



**pennsylvania**

COMMISSION ON CRIME  
AND DELINQUENCY

Constables' Education and Training Board

2013 ANNUAL REPORT

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION  
ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY





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## COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

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# PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

## Constables' Education and Training Board

### 2013 Annual Report

#### Table of Contents

A Message from the Chair.....	1
Annual Report Summary.....	2
Financial Support of Constables' Training.....	3
Constables' Education and Training Account Combined Statement.....	4
Training Curriculum and Delivery.....	5
Basic Training.....	6
Continuing Education.....	8
Optional Training.....	9
Firearms Training and Qualification.....	9
Constable Certifications.....	11
Certified Constables by County.....	12
Constables' Training Bulletins.....	14



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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 2013 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.

During 2013, 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 judicial 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 19 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

## 2013 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 2013 Annual Report is the 15th report to the Governor and the General Assembly, submitted by the CETB, 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.

Eighteen 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 three regional training contractors.

A total of 81 newly-elected or appointed constables and deputy constables successfully completed the 80-hour basic training course and were certified in 2013. A total of 1,213 constables attended the 20-hour continuing education training and were certified in 2013. An additional 83 constables attained certification during 2012 for the period that ended December 31, 2013. During 2013, 1,013 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 updated in 2013. 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 CETB 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 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 CETB Account balance, as of December 31, 2013, is estimated to be \$2,636,608.13. However, after years of flat revenues and increasing costs, the CETB 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 CETB have included:

1. Elimination of expenditures not directly related to training and administration, such as the suspension of Section 7149(f) stipend payments for 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013.
3. Reduction in the numbers of training classes actually presented. In 2013, 157 constable training classes were scheduled; 23 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 CETB 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 2013-2014 AS OF December 31, 2013

<b>RECEIPTS</b>	<b><u>RECEIPTS</u></b>	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>	<b><u>BALANCE</u></b>
Balance from Previous Year			\$5,951,535.86
Fee Collections 7/1/13 - 12/31/13	\$992,802.75		
Estimated Collections 01/01/14 - 6/30/14 *	\$1,011,838.25		
		\$2,004,641.00	
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AT 6/30/2014</b>			<b><u><u>\$7,956,176.86</u></u></b>
<b>EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS</b>	<b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>	<b><u>COMMITMENTS</u></b>	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>
<b>Administration:</b>	\$519,894.97	\$226,521.67	\$746,416.64
<b>Education:</b>			
<b>Temple University - PO closed</b>	\$26,714.62	\$0.00	\$26,714.62
PO 4300244245			
1/1/11-12/31/2012			
<b>Pennsylvania State University</b>	\$112,798.91	\$501,479.99	\$614,278.90
PO 4300333768			
7-1-12 to 6-30-15			
<b>Alutiq Diversified Services LLC</b>	\$24,600.06	\$9,392.09	\$33,992.15
PO 4300355043			
11-30-12 to 12-31-13			
<b>Alutiq Diversified Services LLC</b>	\$0.00	\$49,858.60	\$49,858.60
PO 4300394057			
01-01-14 to 12-31-14			
<b>Temple University</b>	\$286,606.54	\$1,100,487.44	\$1,387,093.98
FC 4000017298 (eastern region)			
1/1/13-12/31/2014			
<b>Indiana University of PA</b>	\$372,327.50	\$803,362.18	\$1,175,689.68
FC 4000017300 (central region)			
1/1/13-12/31/2014			
<b>Pennsylvania State University</b>	\$236,727.85	\$1,048,796.31	\$1,285,524.16
FC 4000017299 (western region)			
1/1/13-12/31/2014			
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS</b>	<b><u>\$1,579,670.45</u></b>	<b><u>\$3,739,898.28</u></b>	<b><u>\$5,319,568.73</u></b>
<b>BALANCE AS OF December 31, 2013 *</b>			<b><u><u>\$2,636,608.13</u></u></b>

\* Includes estimated fee collections through June 30, 2014, based on Fund Projection as of 7-1-13.

Prepared By:  
 Norma Hartman, Budget Analyst  
 Financial Administration Division  
 01-03-2014

## 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 2013 appears on pages 6 and 7 of this report.

During 2013, the CETB's training delivery contractors completed seven basic training classes throughout Pennsylvania. A total of 81 newly-elected or appointed constables and deputy constables successfully completed the 80-hour basic training course and were certified in 2013.

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

## 2013 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 (8 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 (4 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 (4 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 2013: 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 2013, constables and deputy constables were issued certification cards in December 2013, which indicated certification for 2013. During 2013, the CETB's three regional training delivery contractors conducted 63 Continuing Education classes across the Commonwealth. There were no subjects that could be waived by municipal police officers or deputy sheriffs in 2013. Continuing Education in 2013 consisted of four mandatory subjects.

**Civil Law Review - Enforcement of Judgments (4 hours)** – This course is designed to provide a timeline and procedural guidance to Pennsylvania constables in the enforcement of judgments rendered by Magisterial District Judges for the payment of money. The course reviews in detail Title 246, Minor Court Civil Rules, Chapter 400. Several case studies and scenarios that directly relate to the performance of levies by constables have been included for classroom review and discussion. The course concludes with a video of a levy/laboratory exercise that allows students additional practice performing a levy. This course includes a written examination.

**Criminal Law Review – Warrant Service (4 hours)** – Constables are often tasked with serving arrest warrants for a wide variety of criminal offenses. This course will examine the legal precedence for warrant service as per Title 234, Rules of Criminal Procedure, as well as the tactics for safe and efficient service. The course will conclude with a review of case law regarding a warrant for arrest and probable cause per *Berg v. County of Allegheny*. This course includes a written examination.

**Lessons Learned – Surviving a Constable-Involved Shooting (4 hours)** – No other event has greater capacity to traumatize a constable than involvement in a shooting incident. The finger pointing, criticism, and intense scrutiny by the public and media after such an incident can be overwhelming. Years of litigation and the potential for civil judgments resulting from lawsuits can lead to financial ruin, depression, and domestic problems. As such, this year's version of the lessons learned course will focus on constable-involved shooting (CIS) incidents, using two such recent incidents to highlight critical issues. This four-hour module is designed to provide essential knowledge as to what a constable can anticipate following a CIS incident and how constables can prepare for and overcome the challenges of such a situation. The module uses video interviews of constables who were involved in actual CIS situations, along with a lecture and discussion, to accomplish its goals. This course includes a written examination.

**Defensive Tactics (8 hours)** – This is an eight-hour block of instruction that reviews and provides 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; emergency knife defense; and ground defense escape techniques. This course includes a written examination.

## OPTIONAL TRAINING 2013: EIGHT-HOUR CURRICULUM

In 2013, 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 2013, no optional classroom subjects were offered, only tactical subjects. 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 only. During 2013, the CETB's three regional training delivery contractors offered six Optional Training classes across the Commonwealth.

**OCAT Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Course (4-hours)** – This program has been designed to “train and certify” Pennsylvania’s constables in the safe, correct, and legal use of Oleoresin Capsicum (also known as OC or pepper spray). This course will instruct constables on how to use OC in a safe and reliable manner on standards that are accepted nationwide. Upon successful completion of both the practical and written examinations, constables will receive certification that is valid for two (2) years after issue.

**Defensive Tactics Utilizing Force Options Under Stress (4-hours)** - In this four hour block of instruction the constable will take part in scenarios designed to stress the constable and perform dynamically utilizing force options available. The constable will also have to prepare use of force reports, and brief his attorney (instructor) on his/her actions where deadly or near deadly force options are utilized. During scenarios all force options should be available but not always appropriate. The constable must then sit down and write a report on at least one of the scenarios where force was utilized. The constable then meets with his/her attorney (instructor) to review actions.

## 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 and protection from abuse order 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 2013, the CETB’s three regional training delivery contractors ran six Basic Firearms classes, 50 Annual Firearms classes, and six Advanced Firearms classes across the Commonwealth. A total of 1,013 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 seven 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 judgmental force 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 or she 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 3,999 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 3,333 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 667 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 2013\*

County	Certified	Not Certified	Active	Firearms Certified
ADAMS	22	3	25	18
ALLEGHENY	234	57	291	193
ARMSTRONG	24	13	37	17
BEAVER	27	12	39	22
BEDFORD	3	2	5	2
BERKS	65	15	80	54
BLAIR	9	15	24	6
BRADFORD	12	7	19	10
BUCKS	45	15	60	31
BUTLER	18	10	28	14
CAMBRIA	27	10	37	20
CAMERON	1	0	1	0
CARBON	13	3	16	8
CENTRE	13	9	22	9
CHESTER	60	25	85	34
CLARION	3	3	6	2
CLEARFIELD	11	5	16	5
CLINTON	5	3	8	5
COLUMBIA	5	6	11	3
CRAWFORD	10	10	20	6
CUMBERLAND	21	8	29	19
DAUPHIN	29	23	52	21
DELAWARE	61	19	80	55
ELK	2	2	4	1
ERIE	25	10	35	20
FAYETTE	46	19	65	43
FOREST	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	8	8	16	7
FULTON	1	1	2	1
GREENE	10	9	19	10
HUNTINGDON	4	6	10	4
INDIANA	13	12	25	10
JEFFERSON	14	7	21	7
JUNIATA	2	1	3	2
LACKAWANNA	30	16	46	22
LANCASTER	65	16	81	56
LAWRENCE	12	5	17	9

## Certified Constables by County in 2013\*

County	Certified	Not Certified	Active	Firearms Certified
LEBANON	18	8	26	17
LEHIGH	25	11	36	22
LUZERNE	59	33	92	52
LYCOMING	11	19	30	11
McKEAN	6	7	13	5
MERCER	13	12	25	8
MIFFLIN	4	8	12	4
MONROE	19	10	29	16
MONTGOMERY	57	29	86	35
MONTOUR	1	0	1	1
NORTHAMPTON	31	14	45	31
NORTHUMBERLAND	11	7	18	8
PERRY	13	4	17	12
PHILADELPHIA	0	0	0	0
PIKE	12	3	15	12
POTTER	4	3	7	4
SCHUYLKILL	15	12	27	12
SNYDER	3	5	8	3
SOMERSET	7	2	9	3
SULLIVAN	0	1	1	0
SUSQUEHANNA	6	4	10	4
TIOGA	8	11	19	6
UNION	4	1	5	3
VENANGO	13	6	19	12
WARREN	8	5	13	7
WASHINGTON	59	23	82	46
WAYNE	14	8	22	12
WESTMORELAND	59	18	77	44
WYOMING	2	5	7	2
YORK	36	21	57	31
	1468	675	2143	1169

\* 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 2013 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 73, January 2013

Training Bulletin 70 announced many changes to the previously published 2103 Training schedule. Due to the change in Training Delivery contractors in all of the regions, contractors were still working to find the best and most cost effective facilities to utilize for training. Often when there is contractor change, a contractor may start to use a facility during the training year, only to find out that it is not meeting the training, contractor or the Board's standards.

### Constables' Training Bulletin Number 74, June 2013

Training Bulletin 71 announced new rules issued by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court regarding constables. The Court established policies, procedures and standards of conduct for constable across the Commonwealth. The new rules of Judicial Administration and the *Pennsylvania Unified Judicial System Constable Policies, Procedures and Standards of Conduct* were based on the recommendations of a workgroup established by the Supreme Court to improve the constable system in Pennsylvania. The recommendations were the culmination of more than two years of study and input from related stakeholder groups. The new rules address issues such as uniform requirements, firearms certification under Act 49, mandates a Level 2 Security holster and now requires constables to have a law enforcement quality vehicle cage for transporting prisoners.

### Constables' Training Bulletin Number 75, September 2013

Training Bulletin 72 provided constables with information regarding Level 2 Security holsters. There is no industry standard on what comprises a Level 2 holster, it is at the determination of the manufacturer. The Bulletin provided constables with a list of physical features that a manufacturer might define a holster as a Level 2. The Bulletin also published results of a 2012 demographical survey regarding constables who attend the Act 49 Training. It also provided constables several annual reminders about 2013 Board issued certification cards, firearms training issues and the Board's "No Show" policy.