COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Transportation Committee

Public Rearing -- Investigating the policies : of public organizations regarding vehicle : operations.

Pages 1 through 93

Duquesne Light Auditorium One Oxford Center Grant Street Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Thursday, June 3, 1993

Met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m.

BEFORE:

REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH F. MARKOSEK, Chairman REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH PRESTON REPRESENTATIVE SUSAN LAUGHLIN

ALSO PRESENT:

PAUL E. PARSELLS

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EXHIBITS

NUMBERS FOR IDENTIFICATION IN EVIDENCE

(None.)

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PROCEEDINGS

(9:30 a.m.)

REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH F. MARKOSEK: Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to convene the "very" subcommittee, I guess, here today of the Subcommittee on Mass Transportation. I am Representative Joe Markosek. I am the Chairman.

With me up here today is Paul Parsells, who is our Committee staff person. All the members of the Transportation Committee have been invited. We expected some will trickle in and out of here today during the hearing. Others are tied up in Harrisburg, or at other meetings.

There are a number of Committee meetings today all over 13 the State, due to the fact that we are not in session this week.

As you know, we have passed the State budget early, and 16 as a result, it opened up a week where a lot of Committee Chairmen have taken advantage of that to hold Committee hearings and Committee meetings, and we're no exception to that.

I would like to first thank the folks from Duquesne Light for allowing us to use their beautiful facility here and have provided some refreshments. If anybody needs a cup of coffee, it's right outside the hall, right behind the stage here. Feel free to help yourself.

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We would also like to recognize John Seserko from
Representative Cessar's office. Representative Cessar is in
Harrisburg and could not attend. He is the Minority Chairman
of the Transportation Committee, but his staff person, John,
is here, and we thank him for attending.

With me up here is Paul Parsells, our staff person from the Committee in Harrisburg, who came out here today to be at this meeting.

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Our Chairman, Representative Joe Petrarca, is not able to attend. He is at a ribbon cutting for a new highway out in my area, Delmont, Murraysville area on Route 22, a very important highway.

Hopefully, if the PennDOT people here are listening, we can have another ribbon cutting out in Murraysville as soon as we get the money for that highway out there. That's a little plug there for some road work in my district.

With that, I would like to just start by making several comments. This hearing is the product of a couple of incidents that happened here in the Pittsburgh area recently as we all know, an incident involving a Port Authority bus where a number of people were injured; also, an incident involving a PennDOT truck.

Both incidents had evidence of driving under the influence. The bus incident also, it has been shown later, had a problem with the driver not being licensed.

I am not here today to try to air all of the complaints and dirty laundry of either Port Authority or PennDOT. fact, my whole purpose for being here, I guess, using an analogy with your kids, is sort of a tough love kind of a thing.

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Certainly, there hasn't been, in my opinion, an organization that has been more supportive of either the Port Authority or PennDOT than the State Legislature. We were able to get the Port Authority some additional money this year in the budget.

Although it was not as much as they would like, I 12 think, in view of the fact that it is a tight budget again, 13 as it is always, and we were able to pass it without raising taxes, that all in all, we did try and were somewhat successful in sending some extra funds to the Port Authority.

A couple of years ago, we installed a dedicated tax 17 using liquid fuel revenue; some of that goes to the Port 18 Authority and that was something that they had been lobbying 19 for for many years.

Certainly, our support of PennDOT -- and mine personally -- has always been there. I think very highly of 22 both of these organizations. I think the majority of the 23 employees that they have working for them -- the vast 24 | majority, really do just a wonderful job and are hard-working 25 | individuals.

Having said all that, however, we have seen some problems occur, and I think it is our duty to investigate, not so much the pros and cons of those individual incidents, but rather, the overall system and the overall procedures for licensing and controlling drivers and the vehicles that go out on our highway. I think we owe that to the public.

Before I call our first witness, I would like to say that Representative Joseph Preston from the East Liberty/ Highland Park Area, my good colleague from the Legislature has just joined us as well.

Welcome, Joe.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: Yes, thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: All right. Our first person on the agenda is for the Port Authority represented by their Director, Mr. Bill Millar.

Bill, and anybody else that you have with you, if you would come forward and introduce them as well.

Whereupon.

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WILLIAM W. MILLAR and JAMES SATTERFIELD

having been called as witnesses, testified as follows:

DIRECT TESTIMONY

BY WITNESS MILLAR:

Thank you Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to be here. First let me introduce Jim Satterfield, who is

accompanying me today. He is the Assistant Director of Transit Operations at the Port Authority, specifically for our bus operations.

Jim is also the current chairman of our Operations Review and Safety Committee, which is the primary committee that is involved in both assisting me and setting safety policy for Port Authority, as well as assessing safety problems at the Authority and investigating serious accidents, so, I thought it might be appropriate to have him accompany us today.

Before I get into my formal remarks, this it, I think, 12 the first opportunity I have had to congratulate you and Representative Preston and all involved in passing the State budget.

As one who has followed the Legislature for over 20 16 || years, that really is a monumental achievement anytime a budget is passed, and to see it passed this early, I commend you.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: "Anytime." I like that. WITNESS MILLAR: Well, it's a hard thing, as you know, and I commend you and yes, you are right, we would like to have seen a couple more bucks, but we did see a couple that had been above what the Governor proposed, and we are appreciative of that.

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We understand there are at least two additional bills that the Legislature hopes to act on in the near future that would make some additional funds available.

Once again when the Port Authority called, the Legislature did its best in very difficult circumstances to try to respond, and I appreciate that, and I know our Board does, and I'm sure that our 275,000 riders-a-day very much appreciate it.

One other thing, you may have noticed I arrived just in the nick of time. Literally, our testimony just came out of the word processor, and additional copies are following me. I will have some additional copies for you momentarily.

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I might add, I have not even proofread it yet, so, as I go along here this morning, I may make a couple of slight corrections. When I get five extra minutes, I will proof it and we will have an accurate final copy for you.

Some of you who have seen me testify know I normally summarize my testimony, but I think, because of the gravity of this situation, and the necessity for as much precision as possible to make sure that the facts that are appropriate are presented properly, I do plan to read the testimony.

At the end, I obviously am at your pleasure in terms of answering any questions or enlarging upon what is here, or describing any of the several attachments that we have included with the testimony.

So, for the record, I am William W. Millar. I am the 2 | Executive Director, Port Authority of Allegheny County. would like to thank Representative Joseph Markosek for allowing me to address this hearing today.

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Improving upon PAT's safety record is a goal we all share. I appreciate your patients and understanding while we 7 | investigated the accident, which occurred on the Martin Luther King, Jr. East Busway involving bus \$3760 on May 18, 1993.

Before providing the results to date of the continuing accident investigation, I would like to provide you with some 12 | background information on PAT operations.

Port Authority operates nearly 800 buses and trolleys during peak hours. Port Authority revenue vehicles travel 32 million miles in a year and carry about 76 million passengers annually.

Port Authority service is operated on approximately 200 routes accounting for approximately 9,000 service trips on an average weekday. Port Authority service encompasses the 730 square miles of Allegheny County, and parts of adjacent counties.

Buses traveling on the Martin Luther King, Jr. East Busway carry approximately 28,000 riders on an average weekday. Approximately 35 PAT routes use the East Busway, accounting for about 800 service trips in the average day.

Finally, busway service is ten times safer than bus service that is provided in mixed traffic. I think that is a very important statistic.

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Considering the characteristics of PAT's service area, the number of vehicles operated and the miles traveled on an annual basis, accidents will unfortunately occur. However, due to stringent Port Authority policies, many examples of which are attached to this testimony, extensive training and hard work by PAT's professional employees, serious accidents involving PAT vehicles are rare.

In fact, we have made great strides toward improving 12 PAT's safety record. In 1990, for example, PAT experienced 13 some 7.8 accidents on the East Busway per one million miles traveled.

We were able to reduce that number in the following 16 year to 4.7 accidents per million miles traveled, and in |1992, PAT's accident rate on the East Busway continued to decrease, with 3.2 accidents per million vehicle miles.

The accident rate on the East Busway has dropped by 20 | more than 50 percent in the past two years. Furthermore, since 1977, PAT has decreased its accident rate for the entire system by more than 50 percent. Please note, that we count any occurrence as an accident, so most of the accidents 24 | we have are, in fact, very minor fender benders or slight scrapes. Accidents of a serious nature are rare, indeed.

It is not surprising that buses operating on exclusive busways are safer than buses operating in public streets, considering the factors involved with operating a bus on public streets, including the other vehicles that are present, the many pedestrians, the narrow streets, the tight corners, and the innumerable detours that we face.

Because PAT's busways are exclusive bus roadways, the above mentioned factors are minimized, thus increasing safety of operation.

Port Authority has implemented a number of policies and procedures over the years in order to improve and maintain safe operating conditions. Some of these include: one, pre-employment screening for new employees; criminal records checks of prospective employees; physical examinations and drug testing of prospective employees.

Two, in terms of our student operator training, student operators go through an intensive nine week training course, during which safe operating practices are emphasized.

Three, we work hard to manage and work with our current employees. For example, driver's license checks are performed and policies are maintained in this area. Drug and alcohol abuse testing is performed on a reasonable-cause basis, and it includes random testing under specified circumstances.

A confidential employee assistance program is available to all PAT employees, and I might add, we were one of the first major employers in the area to institute such a program over ten years ago, and it is a model program that has been used by many public and private entities since that time.

Next, we maintain a strict performance code which sets a standard of performance for all our employees, and we expect them to meet it. Finally, we are involved in route qualification and retraining as necessary and appropriate.

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The next area is vehicle maintenance. All our vehicles are maintained on a continual and regular basis and must pass rigid State-required inspections, at least twice a year. PAT operators must perform a pre-trip vehicle inspection before taking the bus out on a road.

Now, I would like to turn to the specifics of the accident you referred to in your opening, Mr. Chairman, the accident that took place on the East Busway on May 18, 1993.

First, I want to thank and commend each of the members of PAT Operations Safety and Review Team for their thoroughness and hard work in determining the cause of the accident and making recommendations to help prevent a reoccurrence.

Next, I would like to commend and thank the PAT police, the Wilkinsburg police and the numerous fire and emergency medical services and hospital personnel for their quick response in helping treat those who were injured as a result of that accident.

Now, as standard operation procedure in the event of a serious accident, Port Authority's Operation Safety and Review Team was activated to perform an investigation of this accident.

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The Operations Safety and Review Team conducted and extensive investigation in order to determine the cause of the accident and, if appropriate, come up with recommendations to help prevent an accident of this type from reoccurring.

The investigative techniques used by the Team included the following: reviewing written statements of bus passengers, passengers waiting at the Hay Street boarding area, and other witnesses and Port Authority employees; a thorough inspection of the braking, steering and tires of bus \$3760 to determine possible failure; reviewing official reports and documents relevant to the accident; interviewing Port Authority employees; inspecting the scene to gain information regarding the cause of the accident; reviewing the results of the operator's drug and alcohol test to determine his fitness to operate; reviewing tapes of PAT radio transmissions directly before and after the accident, and following up on the numerous miscellaneous pieces of information which have come from a variety of sources.

As a result, I believe that today we are able to determine the events which took place immediately prior to and directly following the accident and fix a probable cause. However, I must caution, our investigation is not yet complete, and additional relevant information may result.

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Turning to the specifics of the accident, on May 18th, at approximately eight minutes before the accident, outbound bus #3760 was observed by a PAT flagman traveling toward a PAT work crew near the 26th Street ramp on the Martin Luther King, Jr. East Busway.

There flagmen were stationed at the work site. 12 | flagman signaled the bus operator of bus \$3760, indicating a work zone was ahead and that he should operate his vehicle slowly and with caution.

The operator of bus #3760 continued at a speed, which in the opinion of the flagman, exceeded the speed necessary for safe operation through the work zone. This flagman immediately radioed Port Authority Road Operation's traffic dispatcher and reported that the operator of bus #3760 had ignored his indication to slow down and travel with caution through the work zone.

He also reported that the operator was wearing headphones and that he was, quote, "rocking in the seat," unquote, as he drove through the bus work zone. I might add, this account of that portion of the situation was later

corroborated during interview statements with the passengers who were on the bus.

A PAT dispatcher received the call and immediately radioed for the route foreman assigned to that area. The route foreman radioed by the dispatcher was out of his vehicle servicing a Port Authority bus. The traffic dispatcher continued to make attempts to contact the route foreman in order to instruct him to intercept bus \$3760.

A few minutes later, before PAT Road Operations personnel were able to intercept the bus, a call came over the radio that an accident had occurred in Wilkinsburg at the 12 | Hay Street boarding area of the Martin Luther King, Jr. East Busway, and to send for emergency assistance. The traffic dispatcher initialed appropriate emergency procedures.

Subsequent information revealed that the bus operator had passed up waiting passengers along the busway, and that he had made an unscheduled stop on the outbound trip to Wilkinsburg.

Witnesses reported that bus #3760 was, quote, "speeding," unquote, as it approached the Hay Street boarding area on the Martin Luther King, Jr. East Busway. Witnesses also indicated that the bus operator seemed to, quote, "lose control," unquote, of the bus as it rounded the curve at the Hay Street stop.

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The bus struck the center island at the Hay Street boarding area, resulting in the right side of the bus striking a passenger bench and a shelter where passengers were waiting.

The accident resulted in injuries to 20 persons, 6 including the bus operator. The operator and a person waiting for the bus were hospitalized, and 18 others were treated and released. I have just recently received some ||information that a total of three persons were hospitalized, 10 | 17 were, in fact, treated and released. The total number that we have determined that were involved were 20 persons.

Port Authority's Operations Safety and Review Team 13 responded to the accident site and immediately began its investigation. Upon careful review of the accident site, the vehicle and its maintenance records, along with a collection 16 of data from other sources outlined above, some general findings have been reached.

First, the Port Authority bus operator was operating bus #3760 at a speed in excess of PAT established speed 20 | limits and at a speed unsafe for conditions.

Next, the bus operator was observed wearing headphones by several witnesses, and a Port Authority employee, prior to the time of the accident, a violation of both Pennsylvania Motor Vehicle Code and Port Authority policy.

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The bus operator was inattentive to his operating duties; witnesses said that he was, quote, "dancing in his seat," unquote, and bus #3760 showed no sign of brakes, steering or tire failure. However, a condition card was found on the bus indicating a malfunctioning speedometer. This is not believed to have been a contributing factor to the accident.

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Further investigation into the accident revealed that the bus operator was operating the vehicle under a commercial driver's license which had been suspended on March 26, 1992, a violation of the Pennsylvania Motor Vehicle Code and Port 12 Authority policy.

The license suspension involved a 1991 moving 14 | violation, while the operator was driving a private vehicle 15 off Port Authority duty. The suspension resulted from his 16 failure to pay the imposed fine.

Due to his injuries, the bus operator was taken to 18 Presbyterian Hospital where drug and alcohol tests were performed. Port Authority obtained a court order in order to obtain results of these tests.

The drug and alcohol test revealed the presence of tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC, a chemical commonly found in 23 | marijuana, although from the hospital's report, Port 24 Authority could not determine if the operator's judgement was impaired at the time of the accident.

In addition to these findings, the following conclusions have also been determined: one, the East Busway pavement was wet and this could have affected the stopping 4 distance of the bus, but this cannot be conclusively proven; two, bus #3760 was operating in excess of the speed limit, but actual speed cannot be determined; three, a 62-foot long skid mark on the pavement indicated the bus operator had applied the brakes prior to the accident; four, response and reaction time to the accident by all personnel and outside agencies was excellent.

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Furthermore, I must say I am deeply concerned about 12 this operator's fitness for duty and whether or not he should 13 have been operating in revenue service. This is a matter for continuing investigation.

To help minimize the risk of this type of accident from 16 reoccurring. I have ordered the following actions to be taken: one, we plan to work with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation to obtain notice of driver's license revocation of PAT employees, who require a valid commercial driver's licenses for their jobs.

I recommend that the State computers be programmed to automatically alert an employer when a commercial driver's license is revoked.

Two, recognizing that the first either may not be possible or may take some time to implement, PAT will make 1 more frequent checks of the status of PAT employees driver's licenses. But, as the Post-Gazette pointed out, a more frequent review may not have caught the operator's license suspended in this case. Again, we will look forward to working with PennDOT on how we can accomplish this in the most practical and cost-effective manner.

Three, we will work with the Unions representing PAT's employees to modify our established Drug and Alcohol Abuse Program regarding random drug and alcohol testing.

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Four, we will provide additional training to PAT employees to improve the understanding of and compliance with Port Authority's safe operating procedures.

Five, we will construct a barrier at the Martin Luther King, Jr. East Busway Hay Street boarding area to improve safety and protection of pedestrians.

Six, we will increase Port Authority Transit Police and supervisory surveillance of PAT's busway system to insure compliance with busway operation procedures by all those 19 authorized to use our busways.

In closing, I must say that the PAT system is a safe 21 ||system, but like anything, it can be made safer. I must say, 22 | it is my firm commitment to institute the actions that I have outlined above. It is the responsibility of every PAT employee and my personal pledge to operate the safest public transit system possible.

I want to thank you again for the opportunity to appear 2 here today, and I will be pleased to answer any questions you 3 might have or expand upon the items that have been included in my testimony. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Thank you very much, Bill. 6 As I predicted, we have another legislator that has come into the room, Representative Susan Laughlin, who represents a small portion of Allegheny County.

Most of her district is in Beaver County, as well, her home is in Beaver County. She does, however, have a small portion of Allegheny County, and as a result, is part of the 12 | Allegheny County delegation.

Bill, I would like to ask a couple of questions first. 14 You mentioned that you do driver's license checks 15 periodically now. Yet, we have a driver who was operating a vehicle and had been suspended for a while. How often do you currently do your driver's license checks and should that perhaps be made more frequent?

WITNESS MILLAR: Our current policy is to check all licenses of PAT employees, whether they are operators or not, who are involved in driving any kind of Port Authority vehicle twice a year. In addition to that, we may, on occasion, have other reasons to check them, or we may do them on a random basis.

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I certainly agree with you, and as I said in my testimony, I believe that we should check them more often. 3 However, I don't think that merely checking the State records 4 on any kind of basis, whether it is yearly, quarterly, semi-5 | annually, monthly, perhaps even daily, is sufficient. I think we need to take additional steps, which I outlined in 7 my testimony.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Currently, PennDOT does not tell you when one of your operator's licenses has been revoked; is that true?

WITNESS MILLAR: No, they do not. What we have is a 12 so-called Clean Machine, that is plugged into the State 13 Police system, and we can check to find out, if we know the license number, whether the license is valid or not.

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Then, at that time, we can notify PennDOT -- and I must say, PennDOT has always been very cooperative in making available to us any information that we've requested.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: You're suggesting though, that they install a system whereby they automatically inform you when that occurs, and we have PennDOT folks that will be testifying here after you, so, we will ask that question of them, but that's one of your --

WITNESS MILLAR: If I might comment on that, the Legislature, of course, passed the commercial driver's 25 | license program a number of years ago; it was implemented in 1992. I think all this -- and I don't speak for PennDOT, but I am sure they are learning things, we are certainly learning things, and certainly the spirit of the commercial driver's license is that we want our drivers to have the correct license.

I think as we go along, we need to make sure that we have the best procedures in place. I should also point out that it is the obligation, not only of all who work for Port Authority and have commercial driver's licenses, but under State law, it is the obligation of all persons who possess a commercial driver's license to notify their employers, if, in fact, that license is suspended or altered in any significant way. In this case, this operator did not do that.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: On the subject of drug and alcohol testing, you testified that you do it now on a random basis under specified circumstances. Could you not do them on a more random basis, without any particular circumstances, just kind of as a procedure that would keep the driver's on their toes, so to speak, and is there any reason why you currently don't do more drug testing?

WITNESS MILLAR: At the moment, there is no statutory authority in place that permits us to unilaterally do random drug testing. However, as I indicated in my testimony, we have an existing drug and alcohol abuse policy with our Unions.

It is my intent to discuss with the Unions what changes might be appropriate in that policy and with the consent of the Unions, and if we're able to work out an agreement, then other forms of testing can be applied.

I might also add that, under a Federal law, there are currently regulations being promulgated by the Federal government, but they are not finalized as of yet, that would require random testing. Again, we would intend to fully implement those regulations once they are finally promulgated by the Federal government.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Have you had any roadblocks, so to speak, in doing current random testing other than the items that you mentioned; have you attempted to do more and has there been a reason why you haven't, or has it just been a case of the Federal law not permitting it?

WITNESS MILLAR: The random testing we currently do is the result of agreements entered into between ourselves and the Unions which represent our employees. The Unions have been very cooperative. There has been no difficulty or roadblocks put up in trying to implement that policy.

I think we need to take a step back and ask ourselves what would random drug testing do, if we had universal random drug testing. Some people believe that would automatically end situations like this from happening.

I do not believe that would automatically end these situations. Certainly, it would be one more tool, and it may reduce the probability of this occurring, but I think there are people who believe that if you implement random testing, all your problems go away. The data where random testing has been introduced suggests that's not true.

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On the other hand, I believe you are going to hear from a witness later this morning from SEPTA, who will tell you that since their long battle through the courts to implement random testing, that they feel that it has benefitted them.

We are in touch with them to learn of their experience 12 as well as the experience of others who have been involved with that. My point is, I don't think there is a single 14 thing we can do which would have eliminated this accident.

Obviously, we should do all that is reasonable and within the limits of the law to minimize the chances of this kind of thing reoccurring.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: On the subject of the incident itself that occurred, the driver in question, was he observed in any way prior to getting on the bus at the 21 garage, with having any abnormal behavior or any behavior that would suggest that perhaps he is under the influence of something?

WITNESS MILLAR: There are reports that his behavior was not what one would wish, and those reports are currently 1 being investigated. As I indicated in my testimony, that is 2 | a major portion of the ongoing investigation, and I will be happy to supply the Committee with the results of those investigations when they are completed.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: How about his supervisor; obviously, he had a supervisor on duty when he was there; is there any way that he has to check in with that supervisor, that that supervisor would have, perhaps -- does the supervisor have the power to observe some abnormal behavior, and then ask that person not to get on the bus?

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WITNESS MILLAR: Yes. When an operator reports for 12 duty, they report to a dispatcher. That is normal procedure. 13 The dispatcher gives them the items that are necessary for their workday, and the dispatcher may, at that time, be one of the supervisors who might observe any behavior. talking in very general terms, right now.

As you will see when you review our drug and alcohol abuse policy then, if a supervisor does, in fact, believe that an employee is under some type of influence from a drug, including alcohol, then, there is a procedure set forward for making a final determination on that point.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Just one other question I have, then I will let my colleagues ask some questions as well. This is really on a positive note. It struck me as curious, you have reduced your accident rate from 7.8

accidents per one million miles driven, to 3.2 accidents in a course of about two or three years. What would you attribute that reduction to?

WITNESS MILLAR: Obviously, great management, right?

I think we need to be careful with any statistics. We stress safety; we train and retrain our people as appropriate.

However, remember, we have so few accidents, and I think that is what we need to understand here. We are dealing with a very limited number of accidents.

In fact, I am not sure we have the statistics with us today, but you can basically count on one hand, for example, the kinds of accidents you have on a busway in a year. So, therefore, if you had just even one or two less accidents, the rate goes down.

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I think the more important item there is the other figure that I listed in my testimony, which goes back through 16 years of history, that show back in 1977 our accident rate for the whole system was more than double.

I think this is further evidence, if you think what's happened since 1977, we have built and opened the South Busway; we built and opened the Martin Luther King, Jr. East Busway; we upgraded our rail system; we improved our training of all our personnel.

We did a lot of things over a long period of time, and I believe that 50 percent reduction we ought to get a lot of | credit for, because I think it is the result of a lot of hard work.

The East Busway I thought was interesting, however, we need to keep it in perspective. There are so few accidents that you can get a major improvement by just having one or two less accidents.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Have you had any other incidents of any DUI that perhaps didn't make the headlines and didn't make the news, besides this particular accident?

WITNESS MILLAR: Let me turn to my colleague. My recollection is nothing recently.

Do you know of any, Jim?

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WITNESS SATTERFIELD: We have had nothing recently of this nature or this severity. We have had some minor accidents that in the past have caused testing, and there was a positive result.

WITNESS MILLAR: Why don't we research that issue for you and give you a more definitive answer.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Has there been any other indications in your random testing of driver's not having licenses?

WITNESS MILLAR: Yes, that does happen. That's part of why we do our checks. That does happen. Once in a while, it is because the paperwork hasn't caught up with the situation. Other times, it does appear that employees have

failed to bring it to our attention when they should have.

When that happens -- it happens, fortunately, very infrequently -- there is a procedure set up which includes a disciplinary process, and if it is a flagrant violation, includes discharge.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: I would like to request that you provide the Committee with information regarding how many drivers you have picked up that did not have licenses, and how many DUI incidents you have also had.

WITNESS MILLAR: Over what period of time would you like that; the last five years; is that good?

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Well, I think that would probably give us pretty good idea.

WITNESS MILLAR: I think that kind of data is available. We will share with you whatever we have and if you would like more after you see what we have, we'll get you more.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: All right. I would like to let my colleagues question.

Representative Preston?

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Welcome. It's unfortunate that we are here on this particular subject. I guess this is a way of continuing to see how we can help each other in this process.

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I have several questions, Bill. First, concerning the driver's license -- all of your employees that are required to have driver's licenses, do you have their numbers?

WITNESS MILLAR: Yes, we do.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: That includes your management personnel?

WITNESS MILLAR: Yes, we do. Anyone who is authorized to operate a Port Authority vehicle, whether in revenue service or not in revenue service, is required to have the appropriate class license. It is filed with the Port Authority; it is computerized and we do check them on a regular basis in accordance with the policy I have shared with you today.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: In relation to checking, do you check the management on the same basis, equally, as you do the drivers?

WITNESS MILLAR: We check everyone.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: The reason why I say that, I mean, I'm sure that you won't talk to any colleague here in Allegheny County, Butler or Beaver, that probably hasn't had some employee from the Port Authority -- or, just to be fair, the utility companies, taxicab drivers, the retailers who drive -- who come in and leave our office and they are under suspension. I look out my window and they're driving off.

We have all experienced that and it has always been a concern because it is not our function. Our function is to help and try to relate that. But somehow, we all know that the problem goes on, I guess with those people who are responsible for their livelihoods.

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I have a problem dealing with the bread and butter, because I think it encourages people. I think that there are some of your drivers, as well as some public safety people who can get a bread and butter license, if I am correct. Am I right, Joe?

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: It's possible but, not for a DUI.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Not for a DUI.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: No, as long as it's not DUI or drug related, but you can have people who have suspended licenses, but are still eligible to be able to drive.

I have always raised that concern, because, since we have gone back to that, it's possible we have someone who flagrantly violates the speed law. I think it's something that we really need to look at. Do we need to look at the commercial drivers, then -- that is one question.

On your quality leadership chain, are there any employees from the rank and file who are part of that at all?

WITNESS MILLAR: On the accident investigation team or the quality leadership -- there's two things here. Maybe I

wasn't real clear on it.

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On the Operations Safety and Review Committee -- and that's covered by a policy statement I included here entitled "Operation Safety and Review Committee Policy Statement" -- the committee members are as follows: the Assistant Director of Bus Operations; the Assistant Director of Rail and Support; the Manager of Health and Safety; the Manager of Facilities; the Manager of Claims; Chief of Transit Police; Construction Manager for Engineering and Construction Division; and the General Superintendent of Road Operations.

These, in fact, are all management employees. However, when we conduct an investigation, obviously, we interview and involve Union employees and we are very careful to make sure that everyone has a proper say in this matter.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: I always get concerned sometimes when you have these and not have the people who are actually out there being part of it. In other words, sometimes you solicit the idea, and sometimes they are hesitant unless they are part of the structure.

WITNESS MILLAR: We have had no indication that we are getting anything less than complete cooperation from all PAT employees on this, regardless of their represented status.

The Union has been cooperative.

I understand your concern, but as a practical matter, at the Port Authority safety is understood by all to be very

important, and we just don't have that kind of problem.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: Does your current Union contract agreement provide for on-the-spot testing?

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What it provides for is the Drug and WITNESS MILLAR: Alcohol Abuse Policy in a program which we jointly negotiated with the Union. It's in your folder; November 5, 1990 is the date on it.

That is incorporated by reference in the current agreement. It used to be a separate agreement, but in the 10 | last labor agreement, it was incorporated right into the main agreement of the contract. That sets out the rules for probable-cause testing and the limited random testing that we currently do.

> How limited is it? REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON:

The random testing that we do at the WITNESS MILLAR: moment is a result of what are called "last chance agreements" colloquially. They are situations where an employee has either admitted a problem or been proven to have a problem. They provide generally for random testing for up to five years that that employee must remain completely drug free or face immediate discharge.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: So, unless it is involved in a formal process, there isn't any other random testing?

WITNESS MILLAR: That's the current status of the law, as we understand it.

Does that include the white-REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: collar employees' Union, too?

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WITNESS MILLAR: The one I have shown you here is what applies to Local 85, but we have similar arrangements with the other Unions as well.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: I think a lot of people need to recognize that driving a bus in the city of Pittsburgh, away from the busway -- just driving a car sometimes is an experience in itself, turning the corners. But on the issue of the busway, I have had some concerns.

I know that the trip that we make back and forth to 12 | Harrisburg, if you drive it 30 times a year, it's very hard 13 ||or difficult -- not saying that we do -- but it's very hard to maintain yourself within the speed limit.

If you go the same route, you learn all the cracks and you learn all the curves. I guess you probably learn where the 131 mile marker is.

Now, the local city police, because that's private property, do not have jurisdiction over the busway; am I right?

WITNESS MILLAR: Well, generally that's a fair statement. I mean, there are clear exceptions, but generally, that's a fair statement. The busways are policed by Port Authority Police, by the County Sheriffs under contract to Port Authority, and by our supervisory personnel. They are the main people responsible for it.

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Now, we do allow emergency vehicles from other police agencies to use the busway, and part of the quid pro quo of allowing that is, if they see something going on on the busway, they are either to use their extended powers to take action, or in most cases, notify Port Authority Police as to a particular situation that is occurring.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: But there is never going to be any radar on the busway in the current system, right?

WITNESS MILLAR: There is radar on the busway. fact, due to some, I think, very foresighted State 12 | legislation passed a couple of years ago, PennDOT has greatly stepped up its safety program with regard to rail and busways, and we are working with them.

Who issues the citation to REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: the bus driver?

WITNESS MILLAR: That is a matter of discipline under our codes and we handle that.

So, there is no citation REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: involved?

> WITNESS MILLAR: I don't know the answer to that.

Jim, do you know the answer to that?

WITNESS SATTERFIELD: It's not a citation.

WITNESS MILLAR: Not a police citation, per se, involved in it.

So, they can get a police REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: citation if they are on Forbes, but they won't be able to get on if they are on the busway?

WITNESS MILLAR: I believe that's true. I also think, in fairness, you have to say that is equally true on any other private property. I mean, if they are at the Monroeville Mall speeding, they can be cited by the Mall, but they can't be cited by the police.

In other words, your Port REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: Authority Police is only a disciplinary action and it is not in the form of a written citation?

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WITNESS MILLAR: That's a very technical legal point 13 and I would rather check it and get back to the Committee in my supplementary remarks as to the details on that. I think it is a very good point you are raising, and we will supply additional information.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: One of the things that concerns me -- I was reading in your statement and I'm trying to look at this whole picture. You stated that a flagman saw the driver coming by at a high rate of speed, and he was "rocking" in his seat.

Now, I am trying to imagine standing on the busway watching a bus come by, and imagine how a flagman can determine that someone is "rocking" in his seat, if he is moving his cushion.

I am not trying to take sides one way or another, but I can't imagine a truck driver or anything -- if someone is moving at a high rate of speed, how can a flagman determine that this guy is "rocking" or not, or just like I am doing right now (indicating), just changing my position?

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WITNESS MILLAR: What I have provided to you, and you will notice it is in quotations, I have given you the direct quotation taken from the radio report that the flagman made.

I also put a footnote on it that this, although it was described slightly different, this so-called "rocking" was later corroborated by a number of bus passengers, people who were on the bus and observed the same type of behavior.

I raised the same question with my people that you did.

So, I gave it to you as a quote, but then it is further corroborated by other statements.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: The other problem that I've have, I guess through schooling and dealing with these things in personnel matters, the drug THC is a drug that, 50 percent of it can be proven that it excretes out of your body one way or another within 72 hours.

I would not get your legal people of whatever to press on this, but there is no proof if and when the other 50 percent ever excretes out of your system.

Sometimes I have watched companies hang on to this and this could be from 20 years ago, or one year ago or that same

day. I just wanted to bring that to your attention, because
I have watched a lot of companies put on legal proceedings in
determining that.

WITNESS MILLAR: I completely agree with you, and again, I want to make it clear, the results of the drug and alcohol tests that were done at the hospital, simply provided us with a yes or a no; either it was found present, or it wasn't.

That's again why I put cautionary notes in my testimony, that I think you have to be very careful about what conclusions you draw. We live in a society where we want to see something like that and draw an instant conclusion, and I'm not sure you can.

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While I appreciate your caution and agree with what you are telling me -- and, yes, we completely agree with that point. As we review this whole situation and any appropriate discipline that may be applied as a result of this, I assure you that will be done after careful consideration of the facts, and it will be based only on the facts for which absolute judgments can be drawn, not this type of situation. I agree with you.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: My last question is, what can we do to help you to tighten up your system and improve it?

WITNESS MILLAR: Well, I think the first thing you have done is hold the hearing. Although, I must admit, I

1 might have preferred to be doing something else today, I think this is important that we keep this accountability.

Second, I am glad that you included PennDOT and other agencies involved in it. We need to all work together, and again, I want to emphasize the cooperation we get from PennDOT on this, the suggestions we get from them -- I walked in the room and Parker Williams leaned over to me and gave me another good suggestion already this morning for how we can continue to work together. I think that is important.

I think the review of the kinds of questions you raised about exactly what kind of citation should be issued; that's 12 | something we're certainly thinking about as well. We may 13 have further recommendations forward on that.

I think we need to keep all this in perspective. of the play that this has gotten in the media, if I can use that word, I believe is rather sensational. We are a nation of laws, and we have procedures that we have to follow, and we have to make sure that people's rights are protected.

That includes not only the rights of our passengers and pedestrians and others to safety, but also the rights of our employees and others as they are laid out by law. Some who have dealt with me accuse me of always being slow and methodical, but I have found over the years that that is the best way to get at the real truth of the situation.

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As we review the questions you have raised with us today, and supply addition information, we may have additional suggestions. We certainly want to work closely with PennDOT. I understand it's easy for me to say, for example, that employers ought to be notified, but they are dealing with tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands of violations every year.

From their perspective, that may be a more difficult thing to do, but maybe in the modern age of computers, it's an easy thing to do; who knows?

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REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Representative Laughlin?

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: I have one question. I know it is difficult, just as you said to monitor some of the citations that the bus drivers have. There has to be a way that maybe PennDOT can help in reporting to each authority that this driver is on suspension.

I don't know whether we could mandate that a driver must report to the authority when they do get a suspension.

WITNESS MILLAR: That's already required by law. That was included in the State's CDL Act.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Oh, well, I came a little bit late. I don't know how else, but hopefully, we will be able to come up with something.

WITNESS MILLAR: I think, too, it's ironic in this case. The license suspension was actually for a violation

that occurred two years ago, but, for a variety of reasons, the actual suspension was not made till this year, and the suspension resulted not from the incident, but the failure to pay the fines related to the incident.

I mean, you follow into this chain and, basically, while it is clear the employee violated our policy and we believe also violated State law, I am not sure, even if we had known all that, it would have made any difference in this particular accident. Still, it is clearly something that we have to try to improve upon.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Well, did you say there is a fine if they do not report that?

WITNESS MILLAR: In our case, it leads to a disciplinary process. If it involved DUI in any way, it results in termination of the employee -- again, after proper hearings and knowing all the facts and everything like that. So, it's a very serious offense in our case.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Is it rare, though, that it happens?

WITNESS MILLAR: Yes, very rare.

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REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Representative Preston?

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: One additional thought. If
an employee comes to you in the current system you have, and
reports to you that his license is under suspension, and he's
a good driver, what happens to him; does he have any

protection?

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WITNESS MILLAR: Yes. That is spelled out in our various policies. There is a procedure that is set forth to make sure we understand the facts. For example, an employee is required to notify us of any violation, any moving violation; that does not necessarily mean that employee is suspended or that his privileges are suspended in any way. That holds true for whether the employee is a unionized employee or management employee.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: He does not lose his job; he just performs other duties if he is under suspension?

WITNESS MILLAR: It depends on the circumstances of 13 the case. It might lead to some type of disciplinary action. It could be a verbal caution, a written caution, a suspension; it could be alternate work assignments; it could be termination. It could be a variety of things.

We employ what is called a progressive discipline program at the Authority. On the other hand, I want to make it clear, if it's DUI, that's very serious and it is not 20 | likely that it would lead to a minimal situation. likely that it would lead to something after proper investigation and hearings and everything.

I mean, if it was away from REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: his job.

> Again, it's covered -- under State WITNESS MILLAR:

1 | law, you need a valid commercial driver's license to operate these, so there isn't a lot of leeway, and I think it's good. 3 I don't think there should be a lot of leeway.

In some ways, the driver's license is the most ||important possession that a bus operator has, and he needs to protect it, literally, with his life, because that's what it is.

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REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Bill, on the other instances 9 where you had drivers that were suspended and your system was 10 able to pick them up, they had not come forward either; is there any indication that drivers do, on occasion, come 12 | forward and say, "Hey, my license is suspended"?

Oh, absolutely. In fact, just going WITNESS MILLAR: 14 | back to Representative Preston's comment of a little bit ago, 15 | I don't currently have a deputy executive director, but all 16 of you knew a gentleman by the name of Paul Skoutelas a few years ago.

Paul came into me sheepishly one day and he had forgotten to renew his license, and under the policy, he had to notify me that he had failed to renew his license and was 21 | not permitted to drive a Port Authority vehicle until the license could be renewed.

So, those things happen, and we understand that. 24 | are things that just happen and you have to discriminate 25 | between those type of things which literally happen to all of us -- we forget to do something -- and things that genuinely affect public safety, which I believe, then requires additional action.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: If there are no other questions, Bill and Jim, I would like to thank you both for your fine testimony and I appreciate your coming out this morning.

WITNESS MILLAR: Thank you very much.

(Witnesses excused.)

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Is Robert Birnbrauer here?

MR. BIRNBRAUER: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Robert, would you come

13 forward please?

Whereupon,

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ROBERT BIRNBRAUER

16 having been called as a witness, testified as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Robert is with SEPTA, which stands for the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transit Authority.

It is the Philadelphia version of the Port Authority, and a much bigger system.

Bob, we are glad you could attend.

WITNESS BIRNBRAUER: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Do you have testimony for

24 the Committee?

WITNESS BIRNBRAUER: Yes, I do.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: Welcome to Pittsburgh. Please state your name and where you are from, and I thank you for visiting us from Mecca.

DIRECT TESTIMONY

BY WITNESS BIRNBRAUER:

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I am Bob Birnbrauer, and I am Senior Director of Human Resources for the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority. I have been asked to appear here today to provide information to the committee regarding SEPTA's drug and alcohol program, and our procedure for checking the validity of licenses of operating employees.

As you know, SEPTA is the fourth largest transportation 13 ||system in the United States, and is perhaps the epitome of a multi-modal system. SEPTA operates five modes: bus, trackless trolley, subway/elevated, commuter rail and light rail vehicle systems.

In terms of our size of operation, we operate over four million vehicle miles daily, which is the equivalent of traveling 16 times around the earth. Two thousand passengers board per minute in rush hour, and we deploy 2,500 vehicles throughout the five-county Southeastern Pennsylvania area. We employ approximately 9,700 employees.

I don't intend to belabor the historical background of the drug and alcohol programs at SEPTA, but I would like to discuss with you some of the history, how the program works,

and the current statistics.

In January 1987, there was an accident on our Regional Rail Division involving the collision of two commuter trains. In this accident, six crew members were tested, and the results showed that three were found positive for controlled substances.

Based upon these factors, in early 1987, the Authority instituted random drug testing for all of its operating employees in all of its divisions. As a result to this action, the Unions, as a group, requested injunctive relief against the Authority's plan to utilize random drug testing.

While the Federal District Court of the Eastern

District if Pennsylvania initially enjoined the Authority's random testing program, one year later, in early 1988, the Court approved the use of random testing for SEPTA operating employees.

Throughout the development of the random drug testing program and the related Court proceedings, many meetings were held with the various labor organizations in an effort to gain their support for a completely integrated drug and alcohol program. We looked at the whole program as a three-legged stool: education, EAP, and testing.

We wanted to add the fourth leg to the stool, and that was the Union support. The Unions were able to offer a number of suggestions that would make the program more

acceptable to their members.

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The SEPTA program, therefore, is a result of numerous meetings with labor organizations, as well as lengthy Court proceedings. This program, which is entitled "The Integrated Program of Education, Assistance, and Testing for Intoxicants and Controlled Substances," was approved by the Court in January 28, 1988. The injunction was lifted and we then had the right to proceed.

At that time, UMTA's, which is now FTA, proposed rulemaking was issued and was facing challenges in the Court. Using the impending UMTA regulations, and the Court's 12 decision of January 28th, granting us the Constitutional right to randomly test employees for alcohol and drugs, we developed our program.

In March of '89, we also agreed with the Union to include in the labor agreement a provision for drug and alcohol testing, which included random.

Our drug and alcohol program consists of the following 19 | major testing components: pre-employment testing, reasonable-suspicion testing, post-accident testing, random testing, physical examination testing, protective testing, return to work from rehabilitation testing; transfer to a 23 safety sensitive position would require a test.

We test ongoing during rehabilitation follow-up periods. If it is a voluntary person, we test for 15 months. 1 | If it is someone who is found on a random basis, we have 12 months of unannounced, 18 months of scheduled, for a total of 30 months of testing.

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I would like to just highlight a few of these testing episodes, which may be relevant to the hearing today. Reasonable suspicion testing is first. It's pretty much straightforward. Supervisors who are trained in the detection, which is at least a four hour course, look for both the physical and behavioral indicators of probable drug or alcohol use.

Statistically, since March 1989 through December 31, 12 | 1992, there were 596 reasonable suspicion tests conducted; 62 of those tests were positive for a 10.4 percent rate.

The labor agreement also spells out the consequences of someone who is found positive for a drug test. consequence of a failed reasonable suspicion test is discharge.

Post-accident testing language substantially follows the former UMTA regulations which requires testing for accidents including death, injury requiring an individual being taken to a medical treatment facility, or \$5,000 in property damage.

The consequences of post-accident testing are also spelled out in the labor agreement. One, if the operator contributes to the cause of the accident, he or she would be discharged. Two, if the operator did not contribute to the cause of the accident, he would have the opportunity for rehabilitation or resignation.

This rehabilitation period would also be followed by 5 30-month follow-up testing provisions. For that same period of time, March of '89 -- and that is when we put it into the labor agreement -- through December 31 of '92, 292 tests have been conducted and 24 have been reported positive.

For that span of time, it is an 8.21 percent positivity rate. Looking at the years individually, however, 1989 was a 23 percent rate; 1990 was 19 percent; 1991 was 4.2 percent 12 | and 1992 was 4.5 percent. Without making a whole lot of 13 | judgement, we hope to think that the random testing and the deterrent effect had some decline on this accident rate positivity.

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In random testing, SEPTA identified jobs which would be tested as safety-sensitive positions. These include the supervisors of the employees in safety-sensitive positions, as well.

Of SEPTA's population, approximately 6,200 employees are in safety-sensitive positions and are identified to the ||random test procedure. After an employee has been tested, they are immediately returned to the pool.

We began testing randomly on September 16, 1989 and immediately began testing at the 50 percent rate. We

1 ||maintained that 50 percent rate for each of our bargaining 2∥units separately. With each bargaining unit, we put the same clause, so we needed to maintain that for each group.

Since September 16, 1989 through December 31, 1992, we have conducted 10.851 random tests, and 310 were positive. That rate is 2.85 percent.

Of the 10,851 tests, only one individual has ever refused the test. I think that is significant, because we did have the Unions' support. Only one individual has ever refused and I think that is a pretty good testimony.

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The consequences for random testing are also covered in 12 | the labor agreement. An employee with a positive result will be offered rehabilitation or resignation.

The rehabilitation program is also followed by a 30month follow-up testing period. However, if the employee 16 ever had a positive on any other test, and is detected a 17 positive on the random, then they would be subject to discharge.

The labor agreement also identifies the drugs the Authority tests for: marijuana, cocaine, opiates, PCP's, and amphetamines, which are the same as are outlined in the former UMTA, now the FTA, which are known as the "NIDA Five."

We also, however, tested for alcohol, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, methaqualones. The last four are not required by UMTA, nor are they required by the current FTA 1 | pending. We use a breathalyzer for the alcohol, which will 2 | be part of the FTA, and the other three categories are tested by utilizing the same urine samples.

We do have the ability in our labor agreements to change and add to drugs depending on what may be happening in the area at the time.

With regard to the checking of validity of operators' licenses, SEPTA previously had a procedure in place in which operators' licenses were checked on an annual basis by the depot superintendent.

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It became evident that operators were not notifying us 12 of suspended licenses, nor were the employees mailing their 13 | licenses to the State as required. Therefore, when an annual check was conducted, they could always produce a license that appeared to be valid, when in fact, it was just never mailed in and returned to the State.

In cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, the Bureau of Driver Licensing, in 1985, we began a program to receive employee license checks on a quarterly basis. In 1988, we altered that program to verify license validity on a about a monthly basis.

I would like to explain how that procedure works. every third Friday, SEPTA's Management Information Services Department sends a computer tape to the Bureau containing a list of all SEPTA employees to review their three-year

driving record.

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The report identifies the driver, including his address, license number, date of birth, the type of license, whether it's a CDL, any particular codes, whether it's passenger -- if he's allowed to carry passengers -- and also the driver's license status, i.e., whether it's revoked, suspended, cancelled, etcetera.

In seven or ten days, we get this report back from PennDOT and that abstract regarding the employee's operator license status is attached. The report shows the information such as the date of the original license validation, the 12 | nature of any of the violations that the employee may have, the description of the violation by vehicle code, and the, action taken which could include suspension or revocation of the driving privileges.

When we receive this information by PennDOT, we disseminate that immediately to the operating departments, meaning the superintendents of the locations. The Departments review the abstract with each operating employee 20 regarding the status of his license and the information contained in the abstract.

In the event the abstract show that the employee's 23 | license has been suspended and he is operating a vehicle --24 | he may be out that day -- a supervisor will be dispatched 25 | with another operator with him, and immediately remove the

employee from operating the motor vehicle.

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The employee is then withheld from work, and is given five days to resolve his or her license problem. If his or her license remains suspended or revoked, he or she will be dropped from SEPTA rolls of the Authority for lack of qualifications.

We have done this on many occasions and the matter has been grieved by the Unions. On many cases the Union continues to arbitration and arbitrators have reinstated employees with any back pay, which sometimes involves a great period of time, so long as they prove at that time that they 12 have a current valid license.

In the event that an employee voluntarily discloses that a problem exists with his or her licence, that employee, 15 | if work is available, is dropped back to a job which they can 16 perform, a non-operating job, and that person is given 90 days to produce the valid driver's license. They will be paid the lower rate of pay for the work they are performing.

We also utilize the same service from PennDOT to validate the driver's license for new hire candidates prior to their appointment.

I trust this overview of SEPTA's program and procedures is helpful and I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Thank you very much. Just a couple things right off the top of my head -- it seems the glaring difference between your testimony and the previous testimony is that you randomly check driver's license status far more often than the Port Authority does. I think you said on a monthly basis.

WITNESS BIRNBRAUER: We do it every third Friday. I didn't hear the previous testimony, so I don't know. We do it every third Friday. Every third Friday we check --

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: That's for the license?
WITNESS BIRNBRAUER: -- for the licenses; that's
correct.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: All operators?

WITNESS BIRNBRAUER: All operators, including management.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: You're mentioning that in the event an employee voluntarily comes forward and says, "Hey, I've been suspended," he is given a lesser job.

WITNESS BIRNBRAUER: That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: How often will you tolerate that, if an employee -- do they get one time to do that; what if they get back in the bus and then come to you again a year later and say, "I'm suspended again;" is there a limit to how many times you'd tolerate that?

WITNESS BIRNBRAUER: We've never established a limit.

So long as -- we have to have a job available, and usually we

||will. We have never set up a limit.

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REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: So, theoretically you could have your license suspended four or five times and just continue to go through this ping-pong of --

We have never experienced that. WITNESS BIRNBRAUER:

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Well, it's kind of a hypothetical -- hopefully, that person would be somehow weeded out of the system.

Representative Preston?

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: You test 50 percent random testing?

WITNESS BIRNBRAUER: Yes, sir. On an annual basis. 13 That's about 3,000 -- a little over 3,000 random tests per year.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: That's very high as compared to most random testing in most companies.

WITNESS BIRNBRAUER: Yes. The UMTA regulations, when they were put out had a scale of 50 percent testing, and that was graduated over a period of time. Because of our accident 20 | history, what got us before the Court -- and just prior to that accident between the commuter rail cars -- in 1986 and 1987, we did have some accidents.

We tested people as a result of accidents. There was one person who hit a tree; I could go through the litany of about six or seven accidents that involved people who had

drug or alcohol events.

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Because of that, we went right to the 50 percent standard. We do our testing in-house; we have our own lab. We do the data collection there and we send it out to --

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: Do you have your own laboratory?

WITNESS BIRNBRAUER: We take the specimen there, yes, and we send it out to have it analyzed.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: Do you have an employee assistance program?

Yes. we do. It's a program that WITNESS BIRNBRAUER: one of the -- when we first inaugurated our drug testing 13 program we did not have one. That was one of the criticisms 14 of the Court that we don't have that. That was part of the program that we had to add before he actually ruled.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: So, if an employee comes to 17 you or goes through the process of saying, "I have a problem," but has a good driver's license, what happens then?

WITNESS BIRNBRAUER: He is into rehabilitation. may be taken off the vehicle, but he is in rehabilitation; he 21 || is treated as a sick employee. As soon as he is past his 22 | rehabilitation, he has a test coming out of the rehab so that he is clear and he goes back to the bus.

During that period that he is back on the bus, we have 15 months -- since he was a volunteer -- that he is monitored by our rehabilitation process.

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REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: And you do say that this just doesn't go for the drivers, this is for everybody whose job requires them to have a driver's license?

WITNESS BIRNBRAUER: Everyone who has operating privileges.

> REPRESENTATIVE PRESTON: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Representative Laughlin?

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Are these Federal regulations or regulations through the Union or the Authority?

They're SEPTA regulations. WITNESS BIRNBRAUER: 13 railroad, however, we are testing under the FRA which is in place. Under the transit side, the regulations were repealed under UMTA for lack of jurisdiction. That's what FTA is currently doing, putting those back in.

It appears to be, they have had the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, which pretty much mirrors what we do with a few exceptions. It's almost what we do with three drugs that they don't include, but we test for, and just a few other minor variations.

If there are no further REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: questions, Bob, we appreciate your coming all the way from Philadelphia today to give this important testimony. obviously an important issue for both SEPTA and the Port

Authority. We appreciate that very much.

WITNESS BIRNBRAUER: Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: The Local Transit Union is here and next on the agenda is Larry Klos; he is accompanied 6 by John Remark. Larry and John represent the Union 7 | employees, the drivers and mechanics, predominantly Port Authority, and we certainly welcome your testimony here.

As I said to the others earlier this morning, I think that the majority of employees are very good employees, and hopefully, this will turn out to be just an aberration and 12 | this problem is not indicative of the many hard working men and women of the Port Authority.

Having said that, if you would like to go ahead, please, Larry.

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LARRY KLOS

18 | having been called as a witness, testified as follows:

DIRECT TESTIMONY

20 BY WITNESS KLOS:

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to speak here today. 23 My name is Larry Klos and I am the President/Business Agent 24 of the Amalgamated Transit Union, Local 85, which represents 25 | over 2,600 hundred workers at the Port Authority Transit.

I started working for the Port Authority in November of 1967 as a bus driver. I drove buses up until 1979, then I ran for Union office and have been re-elected ever since.

Local 85 does not condone any member using alcohol or drugs and will never condone such action. Past record of Local 85 members and Port Authority Transit will show that there has never been a problem with alcohol or drugs in the workplace.

Port Authority accident records will show that they are one of the best transit agencies in the country for safe operation per vehicle mile.

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In 1979, a rehabilitation program was added to the health care benefit, and in the very early '80s, Local 85 and the Port Authority negotiated a basic Alcohol and Drug Policy for employees at the Port Authority.

In 1990, Local 85 and Port Authority Transit renegotiated the present Alcohol and Drug Policy, which is attached, for all Union members at the Port Authority. The Alcohol and Drug Policy has been a model policy used by other Union and transit agencies in Pennsylvania and other States.

On the Federal level, the Federal Transit

Administration, the FTA, and Federal Highway Administration

will issue comprehensive drug and alcohol testing regulations

providing for pre-employment, reasonable suspicion, random,

post-accident and return to duty follow-up testing.

These rules will apply for various transportation employees in the urban mass transit, over-the-road and school bus industries. These rules are to be submitted no later than April 14, 1993, which of course, has passed.

History can show that alcohol and drugs in the bus 6 industry has never been a problem. Local 85 and Port 7 || Authority Transit have acted very responsibly to the riding public by having a safe transit system that Pittsburgh can be proud of.

I am available for questions.

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REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Thank you. I agree with that statement. We heard earlier from Mr. Millar that you 13 | have been cooperating with them on drug and alcohol, and it is our understanding that Federal laws now will be changed to allow for greater testing?

WITNESS KLOS: Yes, as I said, the FTA, in reference to -- by April 14th, Joe, there had to be information handed in to the Feds to make provisions in the law which will apply to all transit workers in the bus industry. Before there never was, Joe, and now there will be.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Will that be subject to negotiation with the Union, or is this something that Port Authority could, under this law, go ahead and install; what would the Union's role be in establishing these testing 25 procedures?

As attached to my comments, Joe, there WITNESS KLOS: is an Alcohol and Drug Policy which we negotiated in 1990. If you look into that policy you will see that just about 90 percent of that policy right now mirrors the regulations that the Feds are going to implement. About the only thing you don't see in there is the random testing.

In reference to post-accident or and individual who has had a problem, there is random testing. As the gentleman before spoke, with our policy, that's up to 60 months, which 10 is five year. So, we will sit down with the Authority and work that out.

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REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Does your organization have 13 any kind of punitive regulations or procedures for drivers ||that are found to violate Port Authority rules; for example, the driver in question on this recent accident; besides the Port Authority's penalties that they might have, whether he loses his job or suspension, is there also Union penalties, too; is he thrown out of the Union; is there anything like that; is there an interdisciplinary situation?

WITNESS KLOS: No. As of right now, the Collective Bargaining Agreement between the Port Authority and the Union, if an individual is suspended or discharged, he has rights to file grievances. Then the Union will give the due process.

If he is found guilty of all REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK:

those things, then, he's no longer a driver, right?

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WITNESS KLOS: I don't know all the results of the investigation, Joe. They have not been really released to the Union. Once that is all out, I presume the Authority is going to take action. I'm not sure.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: The testimony that was given earlier this morning -- and again, it wasn't, perhaps, in as detail as the Port Authority could be at this point, but do you agree basically with their synopsis of that particular incident?

WITNESS KLOS: I don't have all the details on that,
Joe. As the President of the Union -- the process would be
the Shop Steward, then it goes to the Business Agents, then
it comes on to my desk. Of course, there is a lot of rumors
going around, which is normal, but as of right now, I don't
have all that information.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Okay.

Representative Laughlin?

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: I just want to ask you, in your testimony you said you don't condone any member using drug and alcohol, but are there any incidents of it?

WITNESS KLOS: Of members being found under the influence?

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Yes.

WITNESS KLOS: Yes, there has been.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: What are the statistics on it?

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WITNESS KLOS: I don't have those numbers but -REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: One percent, two percent,
three percent?

WITNESS KLOS: I don't have those numbers, ma'am.

Under the policy, the Authority has the right if an individual is either under suspect with reference to their behavior, things like that, the Authority has the right to take that person to a lab, which was agreed upon by the parties.

They can do the testing and then, after that, we will do a follow-up to make sure that the specimen is sent to a lab in Virginia, which was agreed upon by the Port Authority and the Union, to do what they call a "conformitory test," to make sure that the whole process is done right and that the individual, if they had it in their system, that between the two tests, it would show one way or another.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Does the Union do the testing, or the Authority?

WITNESS KLOS: The Union and the Company have agreed on agencies to do that testing, and it is identified in the policy. It shows who the agencies are.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: But the Union does not do the random testing?

WITNESS KLOS: No, ma'am.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: I want to thank you very much for your testimony. We appreciate your coming out today. I think of all the jobs that deal with the public, next to legislator, bus driver has got to be one of the toughest.

WITNESS KLOS: Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Is Cindy Wells here?

MS WELLS: Yes.

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CINDY WELLS

13 having been called as a witness, testified as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: We have here Allegheny County Transit Riders Group, I guess.

WITNESS WELLS: Right. It's Allegheny County Transit Council.

DIRECT TESTIMONY

BY WITNESS WELLS:

My name is Cindy Wells. I am the President of the Allegheny County Transit Council, which is the Citizens Advisory Board to the Port Authority. I'm sorry I don't have any written testimony today. I can provide that if you would like that.

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Mainly, what I am here to do is -- I am glad to see that you are not trying to fix the blame; you're trying to fix the problem, and talk about what can be done in the future.

The main thing that ACTC was concerned about is, we 6 have asked that they have more frequent checks, and for PAT to get on any kind of computer notification that is possible through PennDOT --

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Regarding licenses? REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: -- regarding the licenses. A lot of WITNESS WELLS: my questions have been answered already. The main other thing that ACTC was concerned about is the procedure for 13 | handling complaints that the Port Authority uses.

It seems like, when you have any kind of incident like this, or really in any circumstance, many times you will hear, "Well, I knew that guy did this, and I knew that guy 17 did that." It would be nice if, for one thing, there was an easy way to identify drivers, like having their name or their driver number posted on the bus.

Then, if you had a complaint or a compliment, you could 21 ||identify that driver without having to know what the bus 22 || number was, what time it was that you got on. One of the 23 problems that the Port Authority has is their complaint 24 office closes early, so, if you have a complaint after, I 25 | believe it's 4:00 p.m., you can't get through to anybody

directly. You can put a message on the machine and they will call you back later.

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I know that personally, I have wanted to call about something, and knowing that I wasn't going to be able to talk to somebody right away, I put it off and then I just didn't do it. That is one thing; it would be nice to be able to make the complaint procedure a little bit easier to do.

Another thing is, we are a little bit concerned about the rules and the procedures and the policies that are used when there is an incident. We know that they have them, and we know that they do use them.

In general, the Transit Council -- we are all riders 13 and we know what is going on on the buses. The vast majority of drivers are good drivers. There's very few problems out there. But there are guys that cause problems.

What we would like to see is to have the rules and the policies be more known, rather than have them disappear into a black box and you never hear anything about it.

Also, if a person submits a complaint to the Port Authority, or a compliment for that matter, being able to find out what comes out of it is important. I know a lot of people have said, "Well, I have talked to the complaint department," and have either received a reply or not.

It would be nice if everybody that took the time to look up the number and talk to the Port Authority would get a 1 reply back from them, even if they weren't satisfied with the reply, at least to know that their input was acknowledged.

That's basically all that I have to say.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Thank you. Just in summary, from what it sounds like to me, the basic components of your testimony are that, first of all, in your view, most drivers are very good and do a very good job.

WITNESS WELLS: Right.

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But the response to the REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: complaint procedure that Port Authority has is lacking. You would like to see a better system for educating the public as to what the rules and regulations are, as well as a better 13 | response situation.

You call the Port Authority and get a recording or it is very difficult to get through and don't feel like you have really been heard. Is that correct?

I think that is a problem. I know WITNESS WELLS: that people are very reluctant to call because they say, "Why should I call; I'm not going to get through; nothing's going to be done." I do know that the Port Authority does follow up on things, but it would be nice to make the procedure easier for the public to use.

The riders are out there and they see what is going on on the buses, and if there is a problem, chances are, they 25 are going to see what the problem is as soon as, or even

before, the Port Authority does.

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REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Representative Laughlin? Do none of the buses have REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: the names of the drivers on the buses?

To my knowledge, no. WITNESS WELLS: I have never seen it.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: How about on their uniforms; do they have their name?

They don't have their name. They do WITNESS WELLS: have numbers on the uniform somewhere, but it they are wearing a sweater, the numbers are not easily visible. It would be nice if they could have them posted somewhere 13 | standard.

I know that I have had reason, not to complain with the driver, but with the condition of a bus now and then, and by the time you get off the bus, and if your are going to a 17 | meeting or something and you are not going directly home or to an office where you have a phone, by the time you stop and think about it, you may not remember exactly which bus you were on.

At least with the bus you have the bus number and you can call the next day and say whatever bus it was and tell the problem. With the driver you would have to say, "Well, I was on a 16C and it was somewhere around 6:00." The Port 25 Authority just can't track down the problem as easily without having that information.

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REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: I remember years ago when I used to ride the bus, as soon as a new driver would come on, the first thing he would do was put his name plate in the bus. They don't do that anymore?

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Was that Port Authority?

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: The green buses. Remember the Green Hornets?

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: That's before my time. I remember some of those private companies that existed.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: I wish you would have given your testimony before Mr. Millar, so that he would have heard you, too. We will make sure that he does get the information.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Bill Millar's able-bodied right-hand man is in the room. He has duly noted the testimony.

A question, Cindy, about your organization.

WITNESS WELLS: Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: How formal is it; are riders aware; is it something that riders can join?

WITNESS WELLS: Yes, we try to have fliers put in the buses, especially when we need members from a certain area. We try to keep a geographic distribution, so that we have

input from all areas of the county.

When we need someone from a certain area, they will put signs on the buses, put fliers in there so that people can send in and get an application and join ACTC. That's the way it works.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: I was wondering, you mentioned about distributing Port Authority policy to make the riders better aware. Could your organization be of assistance in doing that; is there a way that you would be able to contact members or distribute information?

WITNESS WELLS: We would be happy to; yes, we could do that. Something else, ACTC would welcome input from anybody really, and especially from the Union. We don't get to talk to them much, and we would welcome their input, too.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Do you meet regularly?

WITNESS WELLS: Right. We have one general meeting per month, which is usually on the third Thursday evening at the Red Cross Building downtown, at 6:00. We also have an executive committee meeting and various division committees. For each of the Port Authority's bus garages we have a division committee that belongs to that area.

Plus, we have standing committees that work on areas like the budget, public relations, operations, planning. It is sort of lined up with the way the Port Authority's divisions are. They meet approximately monthly.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: How long has this been in 1 operation? 2 Since about 1984. WITNESS WELLS: 3 REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: What was the reason that it 5 was started? WITNESS WELLS: To get more citizen input, more rider 6 7 input to the Port Authority. REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: How do you raise your funds? 8 We really don't spend anything. 9 WITNESS WELLS: REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: You don't? 10 No, the Port Authority takes care of WITNESS WELLS: 11 our mailing of our meeting notices and the meeting room. 12 Basically, we really haven't spent anything. 13 REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: So, you have a lot of 14 cooperation with them? 16 WITNESS WELLS: Yes, we do. REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Do you have a large 17 membership 18 WITNESS WELLS: We are limited under our By-laws to 60 19 members. Right now, we are around 52, I think; we are down a little bit. 21 REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Thank you. 22 REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Are there members of the 23 Port Authority or the Port Authority Board that are part of 25 your organization?

WITNESS WELLS: We have liaison with the Port
Authority and the Port Authority Board, but they are not
members, per se.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Technically separate.

WITNESS WELLS: Right.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Thank you very much, Cindy.

WITNESS WELLS: Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Henry Nutbrown cannot be with us representing PennDOT today, however, Parker Williams is here, and also I would like to invite up Ralph Gillium, both representing PennDot.

Whereupon,

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PARKER F. WILLIAMS and RALPH W. GILLIUM

having been called as witnesses, testified as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Parker is the Deputy

Secretary in Harrisburg and Ralph is from here in District

11, in Greentree. Ralph is the Personnel Manager, and Parker is the Deputy Secretary for Administration.

WITNESS WILLIAMS: That's correct, and Mr. Chairman, I also have with me Mr. David Barber. Dave is the Director of Safety Programs in our Bureau of Public Transportation.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: David, welcome.

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DIRECT TESTIMONY

BY WITNESS WILLIAMS:

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I have to say, Mr. Chairman, before I begin my formal comments this morning that I, like Mr. Millar, am pleased to be here this morning. Unfortunately, it's an unfortunate 6 incident by which we are called to Pittsburgh today.

As Deputy Secretary for Administration, I have oversight responsibilities for our personnel and budget and alike. Paul Parsells sees me periodically on budget matters, 10 | but Secretary Yerusalim doesn't like me to see the light of day, and it's a rare opportunity that I have to come before 12 these types of forums.

Unfortunately, I would like to be here on a more 14 | pleasant note, but that's not possible. I also will note, since I am involved in the budget, as Bill Millar did, I 16 | would like to express my appreciation to the legislature for their very timely passage of the budget.

I can remember in past years scurrying around trying to figure out how we were going to pay employees after July 1st. 20 We have all agonized over that.

We're also delighted -- and I know there are some Union people here -- to have a new contract which is in the process 23 of being ratified with our Bargaining Unit, the American 24 | Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees. We are doubly pleased that we have a budget and a new contract in

place, effective July 1st.

My prepared comments -- let me just begin and I will try to interject any information that I can as I go through it. These just came off the press; I haven't even had a chance to really correct any typos or any other errors in it.

As was indicated earlier, my name is Parker Williams,
Deputy Secretary for Administration with the Pennsylvania
Department of Transportation in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Unfortunately, due to personal matters, Mr. Henry
Mutbrown, our Pittsburgh area District Engineer is unable to
be with us today. I am joined by the District's Personnel
Officer, Mr. Ralph Gillium and Mr. David Barber, Manager of
Capital and Safety Programs with the Department's Bureau of
Public Transportation in Harrisburg. I do have some opening
comments, after which we will try to answer any questions you
may have.

First, it is indeed unfortunate that, despite our efforts to ensure that our employees have good driver records, and operate Department vehicles within the limits of the law, that on the afternoon of Friday, May 21st in Swissvale, an assistant maintenance manager assigned to our Allegheny County Maintenance Organization crashed into the back of a school bus, injuring 16 people, including 14 students.

The Department acted swiftly to gain as many facts as it could about the cause of the accident, and with just cause, suspended, without pay, the operator of the vehicle, Mr. Charles Rullo, before he returned to work the Monday following the accident.

The Department has conducted its own investigation into the accident, and based in part on the results of blood alcohol tests ordered by the police, the results of which indicate Mr. Rullo was operating the vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, Mr. Rullo has been terminated from his position as assistant maintenance manager.

Mr. Chairman, to preserve Mr. Rullo's rights to privacy and his legal rights, the specifics of the investigation will not be made public.

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This incident is an example of how drinking and driving continues to be a leading cause of traffic deaths and injuries in Pennsylvania despite our efforts to educate drivers that driving and drinking is a deadly combination.

At the recent Capitol-For-A-Day closing ceremonies in Hazleton, Governor Casey reported some good news. In 1992, ll6 less people lost their lives in traffic deaths on Pennsylvania's highways. This is a 7 percent decline from the previous year.

He also pointed out that traffic deaths have fallen 23 percent since 1987. "Death and injury on Pennsylvania's

1 highways are on the decline," Governor Casey said. improved the safety of our roads, fostered the use of seatbelts and other safety practices, and worked to raise public awareness about the dangers of drunk driving. But any loss of life is tragic." the Governor went on to say, "and sadly, drunken drivers are primarily to blame."

The Governor announced his endorsement of a six-part legislative package to deal with drunk driving and other measures to make Pennsylvania's roads safer. The package takes particular aim at drunk driving.

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The package would: reduce the legal limit for blood alcohol content for drivers from the current .10 percent to .08 percent; allow police officers to take suspected drunken driver's licenses prior to a Court hearing under a procedure known as "Administrative License Suspension."

The package would set a "Zero Tolerance Policy" for under-age drinking by establishing the blood alcohol content 18 limit for under age drivers at .02 percent.

Other parts of the package include making failure to wear a seat belt a primary offense. Currently, drivers and front-seat passengers must be cited for another violation before a seat-belt violation can be recorded.

The package would allow police to cite drivers of vehicles registered in other States for failure to properly 25 secure a child. Currently, police may cite only those

vehicles registered in Pennsylvania.

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Finally, the package would prohibit the use of radar detectors in commercial vehicles.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the House Transportation Committee's support of these measures designed specifically to reduce further the injuries and death caused by drinking and driving.

Now, let me turn to the PennDOT driver safety issue. The Department has a number of policies dealing with driver 10 | safety, particularly as it relates to operating Department vehicles under the influence of alcohol or other controlled 12 substances.

These are policies directed by the order of the 14 ||Governor, and in this case, the Governor's Code of Conduct; policies are based on State and Federal law; and internal 16 | PennDOT policies.

Most of our drivers operate commercial motor vehicles covered by the requirements of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 and companion State legislation in Pennsylvania's Vehicle Code.

These are predominately vehicles which weigh over 22 | 26,000 pounds. Unlike the transit industry, PennDOT drivers do not drive mass transit vehicles.

The Commercial Motor Vehicle Laws include the following requirements: set a .04 percent blood alcohol level where an

operator is considered to be driving under the influence of alcohol. In other words, they are legally considered to be driving under the influence at that threshold level.

The Law requires covered employees to notify their employers when convicted of any moving violation -- and that 6 has to occur, I believe within 30 days -- or when their license is suspended or revoked, which has to occur the business day following the day that they are officially notified of the suspension or revocation.

The Law requires that employers cannot knowingly allow a covered employee to operate a vehicle without a valid 12 | license. I might add, at this time, that both State and 13 | Federal law provides fairly strict criminal and civil penalties for failure to meet any one of these three provisions.

In addition, the Department also provides extensive safety training programs for its employees, including defensive driving. It also conducts post-accident investigations involving Department employees, which may result in disciplinary action being taken against the employee.

Mr. Chairman, one of our primary safety concerns is the exposure of our highway equipment operators and laborers to death and injury while working on the job.

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Statistically, being a PennDOT maintenance employee is likely the most dangerous occupation for a State employee.

Over the past six years, ll PennDOT employees have lost their lives in the line of duty. In addition, over 300 PennDOT employees incur lost-time injuries on the job each year.

Many of the fatalities, and most of the severe injuries are caused by vehicle intrusions into our work zones. Public awareness programs like the "Give 'em a Break" Program, which urges motorists to slow down in construction work zones, and enforcement efforts by the State police, who regularly control our work zones are specifically intended to protect the traveling public and our workers from injury and death.

The good news is, that with these efforts and the commitment Governor Casey and Secretary Yerusalim have made to highway safety, the fatalities and injuries to our highway workers are declining.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to conclude my comments by turning to the Department's role in transit safety. The National Transportation Safety Board, in 1990, recommended that the Commonwealth initiate a Transit Safety Oversight Program.

In its fiscal year 1991-1992 budget, PennDOT requested, and the Governor and Legislature approved a \$340,000 appropriation to begin a transit safety oversight initiative.

Designed to supplement our Transit Vehicle Safety Inspection Program, which was in place prior to the date of that appropriation, this initiative focuses on SEPTA and PAT, and includes review of their systems safety program plan on fixed guideway systems, including subways, trolleys and busways.

PennDOT competitively selected ICF/Kaiser Engineers as its safety oversight contractor in the Fall of 1991. then, the contract has been extended as the Governor and Legislature approved continued funding of \$323,000 in the current year. I might add that the 1993-1994 budget also 12 | includes another continuing appropriation for that transit oversight effort.

Kaiser, working with the Department and officials from SEPTA and PAT, has performed its initial safety review and has issued a number of findings that the transit operators are now addressing.

By working together with the contractor and transit operators, the Department hopes to improve the overall safety of the State's two largest transit systems.

The recent incident involving a PAT bus driver was unfortunate, given the injuries involved, but it is not reflective of what the Department believes to be a good overall safety program at the Port Authority.

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Mr. Chairman, that concludes my comments and I'll be happy to try and answer any questions.

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REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Thank you, Parker. You mentioned here towards the end of your testimony that your consultant, ICF/Kaiser, has performed an initial safety review and has issued a number of findings. Can you make those available to us?

WITNESS WILLIAMS: Mr. Chairman, we could and we would be happy to. I guess the difficulty -- and I have talked to some legal people about this, and I don't want to hide behind a cloak of there being findings in there that we don't want to make available to you.

In an audit oversight function, if you make those findings available in the public arena, it kind of defeats the cooperative spirit that you are trying to achieve in the Department, working with whoever the audit oversight is occurring with.

I believe that we can make those reports available to you; however, before we do so, I would like to check with the attorneys to make sure that there isn't some reason why we shouldn't do so.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: That's not the first time
I've had somebody say, "I'll have to check with the
attorney."

WITNESS WILLIAMS: Yes, unfortunately, in my years

with the Department, I have learned to say that.

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REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Earlier this morning, Port Authority testified that they were going to ask PennDOT to cooperate in a system of notification of drivers that had been suspended.

Of course, it probably really comes down to a question of setting up the computer in such a way that when a commercial driver is suspended, in order to let the employer know automatically that he is suspended. Is that something that you can do now; is it something that you've discussed with the Port Authority, or with SEPTA or anybody else?

WITNESS WILLIAMS: Technically that is feasible. 13 | We've now for several years, as a result of the Commercial 14 Motor Vehicle Safety Act, have been performing driver checks for various commercial operators throughout the State of Pennsylvania.

They take various forms. The form that SEPTA uses is the one that I think is preferred. They exchange a tape -and I think the people from SEPTA described it earlier -exchange a tape with the Department. We exchange a tape back with them; it gives them all of the information that they need.

The Port Authority has a different technique. They come through the State Police with what is called the Cleans Network and they input the driver license number and obtain

information back through that system.

We believe that the system that SEPTA is using is the preferred system. If all the transit operators -- and we would be very willing to do this -- would exchange tapes with us on a frequent basis -- I think in the case of SEPTA it's every week -- we think that that will avoid the technical costs which could be as much as a half-million dollars, I am told, to begin to collect employer identification information, and tie that to whoever the commercial motor vehicle operator is.

When a suspension hits, the computer's going to kick 12 out a notice; we've got to mail it to the individual; we've got to keep an address-change file as these operators move from one employer to another.

We think that the system that we currently have in place will serve the needs of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Industry in Pennsylvania without the need to have to spend that level of funding on changing our computer systems.

You're publicly recommending REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: then, that the Port Authority should adopt a similar program that SEPTA does in relationship to checking licenses?

Yes, and I talked to Mr. Millar, WITNESS WILLIAMS: and certainly we are open for any modifications, even to the SEPTA system, which may work better for him.

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The idea of, for over 100,000 commercial motor vehicle operators in Pennsylvania initiating that type of system -you folks are well aware of the complexity of our computer systems in Harrisburg -- that would neither be timely, nor would it be cheap.

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REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: A similar question that I 7 | asked the Port Authority this morning in regards to the history of your operators having problems -- are there statistics available in terms of operators that had suspended licenses and/or DUI types of problems in the past; what are the statistics on drivers that have voluntarily come to you and said, "I've been suspended;" and do you have a program, as does SEPTA, whereas if a driver comes to you and says, "I've been suspended; I can no longer operated a vehicle," is he given some other position while that suspension is being served?

WITNESS WILLIAMS: Yes. Very, very early on, as a result of the requirements of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act that I outlined earlier -- that is, that drivers must come forward, under the law, and notify us of suspensions -- we initiated with our Bargaining Unit an agreement which has been in place now for several years.

Basically, what the agreement says is, if you are an employee who must be licensed to drive a Department motor vehicle, whether it be a commercial motor vehicle or noncommercial motor vehicle, or whether you be a manager or a rank and file labor contract-covered employee, we encourage you to come forward with any violations or suspensions that have occurred.

If you do so, and if it is your first instance of suspension, we will -- and we have a number of opportunities available in the Department that the Transit Industry does not -- we can move them back and demote them, with a cut in pay, to a laboring type of position during the course of the suspension.

After we verify that their license has been restored, we will promote them back to their equipment-operating position and fully restore their privileges.

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Having said that, however, we also have in that agreement that multiple suspensions will subject the employee to disciplinary action up to and including termination. For probationary employees, we may not even accept the first instance of a suspension.

I might add that under the Governor's Code of Conduct, that any employee in the Commonwealth that is charged with criminal activity that is determined to be work-related, if they are charged they are suspended; if they are convicted, they are fired.

So, in the case of an individual like Mr. Rullo, who in a work-related capacity is operating Department equipment

legally under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, under the Governor's Code of Conduct we will terminate those types of individuals.

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The incident that occurred REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: -- and I know you have testified here that there are some confidentiality situations -- but perhaps you could tell us, was this a first incident for that particular driver in terms of driving under the influence, or was this a second offense, or third offense?

WITNESS WILLIAMS: The local media has documented in their story a previous incident of driving under the influence involving Mr. Rullo, and I will verify that, in 13 fact, that had occurred.

I have to tell you that his work history, in this case, in part contributed to the action that has been taken against him.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: That previous incident, was that also while operating a PennDOT vehicle, or was that operating a personal vehicle?

I don't know all of the facts of WITNESS WILLIAMS: I know that the individual was suspended; I know that he appealed the suspension to the Civil Service Commission. We were upheld, but there was an issue as to whether that was a work-related driving under the influence. 25 | That's why the Governor's Code of Conduct did not apply in

that case.

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REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Well, was it in a PennDOT vehicle?

WITNESS WILLIAMS: It was not in a PennDOT vehicle; it was in his personal vehicle.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Was there any indications by his immediate supervisor -- he is the supervisor; is that right?

WITNESS WILLIAMS: He is an assistant maintenance manager responsible for a number of foreman out of the Monroeville stockpile.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Would there have been somebody at that site that would have been supervisory to him, or was he the top man, and therefore, could only be reported by underlings if they had some indication that perhaps he was under the influence?

WITNESS WILLIAMS: Well, as you know, we have a 41,000 mile highway system. These assistant maintenance managers have extensive roadway responsibilities. They are in these vehicles all day long. During the winter months when it snows, they could be in these vehicles all night long.

They are responsible for getting the work done. They don't punch a clock; we don't call them every five minutes.

Really, they are free to determine their own work schedule.

Certainly, there is a county manager that Mr. Rullo reports to, but there are other assistant managers. I cannot say during the course of the day that Mr. Rullo would be seen by supervisors. He may have, in fact, been seen by subordinates.

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REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Has there been any other instances of drug or alcohol abuse at the Monroeville site? I have a particular interest in that because I live in Monroeville and represent that area.

WITNESS WILLIAMS: I can ask Mr. Gillium to respond to that question if he has any knowledge of that.

WITNESS GILLIUM: At the present time, I really have 13 no formal knowledge of any specific incidents involving that. 14 We certainly would investigate it if it was the case, and 15 would take appropriate action where we could prove it.

I would like to know because REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: I represent Monroeville, but just for the sake of the general public, as well, if there had been any other incidents out there at the Monroeville site of drug or alcohol abuse. think that if there had, that puts a different light on the whole incident.

Again, we think with this work-WITNESS WILLIAMS: 23 ||related disciplinary action that we take, we think that it provides sufficient deterrent to people, given the prospect of losing their position.

However, that is not to say that like any individual in the general public, that these people are not consuming alcoholic beverages or controlled substances either in the workplace or on their own private time.

We have had incidents of this across the State in various locations. We have had to invoke the procedure that I had indicated to you earlier on demoting people and restoring them. We've had to take disciplinary action.

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We have a work force of some 12,300 employees, of which about 9,000 of them are based in every county in Pennsylvania. So, our exposure is large and I will tell you that there have been incidents like this.

Are they abnormal; are we concerned? We are concerned about anybody driving these vehicles in that state, but I don't believe that we have an abnormal problem with it.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Before I let Representative Laughlin ask some questions, I would just like to reiterate that I personally have not had any problems with PennDOT. In fact, my association with PennDOT has been very positive. I think they've done a very good job in our area out in the Monroeville/Murraysville area in upgrading roads, etcetera.

We have not had complaints of this nature before, and it's unfortunate that these incidents have occurred, but on the other hand, perhaps it's an opportunity for us to help make the system better.

WITNESS WILLIAMS: One comment, if I might,
Mr. Chairman. As I said earlier in my testimony, we have a
two-fold safety concern here. We obviously are concerned
when our drivers are involved in accidents that affect the
motoring public or others.

You have to realize also that we have a huge exposure out there. It is a very dangerous job, and much of our safety programs are designed to reduce our exposure to the public in accidents.

Most of the disabling injuries and fatalities that occur in PennDOT are not to the public, but to our own work force where the public is intruding into our work zones and killing or severely injuring our employees.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Probably often the public is under the influence when they are hitting PennDOT employees.

WITNESS WILLIAMS: That has occurred. There have been any number of cases like that, yes.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Representative Laughlin?

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: First, I would like to say
that the PennDOT employees in Beaver County did a fantastic
job of cleaning up the snow during the blizzard of '93. I
know they worked very hard and long, and they did a fantastic
job.

We do have some problems thought, with the roads, and I get very good cooperation from PennDOT, so I am very happy to

1 say that they have cooperated with me.

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I know that there are very strict rules for the residents who live in Pennsylvania concerning DUI. Many times, people will come to our office with their problems. As soon as they mention DUI, we tell them there is nothing we can do to help them.

I am glad that PennDOT employees are under that same guidelines as the people in the Commonwealth. Probably, they are even more strict. I am happy for that.

I saw in here that the investigation of Mr. Rullo will 11 | not be made public. What is the reason for that, since, you 12 know, he is a PennDOT employee; why wouldn't we be given the facts of what happened in the investigation?

WITNESS WILLIAMS: Well, there's three reasons. First of all, Mr. Rullo has certain legal rights. He has been charged with criminal activity. There may be civil case that will occur, where he will have to defend himself.

He himself was hurt in the accident, which could generate some liability on the Department's part, potentially. There was a passenger in his vehicle who was injured.

There are attorneys already involved, and for me to reveal detailed results of our investigation, I think, would expose the Department or even expose Mr. Rullo and deny his rights to privacy and his ability to be represented by

counsel.

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REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: So, we will hear all of this whenever the trial is on?

WITNESS WILLIAMS: Certainly, as it moves through the Courts, that information does become public.

Mr. Chairman, I would be willing to make available to the Committee Chairman some details on this accident. It's the public domain that we are concerned about.

I'm sorry? REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK:

WITNESS WILLIAMS: It's making the information available in the public domain that we are concerned about, and it potentially adversely affecting either Mr. Rullo's 13 | rights or the Department's rights to defend itself here.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: We appreciate that and certainly, if you could supply us with some of the statistics that we asked for -- similar ones that we asked the Port 17 Authority in terms of --

WITNESS WILLIAMS: A five-year period, I think, is what I heard.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Yes. Five-year, if that's available. You know, incidents of drug abuse, suspended license, an employee voluntarily coming and saying, "I've been suspended;" those kinds of things.

WITNESS WILLIAMS: Absolutely. We can make that ||information available to you.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Thank you.

(Witnesses excused.)

REPRESENTATIVE MARKOSEK: Having nothing more, and no other people scheduled to speak today, I would like to thank first of all, all of our folks that did testify. It was very enlightening; I learned a lot, I know, and I think my colleagues did, too.

Again, I would like to thank Duquesne Light for their use of this fine facility, and just in closing say, that what I intend to do is take this information and issue some recommendations to both Port Authority and PennDOT and the Legislature. Certainly, we will work with both entities in trying to make for a better system.

I want to thank you all today for attending.

(Whereupon, at 11:35 a.m., the hearing was concluded.)

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify, as the stenographic reporter, that the foregoing proceedings were reported by me and thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under my direction; and that this transcript is a true and accurate record to the best of my ability.

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