the development of new and innovative training programs.

Constable Fred J. Contino, Jr., Chair
January 21, 2013

2012 ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARY

The June 1994 passage of Act 1994-44, the Constables' Education and Training Act, created the Constables' Education and Training Board (CETB) as an advisory board of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD). As established by Act 44, the CETB operated with the review and approval of PCCD, which provides the staff necessary to accomplish the mandates of the Act. This 2012 Annual Report is the fourteenth report to the Governor and the General Assembly, submitted by the Constables' Education and Training Board, as required by Act 44. On October 9, 2009, Act 44 (Title 42 Pa.C.S.) was amended by Act 2009-49, and is now known as Title 44 Pa.C.S.

Seventeen years after the implementation of Act 44, the Bureau of Training Services at PCCD continues to improve the delivery of services to the citizens of the Commonwealth. This has been done by providing state-of-the-art curriculum development and delivery, timely and accurate constable certification and recertification, and by coordinating the services of six regional training contractors.

A total of 112 newly-elected or appointed constables and deputy constables successfully completed the 80-hour basic training course and were certified in 2012. A total of 1,262 constables attended the 20-hour continuing education training and were certified in 2012. An additional 157 constables attained certification during 2011 for the period that ended December 31, 2012. During 2012, 1,178 constables also achieved or maintained their certifications to carry firearms while performing judicial duties by completing firearms training.

The content of PCCD's website related to constable training, <http://www.pccd.state.pa.us>, was expanded and updated in 2012. The website includes information for constables on the Annual Reports of the CETB, Act 2009-49, recent issues of the Constables' Training Bulletin, schedules for all training programs, a list of the CETB meetings for the year, forms related to constable training and certification, and a constable finder. This allows website visitors the ability to locate certified constables. Since 2003, constables have been able to register for training courses online.

The CETB believes these significant accomplishments will ensure the quality and relevance of its training and certification programs for the immediate future. The Board looks forward to improving the programs, and their delivery and administration to ensure they meet the needs of constables and the justice system they serve.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF CONSTABLES' TRAINING

Act 1994-44 provided funding for the Constables' Education and Training Board (CETB) solely through a surcharge on cases in the Magisterial District Judges Courts, which are serviced by constables. The surcharge was established at \$5 per docket number in each criminal case and \$5 per named defendant in each civil case in which a constable performs a service.

On October 9, 2009, Act 44 (Title 42 Pa.C.S.) was amended by Act 2009-49, and is now known as Title 44 Pa.C.S. The Commonwealth's Comptroller maintains these funds in a special restricted account, as first identified in Act 44 (now Act 49). Working closely with the Comptroller, PCCD is responsible for disbursements from the account to support development and delivery of the training programs and the administration of them.

The Constables' Education and Training Account balance, as of December 31, 2012, is estimated to be \$3,289,989.94. However, after years of flat revenues and increasing costs, the Board has long recognized the need to control expenses and directed staff to conserve training funds starting in 2007. The surcharges assessed on services provided by constables are the sole source of funds for training them. The \$5 surcharge per service provided by a constable or deputy constable has not been increased since the inception of the Constables' Education and Training Program in 1994.

Cost-cutting initiatives of the Board have included:

1. The consolidation of Training Delivery contracts from six to three have resulted in reductions in anticipated administrative and overhead costs. The new RFPs projected a two-year savings, state-wide, of \$1,368,104 over the last budget period of the old Training Delivery contracts.
2. Elimination of expenditures not directly related to training and administration, such as the suspension of Section 7149(f) stipend payments for 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012.
3. Reduction in the numbers of training classes actually presented. In 2012, 151 constable training classes were scheduled; ten of these were cancelled due to low enrollment.
4. The tightening of policies, rules and regulation, in order to eliminate waste.

However, the account balance continues to fall, in spite of these cost-cutting initiatives and the fact that budgeted, but unused, training funds have always been returned to the Constables' Education and Training Account at the conclusion of every contract. The training program has never paid full price on any contract.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
 CONSTABLES' EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACCOUNT
 COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND COMMITMENTS
 FOR STATE FISCAL YEAR 2012-2013 AS OF December 31, 2012

RECEIPTS	<u>RECEIPTS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
Balance from Previous Year			\$6,411,197.56
Fee Collections 7/1/12 - 12/31/11	\$969,142.04		
Estimated Collections 1/1/13 - 6/30/13 *	\$1,042,890.96		
		\$2,012,033.00	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AT 12/31/12			\$8,423,230.56
EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS	<u>EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>COMMITMENTS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<i>Administration:</i>	\$323,927.53	\$217,457.30	\$541,384.83
<i>Education:</i>			
Pennsylvania State University			
PO4300 185684 1/1/10-6/30/2012	\$93,284.64	\$0.0	\$93,284.64
Harrisburg Area Community College			
PO4300 243754 1/1/11-12/31/2012	\$95,577.49	\$389,573.59	\$485,151.08
Indiana University of PA - Northwest Region			
PO4300 244135 1/1/11-12/31/2012	\$146,503.33	\$513,597.49	\$660,100.82
Indiana University of PA - Southwest Region			
PO4300 244149 1/1/11-12/31/2012	\$246,732.59	\$904,318.18	\$1,151,050.77
Lackawanna Junior College			
PO4300 244160 1/1/11-12/31/2012	\$61,063.17	\$381,713.68	\$442,776.85
Mansfield University			
PO4300 244226 1/1/11-12/31/2012	\$40,814.77	\$229,392.64	\$270,207.41
Temple University			
PO4300 244245 1/1/11-12/31/2012	\$218,207.62	\$544,084.66	\$762,292.28
Pennsylvania State University			
PO4300 333768 7/1/12-6/30/2015	\$19,615.66	\$707,376.28	\$726,991.94
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012	\$1,245,726.80	\$3,887,513.82	\$5,133,240.62
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2012 *			\$3,289,989.94

*Includes estimated fee collections through June 30, 2013, based on Fund Projection as of 7-1-12.

Prepared By:
 Norma Hartman, Budget Analyst
 Financial Administration Division
 1-8-13

TRAINING CURRICULUM AND DELIVERY

The on-going effort by the CETB to refine its training programs has utilized a process of identifying tasks constables perform and the skills and knowledge needed to adequately perform those tasks. The CETB considers linking the duties that comprise the job of constable with the content of the training curriculum critical to the relevance of constable training.

The CETB works with a curriculum development contractor, Penn State University, to refine and enhance the constable 80-hour basic training curriculum. Having a single training curriculum developer assures a standardized approach to instruction, course presentation, and content among the CETB's six regional training contractors. In addition to the topical outline, the curriculum includes instructor outlines and study guides, trainee study guides, PowerPoint presentations, handouts, and a bank of standardized test questions to support each subject module. A summary of the basic training curriculum used during 2012 appears on pages 6 and 7 of this report.

During 2012, the CETB's training delivery contractors completed seven basic training classes throughout Pennsylvania. A total of 112 newly-elected or appointed constables and deputy constables successfully completed the 80-hour basic training course and were certified in 2012.

On January 5, 2012, new Requests-For-Proposals (RFPs) for Training Delivery were released. Training Delivery contracts were consolidated, reducing the number of Training Delivery contracts to three, with each contract containing two regions. Recipients of the three regional Training Delivery contracts were:

Northwest and Southwest Regions:

Penn State Fayette, The Eberly Campus

North Central and South Central Regions:

Indiana University of Pennsylvania Research Institute

Northeast and Southeast Regions:

Temple University

2012 CONSTABLES' BASIC TRAINING: 80-HOUR CURRICULUM

Role of the Constable in the Justice System (four hours)

Role of the Constable in the Justice System provided an introduction to the Pennsylvania justice system and an overview of the development of the role of the constable in Pennsylvania. It also discussed civil liability issues that pertain to the office of constable, and clarified some of the constable's legal responsibilities.

Professional Development (eight hours)

Professional Development dealt with issues of formal and informal communications and how they affect a constable's occupation. It introduced basic writing skills, effective oral communication, and information gathering. It examined issues of professional conduct in regard to a constable's day-to-day tasks, including concepts of moral standards, ethics, individual responsibility, relationships within the community, cultural diversity, and learning the effects of duty-related stress and coping mechanisms. It emphasized accurate completion of constable fee sheets in accordance with Act 1994-44.

Civil Law and Process (12 hours)

Civil Law and Process focused on many of the duties of the constable in the area of civil procedure, including landlord-tenant and other service of civil process issued by the Magisterial District Judges Courts. Instruction examined segments of the United States and Pennsylvania Constitutions that assure all parties in an action "due process" by the Pennsylvania court system. The topic took into account procedural rules that are applicable throughout the Commonwealth, while directing constables to be cognizant of local rules and practice.

Criminal Law and Process (eight hours)

Criminal Law and Process supplied an overview of the history and development of criminal law in Pennsylvania, focusing on the Crimes Code and specific constable duties related to the criminal process. It dealt with constables' obligations, their responsibilities in the areas of arrest, and the recognition of the most current law dealing with constable authority. It concentrated on the classification of crimes, criminal procedure, and constitutional law.

Use of Force (four hours)

Use of Force reviewed the legal issues associated with the proper application of force and when the use of force is justified by law and authorized under the provisions of the Crimes Code. It explored the use of force continuum and less-lethal force options.

CONSTABLES' BASIC TRAINING: 80-HOUR CURRICULUM

Mechanics of Arrest (eight hours)

Mechanics of Arrest covered proper techniques for the arrest of both compliant and non-compliant persons, applying subject control and takedowns when necessary, and handcuffing techniques. It consisted of practical exercises performing the tactics, as well as classroom lecture.

Defensive Tactics (16 hours)

Defensive Tactics introduced concepts and techniques for defense against armed and unarmed attackers and for retaining the handgun while under attack. It included basic patterns of movement, reactionary gap and interview stance, ground fighting, blocks and kicks, controls and arm locks, basic techniques against knife and club attacks, and checking attacks from the rear. Defensive Tactics also included four hours of chemical aerosol training and four hours of expandable baton training.

Prisoner Transport and Custody (four hours)

Prisoner Transport and Custody discussed basic procedures associated with prisoner transport and custody with emphasis on understanding and developing safe, legal habits and practices. It covered the issues of transportation responsibilities, complacency, professional routines, standards for applying restraints, transferring custody, escorting prisoners, and special transportation concerns.

Court Security (four hours)

Court Security provided an overview of courtroom security, designed to heighten awareness of potential problems that may arise in the courtroom, such as threatening behavior, searches and response to emergencies.

Crisis Intervention (12 hours)

Crisis Intervention presented an understanding of basic approaches to defuse confrontations that could evolve into life-threatening situations, with emphasis on understanding the signs of aggression, recognizing behavioral signals, avoiding potentially dangerous situations, and minimizing risk. Includes four hours of Management of Aggressive Behavior (MOAB) training.

CONTINUING EDUCATION 2012: 20-HOUR CURRICULUM

Constables and deputy constables had to successfully complete the 20-hour continuing education course in order to renew their certifications for 2013. Based on successful completion of continuing education by November 2012, constables and deputy constables were issued certification cards in December 2012, which indicated certification for 2013. During 2012, the CETB's six regional training delivery contractors ran 62 Continuing Education classes across the Commonwealth. There were no subjects that could be waived by municipal police officers or deputy sheriffs in 2012. Continuing Education in 2012 consisted of four mandatory subjects.

Defensive Tactics (eight hours) – This was an eight-hour block of instruction that reviewed and provided practice in basic constable defensive tactic techniques including: patterns of movement and footwork, handgun retention techniques, armbar takedowns and outside wrist turn takedowns, handcuffing tactics, techniques and procedures, strikes kicks and blocks, methods of transitioning between force options, and emergency knife defense. This course included force-on-force role-playing scenarios and a written examination.

Cultural Diversity (four hours) – Constables, like all law enforcement officers, deal with people in a variety of situations. Criminals, victims, and those having domestic, mental or emotional problems pose a wide range of challenges, and when the constable shows up, the intensity level usually rises. However, this situation becomes even more complex when one is dealing with persons from a culture other than one's own. Unfamiliarity with the cultural practices of any group—from not knowing their language to misunderstanding their nonverbal communications—can result in unnecessary conflict or hostility. Increasing cultural awareness will improve one's ability to interact successfully with persons from a variety of cultures. This course included a written examination.

Ethics (four hours) – This four-hour course was designed to provide constables with an overview of ethics as it relates to the duties of a constable, as well as to effectively address ethical situations that may occur in the field. An overview of the Pennsylvania State Ethics Commission's reporting requirements for constables was included, as well as support services offered by the commission. Finally, the State Ethics Commission Statement of Financial Interests, Form SEC-1 REV. 01/11, was reviewed. This course included a written examination.

Use of Force (four hours) – This four-hour block of instruction reviewed the significance of relevant federal case law regarding the use of force. In addition, an overview of Pennsylvania Title 18 (Crimes and Offenses) Chapter 5, which addresses the use of force, was presented. The course concluded with a summary on how a critical incident such as using force can affect one's ability to remember the incident and provided seven mental toughness skills to help overcome the effects of stress on one's memory. This course included a written examination.

OPTIONAL TRAINING 2012: EIGHT-HOUR CURRICULUM

In 2012, voluntary optional training was offered in addition to the mandatory continuing education and basic training. It did not take the place of any part of the mandatory curriculum. Courses were offered on a first-come, first-served basis. Because of the hands-on nature of the training, class size limits were strictly enforced. Participation in optional training was limited to constables and deputy constables who were currently in office, and who were up to date with their training, insurance and certification.

In 2012, no optional classroom subjects were offered. The entire eight hours was devoted to hands-on training in a gym or similar facility. The eight-hour optional training had to be completed in its entirety. Constables were not permitted to take the OCAT Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Course alone. During 2012, the CETB's six regional training delivery contractors offered six Optional Training classes across the commonwealth.

Utilizing Force Options Under Stress (four hours) - In this four-hour block of instruction, the constable took part in scenarios designed to stress the constable. Then, the constable had to perform dynamically, utilizing the force options available. Scenarios were video-recorded for each constable, in order to review his or her performance. The constable also had to prepare use of force reports, and brief his attorney (instructor) on his or her actions where deadly or near-deadly force options were utilized. For example, after stress was induced, the constable was told that he or she would be serving a civil process on a subject. The constable was alone. During the service, the subject became irrational and aggressively attacked the constable's gun. The constable had to defend and take appropriate action.

- AND -

Monadnock Expandable Baton (four hours) - In this four-hour re-certification course, constables were introduced to basic baton techniques including: stance, patterns of movement, grip, methods of carry, draws, two-handed grip blocks, counter strikes, and retention.

FIREARMS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATION

Section 7148 of Act 2009-49 (Title 44 Pa.C.S.) gives CETB and PCCD the authority to "establish standards for the certification or qualification of constables and deputy constables to carry or use firearms in the performance of any duties." The CETB has organized firearms qualification as an annual requirement, similar to continuing education. As constables take firearms training in one calendar year, they are certified to carry firearms in the performance of their duties the following calendar year.

Constables who are in office and have achieved and maintained certification under Act 2009-49 (Title 44) are allowed to attend firearms training and qualification courses. After achieving initial certification to carry a firearm, a constable must attend and successfully complete an annual 20-hour firearms program in order to remain certified to carry.

In addition, in order for the CETB to certify constables to carry firearms, it must ensure they are legally eligible to possess, use, control, sell, transfer or manufacture or obtain a license to possess, use, control, sell, transfer or manufacture a firearm in this Commonwealth, under Title 18 §6105, Crimes Code of Pennsylvania, and under Title 18 §922(g), United States Code, which lists additional prohibitions on the possession of firearms. Therefore, prior to issuing firearms certification, PCCD performs a criminal history background check.

For several years, the CETB has been exploring changes to the qualification course-of-fire. Several issues were identified, and a new course-of-fire was developed and first implemented in the 2010 Constable Firearms Qualification Course. The dual-phase qualification was retained, but it is now using the more simplified NRA TQ-19 center mass target. The new course-of-fire still reinforces the training received and duplicates “real world” scenarios while ensuring range safety. The course-of-fire includes the use of barricades, moving to cover, and using verbal challenges at each stage.

During 2012, the CETB’s six regional training delivery contractors ran eight Basic Firearms classes, 53 Annual Firearms classes, and six Advanced Firearms classes across the Commonwealth. A total of 1,178 constables achieved or maintained their firearms certification under the mandates of Act 49.

The 40-hour Basic Firearms course was designed to provide essential grounding in acceptable law enforcement techniques for constables who have not been recently certified by PCCD to carry firearms. Basic Firearms includes a review of marksmanship, the five-count draw, re-holstering, loading and unloading, and reduced-light shooting. For six years, judgmental shooting has been a part of the curriculum using Laser Shot® Judgmental Shooting scenarios. The Laser Shot® affords constables opportunities to participate in "Shoot/Don't Shoot" situations.

The 20-hour Annual Firearms re-qualification course also includes a review of marksmanship, the five-count draw, re-holstering, loading and unloading, reduced-light shooting, and judgmental shooting. The course includes four hours of classroom instruction and 16 hours on the firing range.

In both the Basic and Annual Firearms courses, individuals are required to pass a written exam and a qualification course-of-fire that tests the skills learned in the course. Passing scores of at least 75% on the written exam and 75% on the range qualification are required for certification. Because constables, as a group, had increased their proficiency with their weapons, a 20-hour Advanced Firearms course was added in 2007. Constables have to qualify with a range score of 88% or higher the previous year in order to participate.

There are different components to the Advanced Firearms curriculum. They include tactical shooting and moving drills, close-contact, firing from kneeling and prone positions, one-handed shooting, loading and malfunction drills, the use of cover and concealment, and shooting at partially-exposed targets. The qualifying score for the course-of-fire is the same as for all other firearms classes, 75%. Shooters fire for qualification at the beginning of the Advanced Firearms course instead of at the end. If a constable fails to qualify in the Advanced Firearms course, he is allowed to attend a standard Annual Firearms class that same year at no cost or penalty.

CONSTABLE CERTIFICATIONS

Over the life of the program, a total of 3,901 individuals have successfully completed either basic training or the waiver examination and have been certified by the Constables' Education and Training Board. Act 2009-49 provides that constables achieve certification through successful completion of an 80-hour basic training course, established by the Board. A total of 3,236 constables have successfully completed the basic training course. Constables who fail basic training are afforded two additional attempts to attend and pass the training under the CETB's regulation on basic training.

Act 1994-44 §2945 (repealed and replaced by Act 2009-49) also provided constables, who were in office on the effective date of the Act, one opportunity to achieve certification through a waiver examination, instead of attending basic training. In addition, the CETB recognizes other Pennsylvania-based law enforcement training and experience of police officers and deputy sheriffs through a law enforcement waiver regulation (Title 37 §431.23), allowing a constable, who also serves in another law enforcement capacity, one opportunity to take a waiver examination to achieve certification.

The CETB identified the following basic training topics to be included in the waiver exam: Role of the Constable in the Justice System, Professional Development, Civil Law and Process, Criminal Law and Process, Use of Force, Mechanics of Arrest, Defensive Tactics, Prisoner Transport and Custody, Court Security, and Crisis Intervention. The exam consists of true-false and multiple-choice questions focused on the knowledge needed to perform the duties of a constable. A total of 665 constables have received certification by successfully passing the waiver exam. The Law Enforcement Waiver Exam was revised and updated in 2011.

Certified Constables by County in 2012*

County	Certified	Not Certified	Active	Firearms Certified
ADAMS	18	2	20	16
ALLEGHENY	231	51	282	192
ARMSTRONG	27	7	34	23
BEAVER	28	12	40	19
BEDFORD	4	1	5	1
BERKS	66	11	77	55
BLAIR	16	6	22	13
BRADFORD	11	7	18	9
BUCKS	45	14	59	31
BUTLER	18	8	26	14
CAMBRIA	28	10	38	20
CAMERON	1	0	1	0
CARBON	15	1	16	8
CENTRE	13	8	21	8
CHESTER	68	18	86	34
CLARION	4	2	6	3
CLEARFIELD	14	1	15	6
CLINTON	6	2	8	5
COLUMBIA	4	4	8	3
CRAWFORD	11	8	19	7
CUMBERLAND	23	6	29	20
DAUPHIN	31	23	54	23
DELAWARE	60	18	78	53
ELK	2	2	4	1
ERIE	29	6	35	20
FAYETTE	51	11	62	47
FOREST	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	10	6	16	9
FULTON	1	1	2	1
GREENE	12	6	18	10
HUNTINGDON	5	5	10	4
INDIANA	13	9	22	9
JEFFERSON	15	6	21	7
JUNIATA	2	2	4	2
LACKAWANNA	30	14	44	20
LANCASTER	61	13	74	53
LAWRENCE	15	2	17	10

Certified Constables by County in 2012*

County	Certified	Not Certified	Active	Firearms Certified
LEBANON	18	8	26	16
LEHIGH	28	8	36	23
LUZERNE	58	26	84	50
LYCOMING	14	13	27	13
McKEAN	7	6	13	5
MERCER	15	11	26	11
MIFFLIN	4	8	12	4
MONROE	18	9	27	15
MONTGOMERY	61	24	85	38
MONTOUR	1	2	3	1
NORTHAMPTON	27	11	38	23
NORTHUMBERLAND	13	7	20	9
PERRY	10	6	16	9
PHILADELPHIA	0	0	0	0
PIKE	9	5	14	8
POTTER	4	3	7	4
SCHUYLKILL	16	9	25	13
SNYDER	3	2	5	3
SOMERSET	7	1	8	4
SULLIVAN	0	1	1	0
SUSQUEHANNA	5	3	8	3
TIOGA	8	8	16	6
UNION	4	0	4	4
VENANGO	13	5	18	12
WARREN	10	3	13	8
WASHINGTON	68	12	80	52
WAYNE	12	8	20	10
WESTMORELAND	65	11	76	50
WYOMING	2	4	6	2
YORK	37	18	55	26
TOTALS	1525	535	2060	1178

* Due to changing term dates, insurance dates, and certification dates, this list is valid only on the day it is generated. Reporting Date: 01/01/2013.

CONSTABLES' TRAINING BULLETINS

Since its inception, the CETB has issued Constables' Training Bulletins to disseminate information to constables, Magisterial District Judges, court administrators, clerks of courts, and other members of the Commonwealth's justice system. Contents of the bulletins issued during 2012 are summarized below and are also located on PCCD's website. In addition, each December, the CETB issues a schedule of constable training classes and curriculum for the coming year.

Constables' Training Bulletin Number 70, April 2012

Training Bulletin 70 announced the Constables Education and Training Board (CETB) Policy Implementation Reminders. These included attendance policies and the elimination of the 10mm caliber firearm as an acceptable firearm to be used during the firearms qualification course. It also announced that, effective July 1, 2012, a constable or deputy constable would be required to attend a basic firearms class, if he or she had a lapse of three years or more in firearms certification. This bulletin also advised constables and deputy constables of a smart phone application called "Docket in Your Pocket" that links directly to the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts website, but also advised about the disclaimers regarding the application. In addition, this bulletin announced a reminder regarding the Constable Education Training Act (CETA) fee and a reminder about electronics usage during constable training classes. This bulletin announced the date, time, and location of the next Constables' Education and Training Board meeting and listed contact information for PCCD staff.

Constables' Training Bulletin Number 71, September 2012

Training Bulletin 71 announced that on July 1, 2012, a CETB policy became effective requiring a constable or deputy constable to attend a basic firearms class, if he or she had a lapse of three years or more in firearms certification. This bulletin explained that Senate Bill 887 passed the Pennsylvania House on June 30, 2012, and was signed by Governor Corbett on July 5, 2012. It became effective on September 5, 2012, as Act 129 of 2012 and addressed the disposition of abandoned personal property left behind after a tenant has "relinquished possession of the real property" by execution of an order of possession or by the tenant's physically vacating the real property with a written notice of the same. In addition, this bulletin provided contact information for the Pennsylvania Emergency Health Services Council and their Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Teams, which are available at the county level to assist in critical incidents. This bulletin offered reminders regarding the 2013 certification cards, the 2013 training schedule, and liability insurance, as well of a reminder regarding the Office of Constable being incompatible with a private detective's license. This bulletin announced the date, time, and location of the next CETB Meeting and advised that the meetings are public and constables are encouraged to attend.

Constables' Training Bulletin Number 72, October 2012

Training Bulletin 72 announced that, beginning in January 2013, there will be changes in Training Delivery Contractors. PCCD released the Request-For-Proposals (RFP) in January 2012. In accordance with Department of General Services regulations, the proposals were then reviewed and scored, based on their technical, cost, and disadvantaged business evaluations. Once the proposals were scored, the winning vendors were notified and PCCD contracted with those vendors. As a result of this process, beginning in 2013, the training providers will be Penn State Fayette, the Eberly Campus, for the Northwest and Southwest Regions, Indiana University of Pennsylvania Research Institute (IUP) for the North Central and South Central Regions, and Temple University for the Northeast and Southeast Regions. It was announced that all training providers will utilize the same standardized curriculum across the state and the new training providers will attempt to provide training in the same geographic areas as the previous contractors. This bulletin also presented new Constables' Education and Training Board members, Captain Adam M. Kisthardt, Pennsylvania State Police, the Honorable William C. Wenner, Magisterial District Judge from Dauphin County, and the Honorable Rodney D. Ruddock, County Commissioner from Indiana County. In addition, this training bulletin gave reminders about 2013 ID Cards, the 2013 training cycle, and liability insurance.