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COMMISSION ON CRIME
AND DELINQUENCY

Constables' Education and Training Board

2014 ANNUAL REPORT

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION
ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY



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PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

Constables' Education and Training Board

2014 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 (Board) activities during the year 2014 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 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 2014, the Board continued moving forward to enhance the Constables' Education and Training Program (Program). The Program launched a new computer system, Constables' Certification, Education and Training System (CCETS) on July 22, 2014. As of April 14, 2015 there were 1,120 active and certified constables and deputy constables who are registered users of CCETS, which is 84% of the constable population. With the introduction of CCETS, County Clerk of Courts Offices now have direct access to update financial liability insurance and terms of office for their counties' constables and deputy constables. As of April 14, 2015, 30 counties have registered in CCETS with 48 registered users.

Given the goals achieved during the past 20 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
April 14, 2015

2014 ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARY

The June 1994 passage of Act 1994-44, the Constables' Education and Training Act, created the Constables' Education and Training Board (Board) as an advisory Board of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD). As established by Act 44, the Board operated with the review and approval of PCCD, which provides the staff necessary to accomplish the mandates of the Act. This 2014 Annual Report is the 15th report to the Governor and the General Assembly, submitted by the 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.

Twenty 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 74 newly-elected or appointed constables and deputy constables successfully completed the 80-Hour basic training course and were certified in 2014. A total of 1,171 constables attended the 20-Hour continuing education training and were certified in 2014. An additional 76 constables successfully completed the 40-Hour basic firearms training course and attained firearms certification in 2014. Also during 2014, 882 constables successfully completed the 20-Hour annual or advanced firearms training course to carry firearms while performing judicial duties.

The content of PCCD's website related to constable training, www.pccd.pa.gov, was updated in 2014. The website includes the Annual Reports of the Board, Act 2009-49, recent issues of the Constables' Training Bulletins, schedules for all training programs, a list of the Board meetings for the year, forms related to constable training and certification, and a "Constable Finder". The "Constable Finder" allows website visitors the ability to locate certified constables. Since 2003, constables have been able to register for training courses online.

The Board 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

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 (Fund 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, delivery and administration of the training programs.

The Fund Account balance, as of December 31, 2014, was \$3,940,053.04. 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 Program in 1994.

Cost-cutting initiatives of the Program this year 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, 2013, and 2014.
2. Reduction in the numbers of training classes actually presented. In 2014, 142 constable training classes were scheduled; 14 of these were cancelled due to low enrollment.
3. The tightening of policies, rules and regulation, in order to eliminate waste.
4. Enhanced measures put into place in 2014 for notification of class no-shows and collection of class payments.

Despite the implementation of the above stated cost control efforts, the overall year-end balance of the account continues to decrease. For the last decade the annual expenditures have exceeded revenue due to various factors. The Board and PCCD staff have discussed and extensively researched (2010-2012) the collection of the training surcharge, which is dependent on the fee being properly assessed and fully collected. PCCD has no control over the assessment and collection of the surcharge. The research has shown a flat to slight decrease in the assessment and collection of the surcharge.

Some other factors impacting the cost of training;

- The surcharge of \$5 has not been increased since the original training act was passed in 1994, yet training costs continue to rise.
- In cases where the county must pay a constable's service fees, it is unclear if the county is assessing and collecting the training surcharge fee.
- Cost in personnel (instructors, training coordinators, etc) have continued to rise due to the state, university and college contracts that determine personnel pay.
- Ammunition costs have risen since 2009, on an average of 45-50%. The Board provides 500 rounds per constable at a Basic Firearms training course and 300 rounds for an Annual or Advanced Firearms course.
- PCCD has no control over the size of the training population. The largest increase (33%) in basic training population in the history of the program, 2010, resulted in over double the number (17) of basic training classes to meet the training need. Basic Training is the costliest single occurrence training course.
- Constables serve a six year terms, so 2016 has the potential to be another training year with a higher than average Basic Training population.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
 CONSTABLES' EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACCOUNT
 COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
 FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2014 - JANUARY 1, 2014 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2014

RECEIPTS

Balance from Previous Year	\$5,951,535.86
Actual Fee Collections 1/1/14 - 12/31/14	\$1,897,270.57
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AT 12/31/14	\$7,848,806.43

EXPENDITURES

Administration: \$952,469.96

Education:

Pennsylvania State University \$270,636.09
 PO 4300333768
 7/1/12 to 6/30/15

Alutiiq Diversified Services LLC \$9,314.73
 PO 4300355043
 11/30/12 to 12/31/13

PO 4300394057 \$44,295.34
 1/1/14 to 12/31/14

Temple University \$614,923.72
 FC 4000017298 (eastern region)
 1/1/13-12/31/2014

Indiana University of PA \$497,651.33
 FC 4000017300 (central region)
 1/1/13-12/31/2014

Pennsylvania State University \$619,420.51
 FC 4000017299 (western region)
 1/1/13-12/31/2014

TOTAL EXPENDITURES **\$3,008,711.68**

ENDING BALANCE AS OF 12/31/14 **\$4,840,094.75**

TRAINING CURRICULUM AND DELIVERY

The on-going effort by the Board 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 Board 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 Program works with a curriculum development contractor, Penn State University Fayette, the Eberly Campus, 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 Program's three regional training delivery 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 series of pocket size guidebooks are being developed for constable specific topics. The Constable Field Reference Guide-Civil Law has been published and distributed to the constable population. A summary of the basic training curriculum used during 2014 appears on pages 6 and 7 of this report.

During 2014, the Program's training delivery contractors completed seven basic training classes throughout Pennsylvania. A total of 74 newly-elected or appointed constables and deputy constables successfully completed the 80-Hour basic training course and were certified in 2014.

The Program's three regional training delivery contractors are:

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

2014 CONSTABLES' BASIC TRAINING: 80-HOUR CURRICULUM

Role of the Constable in the Justice System (4-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 (8-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 (8-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 (4-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.

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.

2014 CONSTABLES' BASIC TRAINING: 80-HOUR CURRICULUM CONTINUED

Defensive Tactics (8-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 4-hours of chemical aerosol training and 4-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 4- hours of Management of Aggressive Behavior (MOAB) training.

OCAT Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Course (4-Hours)

This 4-hour block of instruction covered the practical applications of Oleoresin Capsicum (pepper) spray. The course was divided into lectures and practical exercises. Lectures covered the characteristics, effects, proper usage, and decontamination of OC spray, as well as a review of the use-of-force continuum. Practical exercises reviewed proper carrying and drawing techniques, body positioning, proxemics, patterns of movement, and spraying. Scenarios covered spraying a combative subject in a variety of settings, including single-constable, contact/cover, and constable-down situations.

Monadnock® Expandable Baton (MEB) (4-Hours)

This course added four subject-control techniques to the Monadnock Expandable Baton (MEB) Basic Course and was presented in a 4-hour block of instruction. Successful completion of the course provided the constable with certification from the Monadnock Police Training Council, Inc. Constables demonstrated their baton carries, blocks, strikes, and retention techniques. They also demonstrated subject-control techniques, including baton arm locks, escorts, and handcuffing techniques. Constables were able to discuss use of force issues and the Monadnock Baton Chart.

2014 CONTINUING EDUCATION: 20-HOUR CURRICULUM

Constables and deputy constables had to successfully complete the 20-Hour continuing education course in order to renew their certifications for 2015. Based on successful completion of continuing education by November 2014, constables and deputy constables were issued certification cards in December 2014, which indicated certification for 2015. During 2014, the Program's three regional training delivery contractors conducted 59 Continuing Education classes across the Commonwealth. There were no subjects that could be waived by municipal police officers or deputy sheriffs in 2014. Continuing Education in 2014 consisted of four mandatory subjects listed below:

Criminal Law Review: Defendant Contact Procedures (4-Hours) – This course was delivered in two phases: lecture with class discussion and practical demonstration/practice. The course was designed to assist the constable in understanding the concept of personal safety in executing arrest warrants and the risks associated with safety searches (protective sweeps) of residences and vehicles prior to making an arrest during a warrant service. In the practical demonstration, the constables exhibited how to safely perform three searching techniques. Emphasis was placed on personal safety and on the legal issues regarding the constable's limited authority to carry out a search for safety purposes. This course included a written examination.

Civil Law and Process - Use and Abuse of Power (4-Hours) – Abuse of Power has been defined as the improper use of authority by someone who has that authority because he/she holds a public office, a form of "malfeasance in office." Abuse of power also takes the form of "official misconduct," which is the commission of an unlawful act, done in an official capacity, which affects the performance of official duties. This course helped to define and clarify the constable's position of both real and perceived authority in Pennsylvania, taking into account the 'grey areas' which often lead to problems. This course included a written examination.

Lessons Learned: It's Only a Landlord-Tenant Dispute (4-Hours) – This 4 hour module was designed to provide essential knowledge as to what a constable can anticipate in a worst-case scenario involving a landlord/tenant dispute and how constables can prepare for and overcome the challenges of such a situation. This module used video recreations of actual landlord/tenant disputes that have gone awry, along with lectures and discussions, to accomplish its goals. This course included a written examination.

Defensive Tactics: Core Competencies (8-Hours) – This 8 hour block of instruction reviewed and provided practice in basic constable defensive tactic techniques including: patterns of movement and footwork; handgun retention techniques; arm bar 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 included a written examination.

2014 OPTIONAL TRAINING: 8-HOUR CURRICULUM

In 2014, 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 2014, the optional training offered were tactical subjects. The entire 8-hours was devoted to hands-on training in a gym or similar facility. The 8-hour optional training had to be completed in its entirety. Constables were not permitted to take the OCAT Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Course only or only the Monadnock Expandable Baton. During 2014, the Program's three regional training delivery contractors offered four 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 three (3) years after issue.

- AND -

Monadnock Expandable Baton (4-Hours) - In this 4-hour certification course constables will be introduced to basic baton techniques including; stance, patterns of movement, grip, methods of carry, draws, two-handed grip blocks, counter strikes, and retention. Constables will receive certification that is valid for three (3) years after issue.

FIREARMS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATION

Section 7148 of Act 2009-49 (Title 44 Pa.C.S.) gives the Board 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 Board 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.

FIREARMS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATION CONTINUED

In order for the Program 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 Program 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 and the more simplified NRA TQ-19 center mass target is being utilized. 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 2014, the Program’s three regional training delivery contractors ran seven Basic Firearms classes, 47 Annual Firearms classes, and six Advanced Firearms classes across the Commonwealth. A total of 958 constables achieved or maintained their firearms certification under the mandates of Act 49 during this period.

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 eight 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 4 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.

FIREARMS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATION (CONTINUED)

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 4,069 individuals have successfully completed either basic training or the waiver examination and have been certified by the Board. Act 2009-49 provides that constables achieve certification through successful completion of an 80-Hour basic training course, established by the Board. Constables who fail basic training are afforded two additional attempts to attend and pass the training under the Board'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 Board 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 Board 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 questions focused on the knowledge needed to perform the duties of a constable. A total of 669 constables have received certification by successfully passing the waiver exam since the inception of the Program, however, a total of 5 constables successfully passed the waiver examination in 2014. The Law Enforcement Waiver Exam was revised and updated in 2011.

Certified Constables by County in 2014*

County	Certified	Not Certified	Active	Firearms Certified
ADAMS	22	4	26	22
ALLEGHENY	209	77	286	174
ARMSTRONG	21	18	39	17
BEAVER	26	15	41	21
BEDFORD	5	2	7	4
BERKS	63	18	81	54
BLAIR	12	13	25	10
BRADFORD	10	11	21	10
BUCKS	40	21	61	32
BUTLER	19	8	27	16
CAMBRIA	20	14	34	15
CAMERON	1	0	1	0
CARBON	13	3	16	8
CENTRE	12	10	22	9
CHESTER	55	30	85	37
CLARION	2	5	7	1
CLEARFIELD	10	6	16	4
CLINTON	6	2	8	6
COLUMBIA	7	4	11	3
CRAWFORD	7	10	17	5
CUMBERLAND	19	10	29	17
DAUPHIN	25	28	53	18
DELAWARE	59	16	75	55
ELK	2	2	4	1
ERIE	24	13	37	19
FAYETTE	41	21	62	38
FOREST	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	10	7	17	8
FULTON	1	1	2	1
GREENE	10	9	19	10
HUNTINGDON	4	6	10	3
INDIANA	11	11	22	10
JEFFERSON	13	8	21	7
JUNIATA	2	1	3	2
LACKAWANNA	27	19	46	21
LANCASTER	66	16	82	55
LAWRENCE	10	7	17	7

Certified Constables by County in 2014*

County	Certified	Not Certified	Active	Firearms Certified
LEBANON	16	11	27	16
LEHIGH	24	12	36	17
LUZERNE	57	34	91	50
LYCOMING	12	20	32	11
MCKEAN	6	6	12	3
MERCER	13	14	27	9
MIFFLIN	4	8	12	4
MONROE	23	5	28	20
MONTGOMERY	53	28	81	33
MONTOUR	1	1	2	1
NORTHAMPTON	35	14	49	32
NORTHUMBERLAND	10	6	16	5
PERRY	11	6	17	9
PHILADELPHIA	0	0	0	0
PIKE	13	2	15	12
POTTER	3	3	6	3
SCHUYLKILL	16	12	28	11
SNYDER	4	5	9	4
SOMERSET	6	5	11	3
SULLIVAN	0	1	1	0
SUSQUEHANNA	7	1	8	5
TIOGA	8	11	19	6
UNION	2	3	5	2
VENANGO	11	7	18	11
WARREN	8	5	13	6
WASHINGTON	54	28	82	33
WAYNE	12	11	23	13
WESTMORELAND	52	28	80	39
WYOMING	4	5	9	3
YORK	36	21	57	32
	1385	759	2144	1113

* Due to changing term dates, insurance dates, and certification dates, this list is valid only on the day it is generated. Reporting Date: 12/31/2014.

CONSTABLES' TRAINING BULLETINS

Since its inception, the Program 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 2014 are summarized below and are also located on PCCD's website. In addition, each November, the Program issues a schedule of constable training classes and curriculum for the next training year.

Constables' Training Bulletin Number 76, March 2014

Training Bulletin 76 announced several changes to the previously published 2014 Training Schedule. Schedule changes were a result of scheduling conflicts at the training facilities or training classes being moved to later in the training year due to low enrollments. This Training Bulletin highlighted the "No Show" policy and the changes for class payments. Minor changes were made to the PA Constables' Classroom Code of Conduct to include deputy constables in addition to constables throughout the document and the inclusion of language pertaining to electronics usage and being under the influence of alcohol or drugs while attending constables' training classes.

Constables' Training Bulletin Number 77, July 2014

Training Bulletin 77 announced the Constables' Certification, Education and Training System (CCETS). CCETS became available on July 22, 2014 to replace the Constable Information System (CIS). This Training Bulletin contained detailed instructions on the registration process for constables and deputy constables.

Constables' Training Bulletin Number 78, October 2014

Training Bulletin 78 requested that all constables and deputy constables complete and return a Constable Protection From Abuse (PFA) survey, to assist the Curriculum Developer for the 2016 Continuing Education subject of Domestic Abuse. Information contained in this Training Bulletin included an update on the 2015 Training Cycle, Optional Training classes, Liability Insurance and updating personal and shared information in CCETS. Also discussed in the Training Bulletin were the new procedures for enrollment into Basic Firearms training classes, which include conducting a criminal history background check prior to enrollment in the 40-Hour Basic Firearms training class.