ORIGINAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN RE: HOUSE BILL 1607
OUT-OF-STATE COMMERCIAL DRIVERS' LICENSES & BACKHAULING
Transportation Committee

MAIN CAPITOL, MAJORITY CAUCUS ROOM 140 HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

FEBRUARY 12, 2004, 10:00 A.M.

BEFORE:

HON. RICHARD GEIST, COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

HON. RONALD MARSICO

HON. JOHN MAHER

HON. JOHN EVANS

HON. ROY BALDWIN

HON. DICK HESS

HON. EDWARD WOJNAROSKI, SR.

LORRAINE K. TROUTMAN, RPR REPORTER - NOTARY PUBLIC



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1	CHAIRMAN GEIST: I would like to thank
2	Ron Marsico and others on this committee who
. 3	have really been bringing this problem to our
4	attention. It is a problem that we know we have
5	to address.
6	At this time I would like to have Chris
7	call role and turn it over to Representative
. 8	Marsico. We will have a very learned experience
9	today. Thank you.
10	MS. LATHAM: Geist.
11	CHAIRMAN GEIST: Present.
12	MS. LATHAM: Baldwin.
13	REPRESENTATIVE BALDWIN: Here.
14	MS. LATHAM: Bard.
15	REPRESENTATIVE GEIST: (NO RESPONSE)
16	MS. LATHAM: Evans.
17	REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: Here.
18	MS. LATHAM: Fairchild.
19	REPRESENTATIVE FAIRCHILD: (NO
20	RESPONSE)
21	MS. LATHAM: Forcier.
22	REPRESENTATIVE FORCIER: (NO RESPONSE)
23	MS. LATHAM: Harper.
24	REPRESENTATIVE HARPER: (NO RESPONSE)
25	MS. LATHAM: Hess.

1	REPRESENTATIVE HESS: Here.
2	MS. LATHAM: Marsico.
3	REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Here.
4	MS. LATHAM: McGill.
5	REPRESENTATIVE McGILL: (NO RESPONSE)
6	MS. LATHAM: Saylor.
7	REPRESENTATIVE SAYLOR: (NO RESPONSE)
8	MS. LATHAM: Watson.
9	REPRESENTATIVE WATSON: (NO RESPONSE)
10	MS. LATHAM: Wilt.
11	REPRESENTATIVE WILT: (NO RESPONSE)
12	MS. LATHAM: McCall.
13	REPRESENTATIVE McCALL: (NO RESPONSE)
14	MS. LATHAM: Dermody.
15	REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: (NO RESPONSE)
16	MS. LATHAM: LaGrotta.
17	REPRESENTATIVE LAGROTTA: (NO RESPONSE)
18	MS. LATHAM: Laughlin.
19	REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: (NO RESPONSE)
20	MS. LATHAM: Melio.
21	REPRESENTATIVE MELIO: (NO RESPONSE)
22	MS. LATHAM: Petrarca.
23	REPRESENTATIVE PETRARCA: (NO RESPONSE)
24	MS. LATHAM: Roberts.
25	REPRESENTATIVE ROBERTS: (NO RESPONSE)

1	MS. LATHAM: Ruffing.
2	REPRESENTATIVE RUFFING: (NO RESPONSE)
3	MS. LATHAM: Santoni.
4	REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: (NO RESPONSE)
5	MS. LATHAM: Washington.
6	REPRESENTATIVE WASHINGTON: (NO
7	RESPONSE)
8	MS. LATHAM: Wojnaroski.
9	REPRESENTATIVE WOJNAROSKI: Here.
10	REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Thank you,
11	Mr. Chairman.
12	You may be seated.
13	CPT. HAUGHT: Thank you.
14	REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: I want to
15	thank you very much for allowing us to have this
16	meeting with the Transportation Committee and
17	Subcommittee on Highways it is very important
18	to us on safety and security violations that
19	we have heard about from our State Police,
20	PennDOT motor carrier investigators, as well as
21	the P.O.C. investigative team.
22	If there is something that needs to be
23	done, thank you for allowing us to have this
24	meeting. Hopefully, we will have other meetings
25	following this in other parts of the state.

And, again, I want to thank you. 1 First to testify today are the panel of 2 3 the State Police, Captain Robert J. Haught, Director of Safety Program Division, Bureau of 4 5 Patrol. If you would introduce your fellow constituents. 6 7 CPT. HAUGHT: Certainly, sir. To my right is Lieutenant Rodney 8 9 Witherite, Troop F, Montoursville. He is the 10 former patrol section commander from Troop H 11 Harrisburg. To my left is Corporal Ted Pounds. 12 He works in the safety program --1.3 CHAIRMAN GEIST: Is that turned on? CPT. HAUGHT: There is a green light 14 15 on. CHAIRMAN GEIST: Pull it closer to you. 16 CPT. HAUGHT: Is this better? 17 How 18 about now? 19 CHAIRMAN GEIST: Yes. CPT. HAUGHT: There we go. 20 21 Good morning. As you stated, I am Robert J. Haught, Director of the Safety Program 22 23 Division of the Bureau of Patrol. To my right is Lieutenant Rodney 24 25 Witherite, the colonel assigned to Troop F

Montoursville; very recently the patrol section commander for Troop H Harrisburg, and actively involved in the Capitol Beltway activities.

To my left is Corporal Ted Pounds, Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Coordinator within the State Police, Bureau of Patrol.

Good morning, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. I am Captain Robert J. Haught, Director, Safety Program Division within the Bureau of Patrol of the Pennsylvania State Police.

On behalf of the Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police, Colonel Jeffrey B. Miller, I would like to thank the House Transportation Committee for this opportunity to speak to you today on truck safety and security issues.

Commercial vehicle traffic on our nation's highways continues to increase steadily. This is an especially important issue for all Pennsylvanians as the Commonwealth interstate highway system provides easy access for commercial vehicles to the northeast from most points in the Continental United States, and conversely from the northeast to all points

south and west.

The nexus here, in central

Pennsylvania, is Interstate Routes 78, 81, 83

and the Pennsylvania Turnpike, coupled with the ever-increasing number of commercial motor vehicles on these very highways serve as constant reminders of why we are the keystone state, and the pivotal role Pennsylvania plays in the movement of commodities nationwide.

In response to the unprecedented growth of the trucking industry, the Pennsylvania State Police began its participation in the Commercial Vehicle Enforcement, or CVE, Program by active involvement in the Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program, or MCSAP, in 1986.

Its mission was then and continues to this day to promote traffic safety while protecting the integrity of the highway infrastructure of the Commonwealth.

While the complement fluctuates
periodically, there are approximately 250
troopers who are MCSAP certified. These
troopers who serve as motor carrier inspectors
or MCIs are strategically located throughout the
Commonwealth.

In addition, there are 26 mobile CVE teams comprised with PennDOT motor carrier enforcement officers and troopers working in concert, and one similarly staffed CBE team assigned to an inspection facility equipped with a stationary scale situated along Interstate 80 in Western Clarion County.

How do we focus on safety? Nine years ago, the State Police conceived and initiated the Pennsylvania Operation for Safe Trucks or POST.

On a regional basis and at rest areas near state boarders, MCIs, CBE team members and other agency personnel conducted around-the-clock weighing and inspecting of commercial vehicles.

In conjunction, traffic enforcement details were assigned to the highways leading up to and departing from the inspection sites.

Other troopers were assigned to any runaround highways to ensure that drivers who attempted to avoid the inspections were picked up in the safety net.

The duration of this initiative was designed to ensure the commercial vehicle driver

could not just wait it out on the other side of the state border.

The word soon spread that Pennsylvania was serious about commercial vehicles and highway safety.

As a proactive measure, other commercial vehicle enforcement programs have been initiated with our partnership: PennDOT, the Public Utility Commission, the Department of Environmental Protection or DEP, and even the Department of Revenue, when there are issues relating to unpaid taxes, dyed fuel, et cetera.

In order to address various issues related to trash haulers, PennDOT, the DEP and the State Police have conducted extensive inspection and safety programs, including project NO, TrashNet, Waste Haulers' Inspection Program (WHIP) and Operation Cleansweep.

Focusing on traffic and safety violations, we took the concept of the previously-described POST Program and devised Operation STRIKE Three.

While recognizing that individual troops were better aware of their commercial vehicle issues, a systematic process was put

into place whereby the troops could outline their problems and formulate an operational plan to address them. This process became our Troop Truck Crash Prevention Initiative program.

In 1999, PennDOT and the State Police held strategic planning meetings concerning the efforts and results of our mutually staffed weight details. We decided to shift the focus from weighing and measuring vehicles to safety and crash prevention; in other words, to overall commercial vehicle enforcement.

In this regard, our weight details then became commercial vehicle enforcement, or CVE, teams.

We do not operate in this safety arena alone; however, we work directly with the trucking industry through the Governor's Motor Carrier Safety Advisory Committee, as well as through cooperative efforts with elected officials, the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association, highway safety advocates, various media and other partners and stakeholders.

Excellent examples of these partnerships which focus on engineering enforcement and education, include the Capital

Beltway Advisory Committee in the Harrisburg area, the I-78 Coalition in eastern

Pennsylvania, the I-95 Corridor Coalition in the Philadelphia area, and the Safe 80 Coalition in northeastern Pennsylvania.

Our participation in the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance, known as CVSA, allows us input on issues of national concern that involve out-of-service criteria for both drivers and vehicles.

We also participate on highway safety and law enforcement committees of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, and the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, to name only a few, where issues related to commercial drivers and vehicles are addressed.

Are we resting on our morals because of these efforts? Absolutely not. It does not appear that there will be any decrease in the amount of truck traffic over the upcoming years. In fact, we expect the increase to continue.

Crashes involving commercial motor vehicles evoke a public reaction, whether it is

at fault in the crash or not.

A crash involving a commercial motor vehicle often results in serious injury or death if another vehicle is involved. In addition, truck crashes cause highway congestion, public inconvenience, and economic losses.

Along with the more historically known issues involved commercially, we currently live in times that have expanded and raised those issues to that of national security.

All types of commodities are transported on our roadways. Criminals travel on our roadways. Therefore, all types of potential threats exist on our roadways.

On major holidays or when the national security alert system is elevated to heightened level, PennDOT and the State Police activate holiday security awareness patrols focusing on helping to keep our state and nation as safe as possible.

At this time, I would like to take the time to provide you with a statistical recapitulation of commercial vehicle enforcement of the preceding four years.

Members of the Pennsylvania State

Police inspected 132,307 commercial motor

vehicles, resulting in the discovery of 286,082

equipment violations, as well as 107,578 driver

violations. During the same time period, 47,337

vehicles and 10,485 drivers were placed out of

service.

Additionally, 123,450 speeding citations, as well as 102,296 citations for other moving violations were issued, and 155 driving under the influence of alcohol or controlled substance arrests were effected.

In closing, I extend my thanks to the Chairman and members of this Committee for the opportunity to address you today on these very important issues.

As proud members of the Pennsylvania State Police, we all carry on a tradition of excellence that began in 1905. Of the many missions of the Pennsylvania State Police, one is to "promote traffic safety, enforce existing statutes, recognize and eliminate traffic hazards, and encourage motorists to practice safe driving techniques."

We join with our partners in trying to attain the significant goal of reducing

fatalities dramatically over the next few years.

The Pennsylvania State Police, working in conjunction with PennDOT, has established a department-wide goal of revision of injury and fatal crashes by 20 percent by the end of calendar year 2004.

As an objective toward attaining this goal, the department is looking to our motor carrier enforcement efforts to play a critical role in our overall strategy for achievement.

To that end, we will be training an additional 30 troopers as certified motor carrier inspectors in September of this year.

Further, by adopting a zero-tolerance policy and enforcing the Vehicle Code and all offenses related to the operation of commercial vehicles, the State Police continue to strive to make and keep Pennsylvania's highways safe.

I am more than willing to respond to any questions or comments that you may have for me at this time.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Thank you very much for your testimony. On page 9, I believe it is, of your testimony, you talked about the number of violations, equipment violations and

1 all of the numbers there; 132,307 commercial motor vehicles --2 3 CPT. HAUGHT: That's correct. REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: -- resulting 4 in the discovery of 286,082 equipment 5 violations. 6 7 CPT. HAUGHT: Yes. sir. 8 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: What kind of 9 violations are we talking about here? 10 CPT. HAUGHT: I would like to yield to 11 Corporal Pounds, who is our Commercial Vehicle 12 Enforcement Coordinator, for a little better illustration. 13 14 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: That is an 15 astounding number of violations. I would just 16 like to get clarifications. 17 CPL. POUNDS: Yes. sir. Those 18 violations could be as small as a light that is 19 not operating, up to an inoperative brake or a 20 bad tire, something along those lines, sir. 21 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Then going on, 22 as well as 107,578 driver violations; another 23 astounding number. CPL. POUNDS: Yes, sir. Those could be 24 as minor as a medical card that is improper or 25

1 as major as a driver who has exceeded his hours 2 of service. 3 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Do you have a 4 number of multi-book violations? Do you have 5 any idea what that might be? 6 CPL. POUNDS: No, sir, I do not. 7 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: An approximate percentage of 107,000 violations, how many of 8 9 those are logbook violations? 10 CPL. POUNDS: Sir, I would not be able 11 to give you an accurate percentage for that. 12 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Could you get 13 back to us at some point? 14 CPL. POUNDS: Yes. CPT. HAUGHT: We certainly could. Yes, 15 16 sir. 17 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Another alarming statistic is the same time period, you 18 19 mentioned 47,337 vehicles and 10,485 drivers 20 were placed out of service. 21 What are some of those -- why are they 22 placed out of service? 23 CPL. POUNDS: The out-of-service 24 violations for equipment range from the braking 25 violations to load securement, anything along

1 that line that we figure are extremely dangerous 2 items and are laid out in the Commercial Vehicle 3 Safety Alliance Out-of-Service Criteria. 4 And the driver out of service, as I indicated, would be for hours of service, for 5 violations of any of those rules. Those are 6 7 also listed in that out-of-service criteria. 8 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: One of the 9 issues that we are going to talk about today is 10 the non-English-speaking drivers, commercial 11 drivers' licenses, being able to obtain 12 illegally CDLs. 13 When you come across one of those 14 drivers, are you able to place them out of service? 15 16 CPL. POUNDS: No, sir, we are not. 17 CPT. HAUGHT: Could I ask for some 18 clarification, sir? When you make reference to 19 illegally obtained or procured. REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Well --20 21 CPT. HAUGHT: If there were some fraud 22 associated with the acquisition or if it was 23 24 a state DMV?

simply a matter of an individual who applied for Well, that is 25 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO:

1 a good question. If one of your troopers 2 happens to come across a non-English speaking 3 driver --CPT. HAUGHT: Yes, sir. 4 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: -- with a 5 6 CDL --7 CPL. HAUGHT: Yes, sir. 8 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: -- what 9 happens? You have an individual who can't speak 10 English or read English, who is on our highways? 11 CPT. HAUGHT: It is not an 12 out-of-service violation, sir. 13 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Would you 14 suggest that it should be? CPT. HAUGHT: We would ask for some 15 clarification from the federal government with 16 17 regard to that. The Commercial Safety Alliance, the 18 19 alliance promulgates out-of service criteria 20 that we recognize and that we follow. The Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance 21 22 has approached the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration for clarification on this issue. 23 There's been no action taken at this time. 24 long and short of it is, it is not an 25

1 out-of-service violation. REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: How long has 2 this been going on? How long have you been 3 4 waiting for a clarification? 5 CPT. HAUGHT: The most current information that I have is from within the last 6 7 one to two years, sir. 8 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: I am going to have to ask the President today. He is in my 9 10 district. 11 Actually, I mean, this is outstanding. 12 It's just alarming. The news about this is 13 alarming to me that drivers, once you find they can't speak, are allowed to get back in their 14 15 truck. 16 CPL. HAUGHT: That is not to say that 17 we cannot proceed with charges. We do. The 18 Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations 19 specifically state -- and if you will bear with 20 me for one second. 21 Federal Motor Carrier Safety 22 Administration, U.S. Department of 23 Transportation, General Qualifications of 24 Drivers: A person shall not drive a commercial

motor vehicle unless he or she is qualified to

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drive a commercial motor vehicle, except as provided elsewhere.

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A person is qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if he or she is at least 21, can read and speak the English language sufficiently to converse with the general public, to understand highway traffic signs and signals in the English language, to respond to official inquiries and make entries on reports and records.

We are not given the opportunity and the authority to arrest or cite, if you will, a summary offense for that violation, and we do make those arrests.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: How many arrests have you made in the last year? Do you have any idea?

CPT. HAUGHT: I have a figure in the last, I believe it is, three years, sir. I have an indication of 45 such arrests from within the Department, many of which occurred on the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

Those have been charges brought under Title 75 of the Vehicle Code, Section 4107, Unlawful Activity.

1	REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Thank you.
2	CPT. HAUGHT: That would be from
3	January 2001 through the end of calendar year
4	2003.
5	REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Do you think
6	that the driver's lack of English language
7	skills impact the safety and security of
8	highways and motorists?
9	CPT. HAUGHT: It may very well. It may
10	very well.
11	REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: How about the
12	rest of the panel? Lieutenant Witherite?
13	LT. WITHERITE: Again, sir, I would
14	believe so.
15	CPL. POUNDS: Yes, sir, I would agree
16	with the Captain that it could very well impact.
17	REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Okay. I don't
18	have any other questions at this time. I will
19	turn it over to Chairman Geist.
20	CHAIRMAN GEIST: For about 24 years, I
21	came in here as a freshman when George Wolf was
22	lobbying for Pennsylvania Motor Truck, that's
23	how far back it goes.
24	I always wondered why we never had a
25	linear chain of command when it came to truck

1 motor safety carrier enforcement. 2 We have DEP. We have the PUC. We have 3 PennDOT. We have the Pennsylvania State Police. 4 CPT. HAUGHT: Yes, sir. 5 CHAIRMAN GEIST: We do not have a 6 Deputy Secretary of any agency responsible. 7 CPT. HAUGHT: For overall commercial vehicle safety? 8 9 CHAIRMAN GEIST: That's correct. 10 CPT. HAUGHT: That's correct, sir. 11 CHAIRMAN GEIST: I just want to ask you, what would you think if we created a deputy 12 13 secretaryship at PennDOT, and legislatively 14 moved all of these activities under one area of responsibility so that we would have a very 15 16 accurate reporting, and we would know what is out there, and give us a chance also to 17 18 incorporate the homeland security part of that, 19 end of that? 20 CPT. HAUGHT: I can tell you, sir, that there have already been high-level discussions 21 22 at the Commissioner and Secretary level within 23 the Pennsylvania State Police and the 24 Pennsylvania Department of Transportation 25 respectively looking into and perhaps beyond the

feasibility of creating one enforcement agency, one overall enforcement agency.

The approval has been granted to at least explore the feasibility. We are very, very early into the discussions. We formed some work groups. Beyond that --

CHAIRMAN GEIST: I am very interested in having this committee bring a bill to the General Assembly to do that.

After our trip that we made to Waste Management's facility at Pine Grove, and got a chance to see what they do and what their intelligence brings up, it really becomes imperative that we have a better handle on all of this.

And I would also want to incorporate the rail freight end of that so that we have the ability to view the containers before they are put on the train and after they come off the train.

That is the end of my comment. That is just my political statement. I want to thank you for your testimony. It was excellent.

CPT. HAUGHT: Thank you, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Any other

questions from the committee? Representative 1 2 Baldwin. 3 REPRESENTATIVE BALDWIN: Thank you. 4 On page 10 of your report, Captain, you 5 cited there have been 155 driving under the influence of alcohol or controlled substance 6 7 arrests. 8 CPT. HAUGHT: Yes, sir. 9 REPRESENTATIVE BALDWIN: Do you know 10 how many of those were actually ended in 11 convictions? 1.2 CPT. HAUGHT: I do not have a firm number of convictions. 13 14 Quite honestly, that is undoubtedly a conservative estimate, the 155. That is also 15 16 with a lower threshold, lower B.A.C. threshold, 17 for commercial vehicle drivers. 18 I cannot give you a hard, fast figure 19 with what percentage of convictions, no, sir, I 20 cannot. 21 REPRESENTATIVE BALDWIN: The reason I ask that question, Captain, is my local Manheim 22 23 Township Municipal Police has indicated that 24 it's difficult to get a conviction under the way 25 the current law is written.

1	Do you have any comment on that as far
2	as CDL?
3	CPT. HAUGHT: I don't know what the
4	difficulty would be. Can you elaborate on that
5	at all? Can you give me any more information,
6	sir?
7	REPRESENTATIVE BALDWIN: Unfortunately,
8	I don't have that report with me.
9	CPT. HAUGHT: I do not know of any
10	groundswell from within law enforcement, be it
11	my department or various other municipal
12	agencies, that are encountering those issues.
13	That is not to say that they don't
14	exist, but I don't have any information with
15	respect to that, sir.
16	REPRESENTATIVE BALDWIN: So if I would
17	give you that information, you could look into
18	it?
19	CPT. HAUGHT: Certainly.
20	REPRESENTATIVE BALDWIN: I will have it
21	in writing then. Thank you.
22	CPT. HAUGHT: Thank you, sir.
23	REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Any other
24	questions? Yes. Representative Hess.
25	REPRESENTATIVE HESS: Thank you,

1 Representative Marsico. 2 Captain, just two quick questions. 3 CPT. HAUGHT: Yes, sir. REPRESENTATIVE HESS: One would be on 4 5 those who are driving CDL equipment or should 6 have CDL licenses --7 CPT. HAUGHT: Yes, sir. 8 REPRESENTATIVE HESS: -- is there a 9 large number on the highway that you stop and do 10 not have CDL licenses that are operating these 11 trucks? 12 CPT. HAUGHT: It would be naive of me 13 to say otherwise. There obviously would be 14 I would think that the number that would some. be encountered in addition to the actual number 15 that would be on the highway at any given time 16 17 would be very small. 18 REPRESENTATIVE HESS: Very small. CPT. HAUGHT: I think it would be very 19 20 small. 21 REPRESENTATIVE HESS: And those driving 22 without a CDL license, are a large number of 23 those non-English speaking? Driving without a CDL? 24 CPT. HAUGHT: 25 REPRESENTATIVE HESS: Yes.

1 CPT. HAUGHT: Actually, have none? Ι want to make sure I understand the question, 2 3 sir. 4 REPRESENTATIVE HESS: My question is of 5 those who do not have a CDL license, the percentage that would be non-English speaking 6 7 people. CPT. HAUGHT: I don't know if I could 8 9 make that leap, sir. 10 The data that I have seems to show that 11 the majority of issues we have had with 12 non-speaking -- non-English speaking commercial 13 vehicle drivers has been an inability to be 14 conversant or to be able to understand basic law 15 enforcement commands at an inspection site, or 16 an inability to read or maintain some sort of 17 record of daily service, commonly referred to as driver's log. 18 19 REPRESENTATIVE HESS: Thank you. 20 CPT. HAUGHT: Yes, sir. 21 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Representative 22 Evans. 23 REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: Thank you, 24 Mr. Chairman. 25 Thank you, Captain, for your testimony

here today.

I have a question regarding Troop E, in the Erie area.

CPT. HAUGHT: Yes, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: It is my understanding that there have been an unusually high number of accidents involving large rigs this winter in that region of the state.

CPT. HAUGHT: Weather related to Interstate 90?

CPT. HAUGHT: Okay. 79.

REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: 90/79 corridor.

REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: I don't have the specific response. There was a recent article in the Erie Times News, which illustrated the extent of the problem this year being extremely abnormal. One of the fatalities involved an out-of-state truck driver and also involved a State Police vehicle.

I am just wondering from your perspective, is there something that is lacking in the way of safety education for drivers on icy road conditions that could help to prevent this? I mean, it is tough enough to stop a car in these types of conditions, but for large

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trucks it is even more difficult. What can be done to help alleviate this?

CPT. HAUGHT: I don't think there can ever be enough education. I would ask that if there was further education, it would be across the board, as we have seen locally, especially Interstate 81 in the Carlisle area, as well as nationally.

Various studies have shown that while it is difficult to say at times, as many as 70 to 80 percent of the crashes involving commercial motor vehicles, a vehicle over 26,000 pounds involved something that was done by the driver of a passenger motor vehicle.

Now, does it make it any less severe or less tragic for somebody who has lost someone? Certainly not. But it illustrates the point that if there is more education, if that is the finding, it certainly would benefit passenger drivers as well as commercial vehicle drivers.

REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: It does seem a lot of these incidents involve out-of-state operators that may not be familiar with these types of driving conditions.

I would comment on Representative

1 Marsico's comments earlier that the statistics are lacking in some regard in these issues. 2 3 Perhaps it would be beneficial to look 4 troop by troop to see if there has been any 5 fluctuation in recent years, particularly this 6 year. 7 CPT. HAUGHT: I know historically, although I am not from that area nor have I ever 8 9 worked in an area further north than Mercer, Pennsylvania, I know that that area of the 10 11 Commonwealth pretty regularly gets battered 12 pretty hard with the weather. 13 Now, I don't know what type of a 14 contribution that would make despite the 15 statistics that you have alluded to, but that 16 could be a factor as well. REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: Thank you, 17 18 Mr. Chairman. 19 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Mr. Mustin, I 20 believe you had a question. 21 MR. MUSTIN: Yes. 22 Later this morning Representative Hanna 23 is going to be testifying, and I wanted to 24 follow up on something that Representative

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Marsico started on.

Representative Hanna has introduced House Bill 1607, which deals with the confiscation/impoundment of trucks over 17,000 pounds for non-payment of fines.

He has a District Justice in his district that covers a large segment of Interstate 80. And he has literally thousands of citations that have gone unpaid because of a -- because of trucks in excess of 17,000 pounds.

It goes along with what Representative Marsico said concerning foreign, you know, non-speaking drivers, who have the commercial license. And somehow or another some of their employers from out of state have some sort of wedge on them, and they don't pay the fines.

If they don't pay the fines, they lose their license, and they will just go and get somebody else. Some of these trucks are supposedly in very deplorable condition.

You put them out of service, but the driver waits until, you know, your patrol shift changes; and then they drive off, basically unchecked.

CPT. HAUGHT: Would this be District

Justice Maggs?

MR. MUSTIN: Yes, it would.

CPT. HAUGHT: Sir, we checked into that issue maybe a month or two ago. We actually checked with the office. We checked with our local commanders in Wyoming. And we found out that while there is a significant amount of citations that have gone unpaid as a result of commercial vehicles, it's been cut in less than half of the figure you gave.

We checked and found while the numbers are fewer, that certainly doesn't minimize the issue at hand. We took a look at that bill and we have entered some comments on there. We have some concern with seizure and confiscation.

For the most part, we have issues with -- from my interpretation of the bill -- responsibility for each County Sheriff was eliminated. That is my recollection. Where the sheriff had heretofore been given the, if not authority, actually the responsibility to store the vehicle.

The sheriff has been stricken from the language. I find that troublesome. We have monumental issues that we or any law enforcement

1 agency would face with respect to storage, 2 storage fees, who pays whom. 3 We also have issues as any time, not just with a crash, but any time there is any 4 5 confiscation of a vehicle, many times we are 6 dealing with perishable goods. And that raises 7 its own set of issues. 8 MR. MUSTIN: Have those comments been 9 communicated to Representative Hanna so that potentially some amendments could be drafted? 10 11 CPT. HAUGHT: Sir, the comments were 12 provided on that bill from within the Bureau of 13 Patrol. I had involvement in the comments 14 personally, and they were forwarded to our 15 legislative affairs office inter-departmentally. 16 MR. PARSELLS: Could we get a copy of 17 those comments? 18 CPT. HAUGHT: Yes, sir. 19 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Representative 20 Wojnaroski has questions, please. 21 REPRESENTATIVE WOJNAROSKI: Thank you 22 very much, Mr. Chairman. 23 I, too, want to applaud you gentlemen 24 for an excellent presentation. 25 Sir, I have one question. In light of

the increased raises in turnpike fees coming up this year, which will include truckers, do you see an exodus of a lot of truckers moving on to interstates and, if so, how do you plan to cope with that?

CPT. HAUGHT: My response to that question, sir, will be based a lot on personal knowledge and staying abreast of this situation in the media, whether it be print, television, radio.

There has been a very strong lobbying effort that has been ongoing for some time against this from within the industry. One of the linchpins of the argument was that it was going to force a lot of people out of business; a secondary or tertiary effect would be that people that were not forced out of the business would have to look at alternative routes, perhaps even circumventing the Commonwealth.

I don't know quite how that could be done, as evidenced by some of my earlier comments about the pivotal role we play, in just looking at us on the map of the continental United States.

There is a sentiment that other

routes -- you are correct. There is at least a sentiment that there are other routes that will be explored.

If through our local experience and through our coordinated efforts with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, various highway surveys we find that traffic is being diverted, you have a couple of issues there; highway usage and attendant safety. You also have other issues with respect to large vehicles perhaps being on highways that they are not authorized to be on.

So you have a lot of different issues that you need to look at. And if it comes to pass that we need to shift our resources, that is what we do, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE WOJNAROSKI: Thank you very much, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Any other questions?

I have three short questions I just thought of.

Any idea where these foreign drivers are getting their licenses, these CDLs? And the follow-up to that is, Is anyone investigating

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this? Are the feds investigating the obtaining of these illegal licenses?

CPT. HAUGHT: We have found anecdotally that many of the non-English speaking commercial vehicle drivers that we encountered seemed to be, for whatever reason, from New York State or the State of New Jersey.

I don't know that beyond the potential for fraud in the actual acquisition of a commercial driver's license, perhaps through a third party, I don't know of any investigation that is ongoing.

I do know of one case in point that resulted in a very tragic accident in Butler County, an individual got lost, was driving a commercial motor vehicle. He was from Bosnia. He got lost. Ended up on a road he shouldn't have been on, on Route 8 just north of Butler, close to Slippery Rock. Turned around. Neglected to stop at a stop sign at the intersection of State Route 8.

Unfortunately there was a family from North Carolina that was traveling on Route 8 on vacation. Five individuals from the van perished that day.

There is a federal investigation that is going on in the state of Utah with respect to a third-party vendor, several third-party vendors, as to how certain individuals obtain commercial drivers' licenses in Utah. This is not involving the Utah Department of Transportation or Department of Motor Vehicles, but it is a third-party.

From what I understand, the third-party vendor that provided the commercial driver's license to the subject of Bosnia is not one that have had charges brought against them. That is the only federal investigation that I know of at this point; and it has very tragic ties to the Commonwealth.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: One other question. We haven't touched on back hauling, and that is one of the reasons we wanted to have this hearing as well --

CPT. HAUGHT: Yes, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: -- back hauling of food products and medical waste.

CPT. HAUGHT: Yes, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Can you comment on that at all? Are you finding any of

1 that yet? 2 CPT. HAUGHT: The statistical data that 3 I was able to obtain show within the last four 4 years we have had 11 prosecutions from within 5 our department, not PennDOT, not DEP, not the 6 municipal police agencies, but from within the 7 State Police we have had 11 prosecutions throughout the Commonwealth in the last four 8 9 vears. 10 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Do you think 11 you have enough state troopers to patrol the 1.2 highways and to investigate these situations? 13 CPT. HAUGHT: Yes, sir, I do. 14 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: You think you 15 have enough? 16 CPT. HAUGHT: Yes, sir. We are more 17 than happy with the funding that we have been 18 provided by the Governor's office. 19 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Even though 20 you are 270 short of those comparable to you --21 CPT. HAUGHT: That is correct. 22 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: -- you still 23 think it is enough? 24 CPT. HAUGHT: Yes, sir. 25 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: I don't know

1 if my constituents agree with you. I don't know 2 if many of the legislators here in the capitol 3 agree with that. 4 Again, I want to thank you for your testimony. It was well-done and well-informed. 5 Do you have anything else to add? 6 CPT. HAUGHT: I believe Mr. Mustin has 7 8 a question. REPRESENTATIVE GEIST: I'm sorry, 9 10 Mr. Mustin. 11 MR. MUSTIN: I just wanted to follow up on your response about the Utah situation. 12 13 CPT. HAUGHT: Yes, sir. 14 MR. MUSTIN: Is it not the requirement 15 of the federal government that a third party 16 vendor is only allowed to certify the driver, 17 that the actual written test that a commercial 18 driver has to take has to be certified by the 19 state agency? CPT. HAUGHT: That is my understanding. 20 21 But the contention has been that there were some individuals that were found who procured a CDL 22 23 through a third vendor in the State of Utah. And there were some shortcuts that were 24

taken, and there were some of the key steps that

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1 were not taken. MR. MUSTIN: But that doesn't occur 2 3 here in Pennsylvania; is that correct? 4 CPT. HAUGHT: Not to my knowledge, no. 5 sir. REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Thank you very 6 7 much. I appreciate it. Anyone else? 8 (NO RESPONSE) 9 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Again, thanks 10 for your time and cooperation with us. We 11 appreciate it. We will go on to the next panel. 12 CPT. HAUGHT: Thank you, sir. 13 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Okay. Next to 14 testify is from the Department of Transportation, Dan Smyser, who is the Chief of 1.5 16 Motor Carrier Division; and Rebecca Bickley, 17 Director of the Bureau of Driver Licensing; and 1.8 also from the PUC, Public Utility Commission, 19 Michael Hoffman, who is Director of the Bureau 20 of Transportation and Safety. 21 Before you begin, I want to ask you, if 22 you can, to summarize your statements somewhat. 23 I don't want to keep the President waiting. 24 is up in my district at Central Dauphin High

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School.

No, seriously, it looks like we have a long hearing here, and I would like to condense it somewhat, if we could.

MS. BICKLEY: Good morning. My name is Rebecca Bickley and I am the Director of the Bureau of Driver Licensing. I would like to begin by thanking the Committee for the invitation to testify today.

Ensuring that drivers' licenses are not getting into the wrong hands and that the knowledge, skill and ability to safely handle their vehicles as well, are vital concerns for all Pennsylvanians.

I would like to first address how

PennDOT ensures that the identity of drivers is
a valid identity prior to issuance of a license.

As part of a nationwide effort to ensure the licensing process is as secure as it can be, Pennsylvania has been a leader among states in improving identification requirements for all drivers.

Because the driver's license has become the most requested form of identification in the United States, and in light of national and state security efforts, PennDOT has responded by significantly strengthening and improving the licensing process.

Among the major program enhancements that we've made are: We limit the types of source identification documents used to establish identity, primarily relying on state-issued birth certificates or military IDs.

When an applicant is transferring their driver's license from another state, we no longer accept the license as the proof of identity. We require other source identification documents before establishing a driver's record in Pennsylvania.

We require all applicants to provide a social security card, unless they can provide written proof from the Social Security

Administration itself that they are not eligible for a Social Security number.

We verify each and every Social
Security number on line with the Social Security
Administration prior to issuance of the license.
We also require two forms of proof of residency
in Pennsylvania for each and every applicant.
And for non-U.S. citizens, we have implemented
the Lawful Presence Provisions of Act 152 of

2002. This law requires that non-citizens have lawful presence in order to apply for a driver's license in Pennsylvania. We do not issue licenses to non-U.S. citizens with short-term visitor status.

Additionally, if the applicant does not have permanent residency in the United States, the driver's license expires concurrent with the expiration of the INS credentials.

These requirements apply to all applicants for driver's licenses, including applicants for commercial licenses.

The commercial driver's licensing program, that is the CDL program, is a federal licensing program governed by federal laws and federal regulations, all 553 pages of them.

Overall, the CDL program is designed to ensure that commercial drivers have only one license, have the knowledge, skill and ability necessary to handle the complex demands of driving a large commercial vehicle, and are subject to stringent sanctions when convicted of high-risk driving violations.

In order to ensure that commercial drivers across the nation carry only one

driver's license, we check all new drivers'
license applicants, even when applying for a
non-commercial license on the commercial driver
license information system, CDLIS.

CDLIS is a system that is a nationwide clearing house and repository of commercial driver licensing information. If the applicant were licensed in another state, the other state's license must be surrendered as part of the application process.

We also check all of our applicants through the on-line problem driver pointer system, PDPS, to determine whether or not the applicant's driving privilege is suspended in another state.

The next requirement in the commercial licensing process is to pass a knowledge test prior to issuance of a commercial learner's permit.

There is a knowledge test for each commercial licensing class and for each commercial endorsement.

The United States Department of Transportation, U.S. DOT, funds the commercial driver's manual and the national commercial

knowledge test. We use the most recent version of the manual and the test.

Please note U.S. DOT also funds the development of Spanish translations of the commercial manual and the commercial test.

The Office of Civil Rights in the U.S.

DOT has determined that states must provide

special language services to driver's license

applicants with low English proficiency.

The Spanish commercial manual and test help ensure compliance with our Title 6 obligations. Title 6 is a federal law that prohibits discrimination, including a prohibition against discrimination that is based on national origin.

The only CDL test that is not given in Spanish is the hazardous materials endorsement test. In order to respond to a hazardous materials emergency, the commercial driver must be able to read an emergency procedures manual; therefore, this test is only given in English.

General traffic signs, on the other hand, follow standard international formats.

Please note, however, that the Spanish version of the commercial driver's manual and test

dispensusign

ensuring that the applicants recognize these signs.

In Pennsylvania, after passing the CDL knowledge test, the driver is then given a commercial learner's permit and cannot take a road test for at least 30 days, ensuring ample time to develop the complex skills necessary to safely handle the vehicle.

The skills test includes a pre-trip safety inspection of the vehicle, off-road skills maneuvers, and a very lengthy on-road skills test.

The extensive skills test further tests the driver's ability to understand traffic signs and to respond to simple English directions.

Overall, the commercial licensing program helps ensure that commercial drivers carry only one license, and that they have the basic knowledge, skill and the ability to handle a commercial vehicle.

Commercial drivers and carriers who employ them are also subject to numerous requirements. These are enforced through the note or carrier program.

Among these requirements is a provision that the driver must, when driving, be able to "read and speak English sufficiently to converse with the general public, to understand traffic signs and signals in the English language, to respond to official inquiries and to make entries on reports and records."

At first, this federal regulation seems in direct violation of the Title 6 requirement that we meet the needs of applicants that cannot speak or read English.

However, the guidance we have received from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety

Administration, an arm of U.S. DOT, is that this provision addresses commercial drivers having rudimentary English skills when driving.

Dan Smyser, Chief of our Motor Carrier Division, will address carrier and roadside enforcement of these provisions.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Dan, before you begin, can you sort of summarize your statement?

MR. SMYSER: Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: I know it is somewhat difficult at times, but whatever you

1 can do.

MR. SMYSER: Gladly, because I strained my voice singing last night so there isn't much left.

Good morning. I am Dan Smyser, Chief of Motor Carrier Division in PennDOT. Our office serves as a lead agency for the federally-assisted motor carrier safety program. We also work in cooperation with the State Police and P.U.C. in the enforcement of safety regulations.

One quick point I want to make, Captain Haught talked about the inspections we are doing on the roadside.

When those inspections are done, the information on those inspections are provided by my office. We upload them to a federal database in D.C. where they keep track of the safety performance of all of the carriers.

One of the additional things we do here in Pennsylvania is when we do receive a report that shows a violation of the English-speaking requirement, we make a copy of that report, provide it to our federal partner here in Harrisburg, and they will contact the state in

which that carrier is based; for example, New Jersey or we have had a couple in Pennsylvania.

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They are doing some follow-up reviews at the carrier's base of operation to determine if, in fact -- how many drivers they may have in this category, who are failing to comply with English speaking requirements. So we are complying with the federal government in this area.

The captain gave some statistics. I will give just a couple real quick numbers.

These are statewide. These would be all of the agencies that are involved in the program.

As he mentioned in 1999, we redirected our efforts to improve the safety compliance and our push in the safety area.

From '99 through 2002, we increased the number of inspections done on roadside by 88 percent, a very significant increase.

During that same period, truck-related fatalities decreased by 31 percent. Two very encouraging statistics. And we have also had decreases in our vehicle out-of-service and driver out-of-service rates, which are shown in my testimony.

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One point I would make on non-English speaking drivers, is that the federal regulations have been quoted a couple times. It is somewhat subjective. It is not a real clear, clean-cut regulation.

If you have a regulation that tires have to be a certain size, it is very easy for the officer to make that determination if they meet that size or not.

The requirement to be able to converse and obey and respond to our official commands, it can be somewhat subjective from officer to officer.

We certainly have some officers out there who are bilingual, who can understand Spanish, Bosnian, French, whatever happens to come down the road. To them, it may not be as a severe issue, who does not understand some of these languages.

So it is a regulation that does need to be cleaned up. And I think it is a little difficult for the trucking industry to be able to enforce it with their folks, because they may feel that they converse well enough that they understand them.

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One of the other concerns we have is both for the motoring public and for the inspectors. When they are out working, a lot of times most of their inspections, they are crawling under the vehicles and checking the brakes, the undercarriage and suspension.

You want to make sure when they are under that vehicle giving commands to that individual, that they know exactly what you are asking them to do.

If you ask them to step on the brake and they turn on the starter, it could be quite a frightening experience. It happened to me once. It was the last time I crawled under a vehicle, to be honest with you. So it is a real concern for officer safety as well as motoring public safety.

The question was asked, In Pennsylvania I did find some statistics looking at our reporting statistics. In the years 2002 and 2003, we had 98 MCSAP inspections where there was a violation of the English-speaking requirement during that time.

Captain Haught mentioned that the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance, they have

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been working on this issue for a couple years.

It is a national concern. I am on the Executive

Board of the Alliance. We have looked at the

out-of-service issue.

The Alliance issued out-of-service criteria. The Board is working on trying to include that in the criteria. One of the situations we run into is the Alliance has established a policy that we will only change out-of-service criteria when we have improved the safety problem.

We are still collecting information from all of the states along with this association, which includes all 50 states, to document this problem.

On September 10th, the Alliance petitioned the federal government for revisions to the current provisions. What we asked was that the regulations be changed to say it is the responsibility of the driver motor carrier to communicate in the country in which the driver carrier is operating so that safety is not compromised, which is a little different way of saying what we have out there now.

The other provision we are recommending

is that we develop a standard test, some type of language proficiency test that the officer and company can use so that we know somebody who is testing is complying with the same standard.

In October of 2003, the federal government did acknowledge receipt of our petition, and they have yet to act on it. I guess that is the Reader's Digest version.

We appreciate the opportunity to be here. It has been a cooperative effort, and we look forward to continuing it.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Thank you very much for condensing your statement.

The numbers that you mentioned, just go back to those. Do they include the State Police as well as the P.U.C.?

MR. SMYSER: Yes, sir. Since we are the administrative agency, all inspection reports come into our office and we do the statewide numbers.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: I am aware that 45 percent of the trucks that are inspected are placed out of service in Pennsylvania. The national average is around 22 to 25 percent. What are your thoughts on why our trucks are 45

percent out of service?

MR. SMYSER: I always take credit for the capable people we have out there on the road, that they are able to do very thorough inspections.

A number of our stops are made for what we call probable cause. In other words, when folks are working, as the trucks are coming through, they are looking for the problem trucks.

First, we are trying to get the maximum utilization of our force. Rather than just rounding every fifth truck, the folks are out there looking for the ones that appear to have violations to get them off the road first. I really view that through the experience and the efficiency of our inspection forces out there.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Thanks. Any questions of members?

(NO RESPONSE)

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Okay. Thank you very much.

I think we are going to bring on the next testifiers. We thank you very much for your testimony today. It is very productive.

Mike, I think -- did you have testimony at all? 1 2 MR. HOFFMAN: I did not. I apologize. I will offer anything. I will answer any 3 4 questions that you have. 5 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Any questions 6 for Mike? 7 (NO RESPONSE) 8 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Thank you very 9 much. 10 Our next panel is Foremost Towing 11 Incorporated, Paul Johnson, who is the President 12 of Pennsylvania Towing Association; and Brian 13 Bolus, the Director for the Pennsylvania Towing Association and also from Minuteman Towing 14 15 Incorporated. 16 We thank you for being here. You may 17 begin your testimony. 18 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you. In the 19 interest of time, would you like me to synopsize 20 my remarks? 21 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Yes, sir. MR. JOHNSON: Good morning. My name is 22 23 Paul Johnson. I am President of the 24 Pennsylvania Towing Association. I am the owner 25 of Foremost Towing in Harrisburg.

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The association represents a towing industry in the Commonwealth. Our members are the people and the companies who help keep Pennsylvania highways safe. We remove wrecked and disabled vehicles and tow them to storage, and repair facilities and clean up the highway after a crash.

Today we are here to share information about towing-related issues relating to motor carrier crashes, frequently trash haulers.

You may not know this, but in many cases we are not paid for services we provide. Since towers do not work under a contract with PennDOT or State Police, we respond without any assurance of getting paid.

And the explanation of our recommendations is in my testimony and the synopsis is that we would recommend that Pennsylvania require motor carriers to ensure that the truck, tractor and cargo is a non-divisible item.

We recommend to create a fund, funded by taxpayers or carriers, to cover inadequate insurance coverage, to pay towing, storage and cleanup costs from motor carrier accidents; to

1 authorize a cleanup bond for trash trucks traveling through or in Pennsylvania to cover 2 cost of towing, storage; indemnify carriers from 3 4 hazardous materials and excessive cleanup 5 expense; to permit overlength and overweight vehicles to be towed 50 miles: to allocate 6 7 dedicated staff to enforce safety and insurance regulations on Pennsylvania interstate highways; 8 9 and to exempt towers from any liability while 10 performing their duties in quick clearance situations. 11 12 Just as you ask for our help in 13 clearing your highways, we ask for help in dealing with some of the major problems we face 14 in motor carrier accidents. Thanks for the 15 16 opportunity to address you this morning. 17 CHAIRMAN GEIST: Thank you. Rick Geist 18 substituting for Ron Marsico. Any questions? 19 (NO RESPONSE) Barry Smith has 20 CHAIRMAN GEIST: 21 brought this to my attention quite vividly. 22 MR. JOHNSON: I understand. Thank you. 23 REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: Thank you. 24 Mr. Chairman. Just one quick question. 25 The last bullet point, exempting towers

from any liability while performing their duties in quick clearance situations.

I am new to some of this language here.

A quick clearance situation, is that something
that is specified or is that an ambiguous term?

MR. JOHNSON: Well, that is a phrase that is coming into popularity, and it is explained in my testimony. A lot of cases it is imperative to clear the highways quickly to remove the damaged vehicles.

In the course of doing that -- and you do that for several reasons; number one, to prevent secondary accidents that could occur.

And to do that, we frequently have to sacrifice vehicles and cargo to get the highways cleaned. And there should be no responsibility on the tower in doing that, if he is doing that in that kind of a situation.

REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: I was just curious as to -- if any accident scene could be technically considered quick clearance.

MR. JOHNSON: Any accident should be considered a quick clearance. Any accident scene essentially should be a quick clearance, but on a secondary road where there are other

1 alternate routes, it is not as big an issue. 2 REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: Thank you. Mr. Chairman. 3 4 CHAIRMAN GEIST: Any others? Thank vou 5 very much. You are on. 6 MR. BOLUS: Good morning. My name is Brian Bolus. I am the director of the 7 8 Pennsylvania Towing Association and owner of 9 Minuteman Towing, based in Mifflinville. 10 Pennsylvania, near Bloomsburg. Our company has six locations servicing 11 12 north, east and central Pennsylvania. Minuteman 13 Towing is one of the largest heavy-duty towing 14 and recovery companies in the state. Our company specializes in heavy-duty towing and 15 16 recovery along 80, 81, 380, 84, 180 as well as outlying roadways. 17 18 In total, we cover over 200 miles of 19 Pennsylvania interstate highways in the 20 Scranton/Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton, Bloomsburg and 21 Lock Haven areas. 22 Minuteman Towing is committed to 23 helping to keep the Pennsylvania highways clear 24 by our extensive investment in facilities,

trained personnel and equipment.

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In addition to heavy-duty tow trucks, we have excavators, skid-steer loaders, dump trucks, traffic control units, and a new 60-ton rotating crane, as well as many other support vehicles.

Our environmental corporation,
Minuteman Spill Response, is a PEMA state
certified hazardous materials emergency response
team that specializes in tractor trailers.

I am here today to testify on behalf of the Pennsylvania Towing Association about several issues related to out-of-state municipal trash.

Waste is traveling on Pennsylvania's interstates to landfills in Pennsylvania and other bordering states. Minuteman Towing averages two accidents a week involving vehicle crashes of trash haulers.

My concerns are with inadequate insurance for cargo cleanup for all cargo carriers and the lack of insurance for valueless cargo, such as municipal wastes. Some carriers try to reduce their insurance premiums by limiting their insurance on recovery at an unrealistically low value, such as \$5,000.

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The cost of towing, recovery, storage, cleanup and disposal fees should be primary insurance coverage.

In Pennsylvania, carriers hauling valueless commodities such as trash should be required to post a bond similar to that required of oversize and overweight vehicles. This bond should name as beneficiaries the Commonwealth and any contractor, including towing and cleanup companies called by the Department of Transportation or police agencies.

Tow companies, as well as recovery and cleanup companies, should be paid first from the bond, and any shortfall should be paid from an underinsured fund suggested in earlier testimony.

I have found that many private trash haulers originating in neighboring states are scamming the authorities in Pennsylvania. In most cases, the principal owners create a leasing company and lease the vehicles to a newly-created trash hauling business owned by the same individuals.

This arrangement lasted until there was a crash or until they have run up a tremendous

amount of debt, which triggers the company to declare bankruptcy and close.

The same company then leases the vehicles to a new trash hauling company that they establish and the cycle continues.

I have also dealt with companies that have bogus insurance. When stopped by Pennsylvania authorities, the driver appears to have a valid insurance card; however, when my company attempts to collect against the insurance, we find that it does not exist.

The most recent scam was in New Jersey from an insurance agency that was issuing valid-looking insurance cards that had no insurance.

The insurance company claimed that the agency embezzled the money. From our sources, we found that the company knew there was no insurance and deliberately attempted to defraud the authorities. This is a picture of a bogus insurance card that was used in several instances. (INDICATED)

When the vehicles are found to be in violation of federal, state or safety regulations or lack proper insurance, they

should be impounded until the violations have been corrected or resolved.

Tow companies should be able to tow an overweight or overlength vehicle up to 50 miles to an impound location, as stated in Paul Johnson's testimony. When insurance is inadequate, payment for the storage and towing of the impounded vehicle should be paid from the newly-created public fund. The fund would cover reasonable towing, recovery, storage, cleanup, site restorations, as well as disposal fees.

I urge the members of this committee to consider these initiatives: Establish an accident recovery and disposal bond for trash haulers traveling in or going through Pennsylvania to cover the cost of towing, recovery, storage, cleanup, site restorations as well as disposal fees; change legislation to allow overweight and overlength vehicles to be towed 50 miles; dedicate 50-plus existing P.U.C. safety enforcement officers to the Department of Transportation to patrol Pennsylvania's interstate highways to target safety and insurance issues of municipal trash haulers.

The cleanup bond would ensure that

private companies would be paid for their services when called on by Pennsylvania Department of Transportation or local enforcement.

Pennsylvania roadways would be cleared of trash in a timely manner, unlike this picture of a municipal trash accident one year ago.

(INDICATED)

The tractor-trailer loaded with municipal waste from New Jersey went over the embankment on Interstate 80 near Hazleton. The trucking company by the name of Falgi soon closed doors and went out of business. The garbage still lies next to the river, as you can see in this picture.

The trash cannot be cleaned up and delivered to a Pennsylvania landfill. There is no certificate of origin for the load.

Unfortunately, this is just another example of Pennsylvania forced to deal with a pile of out-of-state trash, left without responsibility. The finance company that leased the units to Falgi now leases them to a newly-formed trash hauling company to repeat the cycle.

Minuteman Towing was directed to

1 impound overweight trash trucks stopped by 2 Pennsylvania State Police on Interstate 80 for 3 speeding --4 CHAIRMAN GEIST: Excuse me. Can I ask you a question? 5 6 MR. BOLUS: Yes, sir. 7 CHAIRMAN GEIST: Do you mean to tell me that DEP is going to allow this garbage to lay 8 9 around? 10 MR. BOLUS: It's been there for over a 11 year, sir. 12 CHAIRMAN GEIST: That's unconscionable. 13 MR. BOLUS: This is a photograph of the 14 actual truck. That is what we were left with 1.5 afterward. CHAIRMAN GEIST: Continue. 16 17 MR. BOLUS: Minuteman Towing was 18 directed to impound an overweight trash truck that was stopped by the Pennsylvania State 19 20 Police on Interstate 80 for speeding. The vehicle weighing 105,000 pounds was 21 22 traveling 98 miles per hour. The impounded 23 vehicle was placed inside of the storage area where it sat for almost a year. The driver 24 25 returned to India shortly after the incident

without paying the fine.

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The finance company repossessed the tractor after the owner stopped paying on the unit. Minuteman Towing by law was required to release the tractor, and we were left with a van trailer loaded with decomposing garbage.

In the end, Minuteman Towing received no compensation for towing this grossly overweight vehicle, storing decomposing garbage for over a year, attorneys' fees, and disposing of the valueless cargo.

I am willing to address any questions you may have about Minuteman Towing and my company's experiences with accidents involving valueless cargo of municipal waste haulers.

CHAIRMAN GEIST: Thank you very much. Dan, address that question. When you have an accident like that along the road where DEP is responsible, why don't they clean it up?

MR. SMYSER: DEP is not responsible for cleanup in this case.

CHAIRMAN GEIST: Who regulates the DEP?

MR. SMYSER: They are not responsible

for the cleanup. The carrier in this case or

sometimes PennDOT -- I am familiar with this

1 particular situation, because we are trying to 2 get the trash out of there also. Right now it 3 is on our right-of-way, and we are stuck with it. 4 CHAIRMAN GEIST: One year? 5 6 MR. SMYSER: Yep. As he said, the company went out of business. We found out how 7 they reincorporated. We found their new 8 9 business and are trying to go after them now. 10 CHAIRMAN GEIST: I have no other 11 questions. Any other questions? 12 (NO RESPONSE) 13 CHAIRMAN GEIST: Thank you very much. 14 That was very enlightening. I know how quick 15 they can respond to things. Let's make sure 16 that they respond to this, and I hope that they 17 do. 18 MR. BOLUS: These additional pictures here was from that one that had no insurance on 19 20 Again, it was another one where they were 21 falsifying insurance cards. 22 CHAIRMAN GEIST: By the way, that 98 mile an hour --23 24 MR. BOLUS: Yeah. 25 CHAIRMAN GEIST: Every trip down the

1 turnpike, that one guy is always on my bumper. 2 MR. BOLUS: Yeah, that was one that was 3 left at our place for over a year. Again, had a 4 tremendous amount of --5 CHAIRMAN GEIST: Mr. Mustin has a 6 question. 7 MR. BOLUS: Sure. MR. MUSTIN: How often does it occur 8 9 where you are asked to tow a vehicle and you end up getting stuck with it? 10 11 MR. BOLUS: On garbage? 12 MR. MUSTIN: Not just garbage, any 13 truck tractor. 14 MR. BOLUS: We generally are not having 15 any problem with other vehicles. It is mainly 16 garbage companies, mainly because there is no 17 insurance on the cargo. It is basically 18 considered to have no value; but the cleanup 19 from these guys that are rolling over almost 20 daily is tremendous; and unfortunately, there is 21 nobody paying for them. So it is our 22 responsibility then to clean them up and dispose 23 of them. And we can't bill for it. We are not 24 getting paid on the deal.

MR. MUSTIN: Thank you.

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1 CHAIRMAN GEIST: I have a question for 2 How many foreign drivers have you found 3 through this? MR. BOLUS: Almost always. 4 5 CHAIRMAN GEIST: Almost always? MR. BOLUS: Almost always. And the 6 7 other problem we run into is generally a lot of these foreign drivers are from, for instance, 8 9 New York -- Bronx, New York, Apartment 2. 10 Therefore, any legal action towards 11 them is basically a futile attempt. And in most 12 circumstances, for instance, if they were to have an accident without insurance or something 13 like that, they just go back to their previous 14 country, and we can't track them. 15 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Unbelievable. 16 Any other questions? 17 18 (NO RESPONSE) REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: We are moving 19 on, the Chairman says. Thank you very much. 20 21 MR. BOLUS: Thank you. 22 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you. 23 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Next to 24 testify is Waste Management, Ray Delfing, Senior Market Area Safety Director; Tim Webb, Senior 25

1 Market Area Safety Director. 2 CHAIRMAN GEIST: Thank you, guys. 3 Before you start, Tim, would you answer one 4 question? 5 MR. DELFING: Yes. sir. 6 CHAIRMAN GEIST: The people who are 7 watching this recording, we know how responsible 8 Waste Management is. 9 MR. DELFING: Yes. sir. 10 CHAIRMAN GEIST: We know if that load 11 was a Waste Management load, and it was there, 12 you would have had it cleaned up. 13 And would you explain how it works with 14 Waste Management so that everybody knows. Ι 15 don't want to paint the whole industry with the 16 same brush. 17 MR. DELFING: Gladly. 18 What we have done at Waste 19 Management -- and you will see in some of the 20 testimony packets that we gave you about the 21 Waste Management system. 22 And what that does is it ensures that 23 the drivers that are hauling for us, whether 24 they are employees or third-party contractors,

that they are in compliance with all of the

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regulations; that the driver's license, the medical card, all of the things you've heard about this morning, as well as they have the certificate of insurance. Waste Management requires signature.

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And in adherence to the cleanup, specifically as a rider on the policy, we require each hauler who hauls for us, in the contract, provide us with a certificate of insurance and the policy rider, so we can go through and make sure, in fact, we have those in place.

We also, through the system, have the ability if a hauler's insurance lapses, insurance is terminated by the insurer for whatever reason or they don't pay for riders and they don't have the insurance, we have the ability to not only cut off each driver driving for that system, but cut off the hauler so there is no way they can, in turn, get on roadways.

Obviously, in situations as you've seen this morning, the other thing that we did, above and beyond these situations, we send representatives out from our company to make sure the situation is addressed, providing the

1 information to the State Police and PennDOT as far as the insurance certificates, the contacts, 2 the set-up policy, so these folks can get 3 cleaned up quickly and get paid. 4 CHAIRMAN GEIST: You don't owe Tim's 5 6 Towing any money, do you? MR. DELFING: Pardon me? No. sir. 7 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Okay. You may 8 begin your testimony. Do you want to summarize 9 it if you could, please. 10 MR. DELFING: Sir, with all due 11 respect, given previous testimony, if I could 12 13 read this testimony. REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Sure. 14 15 MR. DELFING: It is very brief. should not take longer than five minutes. 16 17 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Go right 18 ahead. MR. DELFING: Okay. Good morning. 19 name is Raymond Delfing. I am Senior Market 20 Area Safety Manager of Waste Management of 21 Pennsylvania Incorporated, member of the Waste 22 Industry Association. 23 Next to me is Tim Webb, also a Senior 24 Market Safety Manager and Transportation Safety 25

and Compliance Manager for Waste Management's eastern group.

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On behalf of Waste Management, it is our pleasure to testify before the panel.

A large part of my responsibility as Waste Management Safety Manager is to manage our transportation, safety and compliance programs.

Waste Management is one of the largest truck fleets in the State of Pennsylvania, and in light of the different state and federal agencies and regulations governing transportation and solid waste industry, we take our responsibility very seriously.

We have, accordingly, taken aggressive steps to promote safety and compliance through our compliance transportation safety program.

The importance of our task was never more evident than during Operation Clean Sweep in the spring of 2001. Operation Clean Sweep was a combined effort by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Pennsylvania State Troopers and a number of local enforcement agencies to conduct a statewide series of comprehensive roadside

inspections of trash trucks. As a result of Operation Clean Sweep, Waste Management was committed to major improvements with an emphasis on transportation compliance and safety.

Since Operation Clean Sweep, the State's agencies have continued trash inspections on a smaller, yet effective, basis.

And since Operation Clean Sweep, the Pennsylvania legislature passed Act 90 of 2002. Act 90, in part, established a waste transportation and safety program.

Its mandated purpose was to protect the human health, public safety, welfare and the environment. The safety program gave the state Department of Environmental Protection the responsibility and power to enforce existing laws to protect the environment and the public health, safety and welfare along its highways.

Waste Management, along with the PWIA members, supported the waste transportation safety program.

We applaud the Department's efforts at integrating the safety program into the existing regulations governing the transportation of waste in Pennsylvania.

Waste Management implemented its own comprehensive transportation safety program centered on a computer-based system called Waste Master/Alive.

We have provided each of you with a handout briefly explaining the Alive/Waste Master system.

To work as a transporter for Waste Management, a transporter must enter into a standard transportation contract. The transportation contract requires the transporter to have a satisfactory DOT rating, to maintain appropriate insurance levels and to agree to abide by Waste Management's Alive/Waste Master system.

The contract also imposes exacting vehicle and driver standards and requires strict compliance with all applicable laws governing the transportation of waste on Pennsylvania's highways.

For example, in support of state and federal regulations, the contract specifically prohibits the backhauling of any foods and transfer trailers used to haul waste.

Developed in 2000 to manage

transportation safety and compliance,
Alive/Waste Master is a computer-based tracking
system that tracks driver, vehicle and
operational compliance.

Once a transporter is under contract with Waste Management, each driver is issued a smart card. The smart card contains an embedded computer chip that maintains all of the information that is necessary to legally operate the vehicle in Pennsylvania.

For example, the smart card records the driver's commercial driver's license information, the driver's last physical exam and motor vehicle record.

The chip also stores the vehicle's identification number, current registration information, insurance information, a description of the vehicle and capacity limits and the DOT rating for the hauler.

It is worth reiterating that a driver is not permitted to haul for Waste Management without a valid smart card containing current information.

Allow me to explain how it works: The transporter is loaded at one of Waste

Management's transfer stations, and as he crosses the outbound scale, the driver presents the smart card and the scale master swipes the smart card in the system.

Instantaneously, the driver's information and the vehicle information is produced and checked for validity. If the information is valid and up to date, the truck is weighed to ensure it meets with DOT's vehicle weight requirements.

If the vehicle weight is legal, the time and date, destination and vehicle weight is recorded on the smart card, and the driver leaves for his or her designated landfill.

Once the driver reaches the designated landfill, the scale master swipes the smart card into the system. The scale master again confirms certain information, that the driver and vehicle information is valid and current, that the driver and vehicle match the outbound information, that the vehicle weight is within legal limits, and that the normal variance within the outbound scale, and that the load is not overdue. If the information is validated, only then is the vehicle allowed to enter the

1 | landfill.

In the unfortunate event that a vehicle hauling for Waste Management is in an accident, our safety and compliance managers are able to get to the scene and use the driver's smart card to immediately provide state troopers and local police with critical driver and vehicle information.

In addition to the allotted Waste
Management system, and as part of the company's
transportation safety program, Waste Management
has instituted a vehicle safety inspection
program, a program similar to the State's
trashnet. Teams of three employees, safety
manager, compliance manager, and a mechanic,
periodically conduct announced and unannounced
roadside inspections at Waste Management's
Pennsylvania landfills and transfer stations.

The team randomly selects vehicles, whether Waste Management owned or independently owned, and inspects the vehicle according to U.S. DOT and Pennsylvania DEP regulations and safety criteria.

For example, while the team's mechanic inspects the vehicle for mechanical compliance,

the safety manager and compliance manager are inspecting the vehicle for working fire extinguishers, properly annotated logbooks, hours of service, and proper paperwork.

If the team places a vehicle out of service, the vehicle is not permitted to leave the facility until the violation is corrected or the vehicle is towed.

If a driver is placed out of service, the vehicle is not allowed to move until a qualified driver moves it.

Waste Management's transportation safety program has not been without significant effort and cost, but we believe that the impact has been immediate and worthwhile.

In 2001 and again in 2002, Waste

Management received the Commercial Highway

Safety Award from the Bucks County Motor Carrier

Traffic Safety Task Force in recognition of

outstanding achievements in commercial highway

safety.

The Bucks County Motor Carrier Traffic Safety Task Force recognizes commercial haulers who implement changes and introduce programs that enhance highway safety.

We continue to follow guidance from DEP and DOT to improve our safety program. The improvements made by Waste Management and those companies that work with Waste Management are evidenced at our high level of commitment to keeping Pennsylvania highways safe.

Thank you for allowing me to speak this morning. Mr. Webb and I welcome any questions the panel may have.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Thank you very much for your presentation. I have one question. Have you ever had any backhauling violations?

MR. DELFING: No, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: That is good news. Any questions from the members?

Representative Evans.

REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just wanted to commend Waste

Management for the presentation. It is very
enlightening. I think that that smart card is a
very wonderful tool that perhaps other carriers
should take note of and wish to emulate in the
future, because that certainly does cut down a

lot of the confusion that is out there. 1 It is a very expensive procedure for 2 you to go through for your company to comply 3 with. 4 MR. WEBB: The actual development of 5 the initial program is basically four different 6 7 computer systems that are linked together to make this happen. That was very, very 8 9 expensive, yes, sir. We originally ruled that out; and since 10 then, we have done revisions to the software to 11 12 do different things. The smart card and technology that is 13 used at the transfer of landfill end is \$10,000 14 per location. The smart card itself is only 15 about \$3.25. 16 REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: We realize this 17 18 would be impossible for a lot of the small carriers to afford, but maybe they should work 19 towards that goal. Because it certainly has 20 21 been a worthwhile investment for your company. MR. WEBB: Yes, sir, it has. 22 REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: Thank you. 23 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Mr. Mustin had 24 25 a question first.

MR. MUSTIN: Yes. On page 2, you talked about development in 2000. You talk about maintains all of the information that's necessary to operate a vehicle in Pennsylvania legally. And you talk about it accesses driver's commercial driver's license information. How do you do that on a real time basis?

MR. WEBB: Unfortunately, the information -- we cannot have real time. We cannot hook into the local DMV, unfortunately. We would love to be able to do that, and that was one of the visions that we had written out when we originally developed the program.

What we do do is we require in our contract, that the haulers and/or haulers who haul for those haulers, have to supply us with photocopies as well as we have to physically see the license, and in turn we track that.

Once they come to us, they have been through your local DMV or State Police agency and receive their state driver's license.

MR. MUSTIN: But the license could actually be suspended and they just haven't turned it in.

MR. WEBB: What we require with that is a current motor vehicle report which requires seven years backwards.

MR. MUSTIN: How often do you do that?

MR. WEBB: Once a year in accordance
with DOT. The other thing the system allows us
to do that we spoke of earlier where you may
have a false card or false Social Security
number being used, the system tracks all of that
information so that if you have -- typically, if
somebody is going to sell the information, they
are not going to sell it just to one person.
That information will go out to multiple people.

The system will bring that right to us.

By looking at the different database elements,

we are able to. In fact, those folks don't work

for us.

MR. MUSTIN: If someone has the wherewithal to get through your system, at least up to a year if their license is suspended, because you are only asking for the --

MR. DELFING: No, sir, we ask for it once a year. We have to have it pulled within seven days, which goes back seven years when they apply to get a smart card.

1 MR. MUSTIN: But that smart card is good for how long then? 2 3 MR. WEBB: It is good for a year, because the first thing that expires on federal 4 5 motor carrier, the MVR. It is required once a However, by the use of the system, I have 6 7 the ability from anywhere in the country to cut 8 off any driver and/or hauler at any time. 9 So if we get notified or something 10 comes up or we have a problem with a particular 11 driver or hauler, all we have to do is throw the 12 switch; and therefore, that person cannot check 13 out of any of our transfer stations. 14 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Mr. Parsells. 15 MR. PARSELLS: Just a point of 16 clarification. Every truck that comes into your 17 landfills has had one of these or only your 18 contract haulers? 19 MR. WEBB: Any contractor that is 20 working for us has a smart card as well as the 21 nine-digit number displayed. 22 MR. PARSELLS: You take other loads? 23 MR. WEBB: We do have a third-party 24 With those persons, we have a safety 25 transportation program, which they have to fall

within that, and they have to make sure they 1 2 have the DEP Act 90 stickers, which we have 3 backed fully with that program, as well as they have to be within the legal limits. 5 MR. PARSELLS: Thank you. 6 MR. WEBB: Thank you. 7 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Anyone else on the committee? 8 9 MR. DELFING: No, sir. 10 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Thank you, 11 again, for your presentation and your time. 12 MR. WEBB: Thank you. 13 MR. DELFING: Thank you. REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Moving right 14 15 along. The next testifier is Jim Runk, 16 President and CEO of Pennsylvania Motor Truck 17 Association. Good morning. 18 MR. RUNK: Good morning. REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Good morning. 19 20: And you may begin. 21 MR. RUNK: Good morning, Mr. Chairman. 22 I will be brief, because I am quite certain that 23 I am not the President you are meeting later for 24 lunch, so I will scoot along here. 25 I do appreciate the opportunity to be

in front of you today. This is an important issue. My name is Jim Runk, and I represent the largest state trucking association in the

country with somewhere around 2300 members.

We would like to thank the members of ours that are responsible motor carriers, like the ones who testified here this morning, Minuteman and Waste Management, who are members of our association. We are very proud of the way they operate their vehicles.

The commercial driver's license is the issue that brings me here today. And I am not going to reiterate what was previously said, but we support the commercial driver's license. And we believe that it is obviously necessary.

We understand how some of this misinformation can be passed on through receiving licenses with drivers who can't speak English. Our industry is very concerned about that.

We have had incidents where drivers can't communicate with safety directors. They can't communicate with somebody after a hazardous spill. There are problems surrounding that.

The issue, as Dan Smyser indicated earlier, was brought to the attention of CVSA, the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance, of which he is a board member, and has asked them to put together a committee to look into the situation to see how the clarifications of this -- of the commercial driver's license could be handled.

We are professionals in the trucking industry, and we are aware of the problem, and we want to take all steps necessary to ensure the motoring public that our members and the motor carriers in the United States hire the best qualified operators, and to be able to improve safety on the highways.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I would like to take one second -- it is not in my written remarks -- to comment on earlier testimony by Captain Haught.

One of the issues that concerns us is the 42 percent increase on the Pennsylvania Turnpike. We have met with the turnpike on several occasions to discuss the issue, and the question came up about diversion, will carriers go to other roads.

I have already been in contact with

several members that are looking for diversionary routes. And they are going to see whether or not that is something that they can do.

Those diversionary routes are fairly slim, when you look at the geography of the State of Pennsylvania, with the Turnpike being the most notable highway to the south.

Our carriers want to divert to Route 80 in the wintertime. Most of them divert to the turnpike in the wintertime because the turnpike is clear, it is patrolled, there is food and fuel.

Are they going to go across Route 68?

I doubt it. Many of us that have been across

it, you know it is mountainous and can conserve

fuel and time.

The only other alternates are 22, Route 30, the possibility of getting off at Bedford and going 99 North, which isn't completed yet. When you operate on the turnpike, our industry right now is about a 2 percent profit margin. So if you are operating at \$1.40 and you cross the turnpike, you've just lost 40 cents off of your profit on that whole trip.

So there is no question in my mind there is going to be diversion. Where it goes is going to be up to the logistics people and managers; however, there are probably going to be some roads that we should not be on. Even though we are allowed on them, it can cause congestion, traffic problems, and so on.

I'm sorry I didn't have it in my written testimony, but I wanted to bring it up because it was brought up earlier by the Captain.

I will answer any questions you might have and thank you for permitting us to be here today, Mr. Chairman.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Thank you. I have a couple questions.

Page 36 of your testimony, you talk about the CVSA, the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance. Who makes up that alliance?

MR. RUNK: That is made up -- it is a nationwide organization made up of safety professionals, enforcement, State Police, Dan's counterparts and their state P.U.C.s, and state transportation agencies, drivers, company management. They meet frequently to discuss the

issues to ensure that the uniformity is spread throughout the country, where our carriers don't have to worry about going into another state and having laws affect them of which they have no knowledge. So the idea of CVSA is to try to come out with uniform regulations with the industry.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Is there any alliance of homeland security or anyone from security or enforcement?

MR. RUNK: Mr. Chairman, I don't know that. I don't know how it is made up. I can find that out. My guess is one of the board members could probably answer that pretty quickly. I don't know.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: I see this issue of non-English speaking drivers driving trucks as a homeland security threat as well, coming in from out of the country, obtaining these illegal CDLs, able to obtain a tractor-trailer.

You don't know what is in the tractor-trailer, it could be explosives in the tractor-trailer, and could obviously impose a security threat to our state and other states in

the nation.

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MR. RUNK: I don't think there is any question about that; however, I think if you look, again, at my comment about the responsible industry, there are other obvious responsible carriers out there who aren't members of mine, although I wish they were.

I think you will find that those carriers are very, very careful who they hire with background checks. With new hazardous material, I think you will see that it's even going to be more strengthened. But I don't think you are going to have much of a problem with the responsible carriers in the United States.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: I am just picking your brain a little bit with this and trying to get your comments. I know your organization makes up a very responsible driving force with CDLs, do a tremendous job, and are responsible like you say.

I just want to get some ideas from you.

And I really think it could be a homeland
security threat as well.

Are there any other questions from the

1 members? Staff? (NO RESPONSE) 2 **REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO:** 3 Thanks for 4 vour time. 5 MR. RUNK: Thanks for permitting us to be here today. 6 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Next testifier 7 is Ted Leonard, the Executive Director of the 8 9 Pennsylvania AAA Federation. You may begin. 10 MR. LEONARD: Good morning, Mr. Chairman. I would be very happy to 11 highlight and summarize the written testimonv 12 13 that I have provided. 14 First of all, the issue of truck safety is one of the concerns of our members and 15 certainly of a lot of motorists. In all of the 16 17 surveys we conduct, the issue of truck safety 18 appear in the top three, along with aggressive 19 drivers and DUI. So it is certainly on the minds of the motorists out there. 20 21 Secondly, it would be very difficult to 22 understand how a driver without comprehension of 23 the English language would also have any understanding or comprehension of our traffic-24

safety laws, and be able to obey those.

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It was a very tragic accident in Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania last July, which really brought this to national focus as far as AAA was concerned.

We are aware of the petition of the CBSA, and would certainly endorse that and lend any support to get that petition before the federal government, and have them clarify 49 CFR and potential conflicts with Title 6 that were mentioned earlier.

One of the programs that I have had the pleasure of being associated with in this position is ITS, Intelligent Transportation Systems.

One of the very successful low cost programs in that is variable message signing, which would enable a driver to be warned ahead of time if an interstate, for example, was fog bound or in our cases we have already seen this year snow bound in white-out conditions through a snow storm.

And it would be difficult to understand how a driver who had no comprehension of the English language or could not read it, could understand what a variable message sign was

telling him if the interstate ahead of him was 1 snow bound. 2 3 I think the potential for a catastrophe would exist if a driver plowed on into a 4 situation like this and ended up in a 5 multi-vehicle accident. 6 7 The last thing I would like to mention is that we would certainly endorse 8 9 Representative Geist's concept of centralizing 10 motor carrier safety, homeland security, and any other issues dealing with motor carriers into 11 one central office. 12 I would be happy to answer any 13 14 questions at this time. 15 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Any questions of Mr. Leonard? 16 17 (NO RESPONSE) REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: 18 There are no questions. I thank you for your information. 19 20 MR. LEONARD: Thank you. 21 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Is Officer 22 Leaman here from Pennsylvania Capitol Police? Is he here yet? 23 24 (NO RESPONSE) 25 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Seeing he is

Folks.

1 not here and Representative Hanna is not here. we will take a five-minute break. We will be 2 back in five minutes or so. Thanks. 3 (Break.) 4 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Okay. 5 we are about ready to roll again. 6 Okay. We are going to reconvene this 7 hearing. If you want to take a seat up there. 8 We have been joined by Officer Leaman 9 10 from the Pennsylvania Capitol Police. He is 11 here to testify. We appreciate your time and 12 your being here early. I am going to ask you, if you 13 14 can -- hold on a second. Go ahead and read your testimony. We are waiting for Representative **1**5 16 Hanna. That's okay. If you want to begin, go 17 right ahead. 18 OFR. LEAMAN: Thank you. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. My name is 19 20 John D. Leaman. The Commonwealth of 21 Pennsylvania employs me as a Capitol police 22 officer. I graduated from Pennsylvania State 23: Police Academy in Hershey, PA in 1979. I was formerly the safety training officer for 24

Friendly Transportation in Lancaster County. I

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currently possess a valid Pennsylvania commercial operator's license.

I drive to the Capitol complex daily from my home in eastern York County, spending approximately two hours on the highway, some 70 miles round trip.

Most of the events I will share with this panel occur on Interstate Route 83 North during the daytime hours, although returning home at 11 p.m. I have encountered some hazardous situations as well.

Every day I observe commercial vehicles, 18 wheelers, violating various sections of the Pennsylvania Vehicle Code without any interference or obvious presence of law enforcement authority.

Simply having signs posted is not enough. Every law enforcement agency knows that a real or evident police presence greatly reduces crime. Even having a police mannequin in a parked cruiser has proven to be an inexpensive but actual deterrent for would-be violators.

Some major concerns are listed below.

Two weigh stations in the area of the Yocumtown

exits of I-83 are closed the majority of the time.

The two legally-posted northbound truck lanes, one north of the Conewago Creek bridge, and the other north of the Fishing Creek Road Exit, are routinely ignored by truckers.

The legally posted 65 mile per hour speed limit is reduced to 55 miles per hour on I-83 northbound from Reesers Summit to the York split on Pennsylvania Route 581, and yet truckers continue at a much higher rate of speed, seemingly oblivious to any speed limit signage.

Now, I would like to say that the habitual drivers are out-of-state drivers; but the fact is that none of them are actually local and are familiar with the area.

Drivers for Estes, Kinard, S & H, Shaffer/Crete and Waste Management are among those who regularly and carelessly disregard both their safety and that of others.

The most common Pennsylvania Motor

Vehicle Code violations include: Obedience to

traffic control devices, Subsection 3111(a);

driving on right side of roadway, Subsection

1 3301(a)(b); overtaking vehicle on the left, Subsection 3303(a)(2); overtaking vehicle on the 2 3 right, Subsection 3304(b), limitations on 4 overtaking on the left, Subsection 3305; driving 5 on roadways laned for traffic, Subsection 3309(1) and (3); prohibiting use of hearing 6 impairment devices, Subsection 3314(a); stop 7 signs and yield signs, Subsection 3323(c); duty 8 9 of driver in construction and maintenance areas, Subsection 3326; moving, stopped or parked 10 11 vehicle, Subsection 3333; turning movements and 12 required signals, Subsection 3334; driving 13 vehicle at safe speed, Subsection 3361; maximum 14 speed limits, Subsection 3362(a)(2) and (3), 15 minimum speed regulation, Subsection 3364(a); 16 careless driving, Subsection 3714; and reckless 17 driving, Subsection 3736(a). 18 But truckers are not the only 19 offenders. An ever increasing number of 20 Maryland automobile drivers are traveling mile after mile in the passing lane, without passing 21

any other vehicles, or simply riding the fast lane beside big rigs, thus creating a hazard in the trucker's riding zone.

The Pennsylvania Department of

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Transportation also contributes to unsafe driving conditions in construction zones by erecting signs and arrows that are both confusing and misleading.

Narrowing a two-lane highway to one lane often promotes motorists' aggression, since everyone wants to be first in line.

Truckers are often observed straddling both lanes of travel approaching a construction zone in an effort to prevent other drivers from cutting ahead of them at the last minute.

On February 21st, 2003, I sent an e-mail to Pennsylvania State Police Commissioner Jeffrey Miller, describing the dramatic increase in aggressive drivers, especially truckers I am witnessing on Pennsylvania Route 30 west and I-83 north during the daytime hours. I suggested that a new task force be developed to crack down on all flagrant violators.

I noted my awareness of current budgetary restraints and manpower shortages. The United States Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration have provided funding in the past for highway safety programs. And I offered to participate along with other

area police officers in a concentrated effort to promote traffic safety at specifically identified traffic locations.

New or additional laws are not the answer. Sufficient regulations already exist. Commitment through manpower and the active and serious enforcement of these laws will ultimately save lives.

Over the past two years, I have observed a general increase despite aggressive and discourteous driving habits. Whether this is a social phenomenon of the times or just a temporal condition, it nonetheless appears to be increasingly evident with time.

Operating a motor vehicle in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania remains a privilege that can be withdrawn rather than a guaranteed right.

A concentrated effort by the law enforcement community, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, and the Ad Council, that not only enforces the law but also includes public education, will both restore and promote a safer driving environment and preserve that privilege in Pennsylvania.

Thank you for allowing me the 1 2 opportunity to speak on this important matter. 3 I will entertain any questions that you may have at this time. 4 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Thank you very 5 much. 6 Back in November, you contacted my 7 office with regard to an arrest that was made 8 here. I believe at the Capitol Complex, that was 9 having to do with hazardous trucks. Could you 10 1.1 tell us a little bit more about that? 12 OFR. LEAMAN: I'm sorry, Representative, I am not sure I was included in 13 that information. I heard about it but I don't 14 have any specific details at this time. 15 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Was it a 16 backhauling incident or was it a non-English 17 speaking driver problem? Was it just an 18 aggressive driver? Do you have any idea? 19 OFR. LEAMAN: I am not sure. I would 20 have to research that and get back to the 21 committee on that. 22 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Any questions 23 of the members? Staff? 24 25 (NO RESPONSE)

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: 1 2 Representative Evans. 3 REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 4 Yesterday in front of the House 5 6 Appropriations Committee, I had an opportunity 7 to give some brief testimony. One of the things I had advocated for in speaking to the 8 Appropriations Committee was for the increase in 9 10 the complement of State Police troopers. 11 That is why I found it somewhat 12 surprising this morning -- actually very surprising -- that Captain Haught had indicated 13 in his testimony, and I note Representative 14 Marsico followed up with a question in that 15 regard, pertaining to the additional complement 16 that is being suggested for the Pennsylvania 17 18 State Police. The Captain indicated he felt the 19 20 complement was at sufficient strength right now to handle these types of issues. Am I correct 21 22 in making that assumption? In looking at your testimony and 23 looking at the data that I have been able to see 24 on this, and my personal experience, I drive 25

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Interstate 80 from close to the state line at the 80/79 interchange clear to Bellefonte on a very regular basis.

And I can tell you from a personal observation that at least 80 percent of the time, if not higher, I have come across an entire stretch of highway without seeing one State Police vehicle. That to me doesn't seem like sufficient enforcement.

I wondered if you could elaborate on that and, reflecting on your testimony, where you think the needs could better be met in that regard?

OFR. LEAMAN: Well, sometimes administrative people try to put a good spin on things. And if you talk to the people that are on the front lines, you get a whole different perspective. And that is true in any organization.

What I have observed as recently as today coming up here, I came up -- I travel Route 30 west from the river, and then I jump on 83 north. And that whole distance I observed one state trooper. He was situated in the southbound lane on 83 near a bridge overpass

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with his radar unit. That was the only encounter that I observed for the 35 or so miles coming up here.

And once again, I didn't include in my testimony, but I was cut off on the way up, coming to this hearing, by a local truck, it was a timber, a log truck. It had no name on the cab, but that reminded me that I omitted that in my testimony, that there were a number of logging trucks that I know are from up north in our Commonwealth and they are going nowhere fast, in a hurry. And they cut out into the fast lane in front of me and eventually got back in, but it just supports what I have already testified to here this morning.

REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: We know that the fines are expensive, and even more expensive in a construction zone; but apparently drivers, not just truckers, but all drivers, a certain percentage are very aggressive and are not paying attention to these types of laws.

Do we need to raise the penalties even higher in your opinion?

OFR. LEAMAN: In my opinion, I believe stiffer penalties may help. But once again, I

go back to what I stated earlier, you just need to enforce the laws that are already in existence, and that means more manpower.

From what I heard, when I contacted the Commissioner a year ago, that they -- we are very stretched for funding and manpower, and that is why I suggested a task force.

A task force has been utilized already. It opens up federal funds, and you can take officers from a plethora of various departments that can either donate their time or resources or get federal funding for reimbursement. It is not an impossible task.

REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: Thank you very much for your very excellent testimony. This week Speaker John Perzel has named me as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Safety.

I am very pleased to be in that role.

I want to thank Representative Marsico for allowing me to speak at his hearing today on the highway issue; but a lot of this does dovetail together and it is very, very good information.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Any other questions from staff or members?

(NO RESPONSE)

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REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Again, we thank you for your testimony. It is very informative. And, again, thanks for being here.

OFR. LEAMAN: Thanks, Mr. Chairman.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: I note that
Representative Hanna is here. We appreciate you
coming. Do you want to come up to the mike?

Actually, you are early. We had to switch the schedule somewhat here. We thank you for being here early. You may begin your testimony.

REPRESENTATIVE HANNA: Thank you,
Mr. Chairman. I appreciate you moving me to
last, because that will give me more time. I
probably need about three or four hours of your
time. Will that be all right? You didn't think
I was kidding.

Actually, I was. And I do have one other thought, if you are having difficulty finding State Police on the highways, just follow me. They seem to be everywhere I am. I seem to encounter them every time I make a trip back and forth between my district and here, especially around Route 15. I am only on 80 for

a brief period of time. There seems to be a stretch that is fairly well patrolled.

And that is not what brings me here today. What I wanted to talk about is a problem that has been ongoing. I represent all of Clinton County and a portion of Centre County. It happens to be a portion of Centre County that Interstate 80 travels through.

One of the District Justices in my district is a District Justice by the name of John Maggs, who came to me with this problem. And what I have provided you with is a package of articles that was written by our local newspaper after they interviewed District Justice Maggs.

This problem has been ongoing for years. And as you will note in the article, District Justice Maggs had some 1100 warrants outstanding, a good number of which were for truck violations on Interstate 80.

In the 28-mile stretch of Interstate 80 that District Justice Maggs has jurisdiction over, there is a rest area that is frequently used for inspection of haulers. And on virtually every occasion, there are violations

1 found.

What has happened, if you would look at the article, I would just like -- the first page talks about how District Justice Maggs sets the stage for this.

He says the problem is that out-of-state drivers and trucking companies fail to pay fines for vehicle safety violations, and trucks that have been ordered not to move are back on the road as soon as law enforcement is not looking.

If it is a Pennsylvania driver or a Pennsylvania trucking company, we can get them and force them to pay their fines. If it is a driver, we can suspend a driver's license. If it is a company, we can suspend registration.

But since the driver is often from another state, they are getting away with the violations. And there is little to nothing the law can do about it. We can get a warrant for safety violations, but nobody will serve that warrant. So here I sit with 1100 warrants. It does nothing for the safety of the people on the highway.

I think that pretty well explains the

situation that he has encountered, and what he met with me about, and asked me to try to find a solution for him.

In our efforts to do so, we drafted legislation. In this particular session, it is House Bill 1607. I provided you with a copy of it. We introduced it at previous sessions. And at one point we amended it into a bill, and your executive director can correct me if my recollection of how this went is wrong.

But we amended it into a bill that, actually, I believe, made it to the Governor; but was vetoed for other reasons.

MR. BUGAILE: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE HANNA: But we learned through the process there were concerns about my bill. And I want to acknowledge those with you today.

What my bill does is essentially allow the District Justice and state police to impound a vehicle until the fines and costs are paid, at least as security for a hearing or as a result of a guilty plea.

The concerns -- I mean, that sounds like the perfect solution on the surface; but

I'm sure that those from the trucking industry that are in the room will tell you right away it is essentially a violation of their due process rights. And that is the concerns that were raised regarding the legislation.

I am here to tell you today that I am prepared to work with you in whatever way we can to try to resolve those concerns.

I don't pretend to have the answer to that. Personally as a practicing attorney on a very part-time basis, I am not so sure that there isn't a way to get around the due process concerns.

The second concern I know has been raised has been raised by our State Police, and if we do start impounding these vehicles, what are we going to do with them?

My district is the perfect example of that. These safety checks are done at a rest area on Interstate 80. And if we start impounding every vehicle that has safety violations, until it's either fixed or the fine and costs are posted as security, that rest area is not going to be available for much else. And we are going to have to expand it for trucks.

So I am not sure how we address those concerns, but I think they are concerns that have to be addressed and can be addressed. And the reason is the safety of our motorists. It's not just the law enforcement issue, but I had the opportunity to view pictures that our state police officers brought in to me regarding this. And some of these vehicles are absolutely horrendous. And I am here to tell you that the majority of them that were in terrible shape were hauling trash.

And one picture that comes to mind, and I think it is even mentioned in the article, is a vehicle that had its axle chained to the frame. The U bolts or whatever that would normally hold that to the frame had been damaged in some way, and they had slipped a chain around both the frame and the axle.

And the thing that concerned the officer the most was that it was obvious that the chain had been on there for some time. This wasn't the first trip. This was seen as a solution. And this truck was put back on the highway even after that damage was obvious to its owners.

So there are really some horrendous situations out there. And for the safety of our motoring public, we have to do something about this, just to make law enforcement work a little more efficiently in dealing with these problems.

So with that, I will conclude my testimony and try to answer any questions.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Okay. Thank you very much.

Your handout, here, with District

Justice Maggs on, I think it is the third or
fourth page, talking about the officials say
some truck drivers don't understand English,
that is one of the major focuses of this hearing
today. It is non-English speaking drivers with

CDLs.

Do you have any idea how many violations up in your area are as a result of non-English speaking drivers?

REPRESENTATIVE HANNA: Mr. Chairman, I couldn't put a number on it; but I recall at least one instance, and I know there have been numerous of them, one instance that District Justice cited to me was the situation where a non-English-speaking driver, they brought in an

interpreter, and they asked him, you know, What, essentially, were you told when you were put in this truck and sent down the road? And his words were, essentially, I was told to follow the guy in front of me. He was told that is all he needed to know.

The other thing I remember the District Justice telling me about the situation is that there are drivers who fully expect that when they get into a problem, that the company will back them up, come to their rescue, assist them in paying any fines as a result of the violation of the trucks.

District Justice Maggs informed me that there are situations where the trucking companies will just abandon these drivers. They don't care. They are able to pull other drivers off the street and put them behind the wheel of the vehicle. They treat the drivers of these trucks just like they treat what they are hauling. They assume they are garbage, and they can move on and use someone else.

I can't put numbers on it for you,

Mr. Chairman; but I do recall those specific

instances that District Justice Maggs mentioned

1 And he said it is not uncommon to have to me. to bring an interpreter to arraign individuals 2 3 that are brought before him. 4 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Thank you. 5 Any question from members or staff? 6 (NO RESPONSE) 7 REPRESENTATIVE MARSICO: Again, we appreciate this information and your time. 8 We 9 hope to work with you with regard to your 10 registration. And hopefully, we will come up with a solution. 11 12 Let me just say thanks to all of the 13 testifiers that were here today. We know that 14 we asked you to summarize your testimony. Most 15 of you did, and we appreciate that. 16 I guess now is the time to conclude the testimony. Thank you, members of the committee 17 and staff. 18 19 REPRESENTATIVE HANNA: Thank you. (Proceedings concluded at 12:20 p.m.) 20 21 22 23 24

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