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Former Supt. of Police  
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**STEPHEN B. GONDELL—1974**  
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**CHARLES J. REUTTER—1974**  
Chief Special Agent, R E A Express  
**EDWARD SOBEHART—1974**  
Chief of Police, Shaler Township  
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Chief of Police, Cressona  
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Former Inspector of Police  
Pittsburgh, Ret'd.  
**EDWARD F. WUNSCH—1975**  
Chief of Police, Lower Southampton  
Township

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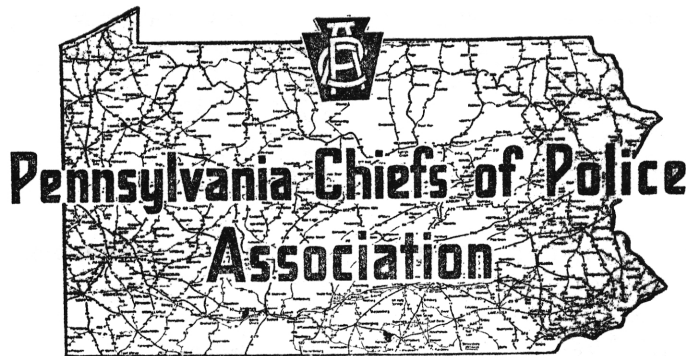
**HERBERT H. HOWELL, First**  
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**BENJAMIN F. CAIRNS, JR., Second**  
Chief of Police, Upper Gwynedd Town-  
ship

**ROLAND BISCONTINI, Third**  
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**JOHN C. WHITMORE, Fourth**  
Chief of Police, Hickory Township

**FRANCIS J. SCHAFER**  
Executive Director  
309 State Theatre Bldg.,  
Harrisburg, Pa. 17101  
Telephone: Area Code 717—236-1059



July 18, 1973

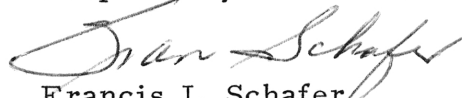
The Honorable H. Joseph Hepford  
Majority Caucus Secretary  
House of Representatives  
Main Capitol Building  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

My dear Mr. Hepford:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the Resolution  
unanimously adopted July 10, 1973, during the 60th Annual  
Conference of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association,  
held at Tamiment, Pennsylvania.

The Resolution opposes the creation of a State  
Correctional Department which would combine the functions  
of the Board of Probation and Parole with the functions of the  
Department of Corrections.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Francis J. Schafer,  
Executive Director

FJS:b  
Encl

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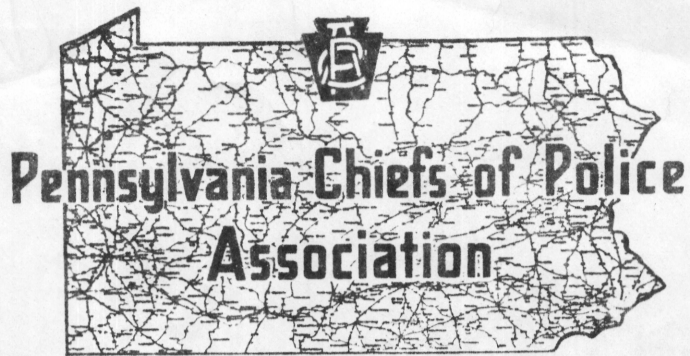
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### RESOLUTION

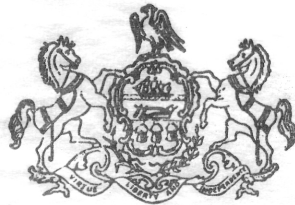
The Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association has for many years taken an active role in parole and probation procedures in the Commonwealth. The Parole Committee of the Association through regular meetings with the Board of Probation and Parole has been instrumental in the formulation of programs and training procedures dealing with the supervision of parolees. The members of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association are aware that effective parole administration is of vital importance in effective law enforcement and can best be accomplished through an independent parole agency responsible for field supervision. The members of the Association, therefore, view with alarm plans which seek to combine the operations of the Board of Probation and Parole and the State Department of Corrections for the following reasons:

- (1) Parole administration in the hands of the Department of Correction would be influenced by fluctuations in institution population, rather than by the readiness of the prisoner for parole;
- (2) An independent paroling authority properly divorces the parolee from the correctional institution;
- (3) An independent parole authority in charge of its own services can present its own budgetary requests; rather than be part of a budgetary request of another agency;
- (4) Success or failure in parole procedures should be the responsibility of an independent agency which should bear the praise or criticism resulting from the effectiveness of its procedures.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association voices its opposition to the creation of a State Correctional Department which would combine the functions of the Board of Probation and Parole with the functions of the Department of Corrections.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Lieutenant Governor, and the leadership in the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

Unanimously adopted July 10, 1973, at the 60th Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

Truman Burke

July 30, 1973

Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association

On July 24, 1973, Francis Schafer, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, State Theatre Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, made available for review numerous records pertaining to the organization.

The financial records pertain to the years ended June 30, 1971, March 31, 1972, and March 31, 1973. Note the change of record-keeping for 1971. The reporting period for this Association is from April 1 through March 31, and this change took place in 1971.

The revenue, disbursements and assets for 1971, 1972 and 1973 are as follows:

	<u>1971</u>	
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Yearbook Account</u>
Revenue	\$ 27,705.21	\$326,612.95
Disbursements	30,152.30	330,498.42
	<u>1972</u>	
Revenue	\$ 21,583.55	\$240,376.10
Disbursements	22,905.21	237,827.85
	<u>1973</u>	
Revenue	\$ 35,850.25	\$354,082.58
Disbursements	33,783.55	346,092.25
Assets ( Investments )		\$200,000.00
Approximate Checking Account Balance		<u>35,000.00</u>
	Total	\$235,000.00



Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association

July 30, 1973

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

It should be noted that Andrew J. Student is the solicitor for current funds and is carried on the financial statement as "Yearbook."

In 1973, the receipts totalled \$354,082.58. This shows a substantial increase from the previous year which was \$240,376.10.

It should be noted that the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association has two contracts relating to the Yearbook account. One contract was signed on July 31, 1972 with Andrew S. Student Organization Inc., whereby the Student Organization was assuming the responsibility of soliciting advertising for the Yearbook for a 5-year period. At the same time, a special contract was signed with the Imperial Publishing Company whereby they were to publish the Yearbook which was to include advertising, articles and reports on law enforcement, etc.

It should be noted that the solicitation contract was signed by David Student, President, while Irving Cohen signed as Secretary for the Student Organization. The Imperial Publishing Company contract was signed by Irving Cohen, President, and David Student, Secretary. It is apparent that the officers for the Student Organization and the Imperial Publishing Company are one and the same.

The percentage arrangement for the solicitations is 63% for Student and 37% for the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association. The actual solicitations and the percentage due Student, as well as Imperial Publishing Company, are clearly set forth on each financial report.

The financial statements do not show the net worth or assets of the Chiefs of Police Association, however, the percentage realized from the solicitations is shown in the 1971 and 1972 financial reports as having been paid to George W. Purvis, Treasurer (Chiefs of Police), which is \$124,732.27 and \$86,346.80 respectively. It is also listed under the name of Purvis for 1973 the amount of \$121,666.25.

The income—other than the Yearbook—consists mainly of membership dues of \$17,845 for 1973. According to Schafer, there are 990 members who pay \$20.00 per year for membership dues.

Some of the disbursements ( \$36,088.80 ) for 1973 pertain to Committee expenditures. Each Committee and its expenditures for 1973 are listed in the financial report. It is safe to assume that these Committee expenditures are of a worthwhile nature. Mr. Schafer can go into detail regarding them.



Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association

July 30, 1972

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

Mr. Schafer is currently receiving a \$15,000 annual salary, while his secretary, Mrs. Boyer, realizes a salary of \$6,167.68. Other expenses include legal ( \$7,200 ), office, death and benefit, 1972 convention expense ( Chief Shook's IPCA candidacy ( \$6,280.86 ). Chief Shook won his candidacy and now the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association has a representative in this organization and can voice Pennsylvania's law enforcement problems to the whole country.

The procedure of solicitation and record-keeping is similar to that of the FOP lodges in that almost daily Student will provide a statement to the organization showing who donated, along with the amount. The smallest amount is \$5.00, while the largest may be several hundred dollars depending on where they want advertising in the Yearbook. The advertising rate is similar in that a cover page may run as much as \$500.00, while any full page is approximately \$300.00. One-half page is \$125.00 and one-quarter page is \$85.00. Again, the smallest contribution, which would be the name and address of the contributor, would be \$5.00. It is obvious that several thousand people contribute to this organization, however, it is estimated that substantially less than half would actually have advertising in the Yearbook.

According to David Student, he has twenty telephone solicitors working with his company, all on a commission basis. The commission percentage is roughly 20%. He solicits statewide and has a branch office operating in the west in Pittsburgh. He has "street men" who will pick up checks or cash in follow up of the telephone solicitors' sales. His employees carry a wallet-sized card which identifies the employee clearly as a representative of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association. Mr. Student carries this card in his wallet.

Mr. Student also solicits for the following organizations:

Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge No. 14 ( Montgomery County )  
Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge No. 53 ( Bucks County )  
Montgomery County Chiefs of Police Association  
Bucks County Chiefs of Police Association  
Southeastern Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association  
Northeastern Chiefs of Police Association  
Pennsylvania Parole, Probation and Correction

He does not solicit for Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge No. 5 ( Philadelphia ) and believes that Carl Bente, Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia, handles FOP Lodge No. 5.

VENTS

Financial records loaned to me by Mr. Schafer on July 24, 1973 were returned to him on Thursday, July 26, 1973.

PENNSYLVANIA CHIEFS OF POLICE ASSOCIATION  
309 State Theatre Building  
Harrisburg, Pa. 17101

June 21, 1973

Subject: House Bill No. 138, Printer's No. 1390

Dear Representative:

House Bill No. 138 is now on the House Calendar for concurrence with the Senate amendments and we are requesting a favorable vote on this Bill. This Bill does not affect cities -- it amends Act No. 600, which is the police pension fund act for boroughs and townships with three or more full time police officers.

At a recent meeting of the Senate Local Government Committee, the Boroughs and Townships Associations representatives stated they would rather see the Bill amended and eliminate any mandatory features in the Bill, leaving any benefits to be gained negotiated at the local level. The Bill is now completely a MAY Bill! We agree with this thought -- at the local level it can be better determined what shape the Fund is in and what benefits can be paid.

We are aware that the Boroughs and Townships Associations may still oppose this Bill. They state that it will increase the costs to the Boroughs and Townships -- do you know the true fact is that approximately 70% of these municipalities pay no moneys into the police pension funds. The police payments and the moneys from the 2% foreign casualty tax are sufficient to maintain the fund in most Boroughs and Townships. Each year the money allocated from the casualty tax has increased.

Act No. 600, the pension Act for Boroughs and Townships, provides payments by police of 5% to 8% of their salary. In 1965, Act No. 600 was amended and provided that if a fund was actuarially sound the payments by police could be reduced or eliminated. Some have eliminated payments by police --- some have reduced their payments. You can see that if there are any costs to House Bill No. 138 the police payments can be raised to compensate. Police would rather pay into the fund and improve their pension benefits.

Increments would aid in making police pension funds actuarially sound. Presently a police officer retiring with 40 years of service and one who retires with 25 years of service will receive the same pension. Is this fair, when one has paid into the fund for 40 years and the other has paid 25 years?

If a police officer continues to work after he becomes eligible for pension he must continue to pay into the fund and receives nothing in return. There is not another State or Municipal Pension Fund (to our knowledge) where this exists! This is the reason for men retiring as soon as they are eligible. It is our belief that increments will encourage good experienced police officers to stay on the job and eliminate some of the problems of recruiting.

Although House Bill No. 138 provides that increments may be paid, and the amount would be determined at the local level, there is still in the Bill a limit of \$100.00 which can be paid as increments. If a man works an extra 5, 10, or even 15 years, the most increments that could be paid would still be \$100.00.

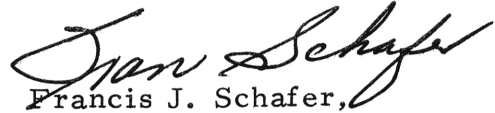
Subject: House Bill No. 138, Printer's No. 1390

Attached is a sheet listing the facts on Municipal Police Pensions. This will point out that the police officer of Boroughs and Townships have a second-rate pension. Most police in Boroughs and Townships pay more into the Pension Fund and get less in return than police officers in the cities.

Please study the facts and vote "yes" on concurrence on House Bill No. 138, Printer's No. 1390. Please help the low paid police officers in the Boroughs and Townships and give them a chance to better their pensions. With any benefit that can be derived from this Bill, their pensions will still be very far behind those presently allowed by law in the cities.

Respectfully yours,

Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association



Francis J. Schafer,  
Executive Director

FJS:b  
Encl



## FACTS REGARDING MUNICIPAL POLICE PENSIONS

First Class Cities: Pensions are computed at the rate of  $1/40$  ( $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ ) for each year of service or fraction thereof. No service requirement except to be fifty (50) years of age -- compulsory retirement age 70. Retirees have the option of current salary or five (5) highest years, whichever is best for the retiree. A man with twenty (20) years of service can retire at age 50 at one-half salary. With 30 years of service, 75% of salary, and full salary after 40 years of service. There is a mandatory widow's pension fund and each officer pays 6% of his salary for pension purposes.

Second Class Cities: Second Class Cities pensions are based on twenty (20) years of service and fifty (50) years of age, when they would receive one-half of their monthly pay based on the three highest years of pay. They have a mandatory widow's pension fund and receive increments for each additional year of service beyond twenty (20) years. They pay into the fund  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ , including widow's pension and other survival benefits.

Second Class - A Cities: Pensions are based on current year earnings and members can retire at half pay after twenty-five (25) years of service. Pensions would include service increments which are given after every five (5) years of service. There is a mandatory widow's pension plan and members pay 1% of their salary and 1% for the widow's pension plan, making a total payment of 2% towards pension purposes. Also, whenever the active members of the force receive an increase in salary, a retired member is entitled to one-half of that increase in his pension.

Third Class Cities: Pensions are based on twenty (20) years of service, with some cities having an age of fifty (50) years. They receive increments for every year of service beyond twenty (20) years, at a rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  for each additional year of service, with a \$100 per month limit. Their pensions are based on the earnings of the current year at the time of retirement. Every Third Class City has a mandatory widow's pension fund and police officers pay in at least 3% but not more than 4% of his salary for pension purposes.

Boroughs and Townships: Their pensions are based on twenty-five (25) years of service and fifty-five (55) years of age; receiving a half-pay pension based on the last five (5) years of service (60 months). Most of the boroughs and township police do not have a widow's pension fund and none receive increments for continuing on the job. The policemen of boroughs and townships receive no additional pension benefits for extra years of service, but must continue to pay into the pension fund, receiving nothing in return. Policemen of boroughs and townships pay into the pension fund from 5% to 8%.

Pennsylvania State Police: Through an arbitration award on December 28, 1971, the computation of pension was reduced to the last four (4) years of service. This year, through negotiations, it was further reduced to the highest three (3) years prior to retirement. (This is now before the Legislature for approval -- see Senate Bill No. 941.)