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3	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE	
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5	MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING ROOM 140	
6	HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA	
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7	PUBLIC HEARING	
8	HOUSE BILL 1687 FIREWORKS LAW	
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10	TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 2014	
1 1	9:04 A.M.	
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13	BEFORE:	
14	HONORABLE MARTIN CAUSER, MAJORITY CHAIRMAN	
15	HONORABLE RUSS DIAMOND	
15	HONORABLE MINDY FEE HONORABLE MARCIA HAHN	
16	HONORABLE RICHARD IRVIN	
	HONORABLE MARK KELLER	
17	HONORABLE JOHN LAWRENCE	
	HONORABLE DAVID MILLARD	
18	HONORABLE MARCI MUSTELLO	
	HONORABLE CLINT OWLETT	
19	HONORABLE DAVID ZIMMERMAN	
0.0	HONORABLE EDDIE DAY PASHINSKI, MINORITY	
20	CHAIRMAN	
21	HONORABLE DANILO BURGOS HONORABLE BRIDGET KOSIEROWSKI	
Z	HONORABLE BRIDGEI KOSIEROWSKI HONORABLE MAUREEN MADDEN	
22	HONORABLE CHRISTINA SAPPEY	
<i>L L</i>	HONORABLE PAM SNYDER	
23		
	ALSO PRESENT:	
24		
	HONORABLE FRANK FARRY	
25		

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1	ALSO PRESENT: (cont'd)	
2	KERRY GOLDEN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (R)	
3	MELANIE DONNELLY, RESEARCH ANALYST (R) MICHELE MUSGRAVE, LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATIVE	
4	ASSISTANT II (R) DESTINY ZEIDERS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (D)	
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18	BRENDA J. PARDUN, RPR	
19	REPORTER - NOTARY PUBLIC	
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PROCEEDINGS 1 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Good 2 morning, everyone. I'd like to call this 4 meeting of the House Agriculture and Rural 5 Affairs Committee to order and ask you to join me in the Pledge of Allegiance. 6 (Whereupon, the Pledge of Allegiance 7 was recited.) 8 9 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Welcome, 10 everyone. Today's meeting is a public hearing 11 12 on House Bill 1687, sponsored by our 13 colleague, Representative Frank Farry. I'm going to first turn to 14 15 Representative Farry and thank him for being 16 here with us and offer him the opportunity for 17 brief comments. 18

REPRESENTATIVE FARRY: Thank you, Chairman.

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I realize that the diversity of

Pennsylvania in terms of our more rural,

suburban, and urban areas may leave some folks

wondering, you know, why this is necessary.

I will tell you this. As we may remember, the fireworks law was in the tax

code. It wasn't a free-standing bill that went through a legislative process. It was just dropped into the tax code, which now some of us are regretting.

The number one issue that we face in July in my area in terms of complaints from constituents is about the usage of fireworks. My district is such that there's very few areas where the residents have to shoot fireworks. Under current law, there has to be one hundred fifty feet from occupied structures, so, really, that's a three hundred-foot area. Our municipalities are overwhelmed with the complaints. Our law enforcement did not have the resources to monitor and oversee the situation. And, obviously, our fire and EMS providers have to deal with the ramifications of the structure fires and the injuries.

The SR 6 Commission, which I had the honor of serving on, actually included reforming the fireworks law as one of their twenty-seven recommendations. The preference of that commission was to repeal the fireworks law. I realize that that's not going to be

what happens. But I think there's some common sense things we can do to give our local government a little more control over the situation.

Right now, there's no time limit as to when fireworks can be shot. So, they can be shot at 2 o'clock in the morning every day by your neighbors, which I'm sure you would find quite aggravating. It's impactful on people that have pets, veterans, seniors. I have a 10-month old at home. And trust me, when my wife puts him to bed and the neighbor start shooting fireworks off, my wife's not very happy with that neighbor.

At the same time, those people that are legally shooting fireworks should have the opportunity to do that.

So, I think we can find a balance here. The bill, as drafted, limits the times which fireworks can be shot, increases the penalties for subsequent offenses, ensures that when fireworks are purchased, the information relating to how they can legally be shot is prominently displayed at the checkout counter.

There needs to be a few other things done with this bill. This was a test bulletin that we floated to get feedback, and we're going to get a tremendous amount of feedback today. I've gotten feedback from municipal folks and law enforcement that they would like to see the initial penalty, which is a hundred dollars, increased. I think that makes sense. And I think the money should go directly to our municipality to help fund police overtime.

Additionally, the 12 percent tax on fireworks, 2 percent of that goes to our first responder community, 10 percent of that goes to the general fund. The numbers Revenue gave me were 7.7 million dollars last year went to the general fund -- or last budget season. I, quite frankly, think that money should be repurposed. I think it should be repurposed to go to our EMS providers, our career fire departments, and our rural fire departments. I think we can establish grant programs and take that money to help those folks in the first responder community.

I also think we should probably do some sort of public safety awareness program

so people understand the dangers of fireworks.

We've had some minors injured and some minors

killed through the use of fireworks, which,

obviously, they should never have access to.

So, Chairman, you're not here to hear from me; you're here to hear from the testifiers. But I appreciate the opportunity and the opportunity for this bill to go through this process. And I look forward to it moving through the legislative process in the near future.

Thank you.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Thank you, Representative Farry.

We're certainly looking forward to the information presented today. We have an impressive list of testifiers, so we'll move forward with the testimony.

I also do want to say that there are numerous committee meetings going on in the building, so you'll see members coming and going this morning with all the meetings that are happening, but many have assured me that they'll return after their meeting. So, it's great to have everybody here.

1	Our first panel is the Pennsylvania
2	Department of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Remmert,
3	the director of the Bureau of Weights and
4	Measures at the department, and Dwight-Jared
5	Smith, the assistant counsel.
6	Welcome, gentlemen, and you may
7	proceed.
8	MR. REMMERT: Good morning,
9	Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman.
10	Yes, I need reading glasses.
11	MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Is the
12	microphone on?
13	MR. REMMERT: I believe so. Can you
14	hear me better?
15	MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: You may
16	want to pull it closer.
17	MR. REMMERT: Better?
18	MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Better.
19	MR. REMMERT: Perfect.
20	Good morning, Mr. Chairman, Chairman
21	Causer, Chairman Pashinski, and distinguished
22	members of the House Agriculture and Rural
23	Affairs Committee.
24	Thank you for the invitation to
25	discuss House Bill 1687 today. As the

chairman said, I am Walt Remmert. I'm the bureau director for the Bureau of Ride and Measurement Standards at the Department of Agriculture. And to my right here with me today is assistant counsel Dwight Smith.

The Pennsylvania Department of

Agriculture is committed to consumer

protection and in upholding the standards set

forward in the fireworks law. The

Department's regulatory role is solely as a

licensing agent for consumer-grade fireworks

facilities.

typically fireworks that fly in the air,
self-propelled, such as bottle rockets and
mortars, explode, such as firecrackers, or
both. The primary difference between
consumer-grade fireworks and other grades of
fireworks is the maximum amount of pyrotechnic
composition allowed to be contained in each,
as defined by the Consumer Product Safety
Commission.

For reference, there are two other grades of fireworks that are not regulated by PDA. The first is novelty fireworks, which

can be found at most retail locations,

typically in prepackaged variety packs, and

are limited to sparklers, ground fountains,

smoke bombs and similar devices.

The second is display-grade

fireworks, which are those that contain an

amount of pyrotechnic composition above those

allowed for consumer fireworks and are

primarily intended for commercial displays

such as those observed on the 4th of July.

The purchase, handling, and storage of display fireworks are restricted by licensures through the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives.

The Pennsylvania Department of
Agriculture became responsible for licensing
of permanent consumer-grade fireworks
facilities as a result of Act 204 in 2004,
signed into law on November 30th of 2004.
This law amended Pennsylvania's existing
fireworks and explosive law, and PDA began
licensing permanent consumer-grade fireworks
facilities in January of 2005. PDA began
licensing with twenty-five permanent

consumer-grade fireworks facilities in 2005.

In 2017, the Pennsylvania Tax Code created a new fireworks law which required previous licensed facilities under the old act to reapply and be licensed under the new law, as well as changing certain standards for all facilities. At that time, a total of eighty-two permanent facilities were affected when the law changed in October of 2017.

Today, there are ninety-six permanent licensed facilities.

PDA offers eight proposed amendments, most of which are technical in nature. These proposed changes would not affect the intent of the law but would allow, greatly enhance our ability to perform licensing of facilities and remedy several challenges that occurred with the most recent change to the fireworks law in 2017.

A very significant change impacting several existing and new businesses is the increase in the allowable distance between existing permanent facilities from two hundred fifty feet to fifteen hundred feet. The distance change does not improve safety. For

example, both the current law and House Bill 1687 would allow a licensed facility to be located within two hundred fifty feet of a gas station. The 2017 law increased the distance to fifteen hundred feet, even though there are existing facilities that, for all intent and purposes, have been continually licensed that violate the fifteen hundred-foot requirement.

Permanent facilities that were in compliance in the 2004 version of law are no longer in compliance and are unable to make corrective action because of the very nature of the permanent facilities.

Returning the requirement to two hundred fifty feet corrects the issue facing several Pennsylvania businesses without adversely impacting public safety.

My last point is the addition of NFPA 1124 into the current law may have two unforeseen consequences. First, it may conflict with the current code enforcement requirements already spelled out in the law, as the 2006 version is not the current version of NFPA 1124.

Lastly, adding the additional

requirement NFPA 1124 in any version may affect some or all of the existing licensees because NFPA 1124 has building code requirements with respect to which PDA may not been qualified to enforce or provide oversight. The Department of Labor and Industry has this building code compliance and enforcement expertise. Thank you for your attention, and

Thank you for your attention, and I'll be happy to answer your questions.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Thank you, sir, for your testimony.

Are there any questions from members?

Seeing none, then your testimony will

certainly be part of the record, and if we do

have questions, we'll be in contact. So,

thank you very much.

MR. REMMERT: Thank you.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Our next panel is our local government panel. The members of this panel are Mr. Joseph Gerdes, III, director of government relations for the Pennsylvania State Association of Township Supervisors; Mr. Edward Troxell, director of government affairs for the Pennsylvania

Association of Boroughs; and Amy Sturges, the 1 director of government affairs for the 2 Pennsylvania Municipal League. 3 4 Welcome, folks. And you may proceed. 5 MR. GERDES: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Chairman Causer, Chairman Pashinski, and the 6 House Agriculture --7 8 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: You may 9 want to pull it a little bit closer, also. 10 MR. GERDES: Is that better? 11 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Yes. 12 MR. GERDES: Great. 13 Good morning. My name is Joe Gerdes. I'm the director of government relations for 14 15 the Pennsylvania State Association of Township 16 Supervisors. Thank you for the opportunity to 17 appear before you today on behalf of the fourteen hundred and fifty-four townships in 18 19 Pennsylvania represented by the association. 20 House Bill 1687, printer number 2287, 21 provides for the regulation of fireworks in 22 Pennsylvania and would codify and revise the 23 most recent changes to fireworks regulations 24 that were adopted in 2017, when the state made

it legal for Pennsylvania residents eighteen

25

or older to purchase consumer fireworks.

Prior to the 2017 change, a

Pennsylvania resident could only purchase and use consumer fireworks if they first obtained a permit for their use by their municipality.

The reality is that consumer fireworks are now legal, which has brought challenges to our members, in part due to the lack of common sense among some of the users, but also due to the difficulty in enforcing some of the restrictions of the current law.

It has brought significant challenges to many townships, both suburban and rural.

In some townships, consumer fireworks are used night after night and even day after day, prompting a rash of complaints. On holidays, the night skies light up for hours over suburban neighborhood, as competing displays of consumer fireworks take place in nearly every development.

In many cases, these displays of consumer fireworks are taking place from porches or on lots too small to meet the current setback of one hundred fifty feet from an occupied structure or with disregard to the

direction which the consumer fireworks are shot.

while most would agree that a few nights a year is reasonable, there are those that have taken the use of consumer fireworks to a whole new level and insist on using them daily without regard to their neighbor's request to stop.

While PSATS members have not set specific policy on this issue, we are strong supporters of local control, and this is an issue where local officials need some discretion to set reasonable local rules for the peace and safety of our communities.

These rules may differ based on local conditions and preference.

On consumer fireworks, House Bill

1687 would clarify several current

prohibitions on the use of consumer fireworks,

including changing the term "occupied

structure" to "building."

The bill would restrict the hours when fireworks could be used to between 10:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m., except on certain holidays. However, this doesn't restrict an

individual from choosing to set off displays every evening or day that could go on for hours, which the neighbors may consider to be a serious nuisance.

While we appreciate that Section 906 would enable a municipality to, quote, enact conditions, prohibitions, and limitations, end quote, on the use of consumer fireworks that are not in conflict with this chapter, we do not believe that it is sufficiently clear exactly what a township could do to regulate and not be in conflict with that section.

We believe preferable language would list all the state minimums and specifically allow a municipality to adopt customized regulations for community safety that exceed those minimums.

Townships should have the ability to reasonably regulate the frequency and length of consumer firework displays, including how many times per week they may take place, as well as additional limitations on the hours that they may take place. The bill appears to grant this authority; however, it would be helpful if all the days that the public has

the right to use consumer fireworks were listed in one section.

While the existing statute currently requires the use of consumer fireworks to be at least one hundred fifty feet from an occupied structure, a township should be able to enact additional reasonable regulations, such as prohibiting the use in a certain zoning district or an entire municipality, based on lot sizes, which make meeting the one-hundred-fifty-foot setback impossible.

Township officials should be able to set larger setbacks or restrictions based on safety and local conditions.

We appreciate the requirement for written notice of the state rules for consumer fireworks to be provided or posted at sales locations with the addition of local conditions. It would be helpful if this also listed the penalties for violating the state rules, which House Bill 1687 would appropriately increase, as well as best practices for the use and storage of fireworks.

On display fireworks, we suggest that

some changes be made to the language

authorizing municipalities to issue permits

for the use of display fireworks.

Specifically, the minimum criteria for a permit should include that the operator has all the required federal licenses and is in compliance with federal law, not just that they are twenty-one years of age and, quote, competent.

While the bill designates the chief of the fire department or other appropriate official for site inspection, it may be more appropriate to eliminate the specific reference to the chief and leave this appointment to the discretion of the municipality, which may choose their commercial inspector.

The bonding amount of not less than one thousand dollars seems inadequate, considering that the 1939 act required a minimum bond of five hundred dollars for the use of consumer fireworks. While municipalities may exceed this threshold, the floor should be set higher.

In closing, PSATS is a strong

proponent of local control, and we believe the townships need the ability to adopt safe and reasonable fireworks regulations that exceed state minimums and provide for local conditions. We believe the bill's provisions for local control are a step in the right direction but that additional clarification is needed as to what areas are preempted and what specific authority the municipalities would have to exceed the provisions in House Bill 1687.

Thank you for the opportunity to be before you today, and I can answer any questions as well.

MR. TROXELL: Okay. There we go.

Good morning, Chairman Pashinski,

Chairman Causer, members of the House Ag

Committee. I appreciate this ability to be able to testify before you.

I'm Ed Troxell. I am the director of government affairs for the boroughs' association. Our association represents the nine hundred and fifty-seven boroughs throughout the Commonwealth, roughly the home to about two and a half million residents.

And within our communities, there is a build-out nature, and so, when it comes to this issue of fireworks, it's become quite important to us.

I'd like to start off by saying,
thank you, Joe, for presenting from PSATS'
perspective. Joe's new to the local
government conference with us here, but he
brings a valued amount of information, which
is so helpful. So, we're moving in a general
direction which I think is good regarding
1687.

Let me say first that, regarding

1687, is that the boroughs' association is

more than happy to participate in the crafting

of effective language. I understand, at this

point, we're just kind of like in the

fundamental start, fundamental position.

There's a lot of good ideas coming from many

interests, so we just look forward. We want

to be cooperative.

And, especially, I would just remark that Representative Farry has some very good input regarding some of the revenues that, unfortunately when this bill was put in place,

we're going another place, would be an excellent place to put something for our volunteer fire and emergency services. Always something with our membership.

We'd like to say that -- I could read the testimony, but I won't. I will just slowly go over some of the points maybe that I think are relevant, some things that Joe mentioned, which are real helpful that we also focused on.

But, basically, when it comes to Act
43, as it was passed, we realize the
environment it was passed within, and maybe it
wasn't the most ideal shape of a piece of
legislation that we'd like to see, but I'd
like to say we face sometimes what we call
this unintended consequences. Many times
something gets done here in Harrisburg, finds
its way down to the local levels, and my folks
just kind of really are poised with a
situation that they have to try to figure out
how do I comply with this new law and
at the same time do it in a reasonable fashion
for my residents and all of the burdens that
may have to it.

So, basically unintended consequences bring us here today. I think we're all on board on moving forward. Some of the areas in technical wise -- and I do have to say thank you to Miss Golden for correcting me in some of my observations, which is always helpful. I mean, because, I mean if you don't listen, you don't learn. And so this is one thing,

moving forward, we look forward to.

Under 901, with the definitions, there's some areas in there. We had some short, kind of like subsequent additions of, say, fire codes, and what was this -- the national -- addition of the APA 87-1, and all those technical areas like that. That's a real simple add that we could, you know, throw in something like that.

The temporary structure aspect, we're going to step back at this point and kind of look at that, because I know our municipalities are able to really govern health, safety, and welfare in an overall umbrella-like fashion. Whether we want to start drilling into that whole industry -- because, honestly, the tent issue has been a

municipality issue for decades, and so it's not really just relegated to this portion of the law.

One of the areas, though, I think
that would be helpful to look at and -- is the
actual language under 902 about permit, and
the language moved from permitted to
permission. And it's kind of like, how are
you going to manifest an actual permit? It
would be -- is it just permission and it's
done verbally, or what should be the construct
or the format for an actual permit itself?
Within that -- you know, how do we want to
print out, what kind of notices need to be
included in that permit or whatnot? So,
that's something we can work as we go through.

Within that permit, too, under 902, the bonding issue. And I think Joe mentioned this earlier, too. The numbers that are in there now, the existing -- what was it -- thousand dollars bonding, et cetera, I mean, that needs to be increased, that -- to really cover anything that may occur or whatnot. So, that's something you might want to look at.

Under 903, when it comes to the

request for extensions, I believe the former law, before 43, may have given a one-week limit or whatever, but we need a reasonable time limit framework, something that would give us an idea when these are going to go off. I can't -- you know, secure a permit, and let's say it rains on July 4th, but, since I've still got the fireworks sitting the back shed or something, here I am, maybe the first day of school I set them off or -- you know what I mean? So, we need to somehow limit in a fashion how -- how that permit's going to -- time limit's going to manifest itself.

The use of consumer fireworks, that's going to be the big ticket. I mean that is the one -- it's changed the entire -- that's what brought us here today. It's actually changed the entire framework for fireworks.

Under the -- if you go on to 905,

after 904, tie in there the agricultural

purposes, for years ag folks have been using

fireworks. And so, there was language that

used to be "suitable fireworks," instead of, I

think the language that was replaced had said

"display fireworks," if I'm not correct. And

I think we might want to go back to

"suitable." I don't know. That's something

3 we can talk about.

Moving over to clarity for when it comes to the -- let's see. This takes me back into Section of 907, two clean-up measures I'm putting in 907 regarding the primary fire department. If there's any way we can designate -- maybe the municipality would designate who is actually responsible for those fire drills and preplanning. I mean, when -- you know, I know we can address it generally, but, it may help. And since we're pulling in the observations of fire and emergency service folks, Representative Farry, whatever, maybe there's a good way to designate exactly who will be the provider of that training and those fire services.

Lastly, regarding conditions for facilities, we had a technical kind of change, which actually works with just the verbiage of when people are going to be staffing that facility for security purpose. So, we'll talk about that one later.

But not to belabor the point though,

it's moving in a good direction. We look forward to working with the committee, with all of the interest involved, in crafting language that will enable consumers to use consumer fireworks in a reasonable fashion and not -- really, it's all about your neighbor --and not in a way where they're keeping their neighbors up all night, but in a way where, as I've been quoted -- I've quoted before a senator who said to me, Ed, fireworks are fun. Why not?

Let's make fireworks fun here but also let's make them safe.

So, we appreciate this opportunity, and I'll be available for any questions.

Thank you.

MS. STURGES: Good morning. I'm Amy Sturges. I'm the director of governmental affairs for a Pennsylvania Municipal League. And I appreciate the opportunity to be before you today to discuss the League's stance on consumer fireworks.

The League membership is made up of a hundred seven cities, boroughs, and townships.

Our membership is more based on issues that it

is concerned with, rather than a form of government.

Excuse me.

Our members believe that consumer fireworks have created a dangerous scenario for life and property. They have also created an unfunded mandate on local government, while preempting local regulation. Essentially, local government's hands are tied when it comes to effectively managing and enforcing the proliferation of consumer fireworks across the Commonwealth. Primarily, this mandate is coming from enforcement costs.

Public safety personnel are needed more to be patrolling and answering complaints and answering fire and EMS calls related to consumer fireworks.

In addition, there's a need to gear-up, if you will, around holidays, when we know there's going to be more use of fireworks. And this most certainly will result in holiday pay and overtime pay for the extra personnel that are needed.

In addition, the mandate is also causing an expenditure of valuable public

safety resources.

Our membership would gladly see this law repealed, but we understand why it was put in place in the Commonwealth, so we are not expecting that. We are advocating for changes to be made to Act 43 that will allow for effective local government management, making this mandate less of a burden.

In 2018, the League's membership adopted policy supporting several amendments to Act 43, and we developed that policy with input and assistance from the Pennsylvania chiefs of police -- excuse me -- Pennsylvania Fire Chiefs Association and the PA Fire and Emergency Services Institute.

We think that House Bill 1687 is a step in the right direction, but amendments are needed and clarification is needed. And we need to make this law workable at the local level.

We believe that the state statute should provide a minimum for regulation and allow municipalities to impose their own stricter local rules and also have the option to prohibit consumer fireworks altogether by

opting out.

Why is this local regulation needed?

Because local governments are charged with protecting the health, safety, and welfare of their residents. And local officials are best able to assess their municipality's ability to enforce consumer fireworks as well as the ability to pay for that enforcement.

Each local municipality should be able to decide if it wants to expend taxpayer dollars and how much on enforcing local -- excuse me -- on enforcing consumer fireworks.

In terms of the bill itself, we believe that the distance provision in the legislation is -- is better worded at "one hundred fifty feet from a building or vehicle," rather than as it is currently stated, "one hundred fifty feet from an occupied structure." But still, we believe that local municipalities need to be able to make a decision for themselves if that distance is, in fact, enough, hence, the request for more local control.

In terms of hours and use, again, the bill does take a step forward in limiting use

to 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. on most days, except for the July 4th holiday and December 31st. We do think that twelve hours a day and three hours extra on holidays is still too broad. There's a lot — this is really a nuisance for neighbors who don't wish to hear the noise, have the smoke and the abrupt nature of fireworks anytime of the day from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. And so, again, municipalities need to be able to have — be able to put parameters, stricter parameters, on use that best fit their municipality and their residents.

In terms of penalties and enforcement, the bill does open up the legislation for additional -- for more of a penalty. We still think that it should be set at -- instead of final -- a fine higher than one hundred, we think a thousand dollars should be the minimum fine. This will act as a deterrent to violators.

We also believe that, because local enforcement is so difficult, because one essentially needs to see the person violating the law in order to charge them, that the

private property owner should also be ultimately held responsible for action taking place on his or her property and receive the same fines and offenses as a person violating the law. We think that would be a much better deterrent and a much more helpful enforcement tool.

As PSATS stated earlier, the bill does state an allowance for local conditions, prohibitions, and limitations on the use of fireworks that does not conflict with the law, but, honestly, we really don't know what that could possibly be. So, if there's a wish to keep that language in the bill, then we need to have some idea of what -- what local governments would be allowed to do.

We believe that there needs to be an equal treatment of career fire departments in terms of receiving some of the revenue from the expansion of consumer fireworks in the Commonwealth. They are impacted just as much as volunteer forces and need to be receiving a portion of the revenue.

And also, we think that incident reports and medical reports need to provide --

		<u>ر</u>
1	need to be updated so that, in terms of	
2	reporting, it can be noted that the injury or	
3	damage to property was caused by fireworks	
4	itself. That's not something that apparently	
5	is able to be noted on forms. And that data	
6	should be collected by the state fire	
7	commissioner.	
8	So, in conclusion, consumer fireworks	
9	are posing a dangerous threat to users,	
10	innocent bystanders, and first responders.	
11	And it's an expensive, unfunded mandate on	
12	local government. We need to give	
13	municipalities flexibility to manage this new	
14	activity.	
15	And we appreciate the opportunity to	
16	testify. We look forward to some additional	
17	amendments being made to this legislation and	
18	stand ready to assist with that effort.	
19	Thank you for your time.	
20	MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Thank you	
21	very much.	
22	Now, we'll turn to questions from the	
23	members and first go to Chairman Pashinski.	
24	MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: Good	

morning. And thank you very much for your

testimony and your time here today.

As well noted, fireworks do play a role in our lives for celebrations and to recognize some of the great things that have happened in our country. Now, we've extended the opportunity for this joy and fun to be given to the regular citizen.

I live in the city of Wilkes-Barre, and I know that I've noticed an incredible change in the volume and the kind of violence to the actual sounds. Over the last couple years, there's been a big change in that.

The concern, obviously, is because they're more powerful, they're more dangerous.

So far, everything I've heard,
everybody has great recommendations, and all
we need to do is bring everybody into the room
and begin taking one of your issues one at a
time and digesting them and see whether we can
come to an agreement on it.

I was wondering whether you had any statistics relative to the number of accidents that may have occurred, were there any injuries, any deaths? Because that was a concern that many of us have had because of

the power involved in some of these fireworks.

The traditional use that we've had for years, with lady fingers and sparklers and so on, it became obvious even to children that there was heat, very hot. So, you didn't have to figure it out too long. You get burned with it once and now you realize. But with some of these fireworks, it's a loss of a hand, fingers, life, and whatever.

So, do you have any statistics relative to what's transpired over the last few years since this law's been put in place? Whoever would like to answer that.

MS. STURGES: The League,
specifically, has not collected data, but I
believe your next panel may have more
information about statistics from across the
Commonwealth.

MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: Okay.

MR. TROXELL: At this point, we, at the boroughs, we haven't compiled those statistics.

MR. GERDES: Mr. Chairman, PSATS
doesn't have statistics as well. We do have
numerous members that call specifically around

the -- around the holiday season, when it's

more prevalent, and local news reports where

you see structure fires and injuries, but

nothing of a statistical nature that I've seen

just yet.

MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: Okay.

I think the next panel then will help us out with that question. Yes.

The other thing, when we were talking about some of the things that need to take place, for example, before you buy these kinds of fireworks that there needs to be a list of consequences, there needs to be some identification regarding the dangers involved with those fireworks, certain rules, do we have that now, that they're not allowed to shoot them off at a certain time? Do we have the rule when they buy these fireworks that they have to be, you know, a hundred fifty feet away? Are all of those -- that information being placed before the person purchases the fireworks?

MR. TROXELL: I haven't -- now, this is just empirical. What I've seen,
Mr. Chairman, is there hasn't been a lot of

1 pre -- you know, like existing conditions when 2 we sell these things. One thing I think that's in the 3 4 bill -- and I might be mistaken -- but there's 5 actually a disclaimer aspect that the, I 6 think, bricks-and-mortar guys have to provide, that there may be other legislation at the 7 8 local level regulating the use of these 9 fireworks. So, I think that's a step in the 10 right direction. 11 Actually, what I really appreciate like that is that they would -- whatever 12 13 disclaimer they do give that's listed in the bill would be attached to the final receipt 14 15 for the customer, you know, when it's given to 16 them. 17 MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: I'm 18 talking about now. 19 MR. TROXELL: Right now, not that I'm 20 aware of. 21 MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: Okay. 22 Again, that's basically the point. 23 So, if you're going to buy a stick of

dynamite, there should be something there that

tells you what danger and the damage that

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could occur. It's a lot different than a box 1 2 of sparklers. MR. TROXELL: You make a good point, 3 4 Mr. Chairman. One of the things that you 5 could do with this, I mean, a disclaimer of 6 some type that you recognize the local -- you know, the entity where you're going to be 7 8 deploying this firework, whatever, that you're 9 aware of it and that you are liable for 10 anything that is the result of the use of 11 that, may be something to strengthen up the 12 bill. 13 MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: Okav. 14 Thank you. Thank you very much. 15 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: 16 Representative Hahn. 17 REPRESENTATIVE HAHN: Thank you, 18 Chairman. Good morning, panel. It's a little 19 difficult to hear over here at times. 20 21 So, Amy, I just have a question in 22 some of your recommendations. I have an 23 incident in the municipality where I live. 24 There's a vacant home and a resident right 25 next to it. The garages are very close.

Someone shot off fireworks between those two garages. So, one, that was already illegal because they're about twenty feet apart, but, whoever was walking past and did that is not a resident of either of those properties. So, when you're saying the property owner should be responsible as well, I mean, that's a concern to me, because if the police come out, that -- the remnants are there on the property; they had nothing do with it.

So, I -- I think we have to be careful when we're looking at that.

Obviously, there's reasons when someone is witnessed setting it off.

You know, the other thing, if you're having a 4th of July picnic or whatever or some other time and you have people coming to your home, you don't always know that their eighteen year old kids or whatever have fireworks with them. So, until they shoot them off, you know, you stop them, but, it's too late.

So, I'm just a little cautious when we're saying the property owner's responsible as well, because some times we're not always

aware of what's going on or it's happening without the knowledge of the property owner.

So, have you given any thought to that or how that would -- are there exemptions? I guess -- I mean, the property owner's always going to say, I had nothing to do with it.

So, how do we deal with that?

MS. STURGES: Well, it's certainly open for more discussion, but, I think, ultimately, we need to look for ways that we're assisting municipalities with enforcement, and if that is allowing more local control, maybe that will be enough. But

the bottom line is that enforcement is very

difficult at this point, and we need to make

changes to the legislation.

So, we're open to other suggestions.

I appreciate your comment.

REPRESENTATIVE HAHN: Thank you.

It's always no good deed goes unpunished. So,

I just don't want property owners to be, you

know, getting a thousand-dollar fine when they

had no knowledge that it was even happening,

you know. So, when somebody sets that off at

2 o'clock in the morning and the residents are in bed, you know, they had nothing to do with it.

MR. TROXELL: That's a very legitimate concern, Representative.

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Actually, in discussions yesterday we had with Representative Farry, one of the things that he was pointing out is that what happens if somebody purchases it in one municipality, okay, that has certain rules, et cetera, then comes and uses them in another municipality? It's the same type of thing. You know what I mean? There's some nexus there, is that it's not so much the property owner, okay, you know -- it's like the property owner, that's a static thing. consumer or the purchaser is not always static, in one place. Responsibility can go from place to place. So, more or less, the responsibility for these have to go to the individual purchaser, you know. They have to maintain that liability.

But that's something to look at. It's a good dynamic to realize.

Thank you.

1 REPRESENTATIVE HAHN: Thank you. 2 Thank you, Chairman. MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: 3 4 Representative Zimmerman. 5 REPRESENTATIVE ZIMMERMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 6 Good morning. Thanks for your 7 8 testimony. 9 So, from a municipality's point of 10 view -- and, for example, in my district, we 11 have several municipalities that actually put on some really nice fireworks displays and 12 13 have done that for years. And I don't think they've changed a lot, maybe a few more 14 15 high-powered ones than they use to, but nice 16 displays and very controlled. 17 And so, having said that, do you see 18 it as more of a -- the bigger problem is with 19 individuals putting off fireworks kind of 20 anywhere and everywhere? Or some of these 21 organized displays, are they under control or 22 not? And -- you know, from your 23 municipalities? 24 MR. TROXELL: Representative, when it 25 comes to the display fireworks, that industry

is highly regulated. We actually -- and 1 that's a good thing. When it comes to -- I 2 think, for this, what would be most helpful is 3 4 that this is a consumer bill. I mean this is 5 about consumer fireworks. This is about those items that get into the hands of the 6 individuals that we can't track. We don't 7 8 know where they're at. They could be building 9 whole displays on their own with the ability 10 to access the consumer fireworks. 11 But the display folks -- and even our 12 association, we've used display people at 13 conferences, et cetera, et cetera, and it's amazing the things that they have to go 14 15 through in order to deploy these. 16 And so, it's fairly -- that's the 17 display end. And it's really a consumer 18 focus-type thing. 19 REPRESENTATIVE ZIMMERMAN: Okay. 20 Thanks for that. I just want to clarify that, 21 that we're talking about the consumers out 22 there, kind of use them everywhere. 23 My family has horses, as I know 24 Destiny's does, too.

MR. TROXELL: Wow.

1 REPRESENTATIVE ZIMMERMAN: And that 2 was actually a problem this past year. But thanks. 3 4 Thanks, Mr. Chairman. 5 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Thank you, 6 Representative Zimmerman. The one thing that struck me -- and I 7 8 think that crosses all three of your 9 testimony -- is the references to local 10 control. And my reading of the bill is that 11 it would give municipalities the authority to 12 enact regulations to locally regulate 13 fireworks. Your testimony indicates that you don't think that that's clear enough, so I 14 15 guess my request to you is that, if you feel 16 that way, would you be willing to provide 17 additional language that this committee could 18 consider that would tighten that up, as you 19 referenced? 20 MR. GERDES: Yeah. 21 MS. STURGES: Sure. 22 MR. TROXELL: More than happy to 23 participate. 24 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Thank you. 25 Thank you.

Thank you for your testimony today. 1 The information will be very helpful for us 2 going forward. So, thank you. 3 4 Our next panel is our emergency 5 responder panel: Mr. Jay Delaney, the fire chief of the city of Wilkes-Barre and 6 president of the Pennsylvania Career Fire 7 Chiefs Association; and Mr. Jerry Ozog, the 8 9 executive director of the Pennsylvania Fire 10 and Emergency Services institute. 11 Welcome, gentlemen. 12 Jerry and I actually go back a few 13 I first met him in 1990, when he was paramedic coordinator at Bradford Hospital in 14 15 McKean County. So, just a few years ago. 16 MR. OZOG: Absolutely. 17 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Welcome, 18 both of you, and you my proceed. 19 MR. OZOG: Good morning. Thank you, 20 Chairman Causer, Chairman Pashinski. We're 21 happy to be here to talk about this important 22 issue. 23 The Pennsylvania Fire and Emergency

Services Institute is an advocacy and

educational organization that represents

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volunteer and career fire and emergency services and emergency medical services across the Commonwealth.

Our mission is to sustain and improve those services that are critical to the public safety of Pennsylvania. We advocate for those who provide critical public safety services. Every day, dedicated volunteer and career personnel respond to transportation crashes on our interstate highways and turnpike, chemical spills in our suburban and manufacturing facilities, to fires in large, inner city, target hazards. These incidents occur every day and require a variety of services to fires, technical rescues, and medical emergencies.

Today's fire department is called an all-hazard organization. We respond to anything from flooded basements to broken fingers to active shooter incidents to smoke detector batteries that are faulty.

The National Fire Academy and the National Fire Protection Association promotes the concept of community risk reduction, or CRR. Community risk reduction is defined as

programs, actions, and services used by a community which prevents or mitigates the loss of life, property, and resources associated with life, safety, fire, or other disasters in the community.

The greatest concern that we have in regards to the increased use of commercial fireworks is the impact of increased utilization directly contradicts the concepts of community risk reduction. Our mission is to reduce these type of incidents to, you know, save and make sure something doesn't happen. We prevent it from happening.

Additionally, as you know, SR 6

Commission extensively studied and reported on what's happening across the Commonwealth to our fire and EMS organizations. Our organizations are struggling both financially and operationally due to decreased fire fighting members available to respond to calls.

The increased use of fireworks causes an increased demand for an already stressed system. We're certainly concerned by this.

And we do appreciate Representative Farry's

bill and support that.

And, additionally, the concept of using the funds for this for additional grant programs for rural emergency services, career fire departments, and emergency medical services would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you very much.

MR. DELANEY: Good morning, Chairman Causer, Democratic Chair Eddie Day Pashinski, and members of the House Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee.

Thank you very much for inviting me here today to discuss Representative Frank Farry's House Bill 1687.

I'm the fire chief of the city of
Wilkes-Barre. I have been honored to serve
the city in this role for over fourteen years
and a total of thirty-nine years in emergency
services. I'm also the emergency management
coordinator for the city of Wilkes-Barre and a
certified paramedic. In addition, I'm the
president of the Pennsylvania Career Fire
Chiefs Association, representing career and
combination fire chiefs from across the
Commonwealth.

The Pennsylvania Career Fire Chiefs
Association has steadfastly opposed the
expansion of consumer-grade fireworks back to
Senate Bill 1055 of 2016.

When Act 43 of 2017 was passed as part of the tax code, the emergency response community had no way to voice any opposition through a public hearing. This new law poses a significant public safety and first responder safety risk.

Immediately after the expansion of consumer-grade fireworks became legal, several groups came together to map a plan to repeal or amend Act 43 of 2017. The Pennsylvania Career Fire Chiefs Association and the Pennsylvania Fire and Emergency Services
Institute began discussions with the Pennsylvania Municipal League to address statewide municipal concerns with a new and legal use of aerial and other consumer fireworks.

The feedback we received from fire chiefs and municipal leaders from across the state was completely aligned for the new law to be repealed or amended.

Over the past two years, the support to repeal or amend Act 43 of 2017 has had strong support. In fact, the thirty-nine members of the Senate Resolution 6 committee, comprised of the major fire and emergency medical service organizations and leaders throughout the Commonwealth, voted unanimously for Recommendation 24, and that's: Reassess fireworks law adopted in 2017. This was the emergency response community speaking as one voice.

In the city of Reading this past 4th of July, there were ninety-two calls to police and eight fires directly related to fireworks. In Wilkes-Barre, like many cities and towns across the Commonwealth, our police departments could not keep up with the demand for calls regarding fireworks. The Pennsylvania Career Fire Chiefs Association membership reported their communities were like war zones on the 4th of July.

Keep in mind, the present law allows a person to ignite an aerial firework one hundred fifty feet from an occupied dwelling.

Does anyone have any idea where the aerial

firework will go once it's ignited? Put simply, fireworks are dangerous and their expansion should not have been expanded.

There are no safe fireworks. There's something wrong when an industry sells amateur pyrotechnic products that emit chemical-grade materials, that, when ignited, create enough heat to melt glass or maim a person for life.

If there is not support to repeal Act 43 of 2017, we respectfully ask for the following considerations to be amended into Representative Farry's House Bill 1687.

The first thing is local option to set local regulations. And when I testified in front of Wilkes-Barre city council, they have a resolution, and that is the main thing that they have asked us to do, is to get some local autonomy for this new law.

The second thing is increase the distance from an occupied structure for using consumer fireworks to a minimum of five hundred feet from an occupied structure.

Next, increase the violation from one hundred to one thousand dollars and increase the offense to a misdemeanor.

The fourth thing -- recommendation is the reallocation of the tax revenue set aside for volunteer fire, EMS services to include municipal police and fire departments to receive a portion of the revenue as well.

And the last thing is mandated reporting of fireworks incidents to the state fire commissioner for collection in a database that can be referenced and utilized by all first responder disciplines.

I would like to thank Representative Farry for his concern with this issue and its impact on the fire, EMS, and police community, as well as my own state representative, Eddie Day Pashinski.

I'm grateful to the House Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee for the opportunity to add my voice and that of the Pennsylvania Career Fire Chiefs Association membership.

Thank you.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Thank you, gentlemen.

Now we'll turn to question from the members and start with Chairman Pashinski.

MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: Thank you, Chairman Causer.

And thank you, gentlemen, for the good work that you do.

Chief, you and I go way back, and I recognize the importance of your work. I've met with you and your men. You guys put your life on the line every day, and we all appreciate that in all our communities.

You brought up several very important concerns, and you heard my questions of the last panel. You did indicate you want to have a reporting of all these incidents throughout the state. To what degree can you -- to what degree can you, at this point, demonstrate the increase of incidences compared to the way it used to be before the act in 2017 and '16?

MR. DELANEY: Well, I can tell you, our organization, the career fire chiefs, went to our membership, the chiefs from across the state, and what we -- in our research, we found that there is nothing on the emergency reporting that's done by fire departments or the patient care reports used by EMS to transport someone to the hospital. If there's

a fireworks incident, there's no way, on the reporting, either on the EMS side or the fire side, so we had to extract raw data. And the only place we got it from was consulting our membership to say, Send us the data of what's happening.

And I can tell you, that is why we wrote in here -- and you, as a former school teacher, understand, you have to have a way to measure the results of what you're trying to accomplish.

Right now, the only thing we have is raw data from our membership. So, we would like to see some changes to our reporting so we can track this. But our raw data from across the state suggests a dramatic increase in medical emergency response and fires.

Again, now we say it's legal to shoot something up in the air that's fire and have no idea where it's going to land in our urbanized area. This is of great, great concern to us.

MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: Well, as I pointed out -- and thank you for that comment -- I have noted a tremendous

difference in the volume and also the intensity of the sound.

Now, we've all done things as kids with fireworks for many years. And we know that if you're going to light anything off that's an aerial thing, depends on the base by which you're lighting it, because if the angle isn't right or the apparatus fails or if it falls slightly one way or to the other, it's not going up. It's across or into something that definitely would ignite the material.

When you -- it's alarming. I didn't realize this, that the intensity of the heat actually could melt glass. So, that tells you, you know, how hot it is.

You know, and we also have a business that provides stuff that's -- once again, recognizes some wonderful things in our nation's history. So, we're looking for that balance.

And the information that we're receiving today and the information we're going to hear from the industry is going to help us as we work with Representative Farry to try to make this a workable work of

operation.

So, I want to thank you very much for your testimony. And I certainly appreciate all the good work that you guys do.

Thank you.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER:

Representative Keller.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chief, on your testimony, you make a statement in here that police departments could not keep up with the demand for calls regarding fireworks. Were those calls in relationship to fires or things that happened to people, that emergency call's needed that somebody was injured? Or was it just that individuals were making calls because they didn't like somebody setting off fireworks?

MR. DELANEY: Thank you for the question.

All of the information and testimony
I presented, again, came from feedback from
municipal fire chiefs, after consultation with
their police chiefs. I spoke directly to my
police chief, Joseph Coffay, the police chief

in Wilkes-Barre, and he simply just said, We are just so overwhelmed with fireworks calls. We have haven't gotten to most of them because there's so many.

So, I can't accurately say it's because of the illegal use of fireworks or the use of fireworks in general.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: So, your statement in your testimony really is a little bit disingenuous in the fact that, you know, it came from illegal use or, you know, it could have been an individual who had a neighbor that was setting off fireworks that were causing no issues other than sound, I'll say, you know, the bangs or whatever takes place, and some individual called in and said, Hey, my neighbor's setting off fireworks.

MR. DELANEY: Well, I can tell you, there's been a substantial increase -- since we made these legal, a substantial increase to the amount of police calls, based on the testimony received.

The Reading fire chief is who told me there were ninety-two calls for fireworks in Reading. He was able to tell me that eight

fires were directly correlated to use of fireworks. I can't sit here and testify whether they were illegal or legal. I can -- my testimony I support from my membership all across the Commonwealth.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER: All right.

Thank you very much. Thank you for your testimony.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Thank you, Representative Keller.

An observation, you know, we're talking about setbacks and things of that nature. And my concern is with enforcement. You know, the current law says that you can't shoot off these fireworks within a hundred fifty feet of an occupied structure I guess is the language that's in the current law. But I'm hearing from members that say, even under that current requirement, that it's still an issue in that it's not -- even that requirement's not being enforced in many areas, because there are places in the state where you can't get a hundred fifty feet from an occupied structure, and, yet, that

provision is still not being enforced.

So, the concern is, putting another layer onto that, is that's still not going to be enforced is concern for me. And I guess that's something we're going to have to evaluate.

You know, in the bigger picture,
looking at fireworks in general, I think many
people feel that our fireworks law, for many
years, seemed outdated, needed to be
modernized. I will concede that the language
that was put in the tax code, that was not the
place for it. The way that it was put in
there, that was not the way to do it. There
needed to be more -- you know, more thought
into that. But I will also concede that it
needed to be modernized.

In an area that I'm from, people were coming across the border from New York and buying it at facilities in Pennsylvania, because they could buy it and our own residents couldn't. So, people were coming to my office saying, This is screwed up, when out-of-state residents can come here and buy it but we can't, you know. And, so, that was

a problem.

And the other fact that -- that people were going to get it wherever they could find it. They'll drive to another state and buy it and bring it back into Pennsylvania so that they could shoot it off.

So, I guess my point is, the law needed to be modernized, but I think more thought needs to go into it. There's no question. And the information that you've provided today is helpful to the committee.

So, thank you so much for being here with us and for your testimony.

MR. OZOG: Thank you.

MR. DELANEY: Thank you.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Our next panel is novelty fireworks sales: Mr. Jack
May, the managing director of Keystone
Novelties Distributors; and Eric Turner,
government affairs director the TNT Fireworks.

I guess Mr. Turner is not here with us yet.

MR. MAY: I'm all alone.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: So, you're

5 solo.

Welcome, sir. And I guess he's still 1 traveling here to get with us. 2 MR. MAY: I understand that Eric had 3 4 to provide similar testimony in another state 5 and was to come in today this morning and got waylaid a bit. So --6 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: 7 8 welcome his testimony, and you may proceed 9 with yours. 10 MR. MAY: Thank you. 11 Good morning, Chairman Causer, 12 Chairman Pashinski, and members of the 13 committee. Thank you for providing Keystone 14 Novelties Distributors with the opportunity to 15 provide testimony on Representative Farry's HB 1687. 16 17 My name's Jack May. I'm managing 18 director of the Keystone Novelties. 19 Keystone supports statewide 20 regulations limiting the dates and hours that 21 fireworks can be used and supports tougher 22 enforcement and penalties for bad actors who 23 violate the sales and use provisions of

However, we do not support the

consumer fireworks.

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provision in HB 1687 that limits the sale of consumer fireworks to only fixed retail locations.

By way of background, Keystone is headquartered in Lancaster County. We operate out of two thirty-thousand-square-foot facilities in the county. We employ or contract with nearly two hundred fifty full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers at the warehouses and one hundred fifty temporary retail tent locations spread across fifty-nine counties in Pennsylvania. We have no fixed store operations in Pennsylvania. All of our revenue is generated through temporary retail locations.

This model's been proven to be efficient for the customer, given the hyper seasonal nature of the fireworks business.

We've been operating in Pennsylvania for nearly twenty years and believe we're the largest retailer of fireworks that's headquartered in the state.

Over the two decades of operating in Pennsylvania, we've built positive relationships with two hundred fifty local

municipalities who are generally responsible for issuing the permits and licenses required for seasonal retailers. Act 43 of 2017 finally gave Pennsylvania residents the same right to buy and use consumer fireworks that non-Pennsylvania residents within the Commonwealth's boarders enjoyed for years.

I think I now have company. Eric.

Keystone supported this legislation of Act 43 in 2017 wholeheartedly. In fact, retail locations could sell the full line of consumer fireworks three hundred sixty-five days a year, while temporary retail relocations, or tents, could sell a limited line of these products for no more than twenty days of the year around 4th of July. So, tents had the right to sell or the authorization to sell consumer fireworks, but we could only sell a small subset of the consumer fireworks in Act 43 of 2017.

The system was in place for only one year before a ruling from the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania struck down sections of the new law concerning sales of temporary locations. In the Court's view, the

legislature unconstitutionally delegated its responsibility for ensuring consumer fireworks are sold safely by relying solely on National Fireworks Protection Association safety standards.

This ruling has placed my business and other sellers through temporary structures in an untenable position, by mandating that we can only sell novelty fireworks like sparklers, fountains, and hand-held devices. This subset of product represents only 40 to 45 percent of the market when consumer fireworks can be sold.

If forcing temporary structures to compete on this uneven playing field continues, it could very well lead to most temporary structures going out of business in the state. We are currently working on legislation in the Senate to prevent this from happening. This legislation would address the court's concerns and give temporary structures the ability to sell consumer fireworks again.

For reference, over the past two years, Act 43 legislation, combined with the court ruling and the uneven playing field it

has created, resulted in our company
eliminating a hundred and twenty of the two
hundred and seventy Pennsylvania retail
locations. That reduction in the number of
locations cost PA landowners about a half a
million dollars in lease income in 2018 and
2019.

The legislative and court actions also resulted in our elimination of a hundred fifty seasonal hiring opportunities in Pennsylvania, which are typically filled by teachers, college students, and school bus drivers. This represents another half a million in lost income over the two-year period to these groups relying on seasonal income.

Excluding temporary retail locations from HB 1687 will have several important ramifications that must be considered. It threatens unemployment for thousands of summer seasonal workers, the groups that I just mentioned.

The limitation of sales to fixed stores restricts potential increased license and sales tax revenue to the state. In the

one year that we operated, for reference, we provided to the state five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in lease revenue as a result of the locations we operated.

That represented about 80 percent of our increase in sales as a result of the legislation. So, pretty much, the increase — the business opportunity that was created by our ability, in temporary structures, to sell consumer fireworks was given over to the state.

Despite these concerns, we support
the spirit of the legislation to restrict use
of consumer fireworks to ensure the safety and
quality of life for residents of the
Commonwealth. However, we believe the
legislation should go further in this regard
by mandating at the state level a period of
use that would just be limited to the dates
and time of day during July 4th holiday
period, as described in the draft, along with
New Year's Eve, also as described in the
current draft. So, consumer fireworks would
be limited to those two periods at the state
level.

We believe that this approach
limiting the use of the state level, rather
than relying on inconsistent local legislative
activity, improves on the current draft by
pleasing the most discriminating local
officials seeking to implement limits on use,
again, limiting the use to just the period
around July 4th and New Year's.

It would also eliminate the hodgepodge of local laws resulting from the current approach. It would eliminate conflict along local borders that would surely result from the current approach and the consumer confusion and compliance and enforcement that goes along with that.

Prior to Act 43, fixed store
operators in Pennsylvania resided primarily in
the Commonwealth's borders, selling consumer
fireworks to residents outside the state. Our
tents and those who operated other tents
around the state sold only novelty fireworks
and did everything possible to serve the
residents of Pennsylvania, while maintaining
the highest standards of safety and
convenience for our citizens.

To again ban the sale of consumer fireworks from temporary structures makes no sense and was clearly not the will of the legislature when members voted on the legislation that became Act 43.

We want to continue this service and convenience to Pennsylvania residents, allowing fireworks to be sold from temporary structure.

Act 43's underlying legislation -- as Act 43's underlying legislation was being debated, Keystone strongly advocated for stringent restrictions, permitting and license fees, and operating requirements for temporary structures. Essentially, all of the restrictions placed on fixed stores should be placed on temporary structures.

We do not want special consideration because of the limited days we're in operation or the limited line of consumer fireworks we are allowed to sell. We wanted an even playing field, allowing the consumer to determine where they would like to purchase.

It should also be mentioned that those who opposed consumer fireworks sales at

temporary locations have also tried to perpetuate several myths about temporary retail sales. These include the myth that selling consumer fireworks from temporary locations is not safe or that operators of temporary locations are not professional. This is simply untrue.

Keystone requires our operators to provide twenty-four-hour security at all retail locations and has operated over two thousand five hundred temporary sales in Pennsylvania over the past twenty years with zero safety incidents related to the method of sale through tents.

Further, twenty states, or an overwhelming majority of states, that permit the sale of consumer fireworks to their residents include temporary structures as authorized retailers. In these twenty states, we're not aware of any safety incidents that occurred due to the method of sale through temporary structures.

A second myth is the transient nature of tents and operators running that presents risk for accountability and control. Again,

Keystone believes these claims are baseless.

We proposed and advocated for the language in
Act 43 to require all operators of temporary
structures who want to sell consumer fireworks
to complete the above-mentioned requirements.

For reference, most jurisdictions in Pennsylvania already require operating permits, and, in most cases, inspections to ensure the temporary structures meet all local building and zoning code requirements. This local oversight will continue.

Local jurisdictions are logistically aware of and vigilant in shutting down rogue operators. Townships will continue to have the authority to approve or disprove of transient retailers and temporary structures in their jurisdictions.

Most temporary structure operators, in fact, are well trained and experienced.

For example, all of our operators must pass a

1.5 hour online training course, including the need to score 80 percent or better in the course exam. And we're prepared to share that with regulating authorities.

Approximately 60 percent of our

operators return each year, including teachers, students, school bus drivers, and other responsible individuals, seeking to supplement their primary means of income.

In many cases, Pennsylvania -- excuse me. In many cases in Pennsylvania, operators of temporary structures are nonprofit organizations seeking to raise funds for churches, schools, and youth activities. And our colleagues here at TNT do a very good job of that.

Again Keystone Novelties Distributors supports the underlying goal of HB1687, which is to provide stronger enforcement of Pennsylvania's fireworks laws for both the sales and use of fireworks. We do not, however, agree that this goal can be achieved by requiring consumer fireworks to be sold only at permanent retail structures.

The current language restrains trade, with no evidence supporting the claim that temporary structures are inherently dangerous for these types of sales. This is supported by the fact that most other states which permit the sale of consumer fireworks also

1 permit those sales at temporary structures. 2 Keystone and other temporary structure retailers have a proven record of 3 4 safely and responsibly providing fireworks to 5 residents across the Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania legislature voted in 6 2017 to allow temporary structures to sell a 7 8 limited line of consumer fireworks to 9 Pennsylvania residents. And we believe 10 temporary structures should again have this 11 opportunity. 12 Thank you. 13 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Thank you, 14 sir. 15 We've also been joined by Mr. Eric 16 Turner, the government affairs director at TNT 17 Fireworks. 18 Welcome, sir. 19 MR. TURNER: Thank you very much. MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: And we're 20 21 glad that you're here with us also. And you 22 may proceed with your comments. 23 MR. TURNER: Thank you. 24 Chairman Causer, Chairman Pashinski, 25 members of the committee, appreciate the

opportunity to come and testify before you.

had the pleasure of getting up at 3:00 a.m.

this morning from Indiana and traveling

through Philadelphia to get here. And here I

am.

Before I begin, let me take a moment to great you as a colleague. I served for twenty-five years in the Indiana general assembly and six of those years I was a speaker pro tem. And I always enjoy coming to another state house, interacting with legislators from around the county. So, I appreciate this opportunity to interact with you.

I'm here today representing American Promotional Events, doing business as TNT Fireworks, based in Florence, Alabama. TNT Fireworks services over forty-five thousand retailers and fifty-six hundred temporary tents and stands throughout the U.S. 2020 will be the 100th anniversary of TNT Fireworks in the fireworks business.

Pennsylvania is one of the top seven markets for our company. And we are very proud of that, and Pennsylvania's very

important to us.

You may not be aware, but we chose to locate a regional distribution center in Mechanicsburg. And that facility services not only Pennsylvania but West Virginia and Virginia and all of the northeast. We employee fifty in that location and have another two hundred and fifty staff in related businesses throughout the state.

Now, I have to say, before we go any further, Americans and Pennsylvanians enjoy celebrating the 4th of July. And the vast majority enjoy celebrating with fireworks.

And that's the reason why you have a fireworks law, to permit that.

Back in 2004, I was here, with Mark
Single and others, working on legislation that
allowed that to be sold, the sparklers and
fountains and novelties to be sold, not only
in retailers but in tents throughout the
Commonwealth. So, we know Pennsylvanians are
going to have fireworks, whether it's legal or
not. They're going to have them in their back
yards. And, you know, we know that and I know
that from going to states where it hadn't been

sold legally for fifty years.

And you ask a legislator, and they will say -- you know, if I say, Do you celebrate with fireworks? They'll say, Of course.

But they don't know where they get
them. Somebody -- somebody knows where to get
them. Right? And that's the way
Pennsylvanians were prior to 2004.

But as you know, you all passed an overhaul of the state's fireworks laws, allowing consumer-grade fireworks to be sold and used by Pennsylvanians. And with that change in the law, it allowed tents to be able to sell a limited amount of consumer-grade, and not the full -- the full boat, but something that would allow tents to compete, because tents with Keystone and TNT and others have been competing in the marketplace for a number of years. Retailers continue to sell sparklers, fountains, and novelties.

And in the packet I sent to the committee, there is a sheet that looks just like this. And it sort of breaks down, what's at the top is what can be sold by retailers.

1 In the middle is what can be sold by tents.

And then at the bottom is what can be sold by

a bricks-and-mortar or fireworks-only store.

4 And that's the compromise that was made when

5 the bill was passed.

And then also in that same packet, I have a U.S. map, so you can kind of see where Pennsylvania stacks up among other states.

But, unfortunately, there was a court case, as you all know, and it referenced a portion of the law that required retail sales to be -- to follow NFPA, or National Fire Protection Association, 2006 edition. And then there was inserted in there "or any subsequent edition." And that became the problem. And that's where the Court said it was unlawful to delegate legislative authority to a private agency like NFPA.

And that caused a problem, as Jack said, for tents to be able to compete in the marketplace.

We believe that the court decision ignored the intent of the Pennsylvania general assembly, which was to strike a balance between what types of products can be sold in

which venues. The unintended consequence is, it put the tent portion of the industry at a very competitive disadvantage, which will likely put tent sales out of business potential as early as next year.

And this has consequences for the state, too, because, if we're not selling in tents, you're not getting sales tax revenue and tax revenue.

unusual position of picking winners and losers in the marketplace. We believe that the market works. And some consumers will choose to go to a retail store, a Walmart or a Target or Giant Eagle or any of those kind of stores. Some will go to a tent, because they like doing that, on a parking lot. And some will go to a fireworks store. And that's the marketplace. And the consumers will decide.

At its heights, Pennsylvania had three hundred fifty, four hundred tent location. And you would see those red-and-white striped tents every year, around the 4th of July, most often in parking lots of retailers. And until the change, all those

tents sold sparklers, fountains, and novelties.

Now, our business plan, TNT, is we partner with not-for-profit organizations.

These are church groups, civic organizations, like Kiwanis, Lions Club, band boosters, soccer clubs, boy scouts, and, yes, even some volunteer fire companies, who sell fireworks as their major fund raiser of the year. And they generate money for their cause, putting million of dollars back into the communities where they're located. And without that ability to sell the limited range of consumer-grade fireworks, tents simply cannot compete in the marketplace. These organizations are now without their most successful fundraiser of the year.

We think it's important to correct the situation and to restore the law to the legislatures original intent. And as was mentioned, there's a Senate bill, Senator Yaw has this Bill 696 to do just that, and we strongly support it.

Now, we do support measures in Representative Farry's bill, House Bill 1687,

that address safety and use. However, we cannot support complete elimination of tent sales. Tent sales have been around for a long time in Pennsylvania. And in our case, these charitable organizations have gotten used to that being their major fundraiser.

Well, tent sales, Jack mentioned, also generate revenue for the local economy through short-term lease agreements on those parking lots. They're not free. We don't just set up overnight. We have to go through a lease process, and that would be lost as well.

So, we believe, if you want to control fireworks -- and I know -- we've seen people complain about people shooting fireworks off at 1 o'clock in the morning and at odd times of year. We believe it can be done in a measured and responsible way by limiting use. And, frankly, we believe that should be done at the state level, so that maybe you can use it three days before, including the 4th of July, or whatever. And limit the time.

We don't think it should be done by

limiting sales.

Our company, TNT, could not have stayed in business for a hundred years if we did not insist on and encourage the safe use of our products. We do support -- and we've done this in many states -- public service announcements on the proper use of the product, safety pamphlets, safety and education coloring books in the schools and so on.

I have to say that tent sales in

Pennsylvania have operated for many years

without incident or very few incidents and has

been a tradition for Pennsylvanians to give an

option to how they're going to purchase

fireworks for the 4th of July.

And as I said, we do support

municipalities trying to control the use. But

we would caution giving further authority to

municipalities on further regulation or

further ability to impose restrictions on

tents or retail stores.

So, we just think the legislature needs to move in the direction of going back to its original intent and let the marketplace

1 work. 2 I appreciate your time. And I thank you for giving me the time to share with you. 4 And I'd be open to answer any questions. 5 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Thank you very much. 6 Thank you to both of you gentlemen. 7 And I didn't realize you were a legislator for 8 9 twenty-five years, so --10 MR. TURNER: I can tell you there's 11 life after the legislature. 12 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: That's 13 good to hear. 14 It's great to have you with us and 15 thank you for traveling all that distance. 16 I do have one question, and maybe 17 this is for Jack. I'm interested in your 18 sales comparison between -- in 2017-'18, you were able to sell consumer fireworks from your 19 facilities. But then after the court case, 20 21 you were not able to and had to sell

Can you tell us how your sales went from that switch from the court case? How did that affect you?

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24

25

novelties.

MR. MAY: Yeah. I want to be cautious sharing proprietary information with a room full of competitors. But it went down significantly.

Essentially, I mentioned during my testimony that the sales increase, when we added -- when we were permitted to sell consumer fireworks, was at a certain level.

And 80 percent of that increase was funds that I just took and gave to the state in license fees. So, the actual financial impact of our ability to sell was almost neutral relative to prior to the legislation, as a result of the significant license fees that were imposed on us.

However, it's important that we be able to compete. As I also mentioned in my testimony, when you're in a market -- for instance, West Virginia, where tents can sell both novelties items and consumer fireworks, the novelty items represent 40 to 45 percent of overall sales. The majority of sales is consumer fireworks. So, it's an important product element that we be able to sell in order to compete.

I was

trying to figure out the comparison, because, you know, you're at one level selling novelty fireworks, then all of a sudden you're able to sell both. And then you're back to novelty

fireworks. So, I was trying to figure out --

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER:

MR. MAY: You know, there are so many factors that go into it. And, again, I'm sensitive to sharing proprietary information.

But when the legislation allowed us to sell it was a Wednesday, July 4th, which is, of the daily cycles of July 4th, it's the lowest sales opportunity. So -- and then, last year, in '19, it was a Thursday. So, that was a better sales opportunity.

Our sales in Pennsylvania went down dramatically when we were not able to sell consumer fireworks. Perhaps after the meeting, be glad to share specific information on sales volume for each of our locations. Be glad to do that.

MR. TURNER: I might add, sales did go down, but what we anticipate, they'll go down even further because people who came into the tent this year expected to see what they

1 purchased last year, and while they were 2 there, they went ahead and bought some product, but they -- it wasn't what they were 3 4 looking for, because they had gotten used to 5 it. So --MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: So, you 6 think they're not coming back. 7 MR. TURNER: Yeah. That's what we 8 9 think. And they'll continue to -- it will go 10 down. And then, in our case, the 11 not-for-profits say, you know, It's not worth 12 it anymore, the cost of the license. 13 And I will say, Pennsylvania, for a license for a tent, is maybe the highest in 14 15 the country, at least among the highest in the 16 country. So, it's -- it's problematic. 17 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Thank you. Chairman Pashinski. 18 19 MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: Thank 20 you very much for your testimony today. And, 21 again, congratulations on your years of 22 service. So, you know exactly what we're 23 going to have to go through now. We have to

And a hundred years is terrific. So,

figure all this stuff out.

24

I'm trying to calculate in my mind. How did 1 2 you last a hundred years without all of this consumer fireworks? 3 4 MR. TURNER: Well, the company 5 started in Alabama and it was actually by the president's grandfather who started the 6 company. And he was in the news business and 7 8 started selling sparklers as a beginning. 9 And, of course, in the very beginning, he sold 10 only in Alabama. And they've expanded into 11 other states. And, interestingly enough, TNT 12 Fireworks acquired my company twenty-one years 13 ago. And we were in the business of selling to retailers, chain retailers. And we sold 14 15 companies like Walmart and Target, and they acquired our company. That's how I'm involved 16 17 with them. 18 MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: And 19 you're still selling to the large 20 corporations. 21 MR. TURNER: Correct. 22 MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: But just the fantasy stuff. 23 24 MR. TURNER: Pardon me? 25 MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: Just

1 the fantasy? Or is it novelties? 2 MR. TURNER: It depends on what In some states, they can sell 3 4 consumer-grade fireworks in retailers. They 5 don't all do. But, typically, those would be sold in a Sam's Club or a Costco. But every 6 state's different. 7 8 I will say that you can buy some type 9 of fireworks in forty-nine of the fifty states. There's only one left. 10 MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: Which 11 one's that? 12 13 MR. TURNER: Massachusetts. They're next. In fact, ironically, there's a hearing 14 15 today. 16 MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: How 17 about that. 18 All right. I see the map. 19 All right. Well, once again, we're 20 going to try to work together to make sure 21 that you all can stay in the business but also 22 to help our police and fire protect the 23 community and try to make it a safe process. 24 I can also, you know, relate back to 25 when I was a kid. You know, the sparklers

1 were neat. And then you had a few fountains. 2 And then you had the little fingers -- what do vou call them? The little one-inch 3 4 firecrackers. 5 But, boy, if you could get a cherry bomb, that was really neat, you know. So, if 6 7 you knew -- if the neighborhood knew you had a 8 cherry bomb, that meant that everybody was 9 coming over. The only thing is, you know, when I 10 11 find out that the heat involved in some of 12 these new fireworks, you know, can melt glass, 13 you pretty much can burn anything then. So, we'll find some kind of reasonable solution 14 15 here. We'll all work together on it. 16 But thank you very much for your 17 testimony. 18 MR. TURNER: We appreciate that very 19 much. Thank you. 20 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Thank you 21 very much for your testimony. Thank you for 22 joining us. 23 MR. TURNER: Thank you. 24 MR. MAY: Thank you. 25 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: And our

final panel is Pennsylvania licensed consumer fireworks sale facilities: Mr. Daniel Peart, director of government affairs at Phantom Fireworks; and also Bob Kellner, president of Kellner's Fireworks.

Welcome, gentlemen. Thank you for being here with us. Look forward to your testimony.

You may proceed.

MR. KELLNER: Good morning. My name is Bob Kellner, and I'm president of Kellner's Fireworks, Incorporated, of Irwin Township, Venango County, PA. And I'm on the board of directors of the National Fireworks

Association and the Pennsylvania Pyrotechnics Association. And I'm a past director of the American Pyrotechnics Association.

And first I'd like to thank the House Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee for this opportunity to speak to you.

Now, my company was founded by my parents over seventy years ago in Oil City.

And, today, we are Pennsylvania's largest distributor of consumer fireworks,

professional display fireworks, and proximate

pyrotechnics. But even so, we are still a small, family-run company that my wife, my daughters, and even my ninety-seven-year-old mother are still involved with.

Now, my family came here to

Pennsylvania a long time ago. In fact, two of

my tenth great grandfathers came from Sweden

to what would become Pennsylvania in 1640, and

both were used as interpreters for

negotiations between William Penn and the

natives, the Indians.

Now, Pennsylvania -- fireworks have been part of Pennsylvania for almost as long as my family has. In fact, it was from Philadelphia that John Adams wrote to his wife Abigail, stating that our Independence Day ought to be celebrated with pomp and parade, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other from this time forward forever more.

Now, when my father got into the fireworks business in 1947, Pennsylvania was the largest producer of fireworks in the world. Keystone Fireworks, of Dunbar, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, had two hundred and

1 fifty full-time employees making

2 professional-class and backyard fireworks.

Pennsylvania was full of family-run fireworks factories.

Now, today, these factories are virtually all gone, but the love of fireworks, both watching them and using them, still is strong within the citizens of the Commonwealth.

When the fireworks law changed in 2017, I gave dozens of seminars on the changes throughout western Pennsylvania to government officials, fire departments, police departments, bomb squads, arson investigators and practically anyone else that was interested. And the surprising feedback that I got was: It's about time that we can legally celebrate the 4th of July with fireworks in Pennsylvania.

Now, there were some concerns
expressed about when and what time of day
these celebrations could occur, and, in fact,
I had the same concerns. But I believe that
House Bill 1687 goes a long ways towards
alleviating these concerns, and, hopefully,

Pennsylvania residents can use the fireworks 1 that they love safely forever more. 2 Thank you. 3 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: You can 4 5 proceed, sir. 6 MR. PEART: Thank you. Chairmen Causer and Pashinski, 7 8 members of the committee, remaining members, 9 my name is Daniel Peart, director of 10 government affairs for Phantom Fireworks, the 11 country's leading retailer of consumer 12 fireworks. 13 Phantom has operated in the Commonwealth for nearly thirty years and has 14 15 eleven permanent retail locations, with more 16 than four hundred full- and part-time 17 employees. 18 Phantom Fireworks is a member in good 19 standing of the Pennsylvania Pyrotechnics 20 Association, along with dozens of other state and national fireworks trade and related 21 22 member associations. 23 Thank you for the opportunity today 24 to speak in support of House Bill 1687. 25 Since the use of consumer fireworks

was legalized in 2017, Pennsylvanians have
done just that. They've celebrated our great
nation's independence en masse and, at times,
at the unfortunate expense of those
surrounding them. This is not uncommon to the
experiences of other states after fireworks
legalization occurs. There's a honeymoon
period, if you will, where people are eager to
exercise their newfound freedom during the
greatest holiday of the year.

Unfortunately, this honeymoon period can also give way to a more frequent or excessive use of fireworks not in line with the original indent.

History tells us that the novelty of legal use will dissipate after a few years, and a more orderly, respectful reality of consumer fireworks use will settle in. That being said, we understand the reasoning behind creating a statutory framework to encourage citizens to use fireworks in a responsible, legal manner, as well as giving the municipal and enforcement community something they can point to to compel such behavior.

Phantom believes that House Bill 1687

achieves this, in creating a reasonable set of parameters around the use of consumer fireworks and affirming local control that is consistent with what other states have successfully done with their consumer fireworks laws.

In closing, Phantom would like to thank Representative Farry and the sponsors for their hard work in drafting a comprehensive bill that addresses the issues requiring attention and the House Ag Committee for their efforts and willingness to provide this venue to discuss the bill.

I urge you to vote yes for House Bill 1687. And I'm happy to answer any questions.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Thank you very much for your testimony.

And, obviously, you both have indicated support for the legislation, but in hearing the other testimony that we've had here today talking about more local control by local governments. Can you tell me what your thoughts are on that particular topic?

Because that seems to be a theme that we're hearing from different groups.

MR. PEART: I'd be happy to. Thank you.

I think that the element of local control already provided for in House Bill 1687 achieves what some of the other folks have mentioned. It gives some of the municipal communities the ability to enact regulations or restrictions around the sale and use of consumer fireworks.

Asking for more teeth to be put in it, to me, is a bit confounding because I would, in turn, then ask for how the regulation of consumer fireworks outside of the act has gone in these municipalities for the last two year, as it's been legal. How many citations are being issued, and what element of local control that already exists, in terms of enforcement, has been exercised up to that point, before asking the state to do more.

You know, I think 1687 is already doing more on behalf of the state, and, at times, some of this falls on the shoulders of the locals, and it's an enforcement issue.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Do you

have any comments, sir?

MR. KELLNER: Yes. I'd just like to add that local control -- or maybe lack of local regulation kind of led to the changes of the law both in 2004 and in 2017, that people that wanted to have a family reunion, a birthday party, they were just not allowed, period, to be able to use the fireworks, consumer-grade fireworks, for their event, which led to frustration, led to people breaking the law. And we would rather have a reasonable law that people can enjoy their event with.

MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Thank you.

Yeah, I think in the past, it wasn't totally workable, you know. Years ago, I was a rural township supervisor, and, you know, for people to be able to come and buy items, they had to go to a municipal official and get that permit signed. I was a township supervisor in a township with eight hundred people. And people would show up at my house saying, Hey, will you sign this permit?

I didn't know if they were able to really shoot off fireworks safely or not, and,

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of course, if -- I wouldn't sign their permit.
1
       But I know that a lot of times those permits
2
       did get signed, and then they were able to
4
       purchase them. But were they really able to
5
       shoot them off safely was a huge question at
       that time.
 6
                 So, that particular provision wasn't
7
8
       workable back then. And it's, you know,
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       something that I think we need to consider
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       going forward.
11
                 So, Chairman Pashinski.
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                 MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: Sure.
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                 And thank you very much for your
14
       testimony.
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                 Thank you, Chairman.
16
                 And how about it, ninety-seven-year-
17
       old mom. That's incredible. That's really
       terrific.
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19
                 MR. KELLNER: Actually, she's
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       watching on the Internet right now.
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                 MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: Well,
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       let's everybody say hello to her. What's her
23
       name?
24
                 MR. KELLNER: Wilma.
25
                 MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI: Hi,
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Wilma. Your son did a good job.

I was wondering, could you tell me what percentages of your profit or -- yeah, what percentages of your profit go to just professional sales?

So, in other words, if we break it down, some of you sell to retailers -Walmart, Sam's, whatever -- and then you also have your professional companies that put on the large displays for major events, fairs, and 4th of July, et cetera. And then you have the tents.

Is it broken down in a way that we might be able to understand where the dollars are? What's your base? How much of the tents contribute to your sales?

MR. PEART: As far as the professional municipal displays that you alluded to, Phantom is a consumer-driven business. So, I suppose that part just isn't applicable to us.

But, as existed in -- as I mentioned,

Phantom has operated in Pennsylvania for

nearly thirty years. And in that time, the

sale of the full scope of consumer fireworks

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1
       has existed in the permanent brick-and-mortar
2
       facilities. So, in terms of consumer
       fireworks sales, for all but one of those
 3
4
       thirty years, is 100 percent. That's how the
5
       landscape has existed for -- since its birth.
       So, hopefully that answers your question.
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                 MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI:
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8
       does.
             It does.
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                 MR. KELLNER: For our company, we're
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       an importer and wholesale distributor, so we
       sell to different states for different kinds
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12
       of places that they can sell from. And on the
13
       display fireworks, they're all federally
       regulated. And probably half of our business
14
15
       is to sell to groups and licensed
16
       organizations that shoot the display
17
       fireworks. But we do both the display and the
       consumer from our business.
18
19
                 MINORITY CHAIRMAN PASHINSKI:
                                               Thank
20
             Thank you very much.
21
                 Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
22
                 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: I was
23
       interested in your testimony talking about
24
       how, you know, back in -- you've been in
25
       business since 1947, and Pennsylvania was the
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1 largest producer of fireworks in the world.
2 And then now those factories are basically

gone, you testified.

What -- what precipitated that? Was it the enactment of the fireworks laws that we had in the past that restricted it so far that put a crimp on the production in Pennsylvania? Or -- interested in the history of that.

MR. KELLNER: Well, we probably don't have enough time here today to go into all the factors, but some of the factors are trade with China. Definitely that is a big factor. Because all the display and consumer fireworks today in the marketplace virtually all come from China.

But there were so many different factors that -- environmental regulations. A lot of these were small, family-run companies. They weren't big corporations. And with -- and a lot of times they were manufacturing under recipes that had been passed down, for lack of a better word, passed down for generations. And a lot of -- they didn't have the knowledge of the pollution controls, the manufacturing considerations that go into big

companies today, and they just folded with, 1 you know, more regulation. 2 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: So, a 3 4 myriad of factors. 5 MR. KELLNER: Many. MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: Are there 6 any questions from any of the members? 7 8 Thank you very much for being here 9 with us today. Thank you for your testimony, 10 and that will be very helpful for the committee as we further consider this 11 12 legislation. 13 So, thank you for being here with us. MR. KELLNER: Thank you for your 14 15 time. 16 MR. PEART: Thank you very much. 17 MAJORITY CHAIRMAN CAUSER: I do want 18 to note that we've received testimony, written testimony, from some other organizations, from 19 the Fraternal Order of Police, from the 20 21 Pennsylvania State Police, from the 22 Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Academy 23 of Pediatrics, and from a number of 24 individuals. So, all of that testimony will 25 be submitted for the record and kept with the

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transcript of this hearing and will be
1
     provided to the members for their information
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3
     as we consider this issue.
              So, I do want to thank everyone for
 4
     their participation.
5
              Thank you for the information that we
 6
7
     received today. As I said, it's very helpful
8
     for us.
9
              Thank Representative Farry. And look
10
     forward to working with everyone on this
11
     issue.
12
              So, this meeting is adjourned. Thank you.
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              (Whereupon, the hearing concluded at
     10:52 a.m.)
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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript, to the best of my ability, produced from audio on the said proceedings. BRENDA J. PARDUN, RPR Court Reporter Notary Public