



DECEMBER- 2023



PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONSTABLES... WHERE DO THEY FIT IN?



IN THIS ISSUE:

PAGE	TITLE
1	COVER
2	TABLE OF CONTENTS
3	WELCOME – Frank V. DeANDREA, Jr. - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
4	PRESIDENTS MESSAGE – Rick Carpenter – PRESIDENT
5	2024-2025 PALI OFFICER SLATE complete with contact numbers and emails
6	ETHICS – Kitty Hailey – SME on all things Ethics
8	PALI INITIATIVES 2024 and beyond
9	THE PRIVATE DETECTIVES ACT OF 1953
12	WHO NEEDS A CONTACT – Frank V. DeAndrea, Jr – SME Policy and Procedure
18	PALI MEMBER SPOTLIGHT RULES
19	PALI MEMBER SPOTLIGHT - ?
20	AI for the PI
26	PUBLIC SCHOOL CODE OF 1949
31	MEMBER PICTURES AND HAPPENINGS
32	SECRET RECIPE – Chocolate Cookies
33	THANK YOU – Frank V. DeANDREA, Jr. - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF





GUIDON

WELCOME FRANK V. DeANDREA, Jr. Editor-In-Chief



Happy New Year to all. There has been so much discussion about Pennsylvania Constables and their ability to perform work as security in Pennsylvania that this edition is focused on enlightening the membership on important information pertaining to this issue.

When you perform an internet search on Pennsylvania Constable Law or Pennsylvania Constable you will find a plethora of constables who have posted multiple definitions of what act Pennsylvania constables are allowed to do perform. Many of these postings have been rescinded by the Court. IE:

<https://constablepa.us/> cites: A **Pennsylvania State Constable** is an office held in Pennsylvania. It is the constable's job to enforce the law and carry it out, just **the same as the job of district attorneys, sheriffs and the police** (see Ant 147 of 1990, 528 Pa., at470, 598 A.2d 9S5). A search of this shows 147 of 1990 has been rescinded by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania as unconstitutional. "...For the reasons set forth above, our judgment is that Act 147 is hereby declared to be infested with unconstitutionality and hence is, and the same must be, declared to be invalid and unenforceable."

For years private investigators have been attempting at various levels to have some level of Pennsylvania government provide clear direction and stop Pennsylvania constables from operating in the field of private investigators as they do not fit the definition of the Pennsylvania Private Detective Act of 1953. This is because they are not licensed private investigators.

Recently, PALI President Rick Carpenter has begun to form a committee to work on this important issue and develop a plan to present to legislature at an undetermined level at this time. Although the committee is in the planning stages, President Carpenter and the PALI Board of Directors are focused on addressing this issue.

In the future, please watch for emails from President Carpenter, First Vice President Sandy DeAndrea and the Pennsylvania Constable Committee (Proper name yet to be decided) so that you as members of PALI will remain both informed and involved.

You will note this edition is much more "end-user friendly" as I have moved away from the large file size to a word-based document that should be easier to download and read.

Last in my welcome but certainly not least, I would like to thank the membership for electing me Secretary of PALI for the 2023-2024 term.

Without further ado please enjoy the December 2023 publication of the PALI Guidon.

Stay Safe.

Frank





GUIDEON

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE RICK CARPENTER



Fellow PALI members,

As President of PALI, I am pleased to share with you the latest news and updates from our organization.

Firstly, I would like to thank all our members for their continued support and dedication to PALI. Your contributions have been invaluable in helping us achieve our goals. Hopefully everyone had a joyous Thanksgiving and had lots of your favorite Thanksgiving goodies. As we move into the fall season, I would like to take this opportunity to remind everyone of the importance of staying vigilant and alert. With the changing weather conditions and shorter days, it is important to be aware of your surroundings and take necessary precautions to ensure your safety.

I would also like to remind our members that we have a number of exciting events and initiatives planned for the coming months. These include training sessions, networking opportunities, and more. Please stay tuned for further updates on these events.

One initiative I would like to mention is the formation of a committee to address the issues of Constables working in areas they are not licensed to do so. I asked that anyone interested in participating on the committee to please email me privately. I received many response from PALI members who have expressed their interest. In the next week or so, we will name a committee chairperson and that individual will move forward with naming committee members. Please remember not everyone will be on the committee but we certainly need your input and feedback to make this successful.

We have an outstanding committee that is diligently working on updating/revamping the Private Detective Act of 1953. As you know this is not an easy task and as long as I have been a member of PALI there has been talk and some movement on this issue. Once a draft is finalized it will be circulated among the members for input. As with any change, we cannot make everyone happy but we will strive to do what is best for the membership and industry.

Other initiatives include both in person and online training for the membership along with free lunches around the state that will be coordinated and hosted by Directors at Large and Regional Directors. Also, we will work on bringing in initiatives that are financially beneficial to the PALI membership. Anyone with ideas on new initiatives please email me or any board member privately with your ideas, suggestions.

A big shout out to Frank DeAndrea for putting together amazing newsletters, not only with PALI but for Intellenet also. I have heard nothing but rave reviews on the newsletters.

I would also like to congratulate both Frank and Sandy DeAndrea for receiving the 2023 Pennsylvania association of Licensed Investigators Jim Carino Investigative Professionals of the Year Award. Although the last issue documented the first ever "Pair" of laureates, I wanted to formally recognize them and the work they do for the betterment of PALI and the Profession as a whole.

Finally, I would like to thank you all once again for your continued support and dedication to our organization. Together, we can continue to make a positive impact on our industry.

Best regards,

Rick

Richard Carpenter

President, Pennsylvania Association of Licensed Investigators

Rick can be reached at: 717-562-7779 (direct) www.ina-inc.com rcarpenter@ina-inc.com





GUIDE

2024-2025 PALI NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS

THE PALI BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2024-2025

Chairman of the Board:	Eileen Law	DetLaw@aol.com	(610) 388-1776
President:	Rick Carpenter	rcarpenter@ina-inc.com	(717) 648-4911
First Vice President:	Sandy DeAndrea	sandy@deandrea.biz	(570) 233-8114
Second Vice President:	Marc Bourne	marcbournepi@gmail.com	(215) 669-5160
Secretary:	Frank DeAndrea	frank@deandrea.biz	(570) 233-1069
Treasurer:	Dennis Eberly	ontargetpiandconsultant@comcast.net	(717) 869-9210

Directors at Large:

Regions 1 & 2:	William Everman	wheverman@comcast.net	(610) 494-0635
Regions 3 & 4:	Sean Hall	Lancasterdetective@gmail.com	(717) 553-7503
Regions 5 & 6:	Ed Gray	revved@comcast.net	(724) 354-6031

Regional Directors:

Region 1:	Alex Soutos	alex@samosinvestigations.com	(484) 467-6911
Region 2:	Adam Nowicki	lehighpi@gmail.com	(484) 809-9101
Region 3:	Chuck Kleber	ckleber@att.net	(717) 495-1889
Region 4:	Scott Warner	warnerpi@yahoo.com	(570) 777-2367
Region 5:	George Galovich	ggalovich@delphi-services.com	(412) 474-2351
Region 6:	Dan Benny	drbennypi@comcast.net	(717) 574-9273

CONTACT INFORMATION E-MAILS and PHONE NUMBERS ARE PROVIDED SO THAT ALL MEMBERS OF PALI CAN CONTACT ANY AND ALL OFFICERS AS NEEDED





GUIDE

ETHICS

BY: KITTY HAILEY



Tired of ethics presentations at conferences and seminars? Wonder why lawyers need ethics credits every year to maintain their bar cards but occasionally somehow seem to ignore what they learn? Don't want anyone telling you how to act, how to run your business or chastising you for not handling something appropriately? Can't believe that lady, Kitty Hailey, wrote a whole book on ethics for the profession and insists on rewriting it about every five years?

I mean...honestly...I'm an adult I don't need the ethics police at my doorstep!!

As "that lady" I hear the grumblings and rumblings of discontent at local investigator conferences on occasion. Interestingly I don't hear them at national and international meetings. And yet, the people who call me most frequently for advice or opinions are those same local investigators who might just be in trouble for doing something inappropriate. It is rare that someone who deals with an advanced level of work has the need to question their actions.

We are a profession. Additionally, we are a profession that is regulated state by state. Other countries have laws governing all their territory. Not us! In the United States we have 50 different laws and lack of laws and changing rules and various governing bodies. Most other nations have some sort of uniformity. But not all. As a result, in the US at least, there was not one standard or set of rules that ensures our profession remains professional.

Perhaps a little history will put this entire situation in perspective. Going back thirty years and more the world of the PI was a world of chaos. Most investigators were former law enforcement who were putting in time to supplement their pensions. They were only interested in the odd buck here and there. It hasn't changed much. However, in the wild wild west of investigation people under cover of license where wiretapping, planting illegal video devices, stealing children, paying off contacts for private telephone records, paying off former police colleagues to get police reports (or ambulance chasing) to line their own pockets and beat the competition to the "good case." In short, ignoring the law and making the entire profession look sleazy and unreliable.

Associations were beginning to form with licensed investigators wishing to make their work valid and acceptable in a court of law. Communication resources were emerging, and the internet was threatening to make information available to anyone for a price. Our lawmakers in Washington were afraid. They feared that investigators would be able to find information on them. They didn't want their salaries, addresses and families subject to scrutiny by the public. So, they were about to impose laws upon us and our job to limit our ability to obtain information.

Individual associations began to form disciplinary committees to handle problems in-house. But that didn't help with investigators who were not members. A relatively small group of investigators from across the country formed action groups through various associations. NCISS is perhaps the best known. Members spoke to their local and state representatives. They lobbied Washington lawmakers to ensure that our true function





ETHICS

BY: KITTY HAILEY



CONTINUED...

was known. They helped to convince the world of the changing face of the PROFESSIONAL Investigator. And it was during this period of time that professional journals began printing articles to educate investigators. We started writing and publishing educational volumes to provide valuable information for members of the profession. Seminars grew to assist in members of our work understanding the limits and possibilities of their craft. Ethics codes were introduced on a state by state basis.

All of this and the changing demeanor of the PROFESSIONAL legal investigator who assists attorneys in pursuit of litigation slowly changed the face of our world. So “that lady” wrote a book on ethics to jump the gun on lawmakers who wanted to standardize our jobs and abilities. *The Code of Professional Conduct: Standards and Ethics for the Investigative Profession* was written so that we could police ourselves. So that we could show the world that THEY didn’t have to make laws governing us; we already had them. And they were good and viable. They protected the public and investigators alike. And they allowed us to continue as the professionals we really were.

Yes, attorneys require a certain number of CEU’s in ethics to maintain their licenses. They have standards to which most of their profession adheres. They are as tired of the image as bottom feeders as we are tired of the image as gumshoes. Neither investigators nor attorneys fit the mold of the *CSI* cop or the *Suits* counselor. What we are is real people who are proud of our work and yes, we live by codes of conduct. When we join an association or obtain a license we adhere to those codes of conduct. And when a seminar has a 1-hour ethics program it should be something we see as valuable, informational, educational and maybe even entertaining.

This is not our father’s profession. This is ours and to preserve it we need to proudly accept the tiny bit of time necessary to update us all on acceptable current practices. So next time someone says, “we don’t need no stinking ethics at our seminar” it might be nice to remind them that we are functioning, professionals because of them. As “that lady” I’m more than happy to share my 50 years of accumulated knowledge in the field and help to guide us all toward a better image, a prouder profession and a more profitable career.

Kitty Haily is a world renown authority on ethics and can be reached at:

<https://kittyhailey.com/>

Kitty@KittyHailey.com





GUIDE

PALI INITIATIVES 2024

- As President Carpenter has mentioned in several recent emails to the membership, his desire is to have several initiatives to better the organization as a whole. Working committees, work groups, member participation and member input will be critical to these initiatives.
- Currently, there is a working committee on the re-write of the Private Detectives Act of 1953. The act itself is obviously antiquated yet, it is what we are held to as Private Investigators. Since the world and Private Investigation has changed over the past seventy years, it is truly time the act that governs us itself is brought up to date.
- A second initiative that President Carpenter is spearheading is the formation of a committee to address Pennsylvania Constables working as Private Investigators and receiving pay for security jobs. There has been much discussion within the membership of “Rogue” constables working security at Wal Mart and other businesses throughout Pennsylvania.
- First Vice-President Sandy DeAndrea is working diligently on ways to expand the membership of PALI and have a broader reach. These ideas, after discussion at the Board of Director meeting, shall be shared with the membership in an effort to grow our membership, have a greater presence and become a more recognized force in the industry.
- Editor-In-Chief Frank DeAndrea is working on a way to have the Regional Directors provide content and information on each region for the quarterly newsletter.
- Any member who has ideas pertaining to the betterment of the association or a desire to assist with any of the committees, either those mentioned in this newsletter or those mentioned in Article VIII of the PALI Bylaws should send an email to President Carpenter with a cc to First Vice President Sandy DeAndrea expressing your desire or concern.
- Equally, all members are encouraged to contact any of your Board of Directors or Regional Officers for any PALI related issues.





THE PRIVATE DETECTIVES ACT OF 1953

AN ACT To regulate the business of private detectives, investigators and watch, guard, or patrol agencies, and the licensing thereof in each county; providing penalties.

This article includes excerpts from the Act and as such, the following are excerpts from each section and as such, reference to the specific section should be made for a thorough understanding.

A link to the document can be located on the PALI website.

<https://pali.org/become-a-pi-in-pa/>

The Private Detectives Act of 1953 is the legislation in Pennsylvania that governs Private Investigators and Security professionals.

Of the 21 separate sections comprising this act, five of these are relevant to the daily operations of Private Investigators and Security Professionals in Pennsylvania. These five sections are:

Section 2, 3, 4, 13 and 15.

Section 2 defines who is a Private Detective or a Private Detective Business and what activities and investigations are included.

Section 3 covers licenses, the requirements and how they are to be applied for.

Section 4 covers application for a license.

Section 13 defines and covers employees.

Section 15 covers who and what the Act applies to.

Below are excerpts from the act provided as a courtesy so that all members of PALI can be aware of what Private Investigators and Security Professionals in Pennsylvania are and are not allowed to do as well as who qualifies as a Private Investigator. According to section 15, *The commission of a single act prohibited by this act shall constitute a violation thereof.*

Section 2. Definitions.—(a) *"Private detective business" shall mean and include the business of private detective, private detective business, the business of investigator, or the business of watch, guard, or patrol agency. (b) "Private detective business" shall also mean and include, separately or collectively, the making, for hire, reward, or for any consideration whatsoever, of any investigation or investigations for the purpose of obtaining information with reference to any of the following matters, notwithstanding the fact that other functions and services may also be performed for fee, hire, or reward:*

(1) *Crime or wrongs done or threatened against the government of the United States of America or any state or territory of the United States of America.*





- (2) *The identity, habits, conduct, movements, whereabouts, affiliations, associations, transactions, reputation, or character, of any person, group of persons, association, organization, society, other groups of persons, partnership, or corporation.*
- (3) *The credibility of witnesses or other persons.*
- (4) *The whereabouts of missing persons.*
- (5) *The location or recovery of lost or stolen property.*
- (6) *The causes and origin of, or responsibility for, fires, or libels, or losses, or accidents, or damage, or injuries, to real or personal property.*
- (7) *The affiliation, connection, or relation, of any person, partnership, or corporation, with any union, organization, society, or association, or with any official member or representative thereof.*
- (8) *With reference to any person or persons seeking employment in the place of any person or persons who have quit work by reason of any strike.*
- (9) *With reference to the conduct, honesty, efficiency, loyalty, or activities, of employes, agents, contractors and subcontractors.*
- (10) *The securing of evidence to be used before any authorized investigating committee, board of award, board of arbitration, or in the trial of civil or criminal cases.*
- (11) *The furnishing, for hire or reward, of watchmen, or guards, or private patrolmen, or other persons, to protect persons or property, or to prevent the theft or the unlawful taking of goods, wares and merchandise, or to prevent the misappropriation or concealment of goods, wares or merchandise, money, bonds, stocks, choses in action, notes, or other valuable documents, papers, and articles of value, or to procure the return thereof, or the performing of the service of such guard or other person, or any of said purposes.*

Section 3. Licenses.--(a) *No person, partnership, association, or corporation, shall engage in the business of private detective, or the business of investigator, or the business of watch, guard or patrol agency, for the purpose of furnishing guards or patrolmen or other persons to protect persons or property, or to prevent the theft or the unlawful taking of goods, wares and merchandise, or to prevent the misappropriation or concealment of goods, wares, merchandise, money, bonds, stocks, documents, and other articles of value, for hire or reward, or advertise his or their business to be that of detective, or of a detective agency, or investigator, or watch, guard or patrol agency, notwithstanding the name or title used in describing such agency, or notwithstanding the fact that other functions and services may also be performed for fee, hire or reward, without having first obtained a license so to do as hereinafter provided.*

Section 4. Application for Licenses.--*Any person, partnership, association, or corporation, intending to conduct a private detective business, the business of investigator, or the business of watch, guard or patrol agency, or the business of a detective agency, and any person, partnership, association, or corporation, intending to conduct the business of furnishing or supplying information as to the personal character of any person, or as to the character or kind of the business and occupation of any person, partnership, corporation, society, or association, or any person or group of persons, or intending to own, conduct, manage or maintain a bureau or agency for the above mentioned purposes, or, while engaged in other lawful business activities, also intending to engage in any one or more of the activities set forth in subsections (a), (b) and (c) of section two of this act, except exclusively as to the financial rating, standing and credit*





responsibility of persons, partnerships, associations, or corporations, shall, for each such bureau or agency, and for each
CONTINUED...

*and every sub-agency, office and branch office to be owned, conducted, managed or maintained by such person,
partnership, association or corporation for the conduct of such business, file, in the office of the clerk of the court of
quarter sessions of the county wherein the principal office of such business is located, a written application, duly signed
and verified, as follows:*

Section 13. Employes.--(a) *The holder of any license certificate issued pursuant to this act may employ to assist him in
his work of private detective or investigator as described in section 2 and in the conduct of such business as many persons
as he may deem necessary, and shall at all times during such employment be legally responsible for the good conduct in
the business of each and every person so employed and shall be responsible for the reasonable supervision of said
employes' conduct.*

Section 15. Application of Act.—After explaining and defining who this act does not apply to, Section 15
enumerates that even if exempt, the exemption does not apply if

*No person, partnership, association, corporation, or any bureau or agency, exempted hereunder from the application of
this act, shall perform any manner of detective service as described in section 2 hereof for any other person, partnership,
association, corporation, bureau or agency, whether for fee, hire, reward, other compensation, remuneration, or
consideration, or as an accommodation without fee, reward, or remuneration, or by a reciprocal arrangement whereby
such services are exchanged on request of parties thereto. The commission of a single act prohibited by this act shall
constitute a violation thereof.*

*...No person, partnership, association, corporation, or any bureau or agency, exempted hereunder from the application of
this act, shall perform any manner of detective service as described in section 2 hereof for any other person, partnership,
association, corporation, bureau or agency, whether for fee, hire, reward, other compensation, remuneration, or
consideration, or as an accommodation without fee, reward, or remuneration, or by a reciprocal arrangement whereby
such services are exchanged on request of parties thereto. The commission of a single act prohibited by this act shall
constitute a violation thereof.*

The \$64,000.00 Question: “Where do PA Constables fit into this act?”

As 2024 begins, PALI is dedicated to working on recreating the Private Detectives Act of 1953 as well as
addressing the issue of where Pennsylvania Constables performing security fit in.

Why is this important?

Most members strive to conduct all their business and affairs ethically and to “Do No Harm.” When situations
arise where a person is operating outside of the standards and regulations, the reflection is not only on that
person, but also on the profession as a whole.

Furthermore, a person providing the “services” of a Private Investigator or Security Officer, by any other name,
may cause an outside agency to create or impose inappropriate or unnecessary regulations.

Being the Agency that directs and assists with the changes necessary in this act will allow for better clarity, and
direction moving forward as well as promoting a stronger, more professional métier for all.





GUIDEON

WHO NEEDS A CONTRACT

BY: FRANK V. DEANDREA, JR.



“If you hang around the barbershop long enough, you are bound to get a haircut!”

My father used to tell me that his grandmother would always say that to him. I never understood it. Eventually, I realized that it meant if you keep at it, you will eventually make it. Recently I have come up with a different view on the meaning. Sorry Great Grandma. I believe that a deeper meaning is you will begin to learn and pick up things based on what you are exposed to. In our case, it is Kitty Hailey. Ethics is all around us, we just need to open our eyes as well as our minds. That is why Sandy and I do NOTHING without a contract.

Personally, and professionally, I believe a contract is the most ethical way of conducting business. Not ALL contracts have to be the same as I alter our standard contract from case to case depending on what it is the client is asking us for but regardless of the requested scope of work, we do NOTHING without a contract.

I will share with you several of the clauses and paragraphs that have been tweaked by our business attorney throughout the years so that you can see the value. I have never gotten in trouble for having a contract. Conversely, I have seen many issues where PI's were operating without a contract and their actions were called into question.

A DISCLAIMER PRIOR TO ME STARTING:

Nothing in this article shall or should be construed as legal advice. These are simply my views as to what should be included in a contract so that ethically, your client is aware of what to expect, and what not to expect to be provided. All of the legal specifics of verbiage and proper preparation are in the wheelhouse of an Attorney and as such, consultation with one prior to preparing your own contracts should be done.

The contract should start with the identification of the parties involved:

INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES CONTRACT

This Agreement is entered into on DATE, by and between PRIVATE INVESTIGATION COMPANY NAME, a Pennsylvania licensed detective agency herein referred to as (AGENCY), and NAME and TITLE and COMPANY of CLIENT with an address of, herein referred to as (CLIENT)

If the client is a business or corporation, the contract shall always have a point of contact person's name assigned and that will be the person executing it for the corporation. It also holds a specific person accountable should there be an issue in the future.

SCOPE OF WORK:

I like having a scope of work as well as a separate category for investigative parameters. The SOW is what gives us permission to perform the work. This also adds a layer of protection for us from a target or other disgruntled individual when they decide to file some type of harassment or other criminal charges. The ability for a client to say “I





WHO NEEDS A CONTRACT

BY: FRANK V. DEANDREA, JR.



CONTINUED...

never asked them to do that.” Is removed when the SOW covers what you will be doing. A SOW also allows the latitude of how you will perform the task at hand up to the investigator’s discretion and not directed by the client.

CLIENT retains AGENCY to conduct an investigation specifically explained below. CLIENT agrees to pay all fees and costs hereinafter incurred as a result of this investigation. As such, CLIENT agrees that AGENCY is empowered to perform said services for and on behalf of CLIENT, and to do all things necessary, appropriate, or advisable in performing said services for and in the best interests of CLIENT. The parties hereby agree that the following investigative services have been requested by CLIENT under this Agreement and will be provided by AGENCY, but that the actual time and manner in which the following investigative services are conducted shall be left to the sole discretion of the AGENCY.

INVESTIGATION PARAMETERS:

So if the SOW is the POLICY, then the Investigative Parameters are the Procedure. One tells what will be done and the other tells the specifics of how.

CLIENT has hired AGENCY to:

This is where what you will be doing is spelled out. If properly spelled out, there can be no question or argument later that you were performing work outside of the scope. Should you be requested to expand your scope of work and do additional tasks, an addendum should be prepared documenting that on a certain date, you were requested and engaged by the client to expand the scope of work to perform the additional tasks.

RETAINER:

If you collect a retainer, and I collect a retainer in all cases unless it is waived as a courtesy for a customer that we constantly do work with, then spell out what your retainer shall be and explain that work will not start until the contract is executed and the retainer is in hand.

A paragraph explaining what you expect of the CLIENT as far as terms of payment should be clearly spelled out. IE:

CLIENT agrees to promptly pay the AGENCY the amount in full upon receipt of an invoice. CLIENT understands and agrees that a monthly interest charge of 1.5% will be applied to any unpaid balance more than 30 days past due. If CLIENT interferes with the investigation in any way, the investigation shall cease, and all monies paid shall be forfeited to the AGENCY and all monies owed shall be due immediately to the AGENCY.

RATES:

The next category to include are your rates. These should be clearly spelled out such as:

CLIENT agrees that rates will include miscellaneous expenses incurred during the scope of the investigation. AGENCY hourly rate is \$RATE per hour/ per investigator. Hourly billing will start and end at the AGENCY’s office. The hourly rate is for any and all work conducted by investigators to include but not limited to travel time, telephone and/or personal interviews, inquiries, background, on-line investigations, Internet, computer database research, business/corporate record searches, report writing, and CLIENT conferences.

Additionally, you may want to talk about the rates you will charge for court appearances such as:

NON-EXPERT COURT APPEARANCES:





WHO NEEDS A CONTRACT

BY: FRANK V. DEANDREA, JR.



CONTINUED...

CLIENT agrees to compensate the AGENCY, at the agreed upon rates, for any court appearances at any level to include magistrate or master or depositions prior to or subsequent to the completion of the investigation, whether under order of subpoena or not and regardless of the party requesting the appearance. If courtroom testimony or deposition regarding this matter or any matter related to this investigation is required, the rate of \$RATE per hour, per investigator, plus travel at RATE cents per mile and expenses if any.

I have heard of attorneys who subpoena an investigator to testify or be deposed and only want to pay them the witness rate of \$5.00 per day as prescribed by law. If your rates are spelled out in your contract and you must testify, your client shall be responsible to pay.

Things to be considered are separate retainers for testifying and a time in advance receipt of payment.

USE OF SUBCONTRACT AND/OR ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATORS:

Another area that is important to cover in your contract is your use of subcontractors. It should be solely up to you as the AGENCY to determine if you need additional people or need to sub work out to properly conduct an investigation. This should be spelled out and explained so there is no confusion or surprise to the client when they receive an invoice.

CLIENT agrees that AGENCY, at AGENCY's sole discretion, may use sub-contracted investigators, and may immediately engage one (1) or more additional investigator(s), at the agreed upon rate, and billed in addition to the hourly investigator rate, (within the authorized budget) which CLIENT hereby agrees to pay in the course of any assignment where AGENCY determines that one or more additional investigator(s) is immediately needed, such as when a separate investigator is needed to initiate an undercover inquiry, or the subject of the investigation leads the AGENCY to an unusually difficult setting, such as downtown office buildings, airport, public amusement/entertainment/ sporting events, etc.

EXPENSES:

It is important to spell out that expenses are different than an hourly rate. The client needs to be aware that they shall be responsible to pay for things you as an investigator need to conduct this particular investigation such as tolls, parking, perhaps buying a witness lunch, and other ancillary expenses.

CLIENT recognizes that AGENCY will likely incur expenses directly associated with conducting said investigation. As such, CLIENT shall be responsible for all reasonable expenses, including, but not limited to mileage, (\$.65 per mile) tolls, parking, overnight accommodations, meals, admission fees, videotapes, CD's, DVD's, photographic film and processing, long distance telephone charges, public/private transportation, confidential source fees, or any unforeseen expenses necessary to acquire information as requested by CLIENT. Mileage shall be invoiced at the rate of \$.65 / mile commencing from the AGENCY place of business in Hazleton, PA.*

***Daily per-diem for food on overnight assignments is \$65.00 per investigator.**

CANCELLATION:

You may want to consider a clause in your contract that explains if you are cancelled from doing work and it was already scheduled, the client will be billed a certain amount.

Something similar to this paragraph:

CLIENT must provide AGENCY with a minimum twenty-four (24) hour notice in the case of any cancellation of scheduled investigative activity. A four (4) hour minimum charge will be imposed for each investigator, if the CLIENT fails to give twenty-four (24) hours' notice to AGENCY.





If there are additional things you want to spell out that the client will be responsible for paying, this is a good area to mention them. Things such as:

CLIENT further agrees that the following provisions shall also apply to all fees due from CLIENT under this agreement:

1. *Services provided will be invoiced and due upon receipt of said invoice.*
2. *CLIENT forfeits all rights to reports, evidence, photographs, video, information and other related items if invoices are not paid within terms.*
3. *All outstanding fees are due immediately at the completion of this assignment, or upon either the CLIENT or AGENCY's determination that no further action can be taken to complete this assignment, or an invoice is sent by AGENCY.*
4. *On all assignments, which are expected to last longer than seven (7) days, that portion of the work that has been completed will be billed weekly and payment will be due upon receipt of the invoice.*
5. *AGENCY reserves the right to require payment in advance for excessive investigative expenses.*

Contractual clauses such as Verbal Updates, Client Interference and a Disclaimer as to work performed may not provide a desirable result should also be considered and included.

REPORTS:

An important issue to discuss with the client is their desire to have a report prepared or not at the end of the investigation. Many clients do not desire a report and conversely, many clients expect one.

Reports take hours to build and prepare and there is also an additional expense of professionally printing the documents necessary. Based on that, the REPORTS section of a contract is important to make sure your client knows what to expect and or what not to expect and it can be discussed and added into the cost or budget at the beginning of the investigation.

ACCURACY OF INFORMATION SOURCES:

A disclaimer as to the accuracy of the database search reports needs to be in your contract as well as a hold harmless clause such as

All attempts are made to maintain the integrity of this data. AGENCY cannot be held liable for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies contained in public record information or databases accessed. Furthermore, information has been gathered from sources and individuals deemed reliable by AGENCY; however, no guarantee, warranty, or other representation is made as to the accuracy of information received from third parties, or its suitability for any particular purpose. If the information reported is not "Original Source" information, it is strongly recommended that any information gathered be cross-referenced with "Original Source" information.

RESPONSIBLE USE OF INFORMATION:

If you are providing your client with any information from any databases, you must have a responsible use of information clause that spells out the CLIENT is responsible for safeguarding the information you provided.

AGENCY is NOT a consumer reporting AGENCY. AGENCY promotes the responsible use of the information that it provides and reserves the right to withhold information for which AGENCY deems is outside the scope of a permissible purpose or otherwise defined by state and federal law and/or regulation. "Confidential Information" shall not include such information as is or becomes part of the public domain through no action of AGENCY. The CLIENT is responsible to safeguard the information provided from unauthorized third-party disclosure as defined by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA), Fair



Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACTA), Drivers Privacy Protection Act (DPPA) and Right to Financial Privacy Act (RFPA), and applicable state and federal laws and regulations. It is incumbent upon the



**WHO NEEDS A
CONTRACT**
BY: FRANK V. DEANDREA, JR.



CONTINUED...

CLIENT and his/her representatives to be fully knowledgeable about such laws and regulations and/or seek legal counsel prior to dissemination of reported information.

Furthermore, the CLIENT affirms the information requested and/or learned during the investigation is not to be used for harassment, stalking, intimidation, threatening or any other illegal purpose(s).

In the event that CLIENT has requested AGENCY to locate a subject, no personal information, including telephone numbers, residential or business address, or any other personal identifying information shall be released to CLIENT without AGENCY acquiring permission directly from the subject.

CLIENT MISREPRESENTATION:

I understand that you might not believe me, and I am sorry that I must be the one to tell you this but, sometimes people lie, even to Private Investigators. They hire you telling you that they want you to do one thing when in all actuality, that is not their legitimate reason. For that reason, it is important to cover yourself and have a clause in your contract similar to this:

CLIENT attests that he/she has not misrepresented him/herself, their company, organization or purpose for requesting the services that AGENCY provides. CLIENT understands that misrepresentation in this agreement, in AGENCY's sole opinion, may result in civil and criminal action against the CLIENT and/or their organization, as well as any and all monies paid to be forfeited. AGENCY reserves the right to refuse service to the CLIENT for any issue of security, safety, unlawful, unethical or immoral reasons. CLIENT further represents that the information provided by the AGENCY shall be used in a lawful manner and that said information will not be used to cause any physical or emotional harm upon the subject of the investigation. CLIENT agrees to and shall indemnify and save harmless the AGENCY, it's employees and agent(s) from damages, losses, cost and expenses, including any attorney or legal fees, suffered/incurred in connection with or arising out of claims based on investigative results provided to CLIENT. This also includes any civil or criminal actions, claims, third-party claims, lawsuits, disciplinary actions, or any losses alleged to be caused by the AGENCY resulting from any activity performed by either CLIENT or AGENCY, except for illegal acts or negligence on the part of the AGENCY, investigators and/or its employees.

By signing this document, CLIENT acknowledges and affirms they have no personal knowledge of any restraining order issued to anyone involved in this investigation in any jurisdiction.

VIDEO PHOTOGRAPHY, TAPE REVIEW & COPY CHARGES:

Costs are often incurred to review and edit surveillance tapes and as such, your rate for performing such work needs to be spelled out as administrative duties are not often included in the Scope of Work.

ORIGINALS:

Spell out for the client who keeps the originals. This is an area that changes based on the type of investigation but is equally important to spell out.

CONFIDENTIALITY:

A confidentiality clause is critical to protect the client, the agency and any individual investigated. I spell out in my contract:

All investigative findings furnished to CLIENT are exclusively for CLIENT'S own use. CLIENT also agrees to notify AGENCY prior to any dissemination and shall not disseminate any information generated and provided by the AGENCY without the



AGENCY's prior consent. CLIENT will hold AGENCY harmless from damages, losses, cost or expenses, including attorney fees, suffered or incurred in connection with or arising out of claims based on investigative findings provided to CLIENT, and or for which CLIENT fails to keep strictly confidential.



GUIDON
WHO NEEDS A CONTRACT
 BY: FRANK V. DEANDREA, JR.



CONTINUED...

INDEMNIFICATION:

Now the good part. If you have gotten this far you may be thinking what else is there? Well, in today's world, anyone can sue anyone else and as such, this is the indemnification clause in my contract:

CLIENT further agrees to defend, indemnify and hold AGENCY and/or its agents and employees harmless from any and all action, courses of action, claims, damages and demands of whatever type arising directly or indirectly from the services AGENCY is being retained to perform pursuant to this agreement. Defend shall include any costs, attorney fees etc. incurred by AGENCY pursuant to above. This agreement shall be binding upon Client's heirs, devisees, legatees, administrators, executors, successors, and assignees. This agreement shall be construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. If any portion of this agreement is determined to be invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of the agreement shall continue in full force and effect.

GOVERNING LAW:

Finally, a governing law clause, a binding agreement statement and an agreement to all terms and conditions section completes the contract with a signature page at the end.

That takes us back to the barber shop, or in this case, ethics. In preparing a document for your clients, review where everything is spelled out and nothing is left to conjecture. There can be no question as to what you will and will not provide. A clean contract allows everyone to feel safe, understand what they are getting and know what to expect. A clean contract will also provide us with evidence should we be hauled before an ethics board for any accusation of unethical conduct.

One of the things Sandy and I often hear from other PI's is: "I am not giving my client a six-page contract for a surveillance case or for a simple service of paperwork. They will get scared or not give me the work!"

My reply is always the same: "If you want to hire me, we will play by my rules. Otherwise, I am happy for you to seek other service providers." I would rather be covered and not have work than to have work and not be covered.

As a final disclaimer, remember, I am not a lawyer, and this is NOT legal advice. A contract is a legal document and as such, should be reviewed and drawn up by and in consultation with your own business attorney. The information I have provided in this article is based on ethics and having a contract spell out exactly what will be provided to a client so there are no surprises.

Should any Private Investigator desire a sample contract, feel free to contact me, Frank DeAndrea at: frank@deandrea.biz and I will be happy to forward one to you for you to go over with your own attorney.

Stay Safe.

Frank





GUIDE

PALI

MEMBER SPOTLIGHT

SUBMISSION RULES

SUBMISSION RULES:

Each Issue a PALI Member will be spotlighted for her/his accomplishments in the Law Enforcement /Private Investigative world. Members will be able to forward suggestions of future spotlight members following these simple rules:

1 – NO SELF SUBMISSIONS

2 – Submitting Member must be a member of PALI in good standing.

3 – SPOTLIGHT Member must be a member of PALI in good standing.

4 – Submission shall include a brief, 1000 words or less, BIO of the candidate that does NOT list every school, training, or good deed. The BIO should capture what the MEMBER has done that has changed the way PALI or the Private Investigation industry or Law Enforcement does business or capture what makes the candidate worthy of spotlighting.

Think big picture.

5 – 2 or 3 candid photos shall be accepted with the submission for publication.





GUIDON

PALI MEMBER SPOTLIGHT- ?



Over the past few years, the Guidon has spotlighted several members submitted by other members.

Recently, there has been a lack of submissions for consideration to be spotlighted yet I am confident there are certainly a plethora of members doing extraordinary things.

As an initiative of the PALI Guidon Starting in 2024, the six regional directors and three directors at large collectively will be submitting Members to be considered for spotlighting.

Members from each region can contact their regional directors directly with submissions as well as contact the Editor-In-Chief with any submission at any time.

I am certain the regional directors will have ample members to choose from.

There is a selection committee for the SPOTLIGHT so there is NO SUCH THING as TOO MANY SUBMISSIONS.





AI FOR THE PI

If you have been following along, 2023 is the YEAR OF AI! As you are well aware, AI was NOT invented in 2023 but it became a huge success in 2023. SO, what is “AI” and how can it help us or conversely, how can it harm us?

WHAT IS AI?

AI, or artificial intelligence, refers to the development of computer systems that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence. These tasks include learning, reasoning, problem-solving, perception, language understanding, and speech recognition, among others. The goal of AI is to create machines and systems that can mimic or simulate human intelligence to some extent, enabling them to perform tasks autonomously and make decisions based on data.

There are two main types of AI:

1. **Narrow AI (Weak AI):** This type of AI is designed and trained for a particular task. It excels in performing a specific function, but it lacks the ability to generalize its knowledge to other domains. Examples of narrow AI include virtual personal assistants like Siri and Alexa, image recognition systems, and recommendation algorithms.
2. **General AI (Strong AI):** This refers to a type of AI that possesses the ability to understand, learn, and apply knowledge across a broad range of tasks similar to human intelligence. General AI is more hypothetical and is not yet realized. Achieving general AI would mean creating machines that can perform any intellectual task that a human being can.

There are several key techniques and approaches within the field of AI, including:

- **Machine Learning (ML):** A subset of AI that involves the development of algorithms and statistical models that enable machines to improve their performance on a specific task through experience. It includes techniques like supervised learning, unsupervised learning, and reinforcement learning.
- **Deep Learning:** A subfield of machine learning that involves neural networks with multiple layers (deep neural networks). Deep learning has been particularly successful in tasks such as image and speech recognition.
- **Natural Language Processing (NLP):** A branch of AI that focuses on the interaction between computers and humans through natural language. NLP enables machines to understand, interpret, and generate human language.
- **Computer Vision:** A field of AI that enables machines to interpret and make decisions based on visual data. Computer vision is used in tasks such as image and video recognition.





AI technologies are being applied in various domains, including healthcare, finance, education, autonomous vehicles, and more. While AI has the potential to bring about significant advancements and improvements, it also raises ethical and societal considerations, such as job displacement, privacy concerns, and bias in algorithms. As AI continues to evolve, ongoing research and responsible development practices are crucial to ensuring its positive impact on society.

ChatGPT is based on the GPT-3.5 architecture, which is a product of OpenAI. GPT-3, the predecessor to GPT-3.5, was released in June 2020. As for the exact release date of GPT-3.5, that information isn't available as of my last knowledge update in January 2022. It's worth noting that developments and new releases may have occurred since then.

HOW CAN AI ASSIST PI'S?

AI can be a valuable tool for private investigators (PIs) in various ways, enhancing efficiency and improving investigative outcomes. Here are several ways in which AI can assist private investigators:

1. **Data Analysis and Pattern Recognition:**

- **Big Data Analysis:** AI can process and analyze vast amounts of data quickly. PIs can use AI algorithms to sift through extensive databases, social media platforms, and other online sources for relevant information.
- **Pattern Recognition:** AI can identify patterns in data that may be difficult for humans to discern. This can be useful in identifying trends, connections, or anomalies in the information being investigated.

2. **Surveillance Enhancement:**

- **Video Analysis:** AI can analyze surveillance footage to detect specific objects, faces, or activities. This can save time and enhance the effectiveness of video surveillance.
- **Facial Recognition:** AI-powered facial recognition systems can help identify individuals in images or videos, aiding in tracking and locating persons of interest.

3. **Natural Language Processing (NLP):**

- **Text Analysis:** NLP can be used to analyze written communications, such as emails, chat messages, or social media posts, to extract relevant information, sentiments, or identify key individuals.
- **Voice Analysis:** AI can process and analyze recorded voice conversations for specific keywords, sentiments, or patterns.

4. **Background Checks:**

- **Automated Background Checks:** AI can automate the process of gathering and cross-referencing information from various sources for comprehensive background checks on individuals.

5. **Predictive Analytics:**





AI FOR THE PI

CONTINUED...

- **Behavioral Analysis:** AI algorithms can analyze past behaviors and predict future actions, helping PIs anticipate the movements or decisions of individuals under investigation.
- **Risk Assessment:** AI can assist in assessing the risk associated with certain individuals or situations, aiding PIs in planning and decision-making.
- 6. **Data Security and Privacy Compliance:**
 - **Secure Information Handling:** AI systems can be designed to handle sensitive information securely, ensuring compliance with privacy regulations and protecting the confidentiality of the investigation.
- 7. **Automation of Routine Tasks:**
 - **Case Management:** AI can assist in automating routine administrative tasks, allowing investigators to focus more on complex analytical work.
 - **Data Organization:** AI tools can help organize and categorize large volumes of information, making it easier for investigators to access and utilize relevant data.
- 8. **Predictive Policing:**
 - **Crime Prediction Models:** AI can contribute to developing models that predict potential crime hotspots or patterns, assisting PIs in proactive investigative measures.

It's important to note that while AI can significantly enhance the capabilities of private investigators, ethical considerations, privacy concerns, and legal regulations must be carefully addressed to ensure responsible and lawful use of these technologies.

COPYRIGHT AND AI

The question of whether AI can be copyrighted is a complex and evolving legal issue. In many jurisdictions, copyright protection is granted to original works of authorship, and traditionally, this has applied to human-created works. However, the question becomes more nuanced when it comes to works generated by artificial intelligence.

In some jurisdictions, the lack of a human author may pose a challenge to traditional copyright frameworks. The legal status of AI-generated works depends on the specific laws and regulations in each jurisdiction. Some countries may require a human author for copyright protection, while others may recognize the creative input of the individuals involved in creating or training the AI system.

Several legal experts and organizations have been discussing and proposing updates to copyright laws to address the challenges posed by AI-generated content. Some suggest extending copyright protection to the individuals or organizations that contribute to the creation or training of the AI system.

It's essential to check the most recent legal developments in your jurisdiction, as laws and regulations regarding AI and copyright may have evolved since my last update. The legal landscape



in this area is likely to continue developing as technology advances and society grapples with the implications of AI-generated content.

Courts have consistently shot down attempts by creators to copyright their works made with AI. Here is an example:



This is AI-generated artwork, which we can publish without asking him because, as the article notes, it's not eligible for copyright protections. COURTESY OF UNITED STATES COPYRIGHT OFFICE

AN AWARD-WINNING PIECE of AI art cannot be copyrighted, the US Copyright Office has ruled. The artwork, *Théâtre D'opéra Spatial*, was created by Matthew Allen and came first in last year's Colorado State Fair. Since then, the piece has been embroiled in a precedent-affirming copyright dispute. Now, the government agency has issued its third and final decision: Allen's work is not eligible for copyright.

Allen used the generative AI program Midjourney to create his entry, and copyright protections are not extended to artificial intelligence—not even the kind that wows art judges.

This precedent goes back to 2018 when a picture taken by a macaque was declared public domain because monkeys can't hold copyright. Under the law, monkeys and machines have about the same



AI FOR THE PI

CONTINUED...

claim on copyright protections right now. in the US and nearly every country, copyright is pegged to human authorship.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS OF USING AI IN INVESTIGATIONS

The use of AI in investigations raises several ethical considerations that must be carefully addressed to ensure responsible and lawful practices. Here are some key ethical considerations associated with the use of AI in investigations:

1. **Privacy Concerns:**
 - **Data Collection and Surveillance:** AI tools often rely on extensive data collection and surveillance. Ensuring that the collection of personal data is proportionate, justified, and complies with privacy laws is crucial.
 - **Informed Consent:** Individuals should be informed about the use of AI in investigations when their data is being collected or when they are under surveillance, and their consent should be obtained whenever necessary.
2. **Bias and Fairness:**
 - **Algorithmic Bias:** AI algorithms may inherit biases present in training data. Investigators must be aware of potential biases and take steps to mitigate them to ensure fair and impartial outcomes.
 - **Fair Treatment:** Ensuring that AI tools do not unfairly target specific groups or individuals is essential to maintain fairness in investigations.
3. **Transparency:**
 - **Explainability:** The decisions made by AI systems should be transparent and explainable. Investigators should be able to understand how AI arrived at certain conclusions, especially when those conclusions may have significant implications.
4. **Accountability:**
 - **Human Oversight:** While AI can assist investigators, human oversight is crucial to prevent errors and address ethical concerns. Investigators should be accountable for the decisions made during an investigation, and they should not solely rely on AI-generated results.
5. **Security:**
 - **Data Security:** Protecting sensitive information from unauthorized access is critical. AI systems should be designed with robust security measures to prevent data breaches and ensure the confidentiality of investigative information.
6. **Consent and Legality:**





- **Legal Compliance:** The use of AI in investigations must adhere to relevant laws and regulations. Investigators should ensure that the deployment of AI tools is lawful and complies with legal standards.
- **Consent and Notification:** Obtaining consent from individuals when deploying AI in investigations, especially in public spaces, is important. Proper notification about the use of AI surveillance may also be required by law.
- 7. **Impact on Society:**
 - **Social Implications:** Consideration should be given to the broader societal impact of using AI in investigations. This includes potential chilling effects on free speech, the right to assemble, and other civil liberties.
 - **Community Trust:** Overreliance on AI without proper ethical safeguards may erode trust between law enforcement or investigators and the communities they serve.
- 8. **Data Retention and Deletion:**
 - **Data Lifespan:** Investigators should establish clear policies on the retention and deletion of collected data to avoid unnecessary intrusion into individuals' privacy once an investigation concludes.
- 9. **Accountability for Errors:**
 - **Error Correction:** AI systems are not infallible, and errors can occur. There should be mechanisms in place to identify and rectify errors, as well as to address any potential harm caused by these errors.

Addressing these ethical considerations requires a collaborative effort involving investigators, technologists, policymakers, and other stakeholders. Developing and adhering to ethical guidelines can help ensure that the use of AI in investigations is conducted responsibly and with respect for individual rights and societal values.

AI is about to explode with over 100 million users signing up for ChatGPT in the first 9 weeks after release.

How we will use it, manage it, and investigate it, are all on the horizon and food for thought.

I leave you with this final thing to contemplate,

This entire article was written by ChatGPT. All I did was ask the questions and find the image.



G
U
I
D
E

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL CODE OF 1949

In an effort to keep members up to date on potential changes in Pennsylvania Law that can affect the Private Investigative Business on occasion, articles will be shared / reposted as informational. Legal changes can be both advantageous and disadvantageous and as such, this is an FYI column.

In the past, several members have expressed issues with web - links that were embedded into articles so the verbiage of House Bill 227 is posted here in its entirety.

<https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/PN/Public/btCheck.cfm?txtType=HTM&sessYr=2023&sessInd=0&billBody=H&billTyp=B&billNbr=227&pn=202>

In December, 2023 an email message was passed on the PALI Listserv informing members of the status of House Bill 227. The link to this bill is posted above.

The week of December 11, 2023 House Bill No. 227 passed the Senate. This bill, if it passes the House of Representatives, will create a law where every school building has to have an armed guard.





THE
**PUBLIC SCHOOL CODE
OF 1949**

CONTINUED...

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE BILL

Session of

No. **227** 2023

INTRODUCED BY BOROWICZ, M. MACKENZIE, ROAE, HAMM, ZIMMERMAN,
ROWE, LEADBETER AND WATRO, MARCH 10, 2023

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, MARCH 10, 2023

AN ACT

1 Amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P.L.30, No.14), entitled "An
2 act relating to the public school system, including certain
3 provisions applicable as well to private and parochial
4 schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the
5 laws relating thereto," in school security, providing for
6 school armed guards.

7 The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
8 hereby enacts as follows:

9 Section 1. The act of March 10, 1949 (P.L.30, No.14), known
10 as the Public School Code of 1949, is amended by adding a
11 section to read:

12 Section 1316-C. School armed guards.

13 (a) Guards and designation.--Within one year of the
14 effective date of this section, each school entity that has met
15 the tier 1 baseline criteria for physical security established





GUIDE

THE
PUBLIC SCHOOL CODE
OF 1949

CONTINUED...

16 by the School Safety and Security Committee shall:

17 (1) Assign at least one school armed guard to each
18 school building.

19 (2) Designate a point or points of entry and exit in
20 each school building through which each individual must enter

1 and exit, except in the event of a fire drill, school
2 security drill or emergency evacuation.

3 (3) Equip each exterior door of a school building that
4 has not been designated a point of entry and exit with:

5 (i) a clearly marked sign designating the door as an
6 emergency exit only; and

7 (ii) an audible alarm that sounds when the door is
8 opened.

9 (b) Assignment.--A school armed guard assigned to a school
10 building shall be present at all times in the school building
11 during the school day and extracurricular activities that occur
12 outside the school day in the school building.

13 (c) Definitions.--As used in this section, the following
14 words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this
15 subsection unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

16 "School armed guard." An individual who:





THE
PUBLIC SCHOOL CODE
OF 1949

CONTINUED...

- 17 (1) Is employed by a school entity or third-party
18 vendor.
- 19 (2) Maintains a current and valid certification in the
20 use and handling of a firearm issued under any of the
21 following:
- 22 (i) The act of October 10, 1974 (P.L.705, No.235),
23 known as the Lethal Weapons Training Act.
- 24 (ii) The act of December 13, 2005 (P.L.432, No.79),
25 known as the Retired Law Enforcement Identification Act.
- 26 (iii) 44 Pa.C.S. Ch. 74 Subch. C (relating to
27 sheriff and deputy sheriff education and training).
- 28 (iv) 53 Pa.C.S. Ch. 21 Subch. D (relating to
29 municipal police education and training).
- 30 "School building." A building owned by or under the control
1 of a school entity where classes are taught or extracurricular
2 activities are conducted on a regular basis.
- 3 "School entity." The following:
- 4 (1) A school district, intermediate unit, area career
5 and technical school, charter school, cyber charter school or
6 regional charter school.





GUIDE

THE
PUBLIC SCHOOL CODE
OF 1949

CONTINUED...

- 7 (2) An approved private school that is participating in
8 the School Safety and Security Grant Program.
9 "School Safety and Security Committee." The School Safety
10 and Security Committee established under section 1302-B.
11 "Third-party vendor." A company or entity approved by the
12 Office for Safe Schools under section 1302-A(b)(8) or the
13 commission under section 1315-C(2) that provides school security
14 services.
15 Section 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

PALI members are reminded this is only a bill and is not yet law. Equally, PALI members are encouraged to follow House Bill 227 as it proceeds through the procedure for a Bill to become Law in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL THANKS TO MEMBER John Sancenito who provided the information to PALI Members via Listserv in December 2023.





GUIDE

MEMBER PHOTOS AND HAPPENINGS

MEMBER Kitty Hailey was quoted in the first “Director’s Column” penned by George Gergis after his election as the National Director of the National Association of Legal Investigator, he quoted Kitty Haily “...what we do matters.”

MEMBER **Kitty Hailey** was awarded the NJ Licensed Private Detective Association’s Investigator of The Year award. Congratulations Kitty.

MEMBERS **Jeff Stein**, Executive Director and **Sandy DeAndrea**, Newsletter Co-Editor represented Intellenet and recruited potential new members at the December 2023 Close Protection Conference in Dallas, Texas.

It has been rumored (Sources close to the investigations have revealed) MEMBER **Eileen Law Stewart** is working on Book Number 6 and it should be available later 2024.

Congratulations to MEMBER **John Sancenito** who was [recently interviewed on ABC 27](#) as a Subject Matter Expert pertaining to School Security.

Congratulations to MEMBERS **Sandy and Frank DeAndrea** for being appointed the VIDOCQ Society’s Co-Chairs of the Training Education and Seminar Committee.



EACH YEAR Sandy and Frank DeAndrea dress up and play Santa and Mrs. Claus at local daycares and nursing homes, passing out gifts to everyone.





G
U
I
D
O
N

SECRET RECIPE

DECEMBER 2023

Chocolate Cookies



1 1/4 cups butter, softened
2 large eggs
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon baking soda

2 cups sugar
2 teaspoons vanilla extract
3/4 cup unsweetened cocoa powder
1/8 teaspoon salt

Instructions

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees.
2. In a large bowl, cream together butter and sugar until smooth.
3. Beat in eggs one at a time, then stir in the vanilla.
4. Combine flour, cocoa, baking soda, and salt; stir into the creamed mixture until just blended.
5. Drop by spoonfuls onto ungreased cookie sheets.
6. Bake for 8 to 10 minutes in the preheated oven.
7. Cool for a couple of minutes on the cookie sheet before transferring to wire racks to cool completely.





THANK YOU

FRANK V. DEANDREA, JR.



We have come to the end of another GUIDON and more importantly, then end of another year. So much has happened in 2023 both in Pennsylvania and the Nation.

As the dust begins to settle on 2023, I look towards 2024 with anxious anticipation and hope. In the new-year I look forward to member contributions and involvement with the newsletter. Articles, pictures, happenings and current events / items of interest are always welcome. I am also anxious to see the input our newly elected Regional Directors will provide.

As I stand on the threshold of a new year, my heart is full of gratitude for the past and anticipation for the future. I am thankful for the gift of life and the opportunity to dream, grow, and create.

In my work I have been blessed in 2023 with being voted the PALA Investigative Professional of the year, being elected the PALI Secretary, and being appointed the co-chair of the Vidocq Society Training Education and Seminar Committee.

I am incredibly fortunate to have my wife, Sandy, always at my side as my wife, friend, co-worker and confidant. She is my moral compass and at times, my handler as I tend to go off the rails with crazy ideas that need occasional grounding. Equally, I am blessed with a family that loves and supports me.

In this moment of reflection and hope, I dream of a world filled with peace, love, and understanding. I hope that my interactions with others be marked by kindness, and that I be an instrument of peace.

I dream of personal growth and transformation. I hope for the courage to step outside of my comfort zone, to embrace new challenges, and to learn and evolve with each passing day. That my life be a testament to the possibilities that lie within the pursuit of our dreams.

I dream of a world where justice prevails and where the marginalized and oppressed find a voice. I dream to be an advocate for righteousness, standing up for those who cannot stand up for themselves and to protect all that is right and true.

As I envision the coming year, I hope to be a better me, to help more people in 2024 than I was able to reach in 2023, to be the best husband, father, friend, community leader and Private Investigator I possibly can be. To find the wisdom that will guide me to the paths that lead to the fulfillment of these dreams and the knowledge to recognize those paths when I am on them!

And I hope that all your hopes and dreams are equally fulfilled in the coming year.

HAPPY NEW YEAR — *Frank*

***THANK YOU and NEW YEARS DREAM BROUGHT TO YOU IN PART BY CHAT GPT

