

Legislative Journal

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1977

Session of 1977

161st of the General Assembly

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House convened at 11 a.m., e.d.t.

THE SPEAKER (K. LEROY IRVIS) IN THE CHAIR

PRAYER

The HONORABLE DAVID R. WRIGHT, member of the House of Representatives and guest chaplain, offered the following prayer:

Eternal Spirit above the cacophony of angry shouting, speak to us in that still, small voice that we may again rekindle enthusiasm for this service, remembering that our work is Yours and Your work must truly be our own. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. Without objection, approval of the Journal for Tuesday, August 16, 1977, will be postponed until printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker, I have some comments. They may be pertinent to your announcement and they may not be; I do not know.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was about to recess the House until 1 o'clock and announce that the master roll would be taken at 1 o'clock.

Mr. BUTERA. Well, look—

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman approach the rostrum, please, before he makes his announcements?

There will be no master roll call taken at this time. The master roll will be taken at 1 p.m.

STATEMENT BY MINORITY LEADER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker, is the majority leader around?

The SPEAKER. The majority leader has not yet reported to the floor.

Mr. BUTERA. I do not like to speak without his being present, but if we are going to go into recess, I want to make three suggestions before we do; actually four because I want to talk about timing.

What I think we ought to try to avoid today is what has been happening—and this is not unusual in these kinds of situations—regarding timing.

Yesterday, we went on the floor, I believe, at 11 o'clock, but

we did not go into session until 8 o'clock at night. After a long day of discussions, caucuses, meetings, and so on, when we are not called into session until 8 o'clock, that means we cannot really do business until 10, 11, 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning, which I think is the wrong time to discuss serious business. So, I would hope that today we can at least get started at a reasonable hour at whatever we are going to do so that we do not run into the night. I just do not think business should be transacted into the night unless it is started in the morning.

Three suggestions: I think we should discuss three things, I should say. The first is, what is the tax program? That is the first question. We have yet to address it. It is the thing that hangs over all of our heads.

What is a tax program? What is being suggested to fund this budget? And then we ought to seriously face that question, not necessarily with legislation but with discussion, and we should honestly determine whether there are sufficient votes in this legislature to pass whatever it might be or whatever version there may be, or versions. Let us focus on that instead of continuing to focus on something which I do not think is going to pass.

What is the tax program? Who is for it? Who is against it? Are there enough of us or are there not? If there are not enough of us, then we are going to have to compromise the spending program. It is that simple.

Secondly, how do we feel as individuals about the fact that there are people who are dependent upon us who are not receiving welfare checks? Should we or should we not remove that part of the budget from the budget that we have been discussing and fund it separately?

We have removed, and traditionally removed, the non-preferreds from the budget. And, indeed, on this occasion, we have specifically removed them. They are not even around. So, I do not see that there is anything wrong. We are not breaking any precedent to fund an area of the budget with which there is little disagreement as to the funding. There is disagreement as to the program, but not with the funding of it. And we should determine what we should do about people who are suffering.

Third, I think we ought to discuss, if we are unable to come to a final conclusion, what we should do regarding the rest of the state government being temporarily funded while we deliberate. I think we ought to face those three questions because they are at the forefront of this debate and, unless we do, I do not think we are performing properly.

Now there is a way to do this. There is a way to do it right on this floor, and that is to resolve ourselves into a committee of the whole when the parliamentary rules and procedures do not apply when we can discuss freely, when we can take straw

votes which are not recorded votes and which do not necessarily pertain to bills on the table, bills on the calendar, actual proposals in writing, but where there is a much freer opportunity to discuss things. It is a very rarely used technique. It may be appropriate at this time. I think it is. I think it will serve us well because we will be able to spell out where we stand on those three questions. If we do not have the tax votes, let us admit it.

Let us do what we must do, and that is, to compromise the budget. I think that if the tax votes were here, the budget would have passed weeks ago. I think the budget is too high. If I had written it, I would have perhaps emphasized different priorities. So would you. But it is not an evil document. The problem is it cannot be funded. We ought to face that squarely, in open debate, in open voting. It does not have to be recorded, if you do not want to be recorded on a tax vote. But we ought to face it and then get off dead center, because I think that is what is inhibiting us from doing that.

That is what I suggest, Mr. Speaker. I wish you would consider it. I wish all the members would consider it. It is a possibility. I think it is a far better solution than having caucus after caucus after caucus, discussion, discussion, discussion, and coming here on the floor at 8 or 10 o'clock at night and trying to do a vain act. That is what we have been doing so far. I would like to get us off dead center by making this suggestion.

Now, yesterday I made a proposal. That proposal stands as far as I am concerned. It is not in any way carved in stone, as I said yesterday. It is a starting point. I think you are obligated to tell me where you disagree with it and where we might be able to improve upon it, or come back with an offer of your own.

If we cannot fund HB 1349 and we determine that, then I think you have an obligation to come back to us with something and let us consider it, the whole House. You do not have to start with my proposal, if it is onerous because it has my name on it. I do not care. But come back with something which is different from that which we have seen for the last 5 days. Then I think we can make some constructive progress and serve the people whom we are elected to serve.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. This House stands in recess until 1 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

QUESTION OF INFORMATION

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Novak. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. NOVAK. I rise to a question of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. NOVAK. If my memory serves me correctly, sitting in

my office this morning, the minority leader was very much concerned about time. Could you advise me and the members of this House, to get the show on the road and get the job done, where is he at the present moment? I want to get this job done. Let us get the people in here. He is not here.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has been advised that the minority leader is on his way. If the gentleman will be patient for another 5 minutes, I expect him on the floor of the House.

The majority leader is on the floor of the House. We are waiting now for the minority members to enter the floor of the House.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Wass, rise?

Mr. WASS. Just to ask the question: Is the House being detained because the minority leader is not here?

The SPEAKER. No, that is not so.

Mr. WASS. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. No, no, that is not so.

The Chair is awaiting the arrival of a sufficient number of members to declare that a quorum is present.

As of the moment, there is not a sufficient number. It has nothing to do with the absence of the minority leader.

The Chair recognizes the minority whip.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, we were sitting in our offices when we heard Mr. Novak complain about the absence of the minority leader.

I am here to tell you that we were never notified that we were coming back on the floor. The first information we had that anybody was on this floor was when Mr. Novak was recognized and addressed himself to you.

I am curious, Mr. Speaker, as to why we were not notified, after waiting all day and all week, that we were coming back on the floor, and then to permit a shot like that, we look like we are derelict in our duties when we have been waiting around patiently for over a week.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would advise the gentleman, Mr. Ryan, that the Chair does not intend any reflection on the minority leader or on the Democratic or Republican members. The Chair is merely waiting until there have been a sufficient number of members gathered so that we can see a quorum.

The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. Perhaps it is time for some humor.

The SPEAKER. We could certainly use it.

Mr. BUTERA. Do you know where I was, Mr. Novak? And only Mr. Irvis and I know where I was, because we had been having a conversation, and I had to terminate and say I would call him right back. I tried to call back and he was then busy, so I was awaiting his call in an office other than my own which does not have a squawk box. I have been sitting there waiting, talking to Tony Scirica and Jay Haskell. I guess he forgot to call or something. That is where I was.

Actually, I think that is the kind of thing that happens in these kinds of events. Let us get on with the business.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would ask that the gentlemen, all of you, permit us now to get down to the work of the session instead of this bypass which is only going to waste our time.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Gallagher. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. GALLAGHER. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I think that we are beginning to get together tonight. I would just like to say to Mr. Ryan that since he is of the same vintage as I, that sometimes Irishmen have to learn Proverb 15, that a soft word turneth away wrath. I hope that Matt would understand that. If he will abide by that, I will abide by that too.

MASTER ROLL CALL RECORDED

The SPEAKER. In order that an accurate roll call may be taken, the Chair is going to open the roll for the master roll.

The Chair would urgently request that only those members physically present be on the master roll. The count on the vote which is about to be taken after the master roll is very, very important.

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—194

Abraham	Fryer	Manderino	Salvatore
Anderson	Gallagher	Manmiller	Scanlon
Armstrong	Gallen	McCall	Scheaffer
Arthurs	Gamble	McClatchy	Schmitt
Barber	Garzia	McGinnis	Schweder
Bellomini	Gatski	McIntyre	Scirica
Beloff	Geesey	McLane	Seltzer
Bennett	Geisler	Mebus	Shelton
Berlin	George, C.	Meluskey	Shuman
Berson	Giammarco	Milanovich	Shupnik
Bittinger	Gillette	Miller	Sirianni
Bittle	Gleeson	Milliron	Smith, E.
Borski	Goebel	Miscevich	Spitz
Brandt	Goodman	Moehlmann	Stairs
Brown	Gray	Morris	Stapleton
Brunner	Greenfield	Mowery	Stewart
Burd	Greenleaf	Mrkonic	Stuban
Burns	Grieco	Mullen, M. P.	Sweet
Butera	Halverson	Mullen, M. M.	Taddonio
Caltagirone	Hamilton	Musto	Taylor, E.
Caputo	Harper	Novak	Taylor, F.
Cassidy	Haskell	Noye	Tenaglio
Cessar	Hayes, D. S.	O'Brien, B.	Trello
Cianciulli	Hayes, S. E.	O'Brien, D.	Valicenti
Cimini	Helfrick	O'Connell	Vroon
Cohen	Hoeffel	O'Donnell	Wagner
Cole	Honaman	O'Keefe	Wansacz
Cowell	Hopkins	Oliver	Wargo
Davies	Hutchinson, A.	Pancoast	Wass
DeMedio	Hutchinson, W.	Parker	Weidner
DeVerter	Itkin	Petrarca	Wenger
DeWeese	Johnson	Piccola	White
DiCarlo	Jones	Pievsky	Wiggins
Dietz	Katz	Pitts	Williams
Dininni	Kelly	Polite	Wilson
Dombrowski	Kernick	Pott	Wilt
Donatucci	Klingaman	Pratt	Wise
Dorr	Kolter	Prendergast	Wright, D.
Doyle	Kowalyszyn	Pyles	Wright, J. L.
Duffy	Laughlin	Rappaport	Yahner
Dumas	Lehr	Ravenstahl	Yohn
Englehart	Letterman	Reed	Zearfoss
Fee	Levi	Renwick	Zeller

Fischer, R. R.	Lincoln	Rhodes	Zitterman
Fisher, D. M.	Livengood	Richardson	Zord
Flaherty	Logue	Rieger	Zwinkl
Foster, A.	Lynch	Ritter	
Foster, W.	Mackowski	Ruggiero	Irvis,
Freind	Madigan	Ryan	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—6

George, M.	Knepper	Spencer	Thomas
Hasay	Smith, L.		

The SPEAKER. One hundred ninety-four members having indicated their presence, a master roll is established.

HOUSE BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

No. 1615 By Messrs. GLEESON, TENAGLIO and DOYLE

An Act amending Title 75 (Vehicles) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, providing point credit for donating blood.

Referred to Committee on Transportation.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority whip.

Mr. GREENFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for leaves of absence.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Blair, Mr. Hayes.

Mr. S. E. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for leaves of absence.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Goebel.

Mr. GOEBEL. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to inform the members of a bill that I am going to introduce in 5 minutes which will require state departments or commissions, before furloughing an employe for a matter of economy, to look at its work, at its subcontracts, and determine if that state employe could do that same work at a comparable price.

For reasons of having a bill sort of stolen off me, I am no longer going to send memos out. So if anybody wants to be on this particular bill, I will wait down there for 2 or 3 minutes. Then I am going to introduce it right now.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate returned **HB 1349**, with the information that the Senate has passed the same with the following amendments in which concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested:

Amend Title, page 1, lines 1 through 9, by striking out all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following: To provide for the expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, the public debt and for the public schools for the fiscal period July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending June 30, 1977.

Amend Bill, page 1, lines 18 through 24, by striking out all of said lines.

Amend Bill, page 2, lines 1 through 30, by striking out all of said lines.

Amend Bill, page 3, lines 1 through 8, by striking out all of said lines and inserting immediately thereafter the following:

Section 1. This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "General Appropriation Act of 1977."

Section 2. The following sums, or as much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby specifically appropriated from the General Fund to the several hereinafter named agencies of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth for the payment of the salaries, wages or other compensation and travel expense of the duly elected or appointed officers and employees of the Commonwealth, for payment of fees of contractual services rendered, for the purchase or rental of goods, services, printing, equipment, land and buildings and for payment of any other expenses, as provided by law or by this Act, necessary for the proper conduct of the duties, functions and activities and for the purposes hereinafter set forth for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1977 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending June 30, 1977.

I. Executive Department to the Governor

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the following purposes and activities, including the maintenance of the executive mansion, the expense of entertainment of official guests and members of the general assembly and the judiciary, participation in the Governor's conference, the expenses of the executive board, and for the payment of traveling expenses of persons other than employees of the Commonwealth appointed by the Governor to represent or otherwise serve the Commonwealth:

Administration of the office of the Governor	\$ 2,100,000
For the Governor's share of the expenses of the Commonwealth compensation commission	25,000
For allocation by the Governor for providing disaster relief and assistance for victims of the great flood of July, 1977	10,000,000
For the administration and operation of the Office for Human Resources: provided, that no allocation may be made from this appropriation for the nursing home ombudsman project	224,000
For the administration and operation of the Office of Administration	3,821,000
For the development and implementation of a statewide emergency telephone system	100,000
For the administration and operation of the Office of State Planning and Development	600,000
For the administration and operation of the Office of the Budget	1,690,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration and operation of the Human Relations Commission	3,710,000
For the conduct of the work of the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts, requisitions to be signed by the Governor	2,000,000
For the administration and operation of the Pennsylvania Commission for Women	154,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration and operation of the Governor's Energy Council	291,000
To the Lieutenant Governor	
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper conduct of the office of the Lieutenant Governor, including payment of expenses of the residence at the Edward Martin Military Reservation	250,000

To the Department of the Auditor General
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper conduct of the following activities:

Administration of the Department of the Auditor General for auditing annually, periodically or specially, the affairs of any department, board or commission which are supported out of the General Fund and for auditing Justices of the Peace, other fining offices, Volunteer Firemen's Relief Association Funds and the offices of elected state officials	8,903,000
Auditing appropriations for or relating to Public Assistance including any federal sums supplementing such appropriations	2,394,000
Administration of the Board of Arbitration of Claims	230,000

To the Treasury Department

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper conduct of the following purposes and activities:

For the Administration of the Treasury Department	4,400,000
For the administrative expenses in disbursing appropriations for or relating to Public Assistance including any federal sums supplementing such appropriations	2,302,000
For the administration of the Board of Finance and Revenue	519,000
For the conduct of the work of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation and the traveling expenses of members to be paid in favor of the chairman or treasurer of the Commission on Presentation of his requisition and who shall file an accounting with the Auditor General	30,000
For the support of the Council of State Governments to be paid to the order of the executive director of the Council of State Governments who shall file an accounting of such expenses with the Auditor General	74,000
For the support of the Great Lakes Commission to be paid on requisition of the commissioners who shall file an accounting with the Auditor General	20,000
For the National Conference of State Legislatures	66,000
For the payment of replacement checks issued in lieu of outstanding checks when presented and to adjust errors	35,000
For the payment of the difference between the interest earned by the moneys in the Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund and in the State College Experimental Farm Fund and the interest guaranteed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Pennsylvania State University	15,000
For publishing statements of the General Fund and other funds of the Commonwealth	17,000
For the compensation of the Commonwealth's loan and transfer agent for services and expenses in connection with the registration, transfer and payment of interest on bonds of the Commonwealth and other services required to be performed by the loan and transfer agent	90,000
For the payment of legal fees, publication of advertisements, costs of engraving and other expenses incurred in issuing of tax anticipation notes	100,000
For the payment into the Project 70 Land Acquisition Sinking Fund to meet the principal and interest requirements on notes and bonds issued	5,400,000
All money in the Project 70 Land Acquisition Fund shall be transferred into the Sinking Fund to meet debt service requirements.	
For the payment into the Land and Water	

Development Sinking Fund to meet the interest and Sinking Fund requirements of notes and bonds issued and to be issued	28,058,000	development and operation of junior dairy shows: and provided further, that the funds allocated by the department shall only be used for the specific items approved by the department in advance.	25,000
For the payment into the Capital Facilities Redemption Fund to meet the principal and interest requirements on notes and bonds issued and notes and bonds to be issued.	105,071,000	For planning and staging ten annual 4-H Club horse and pony shows and one statewide show to be held in the fall as preliminary to the Keystone International Livestock Show	30,000
All moneys in the Vietnam Veterans' Compensation Fund not needed to pay claims presently on hand shall be transferred to the Vietnam Veterans' Compensation Sinking Fund in an amount sufficient to meet all debt service requirements during the 1977-1978 fiscal year.		For payment of compensation to owners of animals destroyed in disease eradication programs.	370,000
For payment into the Disaster Relief Redemption Fund to meet principal and interest requirements on bonds issued and bonds to be issued.	5,496,000	For payment into the State Farm Products Show Fund to partly pay for that portion of the farm show and maintenance to farm show building that is not paid from farm show revenues.	800,000
For payment into the Nursing Home Loan Sinking Fund to meet principal and interest requirements on bonds issued and bonds to be issued.	2,293,000	To the State Council of Civil Defense	
For payment into the Volunteer Fire and Rescue Loan Sinking Fund to meet principal and interest requirements on bonds issued and bonds to be issued	540,000	For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the State Council of Civil Defense, including emergency disaster assistance	554,000
For payment of law enforcement officers' death benefits	400,000	To the State Civil Service Commission	
To the Department of Agriculture		For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Civil Service Commission including administration of the merit system for employees under provisions of the Civil Service Act supra: provided, that in addition to the amount hereby appropriated, any money collected by the commission by way of reimbursement under the Civil Service Act shall be paid into the General Fund through the Department of Revenue and shall be credited to this appropriation.	1,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Agriculture, including the following programs: regulation of consumer products and promotion of fair business practices, plant health, animal health, rural services and agribusiness development	14,152,000	To the Department of Commerce	
For payment of reimbursement to legally constituted law enforcement agencies for kennel construction.	50,000	For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Commerce including the following: tourism and travel development, industrial development, scientific and technological development and international trade	4,759,000
For the control of stem rust of wheat, oats, barley and rye by the eradication of rust spreading barberry bushes and providing for payment thereof to counties making like expenditures of county funds	20,000	The moneys herein appropriated shall not be used to pay for the staffing or expenses of any office outside the boundaries of the Commonwealth.	
For development and operation of an open livestock show, including cattle, swine, sheep and horses: provided, that the department may make allocations of this appropriation as it deems appropriate to an incorporated association whose purposes are in accord with the purposes and intent of this appropriation, the funds so allocated to be used for the development and operation of a livestock show in the Pennsylvania Farm Show complex: and provided further, that the funds allocated by the department shall only be used for the specific items approved by the department in advance of the expenditure	60,000	For the administration and operation of the Navigation Commission for the Delaware River	77,000
For planning and staging of an open dairy show: provided, that the department makes allocations of this appropriation as it deems appropriate to an incorporated association whose purposes are in accord with the purposes and intent of this appropriation, the funds so allocated to be used for the planning and staging of a dairy show in the Pennsylvania Farm Show complex: and provided further, that the funds allocated by the department shall only be used for the specific items approved by the department in advance of the expenditure	60,000	For payment of grants to recognized industrial development agencies to assist such agencies in the financing of their operational costs for the purposes of making studies, surveys and investigations, the compilation of data and statistics and in the carrying out of planning and promotional programs	500,000
For promotion and holding of annual local, regional and state 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers of America dairy shows: provided, that the department may make allocations of this appropriation as it deems appropriate to an association whose purposes are in accord with the purposes and intent of this appropriation, the funds so allocated to be used for the		For site development	1,000,000
		For the payment of grants to Appalachian local development districts	100,000
		For the payment of the Commonwealth's share of the cost of the operation of the Appalachian Regional Commission and the office of the Appalachian state's regional representative.	313,000
		For payment of ceremonies in recognition of the Distinguished Daughters of Pennsylvania	3,000
		For transfer to the Minority Business Development Fund.	1,500,000
		For technical assistance for minority businesses.	250,000
		For tourist promotion assistance	2,000,000
		For the Governor's Science Advisory Committee to finance research and information dissemination projects to be conducted by the Pennsylvania State University for the benefit of Pennsylvania industry to insure more jobs for Pennsylvania	75,000

For the community facilities program pursuant to the Act of December 22, 1959 (P. L. 1978, No. 728)	1,000,000	For the operation and maintenance of the Vocational Education Fire School	205,000
For the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority	3,000,000	For the District Justice education program	200,000
To the Department of Community Affairs		To provide additional complement for the Department of Education to carry out programmatic and fiscal programs	163,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Community Affairs, including community action assistance, housing and redevelopment, area-wide services, municipal administrative support capability, local recreation areas and facilities and community development planning	5,900,000	For the operation of the state library, providing reference services and administering aid to public libraries	1,493,000
For administration of the Volunteer Fire Company, Ambulance Service and Rescue Squad Assistance Act	110,000	For the purchase of books for the state library	125,000
For transfer to the Volunteer Companies Loan Fund	500,000	For payment of rental charges to the General State Authority for capital improvements at state-aided educational institutions	4,300,000
For payments of grants to community action agencies as provided by the Act of January 26, 1968 (P. L. 48, No. 9), and to political subdivisions and organizations for social service programs	1,300,000	Operation, maintenance and administration of the state colleges and state-owned university including the McKeever Environmental Center	172,700,000
For the payments of grants to counties, cities, boroughs, townships, towns or regions for planning assistance	100,000	Expenses of the McKeever Environmental Center shall be paid by the state colleges and state-owned university in amounts proportionate to the use of the center by the colleges and university.	
For planning and administration of a state-wide manpower employment assistance and training program	1,500,000	A report shall be submitted by each state college and state-owned university to the Governor and the Appropriations and Education Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives and shall include data for all programs of the state college or state-owned university. Each such report, to be submitted prior to November 1, 1978, shall cover the 12-month period beginning September 1, 1977 and shall include for each term during the period:	
To the Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse		(1) The following counts and distributions:	
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper conduct of the Council on Drug and Alcohol	2,250,000	(I) The definitions and numbers of full-time faculty members, of part-time faculty members, of full-time students enrolled in graduate courses, of full-time students enrolled in undergraduate courses, of part-time students enrolled in graduate courses, and of part-time students enrolled in undergraduate courses.	
For grants to counties and to private facilities to finance drug and alcohol abuse treatment and prevention programs	18,000,000	(II) A distribution of part-time faculty members by the percentage of full-time employment.	
The Council shall submit to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees the following program data for all programs or facilities receiving funds through the appropriation entitled "Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Programs."		(III) Total numbers of undergraduate student credit hours, divided into lower division and upper division levels, and of graduate student credit hours divided into three levels—master's, first professional and doctoral.	
(1) Readmission rates for substance abuse clients who have successfully completed a treatment program. This data should reflect the number of months between the recidivist's successful completion of a treatment program and his/her entry into the same or another treatment program and the classification of his/her substance abuse (alcohol, opiates, non-opiates).		(IV) Number of different courses scheduled by level of instruction, distributed by the number of sections scheduled in each course and the sections distributed by the number of students enrolled in each section.	
(2) Readmission rates for substance abuse clients who leave a treatment program against a therapist's advice. The data should reflect the number of months between the recidivist's unapproved termination of a treatment program and his/her recidivism into the same or another treatment program and the classification of his/her substance abuse (alcohol, opiates, non-opiates).		(V) Number of terms scheduled and the dates thereof.	
(3) Readmission rates for substance abuse clients who leave treatment as a result of mutual agreement with the therapist. The data should reflect the number of months between the recidivist's approved termination of a treatment program and his/her recidivism into the same or another treatment program and the classification of his/her substance abuse (alcohol, opiates, non-opiates).		(2) A classification of faculty members or other professional employees by title including: professor, associate professor, assistant professor, instructor, lecturer, research associate, librarian, and academic administrator; faculty members or other professional employees under each title to be subdivided by type of assignment: undergraduate courses only, graduate courses only, or both graduate and undergraduate courses; and each such set of faculty members or other professional employees to be further subdivided by type of employment: full-time or part-time; and the following aggregates for each such subdivided classification:	
(4) Readmission data shall be provided in a pure statistical manner not revealing the identity of any involved individual.		(I) The number.	
To the Department of Education		(II) The sum of credits assigned to undergraduate courses and the sum of credits assigned to graduate courses taught, divided into lower division, upper division, master's, first professional and doctoral levels.	
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Education, including criminal law enforcement, general instruction, special education, compensatory programs, vocational education, higher education-professional support services, achieving economic independence—socially and economically disadvantaged, local recreation areas and facilities	14,295,000	(III) The sum of undergraduate student credit hours and the sum of graduate student credit hours generated; divided into lower division, upper division, master's, first professional and doctoral levels.	
No funds appropriated herein shall be used in any way relating to state colleges and university distinguished faculty awards.		(IV) Total salary paid.	
		(V) Total salary paid from college or university funds.	
		(VI) Total salary paid from federal funds.	
		(VII) Total salary paid from other funds.	
		(3) For each term of the period covered for each full-time faculty member identified by school, department and title:	
		(I) An analysis of the average hours per week spent in college or university-related activities, stating specifically hours	

spent in undergraduate classroom contact and graduate classroom contact, hours spent in preparation, hours spent in research and hours spent in public service.

(II) The total salary paid and the salary paid from college or university funds.

In addition to the above requirements relative to this appropriation, each report covering the 12-month period beginning September 1, 1977, shall include for all programs of the state college or state-owned university:

(1) Minimum number of credits required for a baccalaureate degree, and for a master's degree.

(2) Number of bachelor's degrees, master's degrees, first professional degrees, and doctoral degrees awarded in 1975, 1976, 1977, and estimated 1978.

The state colleges and state-owned university shall report their revenues and expenditures and present their financial statements required under the provisions of this Act in accordance with higher education finance manual (1975).

The funds appropriated herein for the operation, maintenance, and administration of the state colleges and university are not sufficient to provide for any negotiated compensation increases after the effective date of this Act, therefore no funds appropriated herein shall be used for such negotiated compensation increases.

No funds appropriated herein shall be deposited in the Pennsylvania State College Educational Services Trust Fund.

No funds received from any other source by the state colleges and university shall be used for negotiated compensation increases nor deposited in the Pennsylvania State College Educational Services Trust Fund.

For the operation, maintenance and administration of the Scranton State School for the Deaf 1,695,000

For the operation, maintenance and administration of Scotland School for Veterans' Children 3,867,000

For the operation, maintenance and administration of the Thaddeus Stevens State School of Technology 1,800,000

For payments of subsidies to school districts on account of basic instructional and vocational education costs including money due to school districts for claims prior to 1973 pursuant to Section 2605 of the Act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30, No. 14), known as the "Public School Code of 1949," said moneys being obligated but unpaid due to fund deficiencies as to liabilities: provided, that the Secretary of Education, with the approval of the Governor, may make payments from this appropriation in advance of the due date prescribed by law to school districts which are financially handicapped, whenever he shall deem it necessary to make such advanced payments to enable the school districts to keep their public schools open: and, provided, that the Secretary of Education shall forgive for the 1977-1978 year only, the amount of \$30,000,000 owed by the school districts or intermediate units of the first class to the Commonwealth on account of advance payments made for vocational education during the 1976-1977 fiscal year, contingent upon a written agreement by the school district that the school district shall repay the \$30,000,000 at the rate of \$3,000,000 each year beginning with the 1978-1979 fiscal year and each year thereafter until the full \$30,000,000 has been repaid 1,297,822,000

For increase in the basic instructional and vocational education costs 100,000,000

For payments to school districts on account of annual rental or Sinking Fund charges on school buildings 147,000,000

For payments to school districts and intermediate units on account of pupil transpor-

tation 78,000,000

For payments to school districts and intermediate units on account of special education of exceptional children in public schools 98,528,000

For payments to school districts on account of homebound instruction 500,000

For payments for tuition to school districts providing education to nonresident orphaned children placed in private homes by the court and nonresident inmates of children's institutions 8,250,000

For payments to intermediate units for maintenance of summer schools for school age children of migrant laborers 100,000

To provide grants to school districts to assist in meeting the matching requirements of federal grants received under federal programs for the education of the disadvantaged where such programs meet criteria established by the Department of Education 1,000,000

For special education — approved private schools 29,760,000

For annual payments not to exceed \$500 per student to institutions of higher learning for defraying the expenses of deaf or blind students 100,000

For payment of the Commonwealth's share of the approved operating costs and lease payments of intermediate units 7,452,000

For grants to school districts to assist in meeting federal matching requirements for grants received under the Federal Child Nutrition Act, and to aid in providing a food program for needy children 8,450,000

For payment into the Social Security Contribution Fund the Commonwealth's share of federal Social Security taxes for public school employees 67,000,000

For payment of required contribution into the contingent reserve and supplemental accounts of the Public School Employees' Retirement fund 160,760,000

In addition to the regular contribution to the Retirement Fund, this appropriation includes \$2,000,000 for continued repayment of past underfunding of the Commonwealth's obligations. This repayment will reduce the original deficit of \$90,000,000 to \$59,000,000.

It is the specific intent of the General Assembly to pay this deficit at the rate of \$9,000,000 a year for five years and \$7,000,000 the sixth year to reduce the balance to zero.

For payment of required contribution into the former teachers' account of the Public School Employees' Retirement Fund 6,000

For operation and administration of programs of education and training at Youth Development Centers 3,149,000

For operation and administration of programs of education and training at state schools and hospitals 10,177,000

For services to nonpublic schools 22,758,000

For textbooks for nonpublic schools 8,218,000

For student supplies for nonpublic schools 2,843,000

For grants to public libraries for the development and improvement of a statewide system of libraries and library services, including state aid to local libraries, county libraries, district library centers and regional library resource centers 8,896,000

To provide aid to the free library of Philadelphia and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to meet the costs incurred in serving as regional libraries in the distribution of braille reading materials, talking book machines and other reading materials, to persons who are blind or otherwise handicapped 898,000

For acquiring, producing, recording and

distributing, by the Department of Education, educational programming that will be used for classroom broadcast. 430,000

For development, administration and coordination of educational and training programs at the state-owned adult correctional institutions. 2,199,000

For payment of approved operating and capital expenses of community colleges and technical institutes 46,651,000

Commonwealth allocations to the community colleges from the funds appropriated herein shall be separately calculated for community and public services including noncredit continuing education as defined by the higher education finance manual and the higher education general information survey.

No funds appropriated herein shall be allocated for the reimbursement of operating or capital expenses for which federal funds have been received.

An independent audit report for the preceding fiscal year, which is consistent with the higher education finance manual shall be submitted by each community college to the Department of Education not later than 120 days after the close of the preceding fiscal year. The Department of Education may withhold whatever funds appropriated herein it feels necessary to ensure that such audit reports are submitted in the prescribed fashion.

For higher education equal opportunity program grants 3,895,000

For the operation of the Ethnic Heritage Studies Center 50,000

For the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency

For payment of all scholarships and education assistance grants, including those to veterans, and dependents of prisoners of war or missing in action soldiers, and for death and disability hardship cases 68,440,000

For the purpose of being held in reserve to guarantee loans granted for payment of possible losses of such loans granted and for the payment of lender participation incentives 2,500,000

For the purpose of assisting approved institutions of higher learning in securing and obtaining maximum participation in Federal Student Aid Funds to be used as financial aid to students in meeting their costs of attendance at such institutions. 1,800,000

For the purpose of administering the programs of the agency including payment of lender participation incentives 3,916,000

To the Department of Environmental Resources

For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Environmental Resources 14,000,000

For topographic and geologic survey 1,500,000

For soil survey work 100,000

For deep mine safety. 2,300,000

For occupational health 650,000

For surface mine reclamation. 2,180,000

For land protection 2,409,000

For water quality management 5,884,000

For air quality and noise control. 2,980,000

For community environmental control. 6,235,000

For radiological health 712,000

For state forestry operations 10,300,000

For gypsy moth spraying operations 500,000

For the gypsy moth laboratory and research 406,000

For insect spraying operations 350,000

For state parks 19,894,000

For stream improvement projects 450,000

For the payment of the cost of manpower, equipment and materials used in the control and extinction of forest fires 150,000

For payments to municipalities or municipal authorities for up to 50% of the cost of acquiring lands and rights-of-way and relocating roads and utilities to qualify for federal flood

control projects 745,000

For grants to counties, municipalities and authorities to assist them in preparing official plans for sewage systems. 300,000

For reimbursement to municipalities toward the costs incurred by them in the enforcement of the Sewage Facilities Act. 800,000

For the support of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission, requisitions to be signed by the Secretary of Environmental Resources. 55,000

For payment to the Great Lakes Basin Commission as the Commonwealth's assessment and payment for participation in the programs and plans of the Great Lakes Basin Commission 15,000

For payment to the Ohio River Basin Commission as the Commonwealth's assessment and payment for participation in the development of a water resources program for the Ohio River Basin 30,000

For the support of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, requisitions to be signed by the Secretary of Environmental Resources 200,000

For the support of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, requisitions to be signed by the Secretary of Environmental Resources 16,000

For grants to counties, municipalities and authorities to assist them in preparing official plans for solid waste disposal systems. 150,000

For payment of Pennsylvania's share of the expenses of the River Master for the Delaware River 29,000

For the conduct of the work of the Delaware River Basin Commission to be paid in favor of the chairman of said commission who shall file an accounting with the Auditor General 378,000

For payment by the State Conservation Commission to local sponsors for support of small watershed projects 100,000

For payments to conservation districts for employment of executive assistants on a 50% cost-sharing basis, not to exceed \$5,000 per district for the state's share. 100,000

For payment of Pennsylvania's share of the cost of the Interstate Mining Commission 10,000

For payment of annual fixed charges in lieu of taxes to counties and townships on land acquired for water conservation and flood control. 9,000

For payment of annual fixed charges in lieu of taxes to political subdivisions or school districts on lands acquired by the Commonwealth for Project 70 250,000

For payment of annual fixed charges in lieu of taxes to counties, school districts and townships on forest lands 399,000

For the Commonwealth's share of sewage treatment facilities serving:

Scotland School for Veterans' Children 205,000

Shippensburg State College 250,000

To provide grants for rat control programs including, but not limited to, extermination measures, improvement of refuse collection and garbage collections, services and community educational activities designed to promote participation and support of the programs by residents and property owners. 500,000

For Appalachian Trail Preservation 500,000

To the Pennsylvania Fish Commission

For the support of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission 3,000

To the Department of General Services

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the

Department of General Services including distribution of surplus state property, purchase, maintenance and disposition of state automotive equipment, standards and specifications of commodities for state agencies, purchase of commodities for state agencies, real estate and insurance, building, construction and engineering, maintenance and custody of state office buildings and grounds, general services, federal surplus property, and distribution of federal surplus commodities. 22,677,000

No more than \$13,521,000 in general obligation bonds may be used to augment his appropriation.

Utility cost 4,200,000

For replacement of vehicles 784,000

For payment of rental charges to the General State Authority 54,900,000

To the Department of Health

For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Health including research and health information, medical facilities review, health services development, disease prevention, detection and diagnosis, outpatient treatment, inpatient treatment and life maintenance 12,500,000

Donolow Memorial Health Center 150,000

Matilda Theiss Health Center 35,000

Central Penn Oncology Group 100,000

For the operation of a program for the inspection of public and private nursing facilities 1,000,000

For the operation of Bureau of Vital Statistics 3,113,000

For the operation of the State Laboratory 2,164,000

For the operation of State Health Care Centers, including the district offices of the Department of Health 9,400,000

For emergency health services 2,200,000

For maternal and child health 607,000

For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing hemophilia services 1,256,000

For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing sickle cell anemia services 550,000

For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing Cooley's anemia services 120,000

For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing renal disease services 3,633,000

For the purpose of operating and purchasing coal workers pneumoconiosis services 707,000

No part of the appropriation shall be used for research and development.

For the operation, maintenance and administration of the Elizabethtown Hospital for Children and Youth 3,356,000

A report on Elizabethtown Hospital for Children and Youth shall be submitted on or before January 31, 1978 by the Department of Health to the Governor and the Appropriations and Health and Welfare Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. This report shall be a comprehensive utilization review of the hospital including, but not limited to program and fiscal audits of the facility. The report shall also review the need for continued operation of the hospital taking into account other facilities in the Commonwealth providing similar services and future capital investment and operating expenses. In addition, the report shall contain a professional, medical and health analysis of the services to physically disabled children provided at the institution, comparing the quality of diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and restoration with like institutions and professionally acceptable practices. The report shall be prepared under the direction of a committee appointed by the Secretary of Health whose membership shall consist of non-Commonwealth employees capable of providing the necessary and independent professional expertise and judgment required to prepare a comprehensive and unbiased

report. The secretary shall provide to the committee whatever assistance it shall need in the performance of its duties. For this purpose, the secretary may use funds from either or both of the appropriations provided in this Act to the Department for General Government Operations or Elizabethtown Hospital.

For reimbursement to school districts on account of health services 11,810,000

For providing aid to counties in the establishment and maintenance of local health departments 12,325,000

For payment to the Institute for Cancer Research, Incorporated, Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the operation and maintenance of the Cancer Research Program 418,000

For payment to the Wistar Institute of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for research in the field of cellular biology 200,000

For payment to the Inglis House of Philadelphia for the detection and diagnosis of neurological diseases 30,000

Emergency Care Research Institute 800,000

For the following research programs:

Lankenau Hospital — research 75,000

Cardio-vascular studies — University of Pennsylvania 60,000

Cardio-vascular studies — St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh 60,000

To engage or contract with any private institute, research foundation or any entity to perform research of Lupus Erythematosus 75,000

For outpatient-inpatient treatment:

Cerebral Palsy — St. Christophers Hospital 75,000

Cerebral Dysfunction — Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh 25,000

Pittsburgh Cleft Palate 30,000

For payment to the Burn Foundation of Greater Delaware Valley 155,000

For the establishment of a comprehensive program relating to persons with Tay-Sachs disease at the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 50,000

Such program shall include the detection of Tay-Sachs disease in the community, counselling of individuals and families, education of the public, institution, coordination of research into the treatment for Tay-Sachs disease and the expansion of genetic diagnostic services and treatment of persons with the disease.

The Department of Health shall ascertain that the funds appropriated by this Act are used by the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia for the purposes herein set forth.

To the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission including development and promotion of Pennsylvania state and local history, museum development and operations, and development and preservation of historical sites and properties 5,427,000

For administration of the Valley Forge Park Commission and for costs associated with the closeout of Commonwealth funded activities at Valley Forge State Park 200,000

For administration of the Washington Crossing Park Commission and operation and maintenance of the Washington Crossing State Park 592,000

For administration of the Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission and operation and maintenance of Brandywine Battlefield Park 118,000

For administration of the Anthracite Museum Complex 325,000

For administration of Allentown Art

Museum	50,000	For the payment to the Vocational Rehabilitation Fund for work of the State Board of Vocational Rehabilitation	9,230,000
For administration of the Somerset Historical Center	50,000	To carry out provisions of Section 306(h) of the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act	2,060,000
To the Department of Insurance		To the Department of Military Affairs	
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Insurance including policyholder services and protection, regulation of rates and policies, liquidation of companies and regulation of companies	5,347,000	For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Military Affairs include emergency disaster assistance, financial assistance to students and income maintenance	7,800,000
To the Department of Justice		For the operation and maintenance of the Hollidaysburg Veterans' Home	917,000
For General Government Operations:		For the operation and maintenance of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie	738,000
Attorney General	464,000	For payment of helicopter liability insurance	200,000
Comptroller	301,000	For payment of gratuities for the education of children of certain veterans	70,000
Regional Offices	1,386,000	For assistance to veterans who are ill or disabled and without means of support	650,000
Community Advocate	373,000	For pensions for veterans blinded through service-connected injuries or disease	80,000
Management Services	691,000	For payment of pensions to dependents of soldiers of the Pennsylvania National Guard killed in the line of duty	10,000
Criminal Law	176,000	To the Milk Marketing Board	
Investigations	575,000	For payment into the Milk Marketing Fund in the State Treasury for the purpose for which such fund is appropriated	717,000
Governor's Justice Commission	510,000	To the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole	
Civil Law	1,793,000	For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Board of Probation and Parole Reintegration of Offenders	9,839,000
Consumer Protection	1,185,000	Payments for grants-in-aid to counties for providing improved adult probation services	1,763,000
Consumer Protection Office — Allentown	150,000	To the Department of Public Welfare	
Board of Pardons	151,000	For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Public Welfare including but not limited to, health services support and development, mental health systems, services to the communities, family support services, mental retardation systems and income maintenance	18,500,000
The funds appropriated for general government operations of the Department of Justice are specifically appropriated to the bureau or division indicated and shall not be used for the purposes of functions of any other bureau or division of the department.		For an internal audit and investigation unit	450,000
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses of the Bureau of Drug Control; provided that funds expended from this appropriation are approved by the Drug Law Enforcement Coordinating Council	3,225,000	For the provision of security programs and facilities for youth offenders including two hundred security beds	4,498,000
For the operation and administration of the Pennsylvania Crime Commission	1,249,000	For the provision of community based programs and facilities for youth offenders	1,812,000
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses of the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission	249,000	For the provision of basic institutional programs and facilities and to provide general support services for security programs and facilities and community based programs and facilities for youth offenders	18,823,000
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses of the Crime Victims Compensation Board	250,000	The appropriation structure herein specified for the above three appropriations in no way constrains or attempts to define the cost allocations necessary to implement the cost and billing procedures required by Act No. 148 of 1976.	
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses of the Office of Consumer Advocate	100,000	In addition to any other information requested by the House of Representatives and Senate Appropriations Committees of the General Assembly, the Department of Public Welfare shall provide for each succeeding fiscal year, the following program information for the above three appropriations:	
The funds appropriated for the Office of Consumer Advocate are for the fiscal period July 1, 1977 to September 1, 1977 and so much of the funds as are unexpended or unencumbered on September 1, 1977 shall lapse. After September 1, 1977 and when funds are available from the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission for expenses of the office, the Office of the Consumer Advocate shall reimburse the General Fund for any funds used from this appropriation.		(1) An unduplicated count of the number of youth offenders served by each program or facility.	
For the operation, maintenance and administration of the State Correctional Institutions	71,540,000	(2) A per diem cost for each program or facility.	
No funds from this appropriation are to be used for currently existing or new Community Service Centers.		(3) The number of youth offenders recidivating into the same or any other program or facility for youth offenders funded from the above three appropriations.	
For the operation, maintenance and administration of the Community Service Centers	2,100,000	(4) The number of previous commitments of recidivists to a program or facility funded from the above three appropriations.	
No funds from this appropriation are to be used to establish or operate Community Service Centers beyond the 15 currently existing centers.		Recidivism data shall be provided in a pure statistical manner	
For payments of grants to political subdivisions to assist in the improvement of juvenile probation services	1,452,000		
For aid for local law enforcement	1,091,000		
For payment of awards made by the Crime Victims Compensation Board	750,000		
To the Department of Labor and Industry			
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Labor and Industry, including regulation of consumer products and promotion of fair business practice, accident prevention, occupational health and safety, income maintenance, and industrial relations stability	12,100,000		
For occupational disease payments	23,500,000		

not revealing the identity of any involved individual.		For the conduct, operation of or contracting for training courses to be given by accredited graduate schools of public health, for the personnel of county homes, nursing and convalescent homes, and nonprofit homes for the aged	50,000
For the operation, maintenance and administration of the State Restoration Centers	7,572,000	For subsidy payments for services for the blind	940,000
For the operation, maintenance and administration of the state medical and surgical hospitals	6,500,000	For payment to counties for child welfare programs and for the care of delinquent and deprived children committed by the courts to a private or public facility	70,000,000
For the operation, maintenance and administration of the state institutions for the mentally ill and the mentally retarded	347,102,000	For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing day-care services for children from state approved facilities	18,500,000
Emergency gas main replacement: C. Howard Marcy Rehabilitation Center	61,000	For the provision of programs to combat juvenile gang warfare and outreach programs	96,000
For administration of the state mental health and mental retardation legislation exclusive of capital improvements; for payments to reimburse counties, county institution districts and private institutions; and for the care of mental patients boarded out by the state institutions for the mentally ill and mentally retarded	99,456,000	For continuation of the youth service system	167,000
This appropriation shall be utilized solely for existing county mental health programs.		For payment to the Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for maintenance in accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the Department of Public Welfare and the Department of the Auditor General as prescribed by law	440,000
For grants to counties to purchase community based residential care, treatment and training for the mentally retarded	22,022,000	For payment to Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for maintenance in accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the Department of Public Welfare and the Department of the Auditor General as prescribed by law	880,000
For the Mentally Disabled Advocacy Project	240,000	The hospitals named above shall file a report with the Department of the Auditor General within 90 days of the last day of each quarter. Failure to file the report timely as required hereunder shall disqualify the institution from receiving funds for the quarter covered by the untimely filed report.	
For the provisions of services to the blind at:		For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing social services	2,533,000
Center for the Blind — Delaware County	25,000	Arsenal Family and Children's Center	100,000
Beacon Lodge Camp	25,000	For Rudolph Residence for Blind	66,000
Center for the Blind — Philadelphia	25,000	To the Department of Revenue	
Pittsburgh Association for the Blind	25,000	For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Revenue including corporation taxes, county collections, cigarette and beverage taxes, education tax administration and administration of the personal income tax	49,310,000
For the Office for the Visually Handicapped as a supplemental appropriation for the exclusive purpose of extending blind radio reading services to listener applicants not eligible under Title XX	50,000	For the distribution of public utility realty tax	28,500,000
This appropriation would be applicable to the purchase of special receivers for non-Title XX eligibles and as an alternative funding resource for operational overhead directly attributable to non-Title XX eligible applicants.		To the Pennsylvania Securities Commission	
For assistance payments and county administration of the Public Assistance Programs and Medical Assistance Programs:		For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission	900,000
Cash Assistance	494,180,000	To the Department of State	
County Administration	22,362,000	For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of State including regulation of consumer products and promotion of fair business practice, maintenance of the electoral process, and for the proper administration of the Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs	5,831,000
Claims Settlement	2,314,000	For publication of proposed constitutional amendments	40,000
Medical Assistance	326,061,000	For costs incurred resulting from the operation of the Voter Registration by Mail Program	525,000
Subject to federal law and regulations, the fee for out-patient hospital visits shall be \$12 per visit for those hospitals qualified to participate under Title XIX of the Federal Social Security Act and meet the special criteria for clinic participation established by the Department of Medical Assistance Regulation 9412.11.		For costs related to absentee voting by persons in military services	20,000
Private Nursing Homes	54,776,000	To the State Employees' Retirement System	
For payment to private nursing homes for skilled nursing care and intermediate care for persons eligible for medical assistance services provided after June 30, 1977. No money shall be disbursed from this appropriation for services provided in long-term units of acute care hospitals. Regional group ceilings for reimbursement of private facilities shall be established in accordance with the amount appropriated by the General Assembly based upon standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA) as designated in departmental regulations.		For payment of medical/hospital insurance costs for Commonwealth annuitants who have elected such coverage	11,140,000
Public Nursing Homes	21,000,000	To the Pennsylvania State Police	
Supplemental Grants — Aged, Blind and Disabled	56,360,000	For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Pennsylvania State Police, including juvenile crime prevention, criminal law enforcement,	
Provided, that any rule, regulation or policy adopted by the Secretary of Public Welfare during the fiscal period 1977-1978 which adds to the cost of any Public Assistance Programs shall be effective only from and after the date upon which it is approved as to the availability of funds by the governor.			
For the payment of grants and for the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing services for the aged and other adults, including but not limited to model projects, demonstration projects, homemaking services, community care services, foster care services, protective care services and counseling services	8,300,000		

prevention and control of civil disorders, emergency disaster assistance and fire prevention and including \$640,000 which shall be used for a cadet class to begin in the 1977-1978 fiscal year	59,135,000
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Municipal Police Officers Education and Training Commission	1,000,000
For the payment of nonservice connected death benefits pursuant to the Greshenfeld Awards	80,000
To the State Tax Equalization Board	
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the State Tax Equalization Board	823,000
To the Department of Transportation	
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Transportation including urban, rural and intercity mass transportation, rail freight transportation and Port development.	1,089,000
For urban mass transportation assistance for grants to local transportation organizations; to be used only for purchase of service projects and advertising and promotion programs	79,000,000
For rural and intercity transportation: for operating subsidies, lease payments and maintenance projects on rail freight lines; and operating subsidies and demonstration projects for passenger rail and bus services, including the rural highway public demonstration program	1,625,000
For payment to the city of Philadelphia for the maintenance, repair, improvement and administration of the Port of Philadelphia	1,000,000
For payment to the Erie Port Commission of the city of Erie, for the maintenance, repair, improvement and administration of the Port of Erie	250,000
For payment of services in connection with the functions of Civil Air Patrol	35,000
To the Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission	
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission including network station grants	4,473,000
No allocations may be made from this appropriation for the support of instructional television by either the commission or its member stations.	
For Programming Services	2,000,000
No allocations may be made from this appropriation for the support of instructional television by either the commission or its member stations.	
II. Legislative Department to the Senate	
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the following purposes:	
Salaries for 50 senators and extra compensation to the President pro tempore of the Senate	1,425,000
Salaries and wages for per diem and session officers and employees, including returning officers	797,000
Salaries of employees of the President of the Senate	85,000
Salaries of salaried employees of the Senate	3,650,000
Salaries for employees of the Chief Clerk	500,000
Mileage:	
Fifty Senators, Officers and Employees	120,000
Postage:	
Chief Clerk and Legislative Journal	104,000
Lieutenant Governor	9,000
Librarian	9,000
Contingent Expenses:	

Secretary	85,000
Librarian	18,000
President	28,000
President Pro Tempore	20,000
Chief Clerk	40,000
Majority Floor Leader	6,000
Minority Floor Leader	6,000
Majority Whip	3,000
Minority Whip	3,000
Chairman of Majority Caucus	3,000
Chairman of Minority Caucus	3,000
Secretary of Majority Caucus	3,000
Secretary of Minority Caucus	3,000
Chairman of Majority Appropriations Committee	6,000
Chairman of Minority Appropriations Committee	6,000
Chairman of the Majority Policy Committee	2,000
Chairman of the Minority Policy Committee	2,000
Majority Caucus Administrator	2,000
Minority Caucus Administrator	2,000
The above appropriations for postage and for contingent expenses shall be paid prior to the payment of such expenses on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the officers above named upon the presentation of their requisitions for the same: provided, that the total amount of requisitions for advancements less the total amount of expenditures made as certified by such officers to the State Treasurer shall not exceed the amount of the bond of the officer having control of the disbursement from the funds advanced.	
Miscellaneous Expenses:	
Incidental Expenses	220,000
Expenses, Senators: in addition to annual reimbursement for expenses heretofore authorized by law for each member of the Senate, each member shall be entitled to reimbursement for actual expenses, not exceeding the sum of \$2,500, incurred for lodging and meals while away from home on official legislative business, official postage, staff and all other expenses incidental to legislative duties. Such additional accountable expense amount shall be available for all such accountable expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1977-1978.	375,000
Legislative Printing and Expenses	1,642,000
Attending National Legislative Conference	15,000
Attending meetings of the Council of State Governments	6,000
The above appropriation for incidental expenses shall be paid to the Chief Clerk of the Senate, the appropriations for legislative printing and expenses and attending National Legislative Conference shall be paid to the Secretary of the Senate and the appropriation for attending meetings of the Council of State Governments shall be paid to the President pro tempore in the same manner and under the same conditions as the appropriations for postage and contingent expenses above.	
For the payment of the expenses of the Committee on Appropriations (D) of the Senate in investigating schools, colleges, universities, correctional institutions, mental hospitals, medical and surgical hospitals, homes and other institutions and agencies supported, in whole or in part, by appropriations from the State Treasury, in analyzing reports, expenditures and the general operation and administration of said institutions and agencies, in examining and analyzing requests of the same and of the various departments, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth, and for the collection of data from other states, attending seminars, conferences, and in cooperation and exchanging information with legislative budget and financial committees of other states, and for the necessary clerical assistance and other assistance, travel expense, and all	

other expenses in compiling data and information connected with the work of said committee in compiling comparative costs and other fiscal data and information for the use of said committee and the Senate during legislative sessions to the discharge of such duties. The committee shall have the authority to examine and inspect all properties, equipment, facilities, files, records and accounts of any state office, department, institution, board, committee, commission or agency or any institution or agency supported, in whole or in part, by appropriation from the State Treasury and to administer oaths. The committee may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of the chairman to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of any papers, books, accounts, documents and testimony touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee and to cause the deposition of witnesses either residing within or without the state to be taken in the manner prescribed by laws for taking depositions in civil actions. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the chairman of said committee on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations shall not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office, or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account, together with supporting documents whenever possible in the Office of the Appropriations Committee of the committee's expenses since the filing of the prior account

360,000

For the payment of the expenses of one minority party member of the Committee on Appropriations (R) of the Senate designated by a majority vote of the minority party Senate caucus for investigating schools, colleges, universities, correctional institutions, mental hospitals, medical and surgical hospitals, homes and other institutions and agencies supported, in whole or in part, by appropriations from the State Treasury in analyzing reports, expenditures, and the general operation and administration of said institutions and agencies in examining and analyzing requests of the same and of the various departments, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth, and for the collection of data from other states attending seminars, conferences, and in cooperating and exchanging information with legislative budget and financial committees of other states, and for the necessary clerical assistance and other assistance, travel expense and all other expenses in compiling data and information connected with the work of said committee in compiling comparative cost and other fiscal data and information for the use of said committee and the Senate during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions to the discharge of such duties. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant by the State Treasurer in favor of the member so designated by the majority vote of the minority party Senate caucus on the presentation of his requisition for the same. Such member so designated shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office, or until his successor is elected, and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible, in the office of the minority party member

of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate of his expenses since the filing of the prior account

360,000

For the payment to the Special Leadership Account (D) for payment of salaries, wages and all other incidental expenses incurred in hiring personnel and staff for services which in the opinion of the majority leader may be required or arise during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions and for the payment of all other expenses related to the performance of his duties and responsibilities. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the majority leader on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The majority leader shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the majority leader of such expenses since the filing of the prior account

850,000

For the payment to the Special Leadership Account (R) for payment of salaries, wages and all other incidental expenses incurred in hiring personnel and staff for services which in the opinion of the minority leader may be required or arise during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions and for the payment of all other expenses related to the performance of his duties and responsibilities. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the minority leader on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The minority leader shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the minority leader of such expenses since the filing of the prior account

850,000

For allocation in such amounts as may be designated by the Legislative Management Committee (D) to the several standing committees (other than the Appropriations Committee) of the Senate for payment of compensation of counsel, research assistants and other staff personnel hired and assigned to work on behalf of the chairman and the majority members of such standing committees of the Senate and for other necessary expenses incurred. Upon presentation of requisitions by the Chief Clerk of the Senate for such compensation or expenses, such shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer directly to and in favor of the persons designated in such requisition as entitled to receive such compensation or expenses. An accounting, together with supporting documents whenever possible, shall be filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk of such expenses since the filing of the prior account . . .

1,870,000

For allocation in such amounts as may be designated by the Legislative Management Committee (R) to the several standing committees (other than the Appropriations Committee) of the Senate for payment of compensation of counsel, research assistants and other staff personnel hired and assigned to work on behalf of the minority members of such standing committees of the Senate and for other necessary expenses incurred. Upon presentation of requisitions by the Chief Clerk of the

Senate for such compensation or expenses, such shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer directly to and in favor of the persons designated in such requisitions as entitled to receive such compensation or expenses. An accounting, together with supporting documents whenever possible, shall be filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk of such expenses since the filing of the prior account 1,530,000

For the Commonwealth Emergency Medical System 50,000

For the President pro tempore's share of the expenses of the Commonwealth Compensation Commission 25,000

To the House of Representatives

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the following purposes:

Salaries of Representatives and extra compensation to the Speaker of the House of Representatives 5,350,000

Salaries and wages for per diem and session officers and employees, including returning officers 2,500,000

Salaries of salaried employees of the House of Representatives 3,000,000

Salaries of employees of the Chief Clerk 625,000

Security Officers 38,000

Mileage:

Representatives, Officers and Employees 675,000

Postage:

Chief Clerk and Legislative Journal 225,000

Contingent Expenses:

Speaker 20,000

Chief Clerk 200,000

Secretary 65,000

Majority Floor Leader 6,000

Minority Floor Leader 6,000

Majority Whip 3,000

Minority Whip 3,000

Chairman of Majority Caucus 3,000

Chairman of Minority Caucus 3,000

Secretary of Majority Caucus 3,000

Secretary of Minority Caucus 3,000

Chairman of Majority Appropriations Committee 6,000

Chairman of Minority Appropriations Committee 6,000

Chairman of Majority Policy Committee 2,000

Chairman of Minority Policy Committee 2,000

Majority Caucus Administrator 2,000

Minority Caucus Administrator 2,000

The above appropriations for postage and for contingent expenses shall be paid prior to the payment of such expenses on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the officers above named upon the presentation of their requisitions for the same: provided, that the total amount of requisitions for advancements less the total amount of expenditures made as certified by such officers to the State Treasurer shall not exceed the amount of the bond of the officer having control of the disbursement from the funds advanced.

Miscellaneous Expenses:

Incidental Expenses 1,000,000

Expenses, Representatives: In addition to annual reimbursement for expenses heretofore authorized by law for each member of the House of Representatives, each member shall be entitled to reimbursement for actual expenses, not exceeding the sum of \$2,500, incurred for lodging and meals while away from home on official legislative business, official postage, staff and all other expenses incidental to legislative duties. Such additional accountable expense amount shall be available for all such accountable expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1977-78 1,523,000

Legislative Printing and Expenses 2,850,000

Attending National Legislative Conference 80,000

Attending Meetings of the Council of State Governments 5,000

The above appropriation for attending National Legislative Conference shall be paid to the Chief Clerk of the House and the appropriation for attending meetings of the Council of State Governments shall be paid to the Speaker of the House in the same manner and under the same conditions as the appropriations for postage and contingent expenses above.

For the payment of the expenses of the Committee on Appropriations (D) of the House of Representatives in investigating schools, colleges, universities, correctional institutions, mental hospitals, medical and surgical hospitals, homes and other institutions and agencies supported, in whole or in part, by appropriations from the State Treasury in analyzing reports, expenditures and the general operation and administration of said institutions and agencies in examining and analyzing request of the same and of the various departments, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth, and for the collection of data from other states attending seminars, conferences, and in cooperating and exchanging information with legislative budget and financial committees of other states, and any office expenses necessary to serve the committee and its chairman, and for the necessary clerical assistance and other assistance, travel expense and all other expenses in compiling data and information connected with the work of said committee in compiling comparative cost and other fiscal data and information for the use of said committee and the House of Representatives during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions to the discharge of such duties. The committee shall have the authority to examine and inspect all properties, equipment, facilities, files, records and accounts of any state office, department, institution, board, committee, commission or agency or any institution or agency supported in whole or in part by appropriations from the State Treasury and to administer oaths. The committee may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of the chairman to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of any papers, books, accounts, documents and testimony touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee and to cause the deposition of witnesses either residing within or without the state to be taken in the manner prescribed by law for taking depositions in civil actions. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the chairman of said committee on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the Appropriations Committee of the committee's expenses since the filing of the prior account

360,000

For the payment of the expenses of one minority party member of the Committee on Appropriations (R) of the House of Representatives designated by a majority vote of the minority party House of Representatives caucus for investigating schools, colleges, universities, correctional institutions, mental hospitals, medical and surgical hospitals, homes and other institutions and agencies supported, in whole or in part, by appropriations from the State Treasury in analyzing reports, expenditures, and the general operation and adminis-

tration of said institutions and agencies in examining and analyzing requests of the same and of the various departments, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth and for the collection of data from other states attending seminars, conferences, and in cooperating and exchanging information with legislative budget and financial committees of other states, and for the necessary clerical assistance, and other assistance, travel expense and all other expenses in compiling data and information connected with the work of said committee in compiling comparative cost and other fiscal data and information for the use of said committee and the House of Representatives during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions to the discharge of such duties. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the member so designated by the majority vote of the minority party House of Representatives caucus on the presentation of his requisition for the same. Such member so designated shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office, or until his successor is elected, and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible, in the office of the minority party member of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of his expenses since the filing of the prior account

360,000

For the payment to the special leadership account (D) for payment of salaries, wages and all other incidental expenses incurred in hiring personnel and staff for services which in the opinion of the majority leader may be required or arise during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions and for the payment of all other expenses related to the performance of his duties and responsibilities. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the majority leader on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The majority leader shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the majority leader of such expenses since the filing of the prior account

950,000

For the payment to the special leadership account (R) for payment of salaries, wages and all other incidental expenses incurred in hiring personnel and staff for services which in the opinion of the minority leader may be required or arise during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions and for the payment of all other expenses related to the performance of his duties and responsibilities. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the minority leader on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The minority leader shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the minority leader of such expenses since the filing of the prior account

950,000

For allocation in such amounts as may be

designated by the Legislative Management Committee (D) to the several standing committees (other than the Appropriations Committee) of the House for payment of compensation of counsel, research assistants and other staff personnel hired and assigned to work on behalf of the chairman and the majority members of such standing committees of the House and for other necessary expenses incurred. Upon presentation of requisitions by the Chief Clerk of the House for such compensation or expenses, such shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer directly to and in favor of the persons designated in such requisition as entitled to receive such compensation or expenses. An accounting, together with supporting documents whenever possible, shall be filed in the office of the Chief Clerk of such expenses since the filing of the prior account . . .

1,800,000

For allocation in such amounts as may be designated by the Legislative Management Committee (R) to the several standing committees (other than the Appropriations Committee) of the House for payment of compensation of counsel, research assistants and other staff personnel hired and assigned to work on behalf of the minority members of such standing committees of the House and for other necessary expenses incurred. Upon presentation of requisitions by the Chief Clerk of the House for such compensation or expenses, such shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer directly to and in favor of the persons designated in such requisitions as entitled to receive such compensation or expenses. An accounting, together with supporting documents whenever possible, shall be filed in the office of the Chief Clerk of such expenses since the filing of the prior account

1,800,000

For the Commonwealth Emergency Medical System

50,000

For the Speaker of the House of Representatives share of the expenses of the Commonwealth Compensation Commission

25,000

To the Legislative Reference Bureau

For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the work of the Legislative Reference Bureau including the Document Law Section.

1,208,000

For contingent expenses connected with the work of the Legislative Reference Bureau to be paid on warrants of the State Treasurer in favor of the director on the presentation of his requisitions for the same. The director shall file accounting of said expenses together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the Legislative Reference Bureau

10,000

For the Printing of Laws (including the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes).

120,000

Advance copies of statutes and volumes of the laws of Pennsylvania shall be printed under contracts entered into by the Legislative Reference Bureau (without the intervention of any other state agency or officer and without regard to any other statute regulating printing contracts) and distributed (without regard to any other statute regulating distribution of laws) as determined by the bureau and moneys from sales shall be paid to the bureau or the Department of General Services, as the bureau shall determine, which shall pay the same into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Fund. Such moneys are hereby appropriated from the General Fund to the Legislative Reference Bureau for the printing of such laws.

For the printing of Pennsylvania Bulletin and Pennsylvania Code

630,000

For Special Legal Fees

65,000

To the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee

For the salaries, wages and all necessary ex-

penses for the work of the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee 317,000
 To the Legislative Data Processing Committee
 For the operation of the Legislative Data Processing Center 925,000
 To the Joint State Government Commission
 For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the work of the Joint State Government Commission to be paid on warrants of the State Treasurer in favor of the chairman of said commission on the presentation of his requisition for the same, the chairman shall file an accounting of said expenses together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the Joint State Government Commission 990,000
 To the Local Government Commission
 For the salaries, wages and all expenses necessary for the work of the Local Government Commission 192,000
 For the compilation and distribution of various Municipal Codes 80,000
 To the State Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control Commission
 For the salaries and expenses of the State Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control Commission 125,000
 Any officer, commission, agency or committee of the Legislative Department having received an advance appropriation hereunder shall:
 (1) Deposit all moneys advanced in the name of the Commonwealth in a state depository and certify the name thereof to the State Treasurer.
 (2) Not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office, or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file in the office receiving such advance an account of the expenditures of such funds together with supporting documents whenever possible.
 To the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate Jointly
 For the purchase of Pennsylvania, National and Bicentennial flags to be sent to residents of Pennsylvania 40,000
 To the Legislative Audit Advisory Commission
 For the salaries, wages and all expenses necessary for the work of the commission 100,000
 III. Judicial Department
 For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the following purposes:
 Supreme Court
 For the salaries and expenses of the Supreme Court: including the salaries and expenses for the Supreme Court Judges, for the Office of Prothonotary and for the library in the Eastern District and Western District, for the Office of Prothonotary in the Middle District, for criers, tipstaves, official stenographers, court officers and the law secretary of the Chief Justice in Eastern, Middle and Western Districts and Workmen's Compensation insurance premiums for all Supreme Court employees, for the office of state reporters; including the salaries and compensation of employees and expenses of judges; including the fees for Prothonotaries of the Supreme Court of the Eastern, Middle and Western Districts on assignment to judges to counties other than their own; including the salaries and expenses of the State Board of Law Examiners; including the Judicial Inquiry and Review Board; including printing and miscellaneous expenses; including the expenses of Procedural Rules Committees 2,675,000
 Court Administrator, including the expenses of the judicial council of Pennsylvania and the

District Justice Administrator created by the Act of July 15, 1976 (P. L. 1014, No. 204) 1,198,000
 Superior Court
 For the salaries and expenses of the Superior Court; including the salary and expenses of the superior court judges, for criers, tipstaves, official stenographers, court officers and law secretary of the President Judge and Workmen's Compensation insurance premiums for all employees of the Superior Court, for the Prothonotary's office in the Philadelphia District; including salaries and compensation for employees and expenses of judges; including the expenses of dockets, stationery, supplies, books for the library and other costs of the Superior Court and its offices 1,575,000
 Commonwealth Court
 For the salaries and expenses of judges and employees 2,000,000
 Courts of Common Pleas
 Courts of Common Pleas; including the salaries and expenses of judges; including the expenses of traveling judges; including the mileage in divided judicial districts; including the salaries and mileage of associate judges. 16,845,000
 No allocation shall be made from this appropriation for the payment of a per diem salary, mileage, and miscellaneous expenses to retired or active visiting judges for the performance of their official duties.
 For the payment of a per diem salary, mileage, and miscellaneous expenses to retired or active visiting judges for the performance of their official duties 500,000
 Community Courts — District Justices of the Peace
 For the salaries of Community Court Judges and District Justices of the Peace 12,340,000
 Philadelphia Traffic Court
 For the salaries and expenses of judges 170,000
 Philadelphia Municipal Court
 For the salaries and expenses of judges 1,092,000
 For law clerks, one for each judge, excluding the President Judge 133,000
 Miscellaneous
 For the payment to the counties in reimbursement of the direct costs incurred by the counties in the administration and operation of all courts and for offices of justices and judges of the Supreme, Superior and Commonwealth Courts in the county of their residence. Costs incurred by the counties in the administration and operation of all courts means costs as reported to the Department of Community Affairs in the county's annual financial report forms under the heading (A) "Judicial," but confined to the subheading: (160) Courts, excluding the capital outlay. If a city coterminous with a county does not report on the Department of Community Affairs' form, its figures from the same subheading, set forth in the department forms, shall be used; provided, that such payments shall be made to the county treasurer and in cities of the first class coterminous with counties of the first class to the city treasurer; and, provided further, that in the event the amount herein appropriated is not sufficient to reimburse all such costs, payments shall be made to the counties in the proportion which the costs of each county bears to the total costs of all counties during the most recently completed fiscal year; and, provided further, that in making allocations and payments hereunder, the court administrator of Pennsylvania shall, except for county offices of justices and judges of the Supreme, Superior and Commonwealth Courts, exclude all costs which are not properly reportable under the

heading hereinabove specified 24,000,000

Section 3. This Act is not intended to be inconsistent with or to repeal any provision of any Act enacted at this or any prior session of the General Assembly regulating the purchase of supplies, the ordering of printing and binding, the purchase, maintenance and use of automobiles, the method of making payments from the State Treasury for any purpose or the functioning of any administrative department, board or commission.

Section 4. No appropriation made by this Act to any department, board, commission or agency of the executive department shall be available unless and until such department, board, commission or agency shall have complied with sections 604, 605 and 606 of "The Administrative Code of 1929."

Section 5. The term "employees" as used in this Act shall include all directors, superintendents, bureau of division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants in any department, board or commission.

Section 6. The term "expenses" and "maintenance" shall include all printing, binding and stationery, food and forage, materials and supplies, traveling expenses, training, motor vehicle supplies and repairs, freight, express, and cartage, postage, telephones and telegraph rentals and toll charges, newspaper advertising and notices, fuel, light, heat, power and water, minor construction and renovation, repairs or reconstruction of equipment, buildings and facilities, rent of real estate and equipment, premiums on Workmen's Compensation, insurance premiums on policies of liability insurance, premiums on medical payment insurance and surety bonds for volunteer workers, premiums on employee group life insurance, and employee and retired employee group hospital and medical insurance, payment of the Commonwealth's share of Social Security taxes and unemployment compensation costs for state employees, the purchase of replacement or additional equipment and machinery and all other incidental costs and expenses, including payment to the Department of General Services of mileage and other charges for the use of automobiles and rental payments for permanently assigned automobiles and of expenses of costs of services incurred through the Purchasing Fund. The term "expenses" also shall include the medical costs for the treatment of inmates of state institutions when the inmate must be transferred to an outside hospital: provided, that in no case shall the state institution pay more for patient care than that provided under the State Medical Assistance Program.

Section 7. Purchase of supplies, materials and equipment shall not be deemed to be committed or encumbered until contracts covering said purchase have been entered into with the vendors.

Section 8. (a) In addition to the amounts appropriated by this Act, moneys received in payment for food and household supplies furnished to employees and other persons, except inmates, by an institution, and moneys received from the proceeds from the sale of any products of the soil, meats, livestock, timber, or other materials sold by the department shall be paid into the General Fund and are hereby appropriated out of the General Fund to the several respective institutions for the operation and maintenance of said institutions.

(b) In addition to the amounts appropriated by this Act, all moneys received from any other source, except the Federal Government, as contributions for the programs provided herein, or as payment for services or materials furnished by one institution to another, except those collections designated as revenues, shall be paid into the General Fund and are hereby appropriated out of the General Fund for the purposes of the respective appropriations.

(c) In addition to any funds specifically appropriated by this Act, all moneys received by a department or agency of the Commonwealth from any other source, except the Federal Government, as contributions or supplements to the department or agency for a program or administration of an Act included in this Act shall be paid into the General Fund and credited to the appropriation for that program or administration of the Act.

Section 9. All amounts paid by the State Treasurer in accord-

ance with the Act of June 30, 1977 (No. 4-A), entitled "An Act making an Appropriation to the State Treasurer for the Purpose of Paying Salaries and Wages of State Officers and Employees and Other Ordinary and General Expenses in the Interim between June 30, 1977 and August 1, 1977, and for the Payment of Bills Incurred and Remaining Unpaid at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1977," shall be charged against the appropriations made for the salaries and wages of the officers and employees and other ordinary and general expenses of the State Government in this Act.

Section 10. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), that part of all appropriations in this Act unexpended, uncommitted and unencumbered as of June 30, 1978 shall automatically lapse as of that date.

(b) It is the intent of the General Assembly that moneys made available to the legislative department remaining unspent and unencumbered from appropriations made for fiscal year 1975-1976 shall lapse into the General Fund.

(c) The appropriations to the legislative department shall be continuing appropriations.

Section 11. This Act shall take effect immediately.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the Senate amendments?

Mr. PIEVSKY. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House do concur in the Senate amendments.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the Senate amendments?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority whip.

Mr. GREENFIELD. Mr. Speaker, at this time, at this very crucial moment in the affairs of our Commonwealth, I am going to make a special plea to my friends from Philadelphia on the other side of the aisle. Mr. Speaker, this budget contains \$50 million for our school system to properly educate the children of your constituents and of my constituents. All 29 Philadelphians on this side have concluded that this budget is worthwhile and beneficial to our Philadelphia school system which needs funding quickly and desperately.

I need not tell each of you how the lack of funds will decimate our educational system, how many of our programs will be affected, how the future lives of our school children will be affected. Your city and my city stand much to gain by the passage of HB 1349 and it stands much to lose by its failure to pass. I know each of you personally and I know how great your interest has been in education and how each of you has supported our educational programs in the past. I know how you have worked in your communities and in our city in the past for the Philadelphia school children and its school system. Do not let Philadelphia down tonight. If you do, our future is bleaker than it has ever been. This is your town, Philadelphia, and it is my town. This is your state and it is my state. Please, I plead with you, I plead with the four of you on that side of the aisle, forget partisanship, please. Let us all be Philadelphians tonight. Let us all be Pennsylvanians. Give us your vote, please, on HB 1349 and save Philadelphia. Save us; save the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Our constituents and your constituents expect this action. They deserve this action, this immediate action. I urge your support, the four Philadelphians on the other side of the aisle, to join with me in our friendship, in our hopes and desires and the future of Philadelphia. Give us your vote, please.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker, it is clear to me that whatever budget is ultimately adopted by this Commonwealth this year will give special attention once again to the Philadelphia school situation. There was a time maybe 2 months ago when I did not think that was the case. My only reference point in forming this kind of an opinion is the Republican caucus.

In June when the mayor of Philadelphia and others began threatening this legislature, the reaction to Philadelphia's problems was the most extreme that I have seen in the 15 years that I have been here. The feeling has never been terribly cordial, unfortunately. But those actions generated such hostility that I was fearful and expressed my fear to the Philadelphia members on my side, as well as to the caucus as a whole, that we had better keep our cool and not run the risk of being anti-anything.

The actions of the four people from Philadelphia on this side whom Mr. Greenfield mentioned have been such in the last several weeks that I have seen the most dramatic turnaround among rural legislators on this side than at anytime of the many crises that we have experienced with Philadelphia schools during the past 15 years. This matter has come up probably about 8 or 10 times during that period.

When the Philadelphia school system was up against a financial crisis, each time this legislature filled the breach admirably and has shifted and reversed the trend of the fifties and early sixties in the treatment of that city. We have all participated in that and I think that has been good. I was worried early this year because of actions which I thought were belligerent. There were misstatements and people were frankly turned off.

We had a scene in our caucus on Monday when Representatives stood up voluntarily and spontaneously—two from York County, one from Bradford County, one from Lebanon County, and somebody from the western part of the state. I do not remember whom—and said to the Philadelphia Representatives that they were behind them. Two months ago they would have said they were opposed to them because of the actions of people in that city, which I think were detrimental to that city.

That kind of turnaround, I think, is good for Pennsylvania. I do not think we should be engaging in the tactics which we have seen from the Governor, from the mayor, and now from the floor of this House, trying to divide Philadelphia from the rest of this state. It is because of the attitude of those four people that when I made the proposal which I made to this House yesterday, I included \$2 million more, more for the Philadelphia schools than is contained in HB 1349. And our caucus applauded that action and let us keep it that way. As we work to solve the problem, let us not degenerate into some kind of a geographical war which hurts all of us ultimately.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the lady from Philadelphia, Mrs. Harper.

Mrs. HARPER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I join my colleague, Representative Greenfield, in asking the members of this House to think about the poor. I have heard so many of you speak and say time after time, let us stop the suffering. I say to you tonight, let us stop the suffering. We can

stop the suffering right now tonight. We can do something about it by passing the budget.

You know I was just sitting there—many times when I am sitting in my seat, I think about my grandmother and grandfather and people. I used to hear my grandmother say when she would pray, Dear God, I come before you in the humblest way that I know how asking you to help the poor.

I say to you my fellow Representatives, I come before you—I am going to cry. I am sorry.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your recognition. I was not requesting it at this time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I rarely take this microphone in this House of Representatives, but I try to do a job for the people of my area and the city of Philadelphia. In the 13 years that I have been here, I have continuously worked in the Republican caucus to help gain additional benefits for the city of Philadelphia. Now I think Mr. Greenfield has taken a cheap shot at the four of us, and I resent it very much. I have talked to the school districts of Philadelphia and one of their members and practically assured him that I have enough confidence in the Republican side of the aisle to fund the Philadelphia schools to the same level, or maybe a little more than, the Democrats have proposed. I have talked with a lobbyist in my office and have distinctly told him that I am almost positive that when this is worked out we can give the Philadelphia schools the same amount of money as the Democrats have proposed.

We have been beaten all week by radio, by television, by editorials in the paper designed to put us in line to vote for the budget that I am personally not going to vote for. I do not care what the Governor of this Commonwealth, what the leader of the Democratic Party, or what my Democratic colleagues on the other side of the aisle think of me. I have enough confidence in the leadership of my party to help me help Philadelphia not only today but tomorrow and next year, and the year after that. I am going to uphold the integrity of my position and the respect of my position with them and stick with the Republican caucus and oppose HB 1349.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Oliver.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in complete disgust with the actions of this House in failing to meet their obligation to the people of this Commonwealth. If you note, Mr. Speaker, I said Commonwealth not district. Those members, in my opinion, who are not supporting HB 1349 are violating their oaths of office by not serving the needs of the residents of this Commonwealth.

It is time some of these members stopped being so concerned about themselves and start thinking about the crisis that currently exists. How can you continue to not support HB 1349 knowing that some of the people who are suffering made it possible for you to be a member of this House of Representatives?

It is time to stop playing petty politics so that poor people on welfare can receive their checks, so that the state employes can be paid, so that layoffs can come to a halt, so that those who have been laid off can be called back to work. I have heard one excuse after another about it will mean a tax increase and that is the reason they cannot support HB 1349. I believe anyone would rather have a job paying taxes than being out of work and not being able to pay taxes at all.

If you have any feelings within, you know that what I am saying is absolutely right and that the people of this state want action now. Mr. Speaker, I say to all of you, it is time now for action. Let us support HB 1349 and end this crisis that currently exists.

FILMING PERMISSION GRANTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair at this time announces that the Speaker has given permission to Miss Sue Clemens, of UPI to take still photos on the House floor.

The Chair is also giving permission, for the information of the House, to Paul Vathis and Mr. Mooney of the Inquirer—Mr. Vathis is from the AP, and Miss Clemens is from the UPI—to take still photos on the floor of the House beginning now.

The Chair is experimenting with the relaxation of the 10-minute rule and is going to allow the still photographers on the floor of the House and watch to see what they are doing to see if the 10-minute rule must be reinstated.

That permission is granted as of now. A little later the Chair will announce, when that time will come, and will permit various TV stations to shoot silent film. But the Chair will announce that time in the future.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Trello.

Mr. TRELLO. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I had a prepared statement that I wanted to read here today in regards to HB 1349 but, unfortunately, I left my glasses a little south of here so I will try and read it from memory. You know the bill that is presently before us, HB 1349, does not have a tax increase. Of course, we all know that there is a little falsehood in that, that we are going to have to increase taxes later on for nonpreferred appropriations to our colleges and universities.

Everybody is so concerned about higher taxes and we cannot raise taxes with the state, and so forth. Well, I am a local government man. I spent 12 years as a councilman in a small community. Now what they are really concerned about is the higher school taxes, the higher borough and township taxes and higher county taxes. When I was a borough councilman and the school board raised the taxes, they gave me heck for it because I happened to be handy, and I had nothing to do with raising the school taxes. As a member of the House of Representatives, I have nothing to do with their raising the school taxes, the borough or township taxes, but every time I am available with a group that is concerned about taxes, I am the whipping body because everybody is raising taxes. Well, there are no taxes before us right now in this present bill, but of course there will be if you are going to vote for nonpreferred

appropriations.

Now, I do not know how but the only way that local government can lower their taxes back home is if we get more state and federal money back in the local communities, and I will give you an example. In 1965 when I was elected as councilman back home, it cost us \$9,000 just to light up our streets. Last year our bill to light up our streets was \$47,000. There are six costs in all of our local communities that cannot be lowered.

In 1970 we had to raise the millage 2 mills in the small borough of Coraopolis. We had a special interest group come up to the council meeting and say, lay 3 policemen off or lay 3 street department men off. Well, if we had followed those lines, at the end of 5 years we would not have any police department, street department workers, water department workers, and we would have had nothing.

I think that the people have to be given something for their tax dollars. Now, I heard a lot about Philadelphia here today. The people from Philadelphia—and I have a lot of good friends from Philadelphia—know that if they have a bill and their side is going to hurt me in my district, they respect me when I do not vote for it. By the same token, if there is a bill on this floor that is going to help Philadelphia and help my district, then I do not care what Philadelphia gets. They can get all the money they want as long as my district gets a little piece of the action. It just so happens that in HB 1349 most of the districts, because most of the people on this floor of the House voted for HB 67 with the school subsidies in it, get a little piece of the action.

My school directors back home have promised me that if this budget passes with my vote, they will lower taxes. The only heat you are going to get is when they raise school taxes back home. Some of you here today are responsible for the higher taxes that we have back home.

As for myself as a local government man, you have mandated laws here in Harrisburg and in Washington that have increased our tax base back home. You have mandated programs that cost us money, a lot of money, such as for the GATE program for exceptional children and for many, many programs that you initiated. Bring the bacon back home, even if you have to raise this three-tenths of a percent, and I am not committed to vote for that either. Even if you do have to raise it three-tenths of a percent, what does that have to do with the 20 mills that they raised in my school district back home last year? Twenty mills, that is what they are complaining about.

This HB 1349 funds every department. I have people working in the Western State School and Hospital who are taking care of the sick on a one-to-one basis. Four of those nurses called me and said, Fred, I cannot take it any longer. I cannot go anymore without a pay check. I am going to get another job to pay my car payment and my mortgage. Do you know what is going to happen with those four nurses? They are going to get a job in private enterprise. They are going to make more money and they are not going to go back to Western State to take care of those poor, unfortunate children.

I would like to have every man and woman in this House take their wife or their husband to Western State School and

Hospital and see what goes on there and then come back here and say, you can vote for this budget, because I guarantee you, there will not be one dry eye in this House of Representatives if they stop at Western State School and Hospital.

I saw a person making a sign of the cross today down on the floor hoping that this budget goes by. It reminds me of a story of the rabbi and the priest on a ship that is sinking and there is a guy down there going down for the third time, but when he came up, he made the sign of the cross. The rabbi said to the priest, do you think that will help him? The priest said, if he knows how to swim, it will help him. Well, listen to this, I do not know if anybody knows how to swim in here, but why do you not just search your conscience on the people who are suffering and take a long, hard look at HB 1349 and see what you are getting.

You know, they also say that we have a lot of liberals and independents who are being elected to the House of Representatives. We have them on this side. It shows by their votes that they are independent thinkers. You must not have them on your side because you all think alike and your lights are all the same.

Let us quit playing politics. You are playing politics and you are playing with people's lives and human services that are darn necessary to run this state of 12 million people. Let us be independent and look at HB 1349. If it helps you, vote for it. If it does not help you, vote against it. Thank you very much.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Salvatore.

Mr. SALVATORE. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I had not intended to speak today. I have sat silently in my seat as I have listened to our leaders on both sides of the aisles day after day, or, I should say, night after night, because nothing ever happens in the day.

I have been intimidated; I have been called an obstructionist, I have been castigated by the Philadelphia newspapers; the Governor has done a hatchet job on my colleagues, and I and our families have been threatened; I have got to walk around with a body guard. Then the people have the gall to say to me that somebody on my side of the aisle is coercing me to vote with them. No one, no one on my side of the aisle has dictated to me how I am going to vote on HB 1349. My principles dictate to me. My principles dictate to me that when they send a document over and they want me to rubberstamp a document, a document that I have had no chance to offer an amendment to because the Democratic leadership on this side of the aisle has refused to suspend the rules so that we could offer amendments to HB 1349, they say, you buy this thing because we got the numbers; bad, good or indifferent, you buy this.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I will not buy it. I will not buy it when I do not have a chance to have some input into it. I was not sent up here to be a rubberstamp. I made a pledge to the people in my district that I would be honest and fruitful to them, and that is to whom I am trying to be honest and fruitful.

Now we alluded to the school districts. The school district of Philadelphia has not been shortchanged and every call that I get is concerning the schools. Well, the Butera proposal offered more money for the schools, but that was shot down. Now we

talk about the poor people. We talk about the poor people. I am concerned about the poor people like everyone else is concerned, because unfortunately they have nothing to do with where they are and why they are poor, but when we had opportunities to fund the Welfare Department for the full year, for the full year—under SB 250 we offered the stopgap appropriation—and what happened? The bill was recommitted. Who was it recommitted by, Mr. Speaker? It was recommitted by many, many members who have the largest contingent of welfare recipients in their area; not by me. I voted so that we can fund this particular Welfare Department so that people would not be hungry, so that crippled people would not suffer, but, no, they have to be held as hostage.

The state police are not getting paid, Mr. Speaker. They have \$88 million over there to pay the state police, but they are not getting paid because they want to keep them hostage too like everybody else. Now we have offered stopgap measures and what has happened? You beat us down every time on parliamentary procedures, and I resent that, Mr. Speaker. I think that we have always extended courtesy on both sides of the aisle when it came to reconsidering a bill or at least to some political maneuver, to at least give us a chance to offer an amendment.

And I can tell you, I just received another letter or a hand-carried letter in my hand. I have been intimidated by so many people I do not know who else is going to send me a note. Another government official of this administration just hand-delivered to me a letter. That is not going to change my mind, and I do not think that there is anything in this world that can make me change my mind even if it means that they are going to have to shoot me. Whatever they are going to have to do to me, I am voting "no" on 1349 until we have a chance to amend 1349.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Rappaport, and then the Chair will recognize the gentleman, Mr. Zearfoss, followed by the gentleman, Mr. Barber.

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Rappaport, is recognized.

Mr. RAPPAPORT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I was, indeed, interested in the comments made by my colleagues from Philadelphia on the other side of the aisle. As usual, the gentleman, Mr. Hamilton, discussed his feelings, his beliefs, with respect to his always giving to others who happen to differ with him, and I shall not comment further on his remarks.

However, the remarks addressed by the subsequent speaker are very interesting, and I marked down a few of the phrases that were used: "The Democratic leadership has prevented vote on amendments before the floor. Attempts to amend this bill have been beaten down on parliamentary procedures."

I would like to remind the gentleman that a majority of this House saw fit to vote against giving anyone permission, whether on this side of the aisle or on the other side of the aisle, to amend this bill, and there were Democrats on this side who desired to amend this bill. While I have great respect for the majority leader and his knowledge of parliamentary procedure and his ability at making the proper objections at the proper

time, I do not even think this majority leader could prevent this House from voting on something that a majority of it wanted to vote on, nor do I think that any majority leader could or should do so.

Then there was another remark that the gentleman was not sent here by his district to be a rubberstamp for anybody. I am not aware that there are any rubberstamps in this House. We come from different areas of this state and this is a very heterogeneous state. We are sent here to represent our districts and to use our good judgment in doing so.

If the gentleman feels that his district is of the opinion that HB 1349 should not pass, then I know the gentleman is going to vote against it. I do resent when he impugns the motives of others from the same city who feel that their districts are of a different opinion.

Now let us talk about the real issue here. Contrary to some of my colleagues on this side of the aisle, I do not think that the Republican leadership is trying to starve out welfare recipients. Despite his reputation in some quarters, I do not think that my friend from Lebanon County wants to see people starve or walk the streets barefoot.

We have a certain welfare bill to pay, and I think that we have agreed that that has to be paid. I am talking about the direct welfare grants which must be funded, and if we underfund it, we are just going to have to come back here in April and put the money back in, which has always impressed me as being hypocritical.

We have the schools, and no matter what level of funding we finally agree on, we have mental health and mental retardation, which are the big items in this budget, and medicaid.

What we are all attempting to do is to put 3 pints into a quart bottle and it just cannot be done. The solution on the other side of the aisle has been to roll it over, borrow some money and hope that the economy of Pennsylvania will pick up sufficiently to bring us enough money next year.

The solution of practically all of us on this side of the aisle has been to say, well, if we believe in these things, we are going to have to raise a little bit more taxes to fund them and we are ready to put our votes up for it.

I think that this is the inescapable conclusion. I recall the remarks of our colleague from Chester County, Mr. Morris, last night that the time has passed in government—and I have been as guilty of voting for these bills in the past as anyone else—when we can no longer roll over, we can no longer borrow money long, issue long-term bonds to pay current expenses, now we can no longer finesse the financing by playing around with how many payments we are going to make in the fiscal year, in changing the fiscal year and all of that business, putting 13 months of revenue into 11 months of expenditures, et cetera.

The time has come when we have to decide. If we are going to continue with these programs, we have to raise the revenue to fund them or we are just not going to fund all of these programs that many of us think are very nice.

It is about time that all of us face the problem honestly, sincerely, and say, here are the programs that we believe in and that we can fund. A member may say, I am not going to vote for

taxes and, therefore, that member must say what programs should be cut. I, for one, am ready to vote for the taxes and I am not happy with everything in HB 1349. The colleagues of mine, the Appropriations Committee, know why I have tremendous doubts about a lot of things in that bill. I think it is the best bill that we can obtain. I am going to vote for it. I would hope that there is enough in it for all of my colleagues from Philadelphia to vote for it, and then maybe we can get 102 votes. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Zearfoss.

Mr. ZEARFOSS. Mr. Speaker, I have some Philadelphia school teachers who live in my district. I have very few state employes who live in my district. I have probably even fewer welfare recipients in my district.

HB 1349, even with the additional subsidies for schools, gives a pittance to my district. I do not resent the efforts of these groups to try to get HB 1349 passed. They are doing it out of conviction but they are doing it because they have been sold the bill of goods that tells them the only budget that there is in Pennsylvania is HB 1349. That is just not true.

What I do resent is the attitude in this House that assumes that there is no other possibility for a budget. I am sensitive to the needs of those people whom I have mentioned. I want to vote for a budget to end this stalemate. I do not want to vote for HB 1349. I want to vote for a budget that will let me serve my constituents' the hard-pressed taxpayers of my district.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Barber.

Mr. BARBER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Some time ago I would not dare get up on the floor for this reason. I thought that many of my colleagues in Philadelphia were wrong because I thought that it was very bad for city council to come out for a pension. I thought that that was wrong and I did not want to be wrong, so I would not say anything.

Then I thought of the deficits that we have had in Philadelphia pertaining to the schools year after year and I felt very bad. So I would not get up because I thought that was wrong and I wanted to be right.

Then I was very disappointed that Philadelphia was not helping Philadelphia, so I would not get up because I thought that was wrong. Then we voted on certain bills. For instance, we voted to preaudit the books of the Department of Education in Philadelphia. I thought that was right. Then we voted to have an elected school board. I thought that was right. So then the city of Philadelphia fought and they raised \$110 million. Then I said, Philadelphia is helping themselves.

Now, I cannot understand the logic of why, why, members—I am not speaking of Republicans or Democrats. I am speaking of people. Why—would you let the children—I am not even speaking of welfare recipients. I am speaking of the children of Philadelphia—suffer?

If we pass a stopgap, we will be in the bind of the school subsidies. Then the welfare recipients will be suffering because they have children; not just the welfare recipients.

The people who work for the state, the middle-class people, their children cannot go to private schools because they cannot afford it. I cannot understand how, how, and I am begging, I am begging both sides of the aisle to think of the children. Do not mention your district. I am not thinking about welfare recipients. When I voted for the Johnstown disaster, I was not thinking of Philadelphia. I was thinking of the Commonwealth. Why mention your district? Think about the people, the people whom you represent in the Commonwealth. We do not represent just our districts. We represent the whole Commonwealth. I beg each and every member, from the bottom of my heart, I am here sick. I had to go to a doctor this morning for shots because I am interested in the people in Pennsylvania. Please, please vote for HB 1349. Please, we have been here for 7 weeks, and God knows, that is a long time for people to go hungry. If we vote for stopgaps, we will be in the same bind in September.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Valicenti, followed by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. O'Brien, followed by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Gleeson.

Mr. VALICENTI. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I do not think that I could add anything to this. It just seems that the people have already made up their minds as to what they are going to do. I do not think that any of the speakers who talked before me have changed anybody's mind, but I would like to say this, that I regret that some of the things that have been happening where people have been threatened, where people have bodyguards, may be true and it may not be true. I can recall years ago when I was president of the union, back in 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, all the way to 1970, where a gimmick was always used—and I am not saying this to be true because Frank Salvatore, in my estimation, is a very, very fine gentleman. He is one of my dearest friends. Where a gimmick is always used—where a letter or a phone call is made saying that if you do not do this or if you do not do that, your life is threatened.

In this case, in all honesty, I cannot believe this. I cannot believe that somebody would say, if you do not vote for that budget or if you do vote for that budget, we are going to take care of your wife, we are going to take care of your kids, we are going to bomb your house, we are going to blow up your house, we are going to fire it. I cannot believe that. In all honesty, I cannot believe that.

I think that what is happening here today, yesterday and in weeks gone by is that people have got to the point where they want to come out in newspapers and say, I have been threatened and I need a bodyguard, my family needs a bodyguard, my house has been picketed, which state property has, but not to extend—

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker?

Mr. VALICENTI. Oh, Gallen.

Mr. SALVATORE. Mr. Speaker, can I respond to that?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Gallen. For what purpose does the gentleman, Mr. Gallen, rise?

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman's remarks had nothing to do with the legislation in front of us.

The SPEAKER. Do you mean to tell me that the gentleman was absolutely typical of general remarks on the floor?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Salvatore.

Mr. SALVATORE. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to respond to that to my good friend, Val.

First of all, I did not receive a phone call. The Philadelphia Inquire received a phone call and KYW received the phone calls. I did not receive a phone call, Mr. Speaker, and I remember that when Dave Richardson's life was threatened by a phone call, why no one else took it lightly, and I did not take it lightly. I know Dave did not take it lightly because he had state police around the clock for many, many days with him. I feel sure that he was not taking a phone call as some little, insignificant thing.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Valicenti.

Mr. VALICENTI. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I regret that Mr. Gallen had to get up and interrupt me when I was in my finest form, sir. You know, last—

The SPEAKER. That may be the reason he interrupted you at that time.

Mr. VALICENTI. Probably, because last evening he was singing a lot of songs and I listened to him, all against the Democrats. I listened to him. He was talking about my good friend, Bob Butera, about being the wop in the Capitol. Fine, I like Bobby.

But anyhow getting back, I do not think—and believe me, as God is my judge—and Frank, if you want to—I have two beds in my room—you can share with me tonight. You sleep with me. I will take care of you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Salvatore.

Mr. SALVATORE. Mr. Speaker, I finally talked to my wife and I am not telling you where she is and she has a male watching over her and they finally gave me a female trooper for this evening. I know I do not want you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Valicenti.

Mr. VALICENTI. Well, the reason why I said that, Frank, and then Russell had to get up, you know, he slept with me one evening. Russell Letterman has a bird over each breast. You should see him. Somebody just hollered out, how about the steak. I said, forget about that.

But, seriously, I think that we ought to get together. I think we ought to take care of the people of the Commonwealth. I do not think and I honestly do not believe because years ago when I was president of the union, we used the same tactics in order to get elected and have the people—you know, Valicenti was threatened with death. Valicenti was threatened with this. Do not run Valicenti or you will never make it. I was elected four times, the most elected president in my union. Thank you. I

sent the letter.

Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien has to have a fair opportunity to follow that act.

Mr. D.M. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, thank you.

Mr. Speaker, on January 4, I had one of the happiest days of my life. I was sworn in to the General Assembly in this House of Representatives in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and I worked for many hard months to get here.

Everybody here can say whatever they want, that I am making political heyday, that the threats are not real. I really do not care. Here it is August 17 and in the people's forum elected Representatives of this Commonwealth come up here to express the feelings of their constituency.

It has been said and there has been much debate that one segment of the General Assembly was cut out of the right to this budget-making process. I think that this is an important principle.

There is a difference in philosophy, perhaps, between that side of the aisle and this side of the aisle. I would hope for the sake of the people of this Commonwealth that we do not act partisan, as we have been acting for the last 8 months. There are many people across this Commonwealth who depend on this state, who have come up to this Capitol because they say that they do not have the food on their tables, and I think it is a disgrace. People are being used as pawns. They are denied their checks for work that they have done, and yet we sit here and we let it go on and we let it go on. We have the means to end this suffering, but we have not taken advantage of these means.

I did not intend to stand up here today, but I would think that if an effort was made between both sides of this aisle to end this partisanship and end whatever anybody would call, for whatever reason, political heyday, I think we could resolve this. I would hope that we could do this and end this suffering.

Now the other day I called KYW. I was asked to respond to certain remarks that were made. When I called KYW, they informed me of the threats. Now I would say, for myself, I do not take these threats seriously, and in the statement that I made at a press conference the other day I said, I would not like to comment to any great length on these threats because I would not like to encourage anyone else to be brought to those types of pressures.

As I said, I, myself, did not take these threats seriously. My family is at home; they have been in the House for the last 2 days. They have not gone anywhere. For them I take it seriously. Representative Hamilton left at 11 o'clock, picked his wife up in Philadelphia and drove her to another location.

This, perhaps, is the saddest day that I have had since I have been up here. It is the culmination of lack of communication and a lack of cooperation.

There are 200 members in this General Assembly. There are 116 members on the other side of the aisle; there are 84 over here; yet 4 Philadelphians have been characterized throughout this state as being the Herbert Hoover's of 1977, that is, bringing this State down to its knees.

The easiest vote that I could make would be to vote for this

and end the pressure that we have been under, but I think there is an important principle here. There are two parties in this Commonwealth. It is not a one-party system. We have asked on several occasions to sit down and talk. I am not talking as a Republican. I would like to talk as the resident of Pennsylvania and I would like to ask this General Assembly, both sides of the aisle, to walk across just a few steps and talk to each other and end this unnecessary suffering.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Gleeson, and then the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. White, and the gentleman, Mr. Williams.

Mr. GLEESON. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, as a Philadelphia legislator, I had been wanting to say to my Philadelphians, when we started with this Philadelphia school crisis, that we cannot go to Harrisburg and tell them again that we do not get our fair share, you know, that we are discriminated against or anything like that. I said, we have to admit that the legislature has been good to Philadelphia.

I have sat here through almost 10 years and seen the Pennsylvania legislature, my colleagues from different parts of the state and from Philadelphia, bail the city of Philadelphia out time after time. So I, for one as a Philadelphian, would like to say, you are not indebted to us, but you have helped us in the past, and help us again.

The Philadelphia School District started out originally to tell us that they needed \$172 million. That was approximately \$60 million to pay the debts for the 1976-77 school year and then another \$110 million to balance the budget for 1977-78, which is the next school year. This present budget does not give us \$172 million. It does not give us \$100 million. It gives the Philadelphia schools about \$50 million. It seems, after all of this fighting, approximately 6 months of fighting, that \$50 million is all that we are going to get.

I feel that tonight, or at least this week, we have reached some kind of a showdown. Either we get this \$50 million and we get the state budget now or we are just not going to get it. We will be forced into some kind of a stopgap situation and it may be, and I would not be surprised at all if it is, that when we come back and, if and when there are stopgaps, there will be nothing in there for Philadelphia when we finally pass the budget.

Really, I would not be surprised, if it is fair to say, that it is tonight or never. Our whip, Mr. Greenfield, asked the Republicans from Philadelphia to vote for this budget. I do not think it is a cheap shot. We are entitled to ask for you to vote for this money for Philadelphia. We are entitled to point out that you have the power tonight to pull that switch and bring that \$50 million to Philadelphia.

I know you are under tremendous pressure. I do not like to make that pressure worse for you, but your main pressure is from your constituents who want you to pull that lever and who want you to get that money for Philadelphia. Do not just sink the ship permanently.

There is such a thing as party loyalty, and it is a good thing. But there are times when you have to go against party loyalty. You Republicans from Philadelphia have done it in the past on

several occasions for the very same reason, which is to get money for the Philadelphia schools. Actually, the only Republican State Senator from Philadelphia who did it was Charles Dougherty, because he understood that his interest to his constituents was different than the interests to the Republican Party.

If we do not pass the budget tonight—the amendment excuse is just nothing but an excuse. We are not against the amendments because we are against amendments; We are against the amendments because if there is a single amendment added to this budget, then the whole process has to start over. It has to go back to the Senate and the budget has to be okayed by the Senate, and it took 6 weeks the first time. If we put a single amendment into it now, it is liable to take another 6 weeks.

I do not think the Republicans should say that they have been left out of the budget process. How can they say that when it was not until last night that they even submitted a budget? The whole 6 months that this budget battle has been on, there has never been a Republican House budget until last night, and it was not even introduced by the Republicans but by the Democrats.

It almost seems, and I would hate to suggest, that the Republicans are in favor of no solution. I would hate to suggest that they are against the tax solution and the no-tax solution. I would never suggest that they are trying to hold the whole process up with a view towards the Governor's race in 1978. That is what I am not suggesting. I urge you to vote for the budget. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. White.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, many statements have been made in regard to hostages; what various delegations and legislators in the House are doing for the poor, for the state employes and for the schools in Philadelphia that do not have the financial capacity to operate an efficient public educational system.

All of us who have talked on the floor of this House have suddenly become advocates of the poor, of the elderly, of the state employes. If the people of this Commonwealth believe that we are their friends, then the people in the balcony would not be here; the people in the rotunda would not be here; the people who are protesting throughout this Commonwealth would not be protesting if they thought we were their friends. It is time for all of us to use some form of common sense.

You talk about intimidation. You do not know what intimidation is until a state employe who has worked for 45 days to help pay for food and clothing for a family of 4 gets laid off and has nowhere else to go. That is intimidation.

You talk about bipartisanship. For 6 weeks we sat in this House and we have waited. I was among the few Democrats who sat here and listened to Mr. Butera that afternoon. I actually hope that those on the other side of the aisle would come up with a proposal that is feasible and practical to keep people working, to keep schools open, to put food on other people's tables. We have waited and we have waited and we have waited.

Yesterday the proposal was brought before us. We shot it down with the help of seven Republican legislators. We shot it

down because it was not feasible, it was not practical, it did not put food on people's tables, it did not keep people working, it did not keep schools throughout this Commonwealth operating. You have been closed off from the process. What has happened is that you have closed your minds. You have got to come to understand that the central issue is not about politics. We have allowed that to happen. We have turned this budget mess into a political maneuver. We have been more concerned about balanced budgets. What about balanced lives? That is important too. You have consistently turned a deaf ear to that. I do not understand it. I do not understand how you can turn your backs on welfare, on state employes. They do not want stopgaps; they want a budget and they want it now. Those stopgaps do not mean a thing. So forget that.

What about services for the elderly, what about homemaker services, what about counseling? Have you considered that? What about the agricultural concerns of this Commonwealth? What about them?

You have a vehicle, as you have said, to release the hostages. The vehicle, Mr. Speaker, is HB 1349. If you want to end the intimidation, if you want to end the budget impasse, then vote for the damn budget.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. White said it all, and I second the motion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Mr. Dorr.

Mr. DORR. Mr. Speaker, Pennsylvania state government is sick. The disease is excessive, wasteful spending. The pain this disease is causing us is a tax increase.

There are really three proposals before us. First, stopgap appropriations. But that is merely an aspirin. The pain will return.

Second, HB 1349, but that is like using a sledge hammer on your toe in order to relieve the pain in your finger.

The third solution is the only proper approach. This state government requires surgery. We must hold fast against HB 1349 in order to force adoption of a no-tax budget as carefully planned as any surgeon's operation.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montour, Mr. Wagner.

Mr. WAGNER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I think Mr. White said it very appropriately, we are the cause of this budget mess, and I mean, we, the legislature. We tackle the budget on a piecemeal year-by-year basis. We do not go back and remember what we have done before or look to what is going to be done next year.

If there is one thing I have learned here from Mr. Fineman, one of the many things, that was to go back and check the record and check the consistencies and inconsistencies. You have to hear us talk about principle. I want to talk about my principles here.

Last year Mr. Butera said during the budget debate in which we did not participate but in which we were asked to concur in Senate amendments even though we had no opportunity to of-

fer amendments: "Unless we are given the opportunity as individual members to offer amendments . . . we are, in effect, given up that most important function . . ." that we have. He said, Mr. Speaker, "We do not believe the Appropriations Committee . . . figures." Mr. Wojdak replied: "Mr. Butera says that revenue estimates are inflated." The estimates, I might say to the membership, are based upon the University of Pennsylvania model. He said, "Mr. Butera complained last week that we have cut to . . . deeply into . . . welfare . . . and it does not adequately . . . provide for the needy."

Mr. Wojdak said that his budget ". . . totally eliminates the need for . . . taxes." That was last year when we had a \$100-million surplus, and we are now faced with somewhere between a \$100-million and a \$160-million deficit, and he said this budget ". . . totally eliminates the need for . . . taxes."

Mr. Butera inquired of Mr. Wojdak: "Can he advise this House that he stands foursquare behind the revenue estimates . . .?" "Yes," said Mr. Wojdak. And ". . . those revenue estimates . . ." are "accurate . . .?" "Yes."

Mr. Butera concluded: "I have every confidence that you are going to be before that microphone early next year eating . . . your words, and I want you to . . ." repeat them for the record, and Mr. Wojdak repeated them for the record.

Mr. Butera concluded, again last year when the Republicans opposed this budget that caused this deficit: "My prediction is that this approach to a budget guarantees disaster down the road. The inability or the unwillingness of the architects of this budget to face up to reality regarding the needs of people, their ability to be taxed and pay taxes, and the creation of a larger tax base spells disaster. And if we do not soon wake up to it, we will be led like a bunch of sheep through the next crisis, wondering how we got there, complaining all the way, kicking and screaming, but finally succumbing. We will be continuing to structure budgets which cost more and which give even less service."

Finally he said—and this is on last year's budget: "One warning to those of you who vote "yes" today and who will be here next year: Do not come looking to those of us who voted "no" with some contrived crisis in an emotional appeal to save the Commonwealth from disaster. If you are interested in our participating in the real needs of Pennsylvania, both on the spending and on the taxing side, then let us participate now. Do not spring things on us. Do not lead us to believe one thing and then in 1 day expect us to do another. We simply will not be manipulated any longer in that fashion."

Finally Mr. Ryan pointed out that Governor Shapp has got a Penn Central Commonwealth. ". . . he is running us down a track with Mr. Speaker Fineman as an engineer, with Mr. Wojdak and Mr. Irvis putting fuel on a fire that is leading us right into a state of bankruptcy, and dumbbells like us are going to be forced to sit by and act the part of a dumbbell because we do not have an opportunity to examine what has already been printed. We are not being permitted to participate. The track goes one direction, and that is the track of bankruptcy . . ."

Mr. Speaker, I am consistent, I voted "no" last year because I believed those warnings. I voted "no" last year because I did not believe the Appropriations Committee's estimates. And, lo and

behold, here we are with a deficit. For me it is a matter of principle. I have been here 5 years and I have tried to be consistent over 5 years, and I am going to try to tie last year with this year and, if need be, next year.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

FILMING PERMISSION GRANTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to announce that it has given permission to the following to shoot silent film on the floor of the House: WIIC-TV; Mr. Ken Lester of WGAL-TV Lancaster; Miss Chris Wagner of WPVI-TV Philadelphia; Mr. Bob Absher of WNEP-TV Wilkes-Barre-Scranton; KYW-TV Philadelphia, and KDKA-TV Pittsburgh. The period of time will extend from now until the completion of the vote on HB 1349.

The House will be at ease.

One of the television stations indicates it may want to shoot live, and the Chair wants to know that before giving permission.

When the actual vote is taken, KYW-TV Philadelphia will be shooting live. We will inquire of public television as to whether or not they are going live and at what time, and the Chair will announce that.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Clarion, Mr. Wright.

Mr. D. R. WRIGHT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

It is not my desire to prolong this debate, but over the past several minutes I have felt compelled to add at least two or three sentences to the record.

We have heard for the past half an hour or so a debate that has centered around the city of Philadelphia and its school problems. I recognize that Philadelphia has a problem and that this General Assembly must do something about it. I represent a district in the western part of this state, and I recognize that we have problems there that this General Assembly must do something about.

I was interested in the remarks of Mr. Hamilton a few minutes ago, that Mr. Hamilton intends to stick by his caucus position and that his caucus position is that their caucus will support a proposal that gives \$52 million to the Philadelphia situation, \$2 million more than HB 1349, which we will vote on tonight.

I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, and to all those who may be interested and particularly those Representatives in western Pennsylvania, that I doubt very much that our constituents are well served when we have a proposal that effectively reduces the pie and then cuts out a larger slice for Philadelphia.

I am going to support this issue tonight, this bill, because it serves my people and it serves Philadelphia, all of which are a part of this Commonwealth.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Bittinger.

Mr. BITTINGER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I see the girls take after John. They are shy and retiring.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to give in effect a two-part comment concerning this.

First, a general notation that if we fail to pass HB 1349 as it is before us, concur in the Senate amendments and send it to the Governor, then something else will have to go, whether stopgaps or amendments or what have you. Regardless of what other avenue we would follow, we are talking something that could very easily take many weeks before we get a budget and get this state funded as it should be.

Now there are things in HB 1349 that I am not overly happy with, but I think we have a responsibility to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to pass the budget and to get things operating as they should be.

Now if you do not mind, I am going to get a little selfish, and I normally do not do this. Four weeks ago tonight at this time, I was in the city of Johnstown. I had flown there from here after learning of the flood. I was downtown, and at about this time I was standing in front of my own house in water that was still up to the middle of my thighs in the middle of the street. I saw an awful lot of people around. I traveled throughout the entire area. I was there for several weeks, with two exceptions — when I flew back to Harrisburg presumably to vote on a budget, votes which did not come to pass. I have been down here now for a week and a half, and I am as frustrated as most of you and probably more so because I should be back in Johnstown continuing to work on flood recovery operations. I am not; I am here; and I am hoping that after tonight's vote, I can head back to Johnstown.

I wound up on a committee, the ad hoc committee on the flood, a bipartisan committee. And by the way, I would like to thank Representative Frank O'Connell in a kind of roundabout fashion. Courtesy of him, I have a wrap-up of legislation that was introduced following Agnes and Eloise, and we will be looking at it regarding the flood of 1977.

I would like to remind the legislators from both sides of the aisle, who have been in Johnstown and surrounding areas and have seen the devastation, of what they have seen and that these are people who need help and need it desperately. They are not just Democrats or just Republicans; they are from both sides of the political fence as well as in the middle who need help. They need not only the \$10-million aid that is in the budget but they need the supportive services, supportive services which right now have been curtailed and face even sharper curtailment, not only the money end of it that would come to them in aid or would at least hopefully be made available in aid.

Just before we came on the floor, I had a call from a woman in Johnstown who lives about three blocks from where I do, and she said, they told me that they want to get my claim processed and get help for us, but they cannot because the state employes are no longer here to do it. How do you explain to a woman who is 64, who has heart and kidney problems, very serious problems, who has a 70-year-old husband, who needs a furnace, a hot-water heater, a washer and a dryer, the basics of survival — how do you explain to her that we have not passed a budget in Harrisburg and therefore the state employes who had stayed in Johnstown even though they were not being paid are no longer there because their own money has run out and it is physically impossible for them to stay and help? How do you explain that to her? How do I explain it to an 82-year-old

woman who needs help badly and cannot get it because we do not have a budget? She was partially washed out, basement and first floor. She needs a furnace, washer, dryer, water heater, help. She cannot even clean up herself. We had a lot of volunteers in, but we need a lot more help. A woman who had a small business was totally wiped out. A wall of water simply washed her away. Her husband has had open-heart surgery twice. They are trying to find temporary housing, hoping to rebuild. They are hung up because the budget of the State of Pennsylvania is hung up.

Three weeks ago tomorrow I was asked on the floor of this House to report on the situation in Johnstown. I could not keep track then of all the problems and I cannot do it tonight because they are growing every day. People need help in figuring out how to fill out the forms, and the state people are not there to help them because they cannot be there.

A man has worked 27 years to build up a trucking operation. He is totally wiped out, a \$200,000 loss in equipment alone, not to mention the building and the supplies in his warehouse. And we cannot help him. We may not be able to help him. I have had to tell him that he may simply have to declare bankruptcy because we do not have the money to help him. Twenty-seven years down the drain.

A half a block from my house is a man in his seventies. All he has is a little grocery store and he is wiped out and we cannot help him, because he cannot afford to pay back a no-interest loan let alone a low-interest loan. We cannot help him.

I could keep on going, because I have been working with them day and night. All I will do is ask, please, pass HB 1349 tonight.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Northumberland, Mr. Helfrick.

Mr. HELFRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to compliment my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have stood by their convictions whether for or against HB 1349. I admire people who have been threatened, coerced, and have still stood by their feelings of what is good and what is bad for the taxpayers of Pennsylvania.

Allegations of deals have been made for votes. If this is true, those who accepted deals will live with them forever. Those Representatives who refused deals will also live with their feelings and their decisions forever.

I am amazed at the sudden feelings of kindness and consideration for the people of Philadelphia in the Republican caucus. I feel certain that this feeling was brought about by the firmness of the Republican legislators from Philadelphia who resisted tremendous pressures and stood up for what they honestly believe to be right.

My constituents tell me not to help Philadelphia. My conscience tells me, do what is right. I am opposed to the type of bogus budget HB 1349 is, but whatever budget we finally pass, I will hope you will include fair treatment for Philadelphia.

I ask my colleagues now, when they push that switch there tonight, push that switch for what they honestly believe is good for the people of Pennsylvania and not for what someone told them was good for Pennsylvania.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Wilson.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, we have come a long way, I guess, 47 days' worth of this. I have listened to a lot of concerns by a lot of the members here for a lot of different things, from Johnstown to Philadelphia. There is only one group, the largest group in this Commonwealth, I have not heard any concern for — the taxpayers. I have not heard a soul get up here and say, what about the poor guy back home who got hit with his school taxes last year and the year before and the year before that. His county raised the taxes, and now you want to raise his taxes again.

Back in my district they said, Wilson, we cannot afford you anymore, Harrisburg; we cannot afford Washington; we can hardly afford our own school district. Please do not do me any favors; do not add any more taxes to my burden. I am compassionate, but I cannot afford it.

I say to you people on the other side of the aisle who are absolutely adamant, absolutely insistent that you want to add tax burdens to the people of this Commonwealth, it is your budget; you have 116 votes over there; put 102 of them up on the line.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Richardson.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield to the gentleman, Mr. Cowell.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Cowell, has had the floor yielded to him by the gentleman, Mr. Richardson. The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Cowell, is in order and may proceed.

Mr. COWELL. Mr. Speaker, since I am going to speak, I suspect, contrary to the remarks of Mr. Richardson, I would request that he speak first, in the order that you have on your list.

Mr. Speaker, if he does not want to speak, I will speak then.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman, Mr. Cowell, desire to speak last or does the gentleman desire recognition?

Mr. COWELL. Mr. Speaker, if there is nobody who desires recognition right now, I will be glad to speak.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is having difficulty hearing the gentleman.

Mr. COWELL. If there is nobody else who is on your list prior to me who wants to speak now, I will be glad to speak now.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Richardson, is on the list prior to you. The gentleman, Mr. Richardson, was recognized and yielded the floor. Does the gentleman, Mr. Richardson, desire to be recognized to speak at this moment?

The gentleman, Mr. Cowell, may proceed.

Mr. COWELL. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I will try to be brief, but I want to respond to several remarks that have been made on the floor during the course of this debate and a couple of other points also.

First of all, somebody has suggested—probably several people have suggested—that we have a responsibility to pass a budget, and I do not think that there is anybody on this floor, any member of the legislature, who would disagree with that. Unfortunately or perhaps fortunately, there are a lot of us who do not adopt the posture that we should pass or have the

responsibility to pass just any budget because it is a budget and because there is a group of people who insist upon it, without being willing to consider any other alternatives.

That is the situation that we are confronted with this evening though, and I therefore do not feel any responsibility to pass this budget, as I think will probably be the case with a lot of other people on the floor this evening, a lot of people who are sincerely interested in passing a budget and think that we should have done so and should have been able to do so a long time ago.

Secondly, somebody said that we are playing petty politics this evening and that we have gone through a whole process of petty politics. I doubt that that is the case. I think that the men and the women on both sides of the aisle and on both sides of this issue are terribly sincere.

One thing that I have not tolerated very often is when I hear people outside of government speak about the legislature in a sense where we are labeled insincere and just playing around. Although I may disagree very strongly, even with some of my colleagues from Allegheny County as well as colleagues from across the state, I think that each of us does a sincere job and makes the best effort that we can to represent those complex districts that each one of us represents. Each one of us, of course, comes from a different type of district with different interests and different priorities, and we try to consider that while we do indeed try to consider the interests of the entire state. But this has not been a process of petty politics.

I think that there has been a sad note though, and I think it is important to point this out. There is no reason today, on August 17 or wherever we are, that men and women in this state who work for the state are going without paychecks. There is no need for that. There is no need that men and women and children who depend upon the state for other checks have gone without those checks and in many cases have real problems in terms of what they are going to eat, where they are going to live, how they are going to pay their rent, and how they are going to pay their electricity.

But, in fact, that has been a decision that has been made not in terms of whether those people really deserve their money, but it has been a decision that has been made as a policy decision on the part of a few people who want to impose their will on this legislature and have said, we are going to get it one way or else, and if we have to create a pressure cooker by using people, using people who work for the state, using people who depend upon the state in so many ways, then we will do it that way, and we will let those people suffer and we hope that they will complain loud enough that those of you who do not agree with us will succumb, not on the basis of the merits of this budget but on the basis of that kind of pressure if we can use those people long enough.

I do not think that anybody should succumb to that kind of pressure, as real as it is and as disastrous as it is for those people, because those who will succeed in using those people this time will succeed and they will come back and they will use those people again the next time they want their way. And I do not think that we should give to that, because what we do is perpetuate a system where people can be used, and I think that is wrong.

Thirdly, I think that we have got to remember that this bill does in fact include additional moneys to finance HB 67, which we passed last week, which I believe is still in the hands of the Speaker. Perhaps he just signed it within the last couple of hours, but I do not believe he has done that. I spoke against HB 67. I think it is going to be a disastrous new school subsidy program for this state. I think it is going to cost us hundreds of millions of dollars in the next several years. This budget, if it is adopted with this money in it, will put the final stamp of approval on HB 67 and that new formula. And those who vote for this budget with this money in it should realize that they are putting that final stamp of approval on that system, and we are going to live with it and we are going to pay for it for a long time.

Fourthly, it has been suggested on this floor when somebody was speaking about Allegheny County, and I suppose when people speak about other counties, that we do not care how much Philadelphia gets. In fact, the quotation was that they can get as much as they want as long as we get a piece of the cake. As we said the other evening, I do not think that is the proper approach. We all turn out to be losers too frequently with that kind of system.

A very brief example: There are four programs in this budget. We are talking about the need ultimately for \$300 million in new taxes. Much of that is due to last year's deficit, and very few people have been willing to speak up front and say that is part of our problem, about \$100 million worth of our problem. But the rest of it can largely be attributed to about \$172 million that will go for school subsidies and loans, that will go for mass transit, that will go for court costs and child welfare costs — four basic programs that total about \$172 million. When we look at how those funds are distributed—and I will look selfishly for a minute at Allegheny County—it says Allegheny County gets 14 percent of that, Philadelphia will get close to 40 percent of that, and the rest of you are going to split up what is left. In the end you are going to have to ask your taxpayers to come up with the \$300 million to pay for that, \$172 million of which is not going to go to the universities and to the medical schools. That is a weak excuse. It is going to go to pay for the increased costs of those four programs. That is what you are going to ask your people to pay for.

Finally, I want to speak to that strategy once again of perhaps using somebody else. The strategy, of course, is to shift the usage of the people who are on welfare and the people who are state employes to the usage of those people who will attend our schools this fall and who are dependent upon some of our hospitals and institutions like Western Psych in Pittsburgh.

Some people have said that they can vote for HB 1349 and they are not really voting for higher taxes. Nobody believes that. Every newspaper editorial that has been written on any side of this issue says we are getting into a situation where we are going to have to raise \$300 million in taxes if HB 1349 passes. We should not fool ourselves. The public certainly has not been fooled. I think it is wrong for us to simply postpone this problem so that again we create another pressure cooker with young people who are going to be dependent upon our schools this fall and with another group of people who will be

employed by those institutions — the faculty and custodians and secretaries and everybody else. But that is where we are going to be. We are going to be using those people again. But the bottom line is that the people who pass HB 1349 tonight or on any day in its current version are going to vote to increase state spending for those types of programs by a tune of \$300 million, which will require \$300 million of additional taxes. Once again, I hope that those people have enough integrity to stand up and vote for those taxes that will be required to pay for those programs.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Richardson.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I had not planned to rise this evening because of the fact that my colleague and friend, John White, had spoken on this floor and I gave him the right-on sign, letting him know that I followed in everything that he had said, but after listening to some comments made after him, I felt that it was necessary for me to grab this floor and speak to the members of this House. I think there are some other things that need to be shared in relationship to this whole budget-crisis situation.

The people who are being held hostage here this evening have been held hostage for a long time in this Commonwealth. It is the responsibility of those since June 30 to pass a budget, but it seems that too many members think that this is a ball game. Too many members think that this is a way that they can get over on the people. Some have suggested that the stopgap measure is the answer. But at the same time they say that the stopgap measure is the answer, they say that the pain will come back. It seems to be a contradiction, Mr. Speaker, a contradiction that we cannot live with. If folks are serious about the problems, if they are serious about what they are talking about, then HB 1349, and even though it does not have all the things that we want in it, we say that we can no longer continue at this impasse but must pass a budget. But we hear gentlemen and women rise on this floor and say that their concern is for the poor people, their concern is for the state workers, their concern is for the blind and the disabled, their concern is for those who are less fortunate. Many people would believe that, Mr. Speaker, but the reality of it is that it is one big ball game being played here in the House of Representatives. It seems that all of us are players on a team, one that is for the people and one that is against the people. It seems to me that the answer must come sooner or later, the answer as to where do you really lie.

We have risen on this floor and in this session, Mr. Speaker, and indicated that there have been some problems relative to our school districts in the city of Philadelphia, but at the same time, Mr. Speaker, we realized and understood that we needed to talk and to communicate to other members of this House about that problem. We did not try to hide it. We did not try to put it into abeyance and say, hey, it does not exist. We have brought these things out and, as a result of that, Mr. Speaker, we were criticized and it was said that all we want to do is bail out Philadelphia.

Well, this budget is not a Philadelphia budget. And it would seem to me that if everyone else understands the art of com-

promise and understands that that is what politics is all about, then it would seem to me that their issues should be relative to the problems that face it, and that is, that Philadelphia took a large, large cut. But at the same time, recognizing that problem, we did not say, hold, we are not going to vote for this budget. We came to the members of this House and indicated in a very strong way that there is a need for change.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that as we sit here this evening, for those individuals who are not eating, for those individuals who do not have a check, that there is a serious problem with that. And members have laughed and shunted it off. While just in Philadelphia over the weekend, Mr. Speaker, while we were on the House floor debating, a landlord shot and killed an individual who could not pay his rent; shot and killed him, Mr. Speaker, only because of the fact that he did not have any money by which to pay his rent.

To me, Mr. Speaker, this situation will become more dangerous as we sit here and play with the lives of those individuals in this Commonwealth who are less fortunate, who cannot eat, who cannot go to the store, who cannot pay their rent. But we have legislators who believe that partying is the answer. And I think that is a shame and a sin, and it is outrageous that those individual members believe that this is a game. The time has come for us to deal with the real issue. And that is for all of those who feel that the budget is important to the people of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, then vote for it.

Let us stop playing games. Everyone knows that if you propose any other proposal at this time that is not HB 1349, if it passes here, then it must go to the Senate, which means that after another delay in tactics that is being used against those individuals who cannot, for their own reasons, make it. But that is not their fault. The fault lies within us here. When will we understand that where there is no struggle, there is no progress. And all of those who have made their points now have made them and should no longer continue to hold those individual people hostage. But it seems to me that we want to see that, and not until someone actually gets killed, not until someone actually falls down and gets stomped, not until someone actually breaks somebody's house in, will we then see the disaster, Mr. Speaker.

I am saying to the members of this House in a plea for understanding, in a plea for cooler heads to prevail, that we have no other alternative, Mr. Speaker. We have no other alternative but to sit and watch those who have come to witness this action. Not to turn them into the streets, not to turn our backs. There are some of you who have laughed at some of those who are downstairs in the rotunda and said that they were silly for being here and said that they should not have come to Harrisburg. Well, it is easy when you can eat dinner every evening, and it is easy when you can have that problem solved, and then turn around and tell those individuals and maybe after the Democrats stop fighting the Republicans and the Republicans stop fighting the Democrats, we will have an answer to the problem.

The answer is, Mr. Speaker, that once we all realize that we are all people and that the party lines do not make the dif-

ference but that the people who are suffering should be considered will there be a different attitude toward this problem.

Mr. Speaker, we have been here for 7 weeks and we have not come to an answer to our problem. I feel that if we are sincere, we will recognize that. One of the things that I want to say that I have written concerns the fact that most of the problems center around what some folks might call a behavior pattern. That behavior pattern, to me, Mr. Speaker, is one based on institutionalized racism, one that says that the behavior of all the trappings of what we have here is institutionalized racism. We say—and this is by definition—institutional racism is within the opportunities, privileges and responsibilities of a people that are limited and circumscribed solely because of their race station in society and that this practice is called racism. Those who create, control, support and sanction systems that limit others, and those others being the state workers, those being welfare recipients, our senior citizens, those individuals who are less fortunate because of their situations are held hostage. Those individuals, Mr. Speaker, even though they may add in a system a specific individual of the oppressed group and maybe friends with one or more individuals of a group unlike them are not realizing our situation tonight.

Institutionalized racism or groupism has to do with the structure and function of our society rather than with the attitudes of individuals. The phenomenon consists also of practices and procedures in our community that harm racial minorities, Mr. Speaker, and those individuals who are less fortunate, rather than those individuals who have and will not give it up. It has to do with the economic, the educational and political and other institutions that are controlled by one group that arbitrarily limits the practice, Mr. Speaker, of the members of other minorities in society. Therefore, the group action has to do with efforts of consequences rather than the intentions.

I only read that, Mr. Speaker, because too many people have a tendency to believe that when we talk about groupism or we talk about institutionalized racism that we are directing it at an individual. The situation is that it is bigger than you and I and that all other systems that come into play are playing a very important roll in stopping those individuals who have to sit around and watch us debate on this floor.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to add any more remarks this evening, I am going to submit the rest for the record. But I think, Mr. Speaker, that it is quite clear that we can no longer continue to sit here as individuals who in one part of our breath say that we are concerned about those individuals who are less fortunate and then turn around and in that same breath say we are not going to budge because we are sticking to our point.

The time has come, Mr. Speaker, for men and women to stand up and be counted. That time is now, HB 1349 is right in front of us. The passage of this would mean that it would go right to the Governor and could be signed and could save a number of individuals' lives as well as those individuals who are now unemployed so they can be employed again.

I appeal to the members of this House, for once let us stop and look at what is being done. Let us stop and recognize that the situation in front of us is not a laughing matter. If any of you have ever been in this situation of being poor with not

understanding what it is not to know where your next meal is coming from, then it would seem to me that your conscience should be bothering you. But for those who are cold-blooded and believe that it is not a situation where their concern is really in that depth, then I would say to you, Mr. Speaker, that we must pray for you and we will say to those who do not understand that maybe one day.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the members of this House to vote for HB 1349 and save those individuals who are less fortunate than some of us on the floor of this House. Thank you very much.

REMARKS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

Mr. RICHARDSON submitted the following remarks for the Legislative Journal:

There is extreme inequality of income and wealth in the country and this state. The functional design of the system dictates that only a few will control a large portion of the wealth. Besides money or property, the system gives this minority social connections, good schooling, (normally private), and an upbringing which is conducive to getting ahead. In almost complete contrast, the poor whites, Puerto Ricans, blacks, browns, and others generally have two strikes against them: their poverty and their race. To those dedicated to creating an equitable distribution of income for the poor and needy, the question arises, where do we start? My answer is within the House of Representatives.

There are those who would argue to the contrary, that inequality is overstated. We disagree with those who hold this view, because there is historical and theoretical reasons for believing that the rich are only rich because of what they took from the poor in the first place. Poor people are generally poor because of the characteristics and factors over which they have no control. Income distribution in this country has remained virtually unchanged for the past 25 years. In 1947, the poorest 20 percent of all families received from 1.7 percent to 5 percent of the cash income in 1947 and between 16 percent and 26 percent today. In addition, about one third of all the wealth in the United States is owned by the top 1 percent of the families who have a net worth of \$200,000 or more.

Income Equality and Taxation

Distribution of income in the United States is outrageous! If one were to look, for instance, at the Census Bureau statistics, one would find that the Census Bureau reports only cash income. Because of existing tax laws, no attempt is made to identify money income that is received but is not reported. If the rich have considerably more income than reported, it should be possible through drastic tax reform to legislate them into a position to provide funds we need for new social programs. For sometime now, we have been urged by our leaders to tighten our belts, pull ourselves up by our bootstraps, turn the thermostats down, and not embark on new programs or ideas that would provide a decent way of life for the poor and the needy. As a result, we continually postpone efforts to deal with unemployment and underemployment, decaying central cities, poor schools, inadequate medical care and pollution. After paying their taxes and using the meager facilities to take

care of inflated food prices, shelter, clothing and other necessities, poor people find themselves with very little, if anything, left.

In a survey published by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center, it was found that about three fourths of the families with incomes under \$3,000 have liquid assets totaling less than \$1,000. (Liquid assets include checking and savings accounts and U.S. savings bonds).

If we look at families in a somewhat higher-income bracket, \$3,000 to \$7,500, we find that the picture remains just as bleak, because two-thirds of these families have less than \$1,000 to fall back on in the case of an emergency. We have discussed these families, because we believe that the real dilemma of the poor and needy can be highlighted. If the families discussed earlier cannot afford to prepare for a job layoff or a short-range emergency, how do we expect those people on public assistance to provide for their families? The obvious answer is that Pennsylvania, as do most other states, provides aid to families through Medicaid and Medicare, food stamps, and other mechanisms.

In closing this portion of my testimony, it is my analysis that poverty is a condition of society and not a consequence of individual characteristics. If poverty then is a condition of society, then we must look to societal institutions which create poverty rather than individual characteristics of the poor. The societal institutions which are of importance are the markets in labor and capital, social stratification and class, and the state. We must erase the myths that surround people on welfare. An example of the myth is the concept that welfare recipients are lazy, tired, shiftless, and do not want to work.

The Existing System

The Pennsylvania Legislature has mandated the Department of Public Welfare to administer assistance humanely with due regard for the preservation of family life and in such a way and manner as to encourage self-respect, self-dependency, and the desire to be a good citizen and useful to society. From January 1971 until March 1972, the welfare rolls increased from 775,100 to 874,060. Since that time, there have been decreases and increases that bring the roll to the present figure of 800,000. There are four general areas of assistance for those residing in the Commonwealth.

A family receives a monthly grant based on the number of people eligible for assistance. The grant is not based on family expenses. For example, a family of four receives a welfare grant of \$85 a month for rent, \$50 for clothing, \$32 for utilities, \$148 a month for food, which totals \$360. There are no allowances for the realistic expenses for these items. This means that when applying for assistance, the amount one pays for rent, utilities, food or clothing is irrelevant. One of the glaring fallacies in this system centers around the fact that welfare families frequently have utility bills which exceed \$80 per month. Another fact is that \$85 a month rarely meets the \$125-a-month housing bill most welfare recipients are faced with. The unavoidable expenses such as school transportation and other items are not considered part of the welfare grant. The problem, as we see it, goes deeper than the grants themselves. Although we are not trying to play down the importance

of the grant, we also see the need for strong consideration for a policy change which will be discussed in the next portion of my testimony.

I would briefly like to discuss some of the other inadequacies of the present system: It does not allow for changes in buying patterns or social norms. It is assumed that what was considered the bare essentials in 1957 would remain static through the years. Therefore, items considered a luxury in 1957, such as a telephone, or items which did not exist, such as frozen foods, are not a part of the basic items allowed for present-day recipients. Continuing with this basic assumption, it is assumed that only a bare survival budget is needed. This assumption omits many everyday costs of living, such as transportation, work-related expenses, school-related expenses and many often-occurring items. This, in turn, necessitates supplemental grants which increase the recipient's dependence upon the caseworker and also increases greatly the time and money spent by the state on administration.

The last point that I feel it is important to make is that the maximum housing allowance as implemented by the Department of Welfare was computed by taking the average of what welfare recipients were actually spending for housing in 1957. Due to the inadequate grant level at that time, people were already living in substandard and unhealthy housing situations. The method of computing the maximum allowance meant that at least half the welfare recipients at that time had to move to cheaper housing or use money from their food and clothing allowances to meet housing costs. This situation has not been corrected.

There is also the assumption that people will only be on welfare for a brief period of time and would quickly return to a non-dependent status. The fact is that the median number of years current AFDC recipients had been on assistance was 1.8 years in 1969. This figure, while by no means supporting the myth of families spending their entire lives on assistance, does demonstrate the weakness of the Woodbury Committee's assumption.

There are two other areas of weakness which are apparent in the Woodbury Standard. The first one is such items as household maintenance and the cost of repairs and replacement for household furnishings and equipment are not included. The second is that the food allowance is geared for short-term use. The Bureau of Labor Statistics lower standard food budget has been proven nutritionally inadequate. Since 1970, the median income has risen 39 percent while welfare grants have only increased 19 percent. The standard defines need in such a way that the poor have constantly become relatively less well off.

Medical Assistance

It seems that a great deal of emphasis has been placed on welfare fraud and the perpetrators of these crimes. The natural or seemingly natural assumption to draw is that those who receive welfare grants are the ones who are guilty of these crimes. It would be ludicrous to say that those who are receiving grants from the state are not guilty of trying to increase what they receive. To get a clear understanding of why this phenomenon happens, one must be versed in what a person on welfare receives and how far this allocation can go in the real and prag-

matic world of today. Most certainly, there are those who change their social security numbers, use different names, ages, addresses and families in different sections of the same city in order to receive additional funds to live off. It is my contention that this could and should stop if persons on the welfare rolls were given a stipend that is congruent with the life demands of our society. This stipend could come from, in part, the large sums of money being ripped off by the providers of medical assistant services.

The first thing is to help destroy the myth that welfare recipients do not know how to manage their money. An article in the *Washington Post* (5/2/77) quotes remarks from Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph A. Califano, when he appeared before the Washington Press Club (April 27, 1977). Secretary Califano's remarks were directed to the issue of destroying the myths that have come to distort public understanding of welfare and the poor. The fourth myth that Secretary Califano spoke of was "that the poor don't know how to spend their money." The evidence we have shows that low-income people spend a somewhat greater proportion—about 88 percent—of their income on food, clothing, housing, medical care and transportation than do people with higher incomes." We would like to expand on this myth destruction and say that anyone who receives a monthly grant of \$360 for a family of four or, 3.6, must display some fiscal responsibility and priorities.

The second accomplishment of this legislation and march would be in stopping the gravy train the physicians, clinics and groups are enjoying. It should be made clear that we do not intend to include those people who are providing services for the poor and the elderly citizens and needy. We are also pragmatic enough to realize that people should be compensated for services rendered. We specifically want to do away with the lack of services rendered and the attitudes that are displayed when people appear for treatment and care. It is a must that we focus in on those who are the perpetrators of welfare fraud while another myth is being created and taxpayers' money is spent on investigating the recipients rather than those who seem to be benefiting from this system.

Medical care is provided to recipients of cash grants in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. One of the components that should be looked at seriously is how medical costs are computed by the Bureau of Labor Standards. Included in the cost of medical costs are non-prescription drugs for inclusion in the household medicine chest. These costs come out of Pennsylvania recipients' cash grants. A discussion of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as described in Peter Myers' *Pennsylvania State Study*, provides us the following information: computations are remarkable in that "no attention is paid to the possibility that states of health, or attitudes towards use of health services and other products may vary with income class." It is also noted that physicians' visits are assumed to cost \$92 per year on average for all four-person households in the cities of this country regardless of income range. These assumptions, which are the back bone of the current formula, goes on to assume that all family units have medical insurance of the Blue Cross type which cost the average family \$226 in 1967. The higher stand-

ard of the Bureau of Labor Standard's lower budget is allotted a major medical insurance policy at a cost of \$36 a year. Other medical costs are assumed to be equal in the amount of items and cost with one exception . . . the price of eyeglass frames, which varies with income.

In suggesting that by using the Bureau of Labor Standards' lower, moderate, higher budget that we can come up with a medical plan that is workable, seems a little far fetched. Based on cultural differences and different income levels, what they seem to build in is a criterion for the kind of treatment one can receive. It also affects the spending habits since those who have less must be more frugal in order to get the necessities to live. Dr. Meyor and his team of researchers point out no analysis was done of medical facility use by members of households in different income levels. Instead, national averages were used and by not acknowledging the possibility or biases with regard to income levels, the study is misleading.

CONCLUSION:

How a society distributes income and public benefits is a central feature of its national life. In order to be more aware of what has to be done for the citizens, it is important that we know what is being done now.

1. NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE (ALL CATEGORIES)
 - A. Non-Pennsylvania Medical Assistance (NMP, SSI, MNO): only data available is for number of cases, not number of persons. Once all cases are on 743 system (i.e. 10/77) accurate total number of persons will be available monthly. TOTAL Non-Pennsylvania Medical Assistance cases as of 3/77: 91,240
 - B. Pennsylvania Medical Assistance (GA, AFDC, AFDC-U, SBP): TOTAL Number of Persons as of 4/77: 810,096

The Budget Issue

For the past 6 weeks, the legislature has rendered itself ineffective. At least five plans have been proposed to finance the state's operation for the 1977-78 fiscal year. They have ranged in cost from a little more than \$5 billion with no taxes to \$5.6 billion with \$530 million in new revenue.

One of the key issues involved in the current struggle for a budget is the lack of concern for human services. The legislative bodies (Senate and House) seem to be more concerned with balanced budgets rather than with balanced living. The issues are, as we see them, the Philadelphia school financing, the cutbacks in the welfare and health areas.

The first of the two issues, the school situation, is one of the wing issues. The main block to a budget settlement is a division between those who will support new taxes to fund the budget and those who oppose a tax increase. How much of a tax increase and how any tax dollars would be appropriated for Philadelphia Schools is causing further confusion among legislators. This is the 7th year that the legislators have been faced with the problem of funding the Philadelphia school districts. The problem in the present system seems to be caused in part by the \$750 reimbursable base that has remained the same since 1973.

This has forced cutbacks across the board in the Philadelphia system and seems to imply that the same thing can happen in other school districts throughout the Commonwealth. The cutbacks in the first instance will have a great impact on the already overburdened property taxpayers since the school districts seem to have no recourse except to raise real estate taxes to meet the inflationary costs and to replace the missing state support.

It has been our position that in order to correct these on-going financial problems, a couple of things have to be done: First, we must find out just what the situation is with the Philadelphia school board's books (financial reports). We have, therefore, called for a desk audit and a pre-audit of the Philadelphia book (Resolution #66). We feel that in order to correct these problems, we must know what the problem is. It is our contention that the problem is not programmatic but mismanagement at the middle level. Additionally, many poor school districts with high poverty and low local wealth, should receive proportionately greater support through equalization. This seems to indicate the need for greater local taxation to implement the state-mandated programs. The continuation of the present subsidy system and state-support level, which has dropped from the legally prescribed 50 percent to 42 percent in the past 4 years, raises the question of constitutionality as demonstrated by court cases in numerous other states and is in violation of the funding level called for in the Pennsylvania School Code.

It has been our contention that the present problems would arise because of: 1. The lack of viable leadership with the education community; and, 2. The lack of leadership at the city administrative level. This lack of responsible leadership made itself abundantly clear when the mayor of Philadelphia discussed what his administrations' priorities would be. In order to try to circumvent some of these problems we suggested a number of things that might have helped. Those measures seemed to fall on deaf ears. The political maneuvering that took place was back door and slip shod. The children and the people of the urban areas are being held hostage simply because they live in areas of high poverty. At this time, taxes seem to be inevitable. The money needed to run the Philadelphia school system is a must. The current inactivity of the legislative body not to pass a budget is a clear-cut example of legislative liberalism/escapism. For this legislative body not to carry out their mandated responsibilities and pass a budget shows the real insensitivity of some of the members of the House. This kind of behavior has all the trappings of institutional racism. By definition, institutional racism is when the opportunities, privileges and responsibilities of a people are limited and circumscribed solely because of their race and station in society . . . this practice is racism. Those who create, control, support and sanction systems that limit others because of their race, are racists even though they may aid and assist a specific individual of the oppressed group and maybe friends with one or more individuals of a group unlike their own. Institutional racism or groupism has to do with the structure and function of our society rather than with the attitudes of individuals. This phenomenon consists also of practices and procedures in our community that harm

racial minorities whether or not intended. It has to do with economic, educational, political and other institutions that are controlled by one group that arbitrarily limit the participation of the members of other minorities in society. Therefore, this group action has to do with effects or consequences rather than intentions.

The previous description and definition may have been premature in its intent. The second problem has to do with welfare programs for this state. As we have stated on this floor many times, we, in our analysis, have seen the need for an increase in cash grants, medical assistance, county administration, in order to facilitate the needs of the people who are involved with the Department of Public Welfare. The current crisis as I see it has to do with the current trend towards cutting of funds for those on the welfare rolls. We have moved from \$552,000,000 (H.B. 770) to a proposed budget (HB 1349) that suggests that they (welfare folks) receive \$494,180,000 for the fiscal year 1977-78. We suggest that by cutting back on the funds that have been delegated for cash grant assistance and other programs is detrimental to life and living of the people on the welfare rolls. After analyzing the present system, we have found that no family that we have encountered can survive on the present allocations made through federal and state funds. We requested of the Senate Conference Committee that strong consideration be given to our proposal for an increase in cash grants, medical assistance, and county administration. This suggestion was not a fluke, but the result of intensive research and evaluation. As of this morning, we find ourselves in a position where allocations for the three categories named have been cut by \$158,863,000. We understand the dilemma of a no-tax budget now and voting for the nonpreferred items in the budget in the future.

CLOTHING
(Annual Quantities)

Item	Quantity	Cost
CHILD UNDER TWO:		
Cap, bonnet, or hat	1	\$ 1.69
Snowsuit and hat	1	15.00
Jacket, lightweight	1/2	2.00
Sweater	1	2.99
Dress and slip, or suit	2	15.67
Overalls	2	7.94
Shirt, polo	2	4.94
Bathing suit, trunks, or sunsuit	2	4.99
Undershirt, with sleeves	2	1.66
Training pants	5	5.48
Sleeping garment	1	1.99
Shoes	3	17.91
Slippers	1/3	.60
Rubbers	1	2.97
Socks	9	4.17
Accessories	5% above cost	4.50
Snowsuit cleaning	2	6.00
Total, Child under two		\$100.50
CHILD UNDER TEN:		
Hat	1	\$ 3.33
Coat (winter), tailored	1/2	13.00
Topper (spring)	1/3	5.00
Raincape	1/4	4.25
Sweater	1	4.99
Dress	3	23.97
Skirt	1	5.49

Blouse	1	4.99
Jeans	1	5.49
Playsuit	1/2	3.50
Bathing suit	1/3	2.33
Undershirts	2	2.12
Panties	4	1.64
Slip, cotton	1	2.29
Sleeping garment	1	4.50
Bathrobe	1/5	1.40
Shoes, oxford	3	29.91
Sneakers	1	2.47
Slippers	1/2	1.49
Boots	2/3	7.32
Socks	12	10.56
Accessories	5% above cost	7.00
Coat cleaning	1	3.00
Skirt cleaning	4	6.00
Shoe repair, soles and heels	3	4.77
Total, Child under ten		\$160.81
CHILD OVER TEN:		
Cap	1	\$ 1.98
Mackinaw or peacoat	3/4	13.49
Jacket, cotton twill	1/3	3.33
Raincoat, cotton twill	1/3	5.00
Suit	1	26.00
Sweater, pullover	3/4	6.00
Slacks, cotton	1	9.50
Slacks, corduroy	1 1/2	13.49
Jeans	1	7.50
Shirt	3	13.50
Shirt, polo	1 1/2	3.75
Gym suit (shorts & sweatshirt)	1/4	2.22
Bathing trunks	1/3	1.67
Undershirts	2 1/2	2.15
Shorts	3 1/2	3.02
Pajamas	3/4	3.38
Shoes	3	41.91
Sneakers	1	3.47
Slippers	1/4	1.00
Rubbers	1/3	1.99
Socks	12	7.96
Accessories	5% above cost	13.78
Coat cleaning	2	6.00
Suit cleaning	2	7.00
Slacks cleaning	4	6.00
Shoe repair, soles and heels	3	4.77
Total, Child over ten		\$209.86
HOUSEWIFE:		
Hat	1 1/2	\$ 6.00
Coat (winter), tailored	1/4	12.50
Coat (spring)	1/4	10.00
Raincoat, plastic	1/5	1.78
Sweater, coat style	1/2	5.00
Dress, winterweight	1/2	15.00
Dress, rayon, dress-up	2	42.00
Housedress	1	5.44
Dress, cotton	1	16.00
Apron	1/2	1.00
Bathing suit	1/5	3.00
Panties	3	3.00
Brassiere	2/3	4.95
Corset	3/4	24.71
Slip, nylon tricot	1	6.00
Sleeping garment	1	4.99
Bathrobe	1/5	2.00
Shoes, oxford	2 1/3	37.21
Slippers	1/3	1.66
Rubbers	1/5	.69
Galoshes	1/5	1.59
Anklets	2	1.98
Stockings, nylon	10	19.90
Accessories	10% above cost	22.48
Dress cleaning	3	7.20

Coat cleaning	2	6.00
Shoe repair, soles, heels, lifts	5	6.36
Total, housewife		\$268.44

ANNUAL CLOTHING TOTAL \$739.61**PERSONAL CARE**
(Annual Quantities)

Item	Quantity	Cost
FAMILY:		
Toothbrush	6	\$ 5.66
Comb	4	2.52
Hairbrush	$\frac{1}{5}$	2.96
Haircuts	26	74.00
Dentifrice	54 oz.	10.68
Soap	68 bars	21.44
Shoe polish	$7\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2.50
Cleansing tissue	12 boxes	3.68

HOUSEWIFE:

Home permanent kit	$\frac{1}{2}$	2.16
Home permanent refill	2	4.85
Shampoo and Wave, prof. service	2	14.00
Bobby pins	84	1.23
Wave lotion	5 oz.	1.06
Face powder	3 oz.	2.54
Cleansing cream	6 oz.	4.77
Lipstick, medium size	1	1.90
Rouge, medium size	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.32
Powder puffs	1 pk.	.50
Bath powder	16 oz.	2.74
Deodorant	1 oz.	.62
Nail polish	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1.29
Polish remover	2 oz.	1.05
Nail brush, small	1	3.18
Nail file	1	.63
Compact, loose powder	1	4.23
Sanitary belt, wide elastic	1	.45
Sanitary napkins	10 doz.	8.90
Shoe brush	$\frac{1}{5}$.22
Clothes brush	$\frac{1}{5}$.23
Spot remover, Carbon-tet.*	16 oz.	.84

ANNUAL PERSONAL CARE TOTAL \$182.15

*Carbon-tet. spot remover could not be located. Substitute priced.

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES
(Annual Quantities)

Item	Quantity	Cost
MAINTENANCE & CLEANING:		
Detergent, large	30 pkg.	\$ 41.70
Soap, laundry, large	24 bars	6.48
Starch	96 oz.	8.04
Bleach	9 qts.	2.97
Scouring powder, reg. size	20 cans	9.40
Disinfectant	6 pints	4.98
Ammonia	3 qts.	.99
Steel wool	4 pkg.	1.56
Toilet tissue, 1000-sheet	36 rolls	16.56
Matches, 50-book	8 cartons	2.00
Electric light bulbs, 100 watts	1	.42
Electric light bulbs, 60 watts	6	2.12
Furniture polish	12 oz.	1.57
Wax paper, 125 feet	4 rolls	1.70
Clothes pins	3 doz.	.60
Clothesline	150 feet	2.67
Broom	2	7.96
Scrub brush	2	1.98
Wash cloth	4	4.80
Bath towel	3	8.85
Dish towel	2	2.30
Sheet	3	20.85
Pillow case	5	13.63
Blanket, 1/3 wool	1	13.74

Garbage pail, 20 gal.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5.50
Curtains, cottage style	2 pair	16.98
Dishes, 53 piece set	$\frac{1}{10}$	3.60
Misc. (tacks, screws, mending supplies, fuses, nails, etc.)	5% above cost	10.20
Total, Maintenance & Cleaning		\$214.15

MEDICINE CHEST:

White vaseline, small	$\frac{1}{4}$ jar	\$.44
Gauze, 2 in., 10 yds.	1	.75
Adhesive tape, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1 roll	.65
Band-aids	1 box	.59
Iodine	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	.49
Milk of Magnesia	12 oz.	1.29
Aspirin, 5 gr., 100	1 bottle	.99
Aromatics	1 oz.	.25
Total, Medicine Chest		\$ 5.45

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES TOTAL \$219.60**RECREATION, EDUCATION, AND MISCELLANEOUS**
(Annual Quantities)

Item*	Quantity	Cost
FIRST ADULT:		
Movies	4	\$ 14.00
Play, Sports Events	1	1.50
Magazines, books, etc.	12	22.32
Daily Newspaper	313	46.95
Sunday Newspaper	52	18.20
Radio and upkeep	$\frac{1}{10}$	4.18
Church or Sunday School	52	26.00
Tobacco (daily allowance)	365	182.50
Communications	12	1.56
Transportation	36	12.60
Total, First Adult		\$329.81

CHILD UNDER FIVE:

Movies	12	\$ 18.00
Play, Sports Events	1	1.50
Church or Sunday School	52	5.20
Transportation	12	4.20
Total, Child under five		\$ 28.90

CHILD UNDER TEN:

Movies	12	\$ 18.00
Play, Sports Events	3	4.50
Magazines, books, etc.	4	7.44
Church or Sunday School	52	5.20
School Expenses	9	9.00
Communications	3	.39
Transportation	24	8.40
Total, Child under ten		\$ 52.93

CHILD OVER TEN:

Movies	15	\$ 22.50
Play, Sports Events	8	12.00
Magazines, books, etc.	6	11.16
Church or Sunday School	52	5.20
School Expenses	27	27.00
Communications	6	.78
Transportation	36	12.60
Total, Child over ten		\$ 91.24

ANNUAL RECREATION, EDUCATION, AND MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL \$502.88

*Prices for many of the items in this category are arbitrary. The report of the "Woodbury" Committee states only a recommendation "that provision be made for the items . . . in the standards to be adopted" in order that "opportunity be assured for normal participation in Community life".

The prices specified for these items are under-estimated so as to not artificially inflate the total. The costs for "Church or

Sunday School" were determined to be \$.50 weekly for adults, \$.10 weekly for children; "Communications" were priced at \$.13 each; "School Expenses" were priced at \$1.00 each; and "Transportation" at \$.35 each.

FUEL AND UTILITIES

	Annual Cost
Heating Fuel— 6.8 tons of coal per year is the stated need for a 4-person family. The "Woodbury" Report indicates that 180 gallons of fuel oil is equivalent to one ton of coal. 1,224 gallons of fuel oil @ \$.399 =	\$488.38
Gas— The Report indicates that 16.5 Therms per month is needed by a 4-person family for cooking and waterheating. The cost, according to UGI, would be \$6.44 per month x 12 =	77.28
Electricity— The Report indicates that 40 KWH per month is needed by a 4-person family for light and power. The cost, according to PP&L: \$1.59 x 12 =	19.08
Refrigeration—The Report states: "Flat allowance of \$2.00 per month regardless of size of family or type of refrigeration used." \$2.00 x 12 =	24.00
ANNUAL FUEL AND UTILITIES TOTAL \$608.74	

RENT

It was impossible to conduct a rent survey to determine the actual cost of rent in July 1976. The Woodbury Committee's Report notes that in 1957 the shelter allowances were slightly above the median cost. The amount for rent shown to be the July 1976 cost was obtained by applying the CPI change in rental costs between 1970 and 1976 to the median contract rent reported for Pennsylvania in the 1970 Census.

ANNUAL RENT TOTAL \$1,169.52

As we see it, the real problem lies in the subsidy formula. The present formula is apparently not generating adequate funds to finance the operation of the schools. It is at this point that we must ask the question, "do we continually want to work within the framework of a system

Phila. Schools

that is unable to fulfill the mandate that the school district has, which is to provide quality education for those who attend the schools? The latest census figures show that there were 250,000 children attending public schools in Philadelphia. There are 2,620 school classrooms for these students. Across the State there are 4,296 buildings to house and train 2,320,792 students. The actual figures indicate that there are 1,646 buildings to facilitate 2,203,578 students. The total value of school property is \$598,202 (as of 1976 Pennsylvania abstract). In buildings, the total is \$478,562, and in furniture, an additional \$47,258. The other \$72,382 is in land and land improvement.

The proposal submitted to the school board by the Bankers and then the boards answer solving the problem are both unreasonable. The bankers are not particularly interested in the human services element of this problem, they look at this situation in terms of profit. So they propose that the only way they will lend the schools money is if the schools balance their budget by September, 1977. The facts are that if the school sys-

tem adopts a balanced budget by the end of next month, to comply with the Educational Home rule charter, the schools will be in a deficit situation next year.

Urban Schools need relief because those people who work in the cities of the Commonwealth. Between 1960 and 1970, the population of Pennsylvania's largest cities declined by 5.8 percent while the state as a whole increased by 4.2 percent. Secondly, the people who remain in cities, are those who can least afford to pay for the services they need. Thirdly, industry has been abandoning the cities. In 1961 the cities contained 35.8 percent of the Pennsylvania manufacturing employment, but by 1971 the percentage had dropped to 30.1 percent. This movement of industry and workers has caused the tax base to shrink and causing reduced income through taxes for schools. The civilian labor force in Pennsylvania cities declined 7 percent between 1960 and 1970 while the state civilian labor force increased by 7.1 percent. The last reason is that due to people migrating out of the state, the enrollment in public schools resulted in decreased subsidies for schools.

Our position is that we support the proposal of the inclusion of personal income and market value taxes on a 50-50 basis. We support this because we believe that the market value and personal income give a true indication of a district's ability to support education. Many schools have levied an earned income tax, but have not increased the amount above 1 percent.

One last consideration is that sometime be spent on the millage issue. There are two other recommendations that we have to make. The first is that we strongly urge that instead of the usual post audit procedure, that we move to a pre-audit for a trial period of 3 years. We realize that there are Home Rule Charters and possibly constitutional considerations to be handled. In this light, we suggest that a resolution be drawn to investigate the feasibility of such a move.

The Philadelphia school systems budget has tripled over the past 10 years. It has gone from \$213 million in 1967-68 school year, to \$684 million in 1977-78. The main reasons for these increases are salaries and more workers. The unions have continually pushed for increases due to inflation.

The school funding again is the crux of the issue. The formula that is being used is inappropriate if not outdated. We suggest that if people were to realistically understand that no municipality can expect the citizens of its communities to pick up the tab for all existing social services. These include police, fire protection, streets, libraries, health, recreation, the criminal justice system and the regional airport. Philadelphians rank toward the bottom of the list in tax support of their schools. They rank first in paid taxes to support other municipal services and schools combined. It will cost the schools 78 million dollars more to operate next year.

We spoke earlier of the lack of leadership provided by the Philadelphia Board of Education. The nine members used to occupy four offices on the first floor of the Administration Building. This year they have 7 offices. They (the 9 board members) used to share 4 secretaries, now each has their own. Board members used to share cars from a pool. Now each person has their own. It seems to us, and there are those who concur, that a board of education which takes its responsibilities seriously would have spent their collective effort

looking for funds to meet the needs of the system and at the same time, practicing frugality and ask the same of other high officials. The board should recognize that the City can ill afford to have a school board that is so self indulgent. There are other ways that the school board could have suggested that money be saved such as:

- A. By paying a percentage of the yield from taxes collected to the school district instead of subsidizing 5.4 million dollars for patronage jobs which were not done.
- B. By making efforts to cut down on teacher absenteeism, which increased last year, so that money paid to substitutes could be saved.

We begin to question the real commitment that many administrators and teachers have; if they feel their only obligation is to fulfill their contractual agreement and reap the benefits. It is a recognized educational fact that where there is no interest and concern for those students who participate in the learning process, there will be no measurable growth. We are not speaking of the superficial concern of that for too long has pervaded our schools, communities, and children's minds. We are speaking the positive images that will coordinate activities with the families, that will spend the necessary time and effort to ensure each student a positive chance to succeed in their life.

Since Mr. O'Brien is a citizen and not a Republican, then vote for the budget.

The Republicans would have you believe that they are concerned with the problems of the poor. Then why would they not vote for the budget (HB 1349). They know that my other proposal would have to go to the Senate. You know and I know we cannot wait any longer. This suffering will end when you vote for the budget.

But, Mr. Speaker and members of this House, let me remind you of the present situation. Those on welfare in the state of Pennsylvania receive: for a family of 4, \$1.19 to eat per day; \$32 a month for utilities; and \$85 a month for rent.

I need not remind some of us how hard a time we have keeping up with the rising cost of living.

And then we have the circumstances that surround the state workers. The general welfare of those state employees who will not be able to pay the rent, buy food and provide for their families should be of primary concern to us. With the present budget, not promoting any increases and indeed advocating wholesale cutbacks in the areas of human services. Since last week we have been disallowed to spend the resources that are in the treasury because of a constitution provision which requires a balanced budget or an alternative. With these concerns in mind, we must begin to reconsider our present budgetary situation. The situations that exist around those on the welfare rolls and state employees is similar in that their lives are precariously in our hands. There are 108,000 persons who are without paychecks. There are plans to lay off another 6,600 state workers by the end of the year. We must do something to save as many of these people as soon as possible. It is my feeling that the current budget does not address itself to the current problems.

IN CLOSING, Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge the members of

this House to vote YES on this bill. Thank you Mr. Speaker.

To the Department of Public Welfare	
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Public Welfare including but not limited to, health services support and development, mental health systems, services to the communities, family support services, mental retardation systems and income maintenance.	18,500,000
For an internal audit and investigation unit.	450,000
For the provision of security programs and facilities for youth offenders including two hundred security beds	4,498,000
For the provision of community based programs and facilities for youth offenders	1,812,000
For the provision of basic institutional programs and facilities and to provide general support services for security programs and facilities and community based programs and facilities for youth offenders.	18,823,000
The appropriation structure herein specified for the above three appropriations in no way constrains or attempts to define the cost allocations necessary to implement the cost and billing procedures required by Act No. 148 of 1976.	
In addition to any other information requested by the House of Representatives and Senate Appropriations Committees of the General Assembly, the Department of Public Welfare shall provide for each succeeding fiscal year, the following program information for the above three appropriations:	
(1) An unduplicated count of the number of youth offenders served by each program or facility.	
(2) A per diem cost for each program or facility.	
(3) The number of youth offenders recidivating into the same or any other program or facility for youth offenders funded from the above three appropriations.	
(4) The number of previous commitments of recidivists to a program or facility funded from the above three appropriations.	
Recidivism data shall be provided in a pure statistical manner not revealing the identity of any involved individual.	
For the operation, maintenance and administration of the state restoration centers	7,572,000
For the operation, maintenance and administration of the state medical and surgical hospitals	6,500,000
For the operation, maintenance and administration of the state institutions for the mentally ill and the mentally retarded	347,102,000
Emergency gas main replacement; C. Howard Marcy Rehabilitation Center	61,000
For administration of the state mental health and mental retardation legislation exclusive of capital improvements; for payments to reimburse counties, county institution districts and private institutions; and for the care of mental patients boarded out by the state institutions for the mentally ill and mentally retarded	99,456,000
This appropriation shall be utilized solely for existing county mental health programs.	
For grants to counties to purchase community based residential care, treatment and training for the mentally retarded.	22,022,000
For the mentally disabled advocacy project	240,000
For the provisions of services to the blind at: Center For The Blind — Delaware County	25,000
Beacon Lodge Camp	25,000
Center For The Blind — Philadelphia	25,000
Pittsburgh Association For The Blind	25,000
For The Office For The Visually Handicapped as a supplemental appropriation for the exclusive purpose of extending blind radio reading services to listener applicants not eligible under Title XX.	50,000

This appropriation would be applicable to the purchase of special receivers for non-Title XX eligibles and as an alternative funding resource for operational overhead directly attributable to non-Title XX eligible applicants.

For assistance payments and county administration of the public assistance programs and medical assistance programs:

Cash assistance	494,180,000
County administration	22,362,000
Claims settlement	2,314,000
Medical assistance	326,061,000

Subject to federal law and regulations, the fee for out-patient hospital visits shall be \$12 per visit for those hospitals qualified to participate under Title XIX of the Federal Social Security Act and meet the special criteria for clinic participation established by the Department of Medical Assistance Regulation 9412.11.

Private nursing homes 54,776,000

For payment to private nursing homes for skilled nursing care and intermediate care for persons eligible for medical assistance services provided after June 30, 1977. No money shall be disbursed from this appropriation for services provided in long-term care units of acute care hospitals. Regional group ceilings for reimbursement of private facilities shall be established in accordance with the amount appropriated by the General Assembly based upon standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA) as designated in departmental regulations.

Public nursing homes	21,000,000
Supplemental grants — aged, blind and disabled	56,360,000

Provided, that any rule, regulation or policy adopted by the Secretary of Public Welfare during the fiscal period 1977-1978 which adds to the cost of any public assistance programs shall be effective only from and after the date upon which it is approved as to the availability of funds by the Governor.

For the payment of grants and for the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing services for the aged and other adults, including but not limited to model projects, demonstration projects, homemaking services, community care services, foster care services, protective care services and counseling services. 8,300,000

For the conduct, operation of or contracting for training courses to be given by accredited graduate schools of public health, for the personnel of county homes, nursing and convalescent homes, and nonprofit homes for the aged 50,000

For subsidy payments for services for the blind. 940,000

For payment to counties for child welfare programs and for the care of delinquent and deprived children committed by the courts to a private or public facility. 70,000,000

For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing day-care services for children from state approved facilities. 18,500,000

For the provision of programs to combat juvenile gang warfare and outreach programs. 96,000

For continuation of the youth service system 167,000

For payment to the Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for maintenance in accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the Department of Public Welfare and the Department of the Auditor General as prescribed by law 440,000

For payment to Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for maintenance in accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the Department of Public Welfare and the Department of the Auditor General as prescribed by law 880,000

The hospitals named above shall file a report with the Department of the Auditor General within 90 days of the last day of each quarter. Failure to file the report timely as required hereunder shall disqualify the institution from receiving funds

for the quarter covered by the untimely filed report.

For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing social services	2,533,000
Arsenal family and children's center	100,000
For Rudolph residence for blind	66,000

To the Department of Revenue
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Revenue including corporation taxes, county collections, cigarette and beverage taxes, education tax administration and administration of the personal income tax 49,310,000

For the distribution of public utility realty tax 28,500,000

To the Pennsylvania Securities Commission
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission 900,000

To the Department of State
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of State including regulation of consumer products and promotion of fair business practice, maintenance of the electoral process, and for the proper administration of the Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs 5,831,000

For publication of proposed constitutional amendments 40,000

For costs incurred resulting from the operation of the voter registration by mail program. 525,000

For costs related to absentee voting by persons in military services. 20,000

To the State Employees' Retirement System
For payment of medical/hospital insurance costs for Commonwealth annuitants who have elected such coverage. 11,140,000

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Trello, to speak for the second time on this issue.

Mr. TRELLO. Mr. Speaker, I will be very brief. Some remarks were made in regard to the remarks that I made in regard to whether I could care less about Philadelphia. What I really said was, I quit caring about how much Philadelphia gets as long as my district gets their fair share also.

Some remarks were also made that anybody who votes for HB 1349 has to vote for the three-tenths percent tax increase. Well I am voting for this budget for two reasons: Number 1, my district is getting their fair share; and, number 2, the non-preferreds are not in this budget. I am sick and tired of people who live in their ivory towers, the great educators of this Commonwealth, who make \$30,000, \$40,000, \$50,000, \$60,000, \$70,000, and \$80,000 a year as chancellors. They live in mansions and they have a complete staff of servants and maids, chauffeur-driven limousines and a summer home up in Ligonier. I am sick and tired of sponsoring legislation like that.

I ran a survey in my local newspapers last year as to what my constituents thought the local colleges and universities were getting. The average was about \$50,000. That was the average that came in. When I told them that Penn State got \$109 million and Pitt got \$62 million and these other colleges got a whole lot, they were shocked. Well, I do not know if they are worth that kind of money. They almost make as much as football players and baseball players, and we cannot have that.

But I think fiscal responsibility must be shown, not only in our public schools but especially in our colleges and universities. And until they start showing some fiscal responsibility and quit giving out the benefits for all their dependent children to get educated for nothing and work 2 hours a day teaching one class a day, 10 hours a week, and make \$30,000 and \$40,000 a year, then I am not going to vote for that until they wipe out the garbage that they have in their own areas. That is why I am voting for this budget. My district gets money and the nonpreferreds are not in here, and I am not going to vote for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Caputo.

Mr. CAPUTO. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, my brief remarks are not intended for the members of the Republican caucus present here on the floor today. I have been engaged in politics for many years. I have voted for 44 years already and I have been on this hill for 25. As a politician I can understand the position taken by the Republican Party. As an old-time politician I might be able to commend them for their stand as a political ploy. My brief remarks are addressed to the members of the Democratic Party on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker, one of the previous speakers indicated that no papers in this Commonwealth have editorially approved HB 1349 or the budget before us. I have read only one paper today and am happy to say that it is a local paper, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. I am sure a copy of this editorial has been placed on the desk of everyone in this chamber. In that—and I only want to read one paragraph referring to Mr. Manderino's remarks and argument to the House last night—the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette editorial says: "We agree with him that the House should proceed immediately to approve the budget. If no new taxes can be enacted at this time, then the House should approve the Senate's version"—referring, no doubt, to HB 1349 because that is the Senate's version that is before us tonight—"and break the deadlock."

Now I realize that one of my colleagues from Allegheny County indicated that everybody on the floor of this House is sincere about his feelings on our present crisis. I realize that and I agree with him. I do not think anyone on the Democratic side, at least, is engaging in fakery. I believe that those men who have voted "no" on this budget feel that in doing so they will not be called upon to raise taxes. I believe those who vote "yes" would be expected to vote for taxes.

But, Mr. Speaker, what do you do when you come to an impossible situation? Do you go the Democratic way? That previous speaker indicated that a few members of this House are try to impose their will on the House itself. Well, since only the Democratic Party is engaged in this conflict, I would point out to that gentleman that of the 116 members left in the Democratic caucus, 97 of them put a "yes" vote on for this budget. And when you are dealing in a democracy and a democratic form of government and in a Democratic Party, when you get to the impossible impasse, I think those in the minority should go with those in the majority. I think the 19 members of the Democratic Party who have voted "no" should join with the 97

members who have voted "yes" and resolve this thing.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Wass.

Mr. WASS. Mr. Speaker, being new and a freshman to the legislature, I have followed to the best of my ability all of the remarks and all of the issues as they appeared on this floor and I have recognized many, many differences here on the floor. As we think about the impasse that we have had here for the last few months, I can see the differences and understand them. But I am sure as we stand here tonight, as we think about the many, many people who serve us throughout this Commonwealth without being paid, I am sure we are united here tonight in giving these people throughout the Commonwealth and those here in these halls as they listen to us a standing ovation, Mr. Speaker, for their good work without being paid. Let us join in a standing ovation for our state workers. Let us do that. They have been great.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Williams, for the second time on this issue.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I want it to be clear as to why I did not stand up at the gentleman's request, although I think it is sincere. I do not want our state workers or anyone else to think that it is this House's policy or procedure that we stand in applause and ovation in return for work. I believe that the workers are entitled to get just and fair compensation for their labor like everybody else in this country. Although I think the gesture was sincere and I understand how it was meant, it may be misinterpreted. I think that we have a responsibility to meet our obligations to those workers and in substitution I think a standing ovation might be misinterpreted as to our intent for the immediate future on the bill that is before us. I would therefore request that if we want to applaud those workers in due course that we vote and pass on this budget promptly.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the lady from Philadelphia, Mrs. Harper, for the second time on this issue.

Mr. HARPER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

That is what I was about to say, the same words that Mr. Williams used, that a standing ovation will not put money in the pockets of those state workers and the welfare people.

A few minutes ago when I stood before this microphone, I thought about the babies on the floor out there in the hall and the women and the state workers who have gone without paychecks and the troopers and the hospital workers, all of those people who are really suffering, and I had to shed a tear to think that we are sitting here and we can do something about it. We have our jobs. We are secure for at least 2 years, but so many people are being laid off. They do not have jobs, and others will be laid off if we do not pass this budget. Let us stop playing with lives and do something about it.

We have a very good bill here, a bill that will fund this state and will keep people working so that they can pay taxes, so that they will not have to go on relief. Let us stop kidding around and pass this budget. Let us face our responsibilities.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from

Clearfield, Mr. George.

Mr. GEORGE. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I ask your indulgence. I ask that if I offend any one member in this House, accept my apology before I make my statement.

I have heard tonight much loquaciousness, some of it sincere and some of it completely evasive. I do not take issue with anyone who has stated tonight that they have been threatened. I believe these people. But I say, please remember that those who have threatened are scared. Some of them have not been paid. Some of them will not be paid and they are scared.

I today had a call and I was threatened, and the man did not even know that I had voted for this budget. Now tomorrow I will get another call, if this budget does not pass, and I really did not know what I was going to tell them. But thanks to Mr. Wass I am going to tell them, you may not get paid but you got a standing ovation.

Now back where I come from, we have an old cliché. We say that talk is cheap but it takes money to buy whiskey, fellows.

Now let me say this to the Democratic side and, hopefully, I will not offend anyone. For many years I thought that I had the situation pretty well figured out, that I knew why I was a Democrat and why the other fellow was a Republican and why we had things like grand old parties and people's parties. And I told those who sent me down here that no matter whether something was good or bad or who sponsored it, I would then take my consideration to task.

I respect the leaders of this party, both the minority and the majority. I do not in any way insist that they are dumb, their political leaders. They are astute and they know what they are doing. Let me say that I have found out just recently what the difference between the two parties is: One is a party that holds out no matter whether they believe that that is the thing to do, and one believes that we are allowed diversity.

Those who are diverse have that right, and I do not challenge them. But I also say to those Democrats, please believe me that over on that other side of that aisle they are hoping we have 102 votes because they really do not want to see those people go hungry either.

What the ball of wax is tonight—and I do not know whether I will have anything to do with it or not—is that we are not facing tonight's issue; we are facing the issue of 1979. But do not get cocky, Mr. and Mrs. Democrat, you would be doing the same thing that they are doing.

But is it fair that we are playing this chess game? And let us not use the word "hostage." Let us use the word "pawn." That is what we are doing. Let us take this gubernatorial election in tomorrow, but let us vote for the budget tonight.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the Senate amendments?

Agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution, the following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—97

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|------------|---------|
| Arthurs | Garzia | McLane | Scanlon |
| Barber | Gatski | Milanovich | Schmitt |

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| Bellomini | Geisler | Milliron | Schweder |
| Beloff | George, C. | Miscevich | Shelton |
| Bennett | Giammarco | Morris | Shupnik |
| Berlin | Gleeson | Mullen, M. P. | Stapleton |
| Berson | Goodman | Mullen, M. M. | Stewart |
| Bittinger | Gray | Musto | Stuban |
| Borski | Greenfield | Novak | Tenaglio |
| Brown | Harper | O'Brien, B. | Trello |
| Brunner | Hoeffel | O'Donnell | Valicenti |
| Caputo | Hutchinson, A. | O'Keefe | Wansacz |
| Cianciulli | Itkin | Oliver | Wargo |
| Cohen | Johnson | Petrarca | White |
| Cole | Jones | Pievsky | Wiggins |
| DeMedio | Kelly | Pratt | Williams |
| DiCarlo | Kowalshyn | Prendergast | Wise |
| Dombrowski | Laughlin | Rappaport | Wright, D. |
| Donatucci | Letterman | Ravenstahl | Yahner |
| Doyle | Lincoln | Reed | Zitterman |
| Dumas | Livengood | Renwick | Zwikel |
| Englehart | Logue | Rhodes | |
| Fee | Manderino | Richardson | Irvis, |
| Fryer | McCall | Rieger | Speaker |
| Gallagher | McIntyre | Ritter | |

NAYS—97

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Abraham | Freind | Mackowski | Scheaffer |
| Anderson | Gallen | Madigan | Scirica |
| Armstrong | Gamble | Manmiller | Seltzer |
| Bittle | Geesey | McClatchy | Shuman |
| Brandt | Gillette | McGinnis | Sirianni |
| Burd | Goebel | Mebus | Smith, E. |
| Burns | Greenleaf | Meluskey | Spitz |
| Butera | Grieco | Miller | Stairs |
| Caltagirone | Halverson | Moehlmann | Sweet |
| Cassidy | Hamilton | Mowery | Taddonio |
| Cessar | Haskell | Mrkonc | Taylor, E. |
| Cimini | Hayes, D. S. | Noye | Taylor, F. |
| Cowell | Hayes, S. E. | O'Brien, D. | Vroon |
| Davies | Helfrick | O'Connell | Wagner |
| DeVerter | Honaman | Pancoast | Wass |
| DeWeese | Hopkins | Parker | Weidner |
| Dietz | Hutchinson, W. | Piccola | Wenger |
| Dininni | Katz | Pitts | Wilson |
| Dorr | Kernick | Polite | Wilt |
| Duffy | Klingaman | Pott | Wright, J. L. |
| Fischer, R. R. | Kolter | Pyles | Yohn |
| Fisher, D. M. | Lehr | Ruggiero | Zearfoss |
| Flaherty | Levi | Ryan | Zeller |
| Foster, A. | Lynch | Salvatore | Zord |
| Foster, W. | | | |

NOT VOTING—6

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| George, M. | Knepper | Spencer | Thomas |
| Hasay | Smith, L. | | |

Less than the majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not concurred in.

Ordered, That the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

RECESS DECLARED

The SPEAKER. The House is declared in recess for a period of 15 minutes. The Speaker will be back on the rostrum promptly at 7:15 p.m. and expects the members to be in their seats.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

MOTION TO TAKE HB 1574 FROM TABLE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lebanon, Mr. Seltzer.

Mr. SELTZER. Mr. Speaker, I move that HB 1574, PN 1895, and its amendments be taken from the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman consent to interrogation?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Seltzer, indicates he will stand for interrogation.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, what amendment had you offered to that bill last night?

Mr. SELTZER. Mr. Speaker, the amendment that is before us would fund state government until September 15 of this year and cash grants, medical assistance for the entire year at the levels that are in HB 1349.

Mr. MANDERINO. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the motion to remove from the table because I philosophically have objections to stopgaps. I will never be for stopgaps. I have indicated to the press when questioned, I will never be for stopgaps. So, I must oppose the motion.

There are many members who have indicated that they want to have an opportunity to vote on the substance of the stopgap amendment, and the bill may well be removed from the table. If it is, it will be removed without my affirmative vote.

I would ask members on this side of the aisle and on the other side of the aisle to vote with their conscience.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lebanon, Mr. Seltzer.

Mr. SELTZER. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to remind the members of this House that if this stopgap amendment, as it has been referred to, passes, it is certainly a lot more than that. It is an appropriation for cash grants and medical assistance for the entire year.

I ask the members to support the amendment.

Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The motion to remove from the table is not subject to debate or amendment.

Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The motion is not subject to debate under the rules of this House.

Mr. ITKIN. What existed prior to my rising on the floor?

The SPEAKER. The Chair was not advised of the correct rule when the majority leader spoke and when the gentleman, Mr. Seltzer, spoke. But the rule is rule 60 and it says:

A motion to take from the table a bill or other subject is in order under the same order of business in which the matter was laid on the table. It shall be decided without debate or amendment.

Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Speaker, for what purpose did you recognize the majority leader?

The SPEAKER. The Speaker was under the impression that the motion was debatable at that time. The Speaker was corrected by the Parliamentarian.

If the gentleman, Mr. Itkin, insists upon equal time with the majority leader, the Speaker thinks it is probably fair to do so.

If there is no objection, the Speaker will recognize him for that purpose.

Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the latitude. I think we have gone on long enough. I support Mr. Seltzer's motion to take HB 1574 from the table.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—95

Abraham	Freind	Mackowski	Salvatore
Anderson	Gallen	Madigan	Scheaffer
Armstrong	Gamble	Manmiller	Scirica
Bittle	Geesey	McClatchy	Seltzer
Brandt	Gillette	McGinnis	Shuman
Burd	Goebel	Mebus	Sirianni
Burns	Greenleaf	Meluskey	Smith, E.
Butera	Grieco	Miller	Spitz
Caltagirone	Halverson	Moehlmann	Stairs
Cessar	Hamilton	Mowery	Taddonio
Cimini	Haskell	Mrkonic	Taylor, E.
Cowell	Hayes, D. S.	Noye	Vroon
Davies	Hayes, S. E.	O'Brien, D.	Wagner
DeVerter	Helfrick	O'Connell	Wass
DeWeese	Honaman	Pancoast	Weidner
Dietz	Hopkins	Parker	Wenger
Dininni	Hutchinson, W.	Piccola	Wilson
Dorr	Itkin	Pitts	Wilt
Duffy	Katz	Polite	Wright, J. L.
Fischer, R. R.	Kernick	Pott	Yohn
Fisher, D. M.	Klingaman	Pyles	Zearfoss
Flaherty	Lehr	Reed	Zeller
Foster, A.	Levi	Ruggiero	Zord
Foster, W.	Lynch	Ryan	

NAYS—99

Arthurs	Garzia	McLane	Schmitt
Barber	Gatski	Milanovich	Schweder
Bellomini	Geisler	Milliron	Shelton
Beloff	George, C.	Miscevich	Shupnik
Bennett	Giammarco	Morris	Stapleton
Berlin	Gleeson	Mullen, M. P.	Stewart
Berson	Goodman	Mullen, M. M.	Stuban
Bittinger	Gray	Musto	Sweet
Borski	Greenfield	Novak	Taylor, F.
Brown	Harper	O'Brien, B.	Tenaglio
Brunner	Hoeffel	O'Donnell	Trello
Caputo	Hutchinson, A.	O'Keefe	Valicenti
Cassidy	Johnson	Oliver	Wansacz
Cianciulli	Jones	Petrarca	Wargo
Cohen	Kelly	Pievsky	White
Cole	Kolter	Pratt	Wiggins
DeMedio	Kowalshyn	Prendergast	Williams
DiCarlo	Laughlin	Rappaport	Wise
Dombrowski	Letterman	Ravenstahl	Wright, D.
Donatucci	Lincoln	Renwick	Yahner
Doyle	Livengood	Rhodes	Zitterman
Dumas	Logue	Richardson	Zwinkl
Englehart	Manderino	Rieger	
Fee	McCall	Ritter	Irvis,
Fryer	McIntyre	Scanlon	Speaker
Gallagher			

NOT VOTING—6

George, M.	Knepper	Spencer	Thomas
Hasay	Smith, L.		

The question was determined in the negative and the motion

was not agreed to.

QUESTION OF INFORMATION

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Itkin. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ITKIN. What is the status of HB 1349?

The SPEAKER. HB 1349 has been defeated on the floor of this House this evening and has been removed from the active calendar. It can only be returned to the active calendar by a motion to suspend the rules. If that motion succeeds, then a motion to reconsider the vote by which HB 1349 failed in concurrence would be in order. If that motion succeeded, then the House would have HB 1349 again before it.

Mr. ITKIN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Parliamentarian has informed the Chair that a motion for a reconsideration on the vote by which HB 1349 failed in concurrence has already been filed.

RULES SUSPENDED

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Englehart.

Mr. ENGLEHART. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House suspend its rules to permit a vote on the reconsideration of HB 1349. I urge an affirmative vote.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lebanon, Mr. Seltzer.

Mr. SELTZER. I reluctantly, Mr. Speaker, ask the members of this House to vote "no."

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Itkin.

Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Speaker, I too, reluctantly rise to ask the members of this House to vote "no." It is only unless we prevent this bill from resurrecting itself on the calendar will we be able to solve this problem in the near future.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, I think that I can understand both Mr. Seltzer and Mr. Itkin and their position, but I think that the fastest and quickest way to solve this budget is to place HB 1349 before this House again so that it is in a position for a vote. I ask all members to vote in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—102

Table with 4 columns of names: Abraham, Arthurs, Barber, Bellomini, Beloff, Bennett, Berlin, Berson, Bittinger, Gallagher, Garzia, Gatski, Geisler, George, C., Giammarco, Gillette, Gleeson, Goodman, McIntyre, McLane, Milanovich, Milliron, Mischevich, Morris, Mullen, M. P., Mullen, M. M., Musto, Scanlon, Schmitt, Schweder, Shelton, Shupnik, Stapleton, Stewart, Stuban, Sweet

Table with 4 columns of names: Borski, Brown, Brunner, Caputo, Cassidy, Cianciulli, Cohen, Cole, DeMedio, DiCarlo, Dombrowski, Donatucci, Doyle, Dumas, Englehart, Fee, Fryer, Gray, Greenfield, Harper, Hoeffel, Hutchinson, A., Johnson, Jones, Kelly, Kolter, Kowalyszyn, Laughlin, Letterman, Lincoln, Livengood, Logue, Manderino, McCall, Novak, O'Brien, B., O'Donnell, O'Keefe, Oliver, Petrarca, Pievsky, Pratt, Prendergast, Rappaport, Ravenstahl, Reed, Renwick, Rhodes, Richardson, Rieger, Ritter, Taylor, F., Tenaglio, Trello, Valicenti, Wansacz, Wargo, White, Wiggins, Williams, Wise, Wright, D., Yahner, Zitterman, Zwinkl, Irvis, Speaker

NAYS—92

Table with 4 columns of names: Anderson, Armstrong, Bittle, Brandt, Burd, Burns, Butera, Caltagirone, Cessar, Cimini, Cowell, Davies, DeVerter, DeWeese, Dietz, Dininni, Dorr, Duffy, Fischer, R. R., Fisher, D. M., Flaherty, Foster, A., Foster, W., Freind, Gallen, Gamble, Geesey, Goebel, Greenleaf, Grieco, Halverson, Hamilton, Haskell, Hayes, D. S., Hayes, S. E., Helfrick, Honaman, Hopkins, Hutchinson, W., Itkin, Katz, Kernick, Klingaman, Lehr, Levi, Lynch, Mackowski, Madigan, Manmiller, McClatchy, McGinnis, Mebus, Meluskey, Miller, Moehlmann, Mowery, Mrkonic, Noye, O'Brien, D., O'Connell, Pancoast, Parker, Piccola, Pitts, Polite, Pott, Pyles, Ruggiero, Ryan, Salvatore, Scheaffer, Scirica, Seltzer, Shuman, Sirianni, Smith, E., Spitz, Stairs, Taddonio, Taylor, E., Vroon, Wagner, Wass, Weidner, Wenger, Wilson, Wilt, Wright, J. L., Yohn, Zearfoss, Zeller, Zord

NOT VOTING—6

Table with 4 columns of names: George, M., Hasay, Knepper, Smith, L., Spencer, Thomas

The question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

RECONSIDERATION OF VOTE ON CONCURRENCE IN SENATE AMENDMENTS TO HB 1349

Mr. BELLOMINI moved that the vote by which the House nonconcurred in Senate amendments to HB 1349, PN 1890, on this day be reconsidered.

Mr. MUSTO seconded the motion.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—99

Table with 4 columns of names: Abraham, Arthurs, Barber, Fryer, Gallagher, Garzia, McLane, Meluskey, Milanovich, Scanlon, Schmitt, Schweder

Bellomini	Gatski	Milliron	Shelton
Beloff	Geisler	Morris	Shupnik
Bennett	George, C.	Mullen, M. P.	Stapleton
Berlin	Giammarco	Mullen, M. M.	Stewart
Berson	Gleeson	Musto	Stuban
Bittinger	Goodman	Novak	Taylor, F.
Borski	Gray	O'Brien, B.	Tenaglio
Brown	Harper	O'Donnell	Trello
Brunner	Hoeffel	O'Keefe	Valicenti
Caputo	Hutchinson, A.	Oliver	Wansacz
Cassidy	Johnson	Petrarca	Wargo
Cianciulli	Jones	Pievsky	White
Cohen	Kelly	Pratt	Wiggins
Cole	Kowalshyn	Prendergast	Williams
Cowell	Laughlin	Rappaport	Wise
DeMedio	Letterman	Ravenstahl	Wright, D.
DiCarlo	Lincoln	Reed	Yahner
Dombrowski	Livengood	Renwick	Zitterman
Donatucci	Logue	Rhodes	Zwilk
Doyle	Manderino	Richardson	
Dumas	McCall	Rieger	Irvis,
Englehart	McIntyre	Ritter	Speaker
Fee			

NAYS—92

Anderson	Gallen	Lynch	Salvatore
Armstrong	Gamble	Mackowski	Scheaffer
Bittle	Geesey	Madigan	Scirica
Brandt	Gillette	Manmiller	Seltzer
Burd	Goebel	McClatchy	Shuman
Burns	Greenleaf	McGinnis	Sirianni
Butera	Grieco	Mebus	Smith, E.
Caltagirone	Halverson	Miller	Spitz
Cessar	Hamilton	Moehlmann	Stairs
Cimini	Haskell	Mowery	Sweet
Davies	Hayes, D. S.	Mrkonic	Taddonio
DeVerter	Hayes, S. E.	Noye	Taylor, E.
DeWeese	Helfrick	O'Brien, D.	Vroon
Dietz	Honaman	O'Connell	Wass
Dininni	Hopkins	Pancoast	Weidner
Dorr	Hutchinson, W.	Parker	Wenger
Duffy	Itkin	Piccola	Wilson
Fischer, R. R.	Katz	Pitts	Wilt
Fisher, D. M.	Kernick	Polite	Wright, J. L.
Flaherty	Klingaman	Pott	Yohn
Foster, A.	Kolter	Pyles	Zearfoss
Foster, W.	Lehr	Ruggiero	Zeller
Freind	Levi	Ryan	Zord

NOT VOTING—9

George, M.	Knepper	Smith, L.	Thomas
Greenfield	Miscevich	Spencer	Wagner
Hasay			

The question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HEARING CANCELLED

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Schmitt.

Mr. SCHMITT. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of the Consumer Affairs Committee members, it is announced now that the public hearings to be held in Erie tomorrow and Friday on anti-trust is hereby cancelled. They are not to appear in Erie tomorrow or Friday.

MOTION TO RECESS UNTIL CALL OF SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority whip. Mr. GREENFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I make a motion that this House do now recess until the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. This is not a debatable motion. The two leaders have 2 minutes each.

The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker, could someone elaborate somewhat as to what your intentions are, because I am not sure what the motion means, whether it means you are going to come back tonight, tomorrow or whatever?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, we have moved for a recess to the call of the Chair.

The House, in my opinion, intends to do business tomorrow. The exact hour of doing business, I would not be able to predict. We hope to be able to do it within reasonable working hours.

I would expect that—and I apologize today. We did not let you know when we were coming back on the floor. I assumed that the Speaker had done so and perhaps he assumed that I had done so and neither of us had done so. I apologize for that—we will give you at least 2 hours' advance notice of when we will return to the floor of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a suggestion that may alleviate a lot of obvious frustrations. This morning I suggested that while some people in this House have to negotiate or make plans or prepare strategy or prepare legislation or whatever, the rest of us are in limbo.

I suggested this morning that we have three problems facing us which I think we have yet to address. The first is the major problem, and that is, what is the tax program? What is the extent of it? Who is for it? Who is against it? And why? That is holding us up and that is why there are not enough votes for this budget. I have never seen a budget presented in Pennsylvania which has been an evil document on its face. We all have different needs. We all have different priorities. But I do not think that the opposition to this budget that we have seen thus far both in the Senate and in the House has really been on the substance of the budget. It has been on the rest of the problem.

You cannot have a budget until you can fund it. I think it would be wise if tomorrow we addressed that question instead of sitting around offices wondering what is going to happen next.

Secondly, I think the debate tonight was good and it was ample evidence of some very real concern of many, many different people as to the plight of people who cannot defend themselves. I think we have an obligation to them and to ourselves to determine whether we want to fully fund the welfare recipients who are being put through this misery.

I think, thirdly, we have an obligation to the workers in this state who are now working for nothing to decide what we want to do about that, whether we want to temporarily fund them as we negotiate or whether we should negotiate at all. But to continue to resist those three points, I think, is a dereliction of our

duty.

I would suggest and urge, as I did this morning, that we spend the hours that are being wasted during the day at resolving ourselves into a committee of the whole, without a lot of rigid rules, where we can take test votes and where no one will be recorded. We can find out whether we in fact do have an opportunity to pass a budget.

Until we know where the funds are coming from, we do not know that. That is my appeal. I do not want to adjourn now. I think we can probably do it now. But if you do not want to, we cannot.

I just think we should address those three questions calmly during the daylight hours because they are on peoples' minds here and outside of this Capitol and I think we have an obligation to discuss them.

The SPEAKER. There is no other debate permitted on the motion to recess. The rules specifically forbid it.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—103

Arthurs	Gamble	Meluskey	Scanlon
Barber	Garzia	Milanovich	Schmitt
Bellomini	Gatski	Milliron	Schweder
Beloff	Geisler	Miscevich	Shelton
Bennett	George, C.	Morris	Shuman
Berlin	Giammarco	Mrkonic	Shupnik
Berson	Gillette	Mullen, M. P.	Stapleton
Bittinger	Gleeson	Mullen, M. M.	Stewart
Borski	Goodman	Musto	Stuban
Brown	Gray	O'Brien, B.	Taylor, F.
Brunner	Greenfield	O'Donnell	Tenaglio
Caputo	Harper	O'Keefe	Trello
Cianciulli	Hoeffel	Oliver	Valicenti
Cohen	Hutchinson, A.	Petrarca	Wansacz
Cole	Johnson	Pievsky	Wargo
Cowell	Jones	Pratt	White
DeWeese	Kelly	Prendergast	Wiggins
DiCarlo	Kolter	Rappaport	Williams
Dombrowski	Kowalshyn	Ravenstahl	Wise
Donatucci	Lincoln	Reed	Wright, D.
Doyle	Livengood	Renwick	Yahner
Duffy	Logue	Rhodes	Zitterman
Dumas	Manderino	Richardson	Zwinkl
Englehart	McCall	Rieger	
Fee	McIntyre	Ritter	Irvis,
Fryer	McLane	Ruggiero	Speaker
Gallagher			

NAYS—88

Abraham	Gallen	Lynch	Salvatore
Anderson	Geesey	Mackowski	Scheaffer
Armstrong	Goebel	Madigan	Scirica
Bittle	Greenleaf	Manmiller	Seltzer
Brandt	Grieco	McClatchy	Sirianni
Burd	Halverson	McGinnis	Smith, E.
Burns	Hamilton	Mebus	Spitz
Butera	Haskell	Miller	Stairs
Caltagirone	Hayes, D. S.	Moehlmann	Taddonio
Cassidy	Hayes, S. F.	Mowery	Taylor, E.
Cessar	Helfrick	Novak	Vroon
Cimini	Honaman	Noye	Wagner
Davies	Hopkins	O'Brien, D.	Wass
DeVerter	Hutchinson, W.	O'Connell	Weidner
Dietz	Itkin	Pancoast	Wenger

Dininni	Katz	Parker	Wilson
Dorr	Kernick	Piccola	Wilt
Fischer, R. R.	Klingaman	Pitts	Wright, J. L.
Fisher, D. M.	Laughlin	Polite	Yohn
Foster, A.	Lehr	Pott	Zearfoss
Foster, W.	Letterman	Pyles	Zeller
Freind	Levi	Ryan	Zord

NOT VOTING—9

DeMedio	Hasay	Smith, L.	Sweet
Flaherty	Knepper	Spencer	Thomas
George, M.			

The question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

REMARKS PRESENTED FOR RECORD

Mr. WILT presented the following remarks for the Legislative Journal:

Mr. Speaker, I voted against HB 1349, the latest general fund budget proposal because it strips \$300 million in state funding from institutions of higher learning in order to balance this budget without a tax increase.

The reason Pennsylvania finds itself in this situation today is because the Governor and the Democratic-controlled General Assembly refused to deal with this matter last year. Instead, they voted a budget with too much spending and not enough income to balance.

Now the Democratic-controlled General Assembly is trying to hood-wink the people into thinking that Pennsylvania has a balanced budget with no tax increase. However, this is a phony solution, since this budget requires the legislature to come back in September to discuss appropriations for the colleges and a tax increase to fund them. Mr. Speaker, meanwhile, schools such as Pitt, Penn State, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Slippery Rock, Edinboro, et cetera, would be forced to borrow money to meet expenses, adding to their costs and driving up tuition.

Instead of this pseudo-no-tax plan which puts higher education on the battle line, we should be coming to grips with the useless, outmoded, wasteful and inefficient programs in government.

This budget is conspicuous in that there is a disparity in the amount of funding for Philadelphia, at the expense of other areas, which the General Assembly will have to deal with in the future.

Mr. Speaker, this budget needs \$300 million in new taxes to fund our institutions of higher learning which must be funded.

At this time I do not see 102 votes for these taxes in the near future. This then puts a tremendous burden on these colleges which will be forced to raise tuition to cover expenses.

Mr. Speaker, I stand on these reasons for not giving my support to HB 1349, the latest budget proposal.

Mr. Speaker, I also must note that had I been here I would have supported HB 67, the school subsidy bill, since I believe that school funding is one of the most essential services which this Commonwealth provides. I am pleased to see that this legislation has been approved by both the House and Senate. At

least, the General Assembly has come to grips with one major issue facing the state.

QUESTION OF INFORMATION

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Erie, Mr. DiCarlo. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. DiCARLO. I rise to a question of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DiCARLO. Mr. Speaker, now that we are recessed at the call of the Speaker, can you give us members perhaps an indication of what time we should be in the Capitol in the morning in case the Chair does decide to call us?

The SPEAKER. The Speaker anticipates that the call of the Speaker will be at approximately 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. DiCARLO. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1977

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montgomery, Mr. Mebus. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. MEBUS. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MEBUS. Mr. Speaker, is today yesterday or is today today?

The SPEAKER. Today is yesterday's tomorrow and tomorrow's yesterday.

Mr. MEBUS. Okay. My point is, before we have a master roll call or get into a calendar for Thursday, the 18th of August, do we not have to adjourn from Wednesday, the 17th of August?

The SPEAKER. This is a continuation of the Wednesday, August 17, session.

Mr. MEBUS. So this is still Wednesday's calendar?

The SPEAKER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. MEBUS. Thank you.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mercer, Mr. Bennett. For what purpose does the gentleman rise? Before the gentleman starts, the Chair has an announcement to make concerning the media.

The members of the electronic media have been restricted to the well of the House or to the area behind the rail at the rear of the hall of the House. They may move their equipment up the far left corridor or the far right corridor. They are not to use the three other corridors. They are not to film while they are moving their equipment. They are not to use lights.

They will be permitted a 20-minute segment. They must all use that 20-minute segment at the same time.

Still photographers will be allowed to film on the floor, without lights, of course, and their restriction is not to the well of

the House. The Chair will limit their amount of time depending upon the situation at hand.

ADDRESS TO THE HOUSE

Mr. BENNETT requested and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, the members of this House know that I do not often rise to the microphone unless I have something that I think should be said. Tonight I have something to say that I think the members of this House of Representatives ought to hear.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday I received a phone call from a constituent and I am sure that many of us have received those calls in the last few days. This was a rather strange one to me, however, in that the lady who called me indicated that she was writing a letter to the editor of my newspaper.

Mr. Speaker, I think that most members of this House would agree that that is a rare occasion when someone is a lady or gentleman enough to call you to tell you that they are going to do that kind of thing.

Mr. Speaker, the lady read that letter to me over the telephone, and I thanked her for doing that and I asked her if she would send me a copy of the letter after she had sent it to the editor of the local paper. I was surprised, Mr. Speaker, when the lady said to me, I will send you the letter; I will not send it to the editor of the newspaper. Mr. Speaker, I was surprised at that action. And today, Mr. Speaker, I received that letter.

Now let me stray and let me state very emphatically to my colleagues here in this House of Representatives that I do not claim to be a righteous man for I have done things that I am not too proud of. I think that most of us here in this House of Representatives, if we are honest with ourselves, will admit to that. However, Mr. Speaker, I do have a very deep and abiding faith in my God and I am sure that all of us, in whatever way that we worship God, have that same deep, abiding faith.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to read to the members of this House the letter that was sent to me; as a matter of fact, two letters.

The first one, Mr. Speaker, is addressed to Mr. Reed Bennett, and it states:

"Mr. Reed Bennett, Here is the letter for you to use.

God is using you as an instrument of His peace, Mr. Bennett. Enjoy it!

You have our love thru Jesus, and you are included now in all my prayers. I expect miracles of you & our beautiful State of Pa. and her peoples.

Dear Lord, go into battle with Reed Bennett for God's glory & everyone's blessings! Praise you, Lord."

Amen.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot read that letter without shaking and I am shaking now. I want to read to the members of this House and, I hope, to all of the people of Pennsylvania what this beautiful lady has said to this House of Representatives through her letter.

Let me say, Mr. Speaker, this is not Reed Bennett speaking, but, hopefully, this is, through this lady and through me as the instrument, the vehicle to have God speak to all of us:

Dear Editor of the Herald:

In Friday August 12's 1977 edition of the Herald, the Headline read "House Rejects Budget Pass by the Pennsylvania Senate."

In this there is a paragraph I would like to elaborate on publically.

The first paragraph, in fact, which reads, "House leaders have identified their enemy and now they will try to conquer."

To the left of this article is a photograph of Rep. James Gallagher examining a "Don't Get Mad-Get Even" button worn by Rep. Ronald Gamble.

In going back to the first article written on this matter, over one month ago, the Pennsylvania Senate was accused of procrastination. Since then, when reading carefully, one can see words such as "power control battle," "political advantage," "some of us are going to get pretty smelly," "tempers flair," "refuse to offer alternative plans," etc.

Combine all these words, describing many of the "personal feelings" of these learned men and you can come up with the real enemy, SELF! I agree it needs conquered. Thousands of lives, homes, families and jobs are at stake and yet in this same article I am referring to (Aug 12, 1977) when House Speaker LeRoy Irvis, was asked "how long he thought it could take to muster the 102 "yea" votes needed for passage, Irvis joked that it could be a long battle."

There is a time for everything and I don't think it is the time for joking when so many people are hung in limbo about their lives! This is APATHY towards the human lives and well being these men were elected to represent.

I believe there is a happy balance here that will profit all.

I suggest for the remainder of the time it takes to get these men motivated to "work together" on the one cause they have in common — the peoples of the United States of America, that for that time their pay be taken away, food, everything they owe a financial responsibility to, watch their wives and children do without necessities (let alone luxury.) If they feel hunger and panic settle in, I am quite sure the "boyish squabbings" will cease quickly and WISDOM will be the victor.

This suggestion is not meant for revenge but there are times when all communication is gone, living it is the best teacher of understanding.

Right here in Mercer the welfare office is under added strain due to the tremendous jobs they have to do plus added jobs incurred by the crisis over the budget and now their staff is getting cut down. They are working without pay and are not even informed from Harrisburg, what is happening!

I suggest the men who cannot get a grip on the "main issue" the budget and not personal desire — volunteer time in the office rooms to answer the public's questions and feelings!

I think, Mr. Speaker, this is probably the most important part of the letter:

Being a part of the debris from a storm can help one to understand the effect of the storm with respect.

I am sure there are concerned, wise, compassionate men working on this budget. I only suggest they stick together and make their ideas and feelings known.

I have yet to read about one "public servant" in this crisis, who has expressed a concern for the lives being effected by the enemy. This, I find extremely difficult to believe.

Our nation was founded and settled for freedom, to worship God. "IN GOD WE TRUST," is imprinted in our entire history and the absolute care of these great United States of America! God's roots of love go ever deeply in America and I would like to know whose god

teaches, "Don't get mad-get even!"

I am just as concerned for the men in battle over their issues and the budget, as I am for the jobless, fatherless, security-less, in shock people, (both sides of the story) for "in separating them — you loose all of them!"

If there were no jobless poor people with no way to be heard — there would be no need for representatives to speak and work for their betterment!

I suggest, in closing, a slogan for a button which may sound quite original to some: "IN GOD WE TRUST." And a sub-slogan, UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL.

Thank you,
Mrs. Linda White

Mr. Speaker, that concludes the letter. If I am in order, I would like to make a further statement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is in order and may proceed.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. White does not know Lee Irvis as I know Lee Irvis. Mrs. White does not know that Lee Irvis would not joke about something as serious as this.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss as a legislator if I did not correct the record so that the record would show that I and many, many others feel and want the world to know the concern that Lee Irvis feels.

Mr. Speaker, I hope tonight is the night that we can get together on both sides of the aisle and pass this budget to end the suffering, to end the agony, to end the fear of fear. We have all seen what fear can do. We have seen it on the floor of this House; we have seen it in the rotunda; we have seen it on the streets. Mr. Speaker, those people are fearful. My prayer would be that we as members of the House would have the strength to do what we must do.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Gallen. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. GALLEN. To make a brief statement, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman is in order and may proceed.

STATEMENT BY MR. GALLEN

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, we have been in a deadlocked situation for a very long time. In the last fiscal year Shapp programs have been enacted without the necessary taxes to fund them. Republicans have opposed this Governor's programs, this businessman who said he would run this Commonwealth like a business.

Now Governor Shapp has endorsed this budget, this budget which will cost the taxpayers of this state an additional \$300 million. This Governor has already spent more of the taxpayers' money than the previous six Governors combined. And that is what this tax impasse is all about. Remember that additional spending generates more additional spending. This budget has been stopped because people in Altoona, in Allegheny County, in Bethlehem and Easton, people in rural areas and, yes, people in Philadelphia are fed up with tax-depleted paychecks.

In this battle there have been bridges promised, threats of state employes' jobs, all kinds of political deals to get this mem-

ber's vote or that member's vote. Worst of all, there have been physical threats.

Your constituents, our constituents do not want us to act irresponsibly. They really do not want more of their good dollars thrown after this bad government. They really want us to tighten the Commonwealth's belt. There is no way that we can or should rubber-stamp this budget—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Valicenti, rise?

Mr. VALICENTI. Mr. Speaker, are we debating the bill?

The SPEAKER. We are not debating the bill. The gentleman is speaking under unanimous consent.

Mr. GALLEN. I have another 30 seconds, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. VALICENTI. Thank you very much.

Mr. GALLEN. There is no way that we can or should rubber-stamp this budget. We have never—and I think you members know—had a chance to amend this budget, to change it any way. We have never had any input into it. We have been told by the majority leader, the Democratic leader in this House, take it or leave it. I say, Mr. Speaker, we should vote for a temporary funding measure which will allow us, the people's representatives, to make up a budget which will be in tune with the taxpayers' wishes.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

FILMING PERMISSION GRANTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair at this time announces that the Chair has given specific permission for Mr. Ken Lester of WGAL-TV, Miss Betsi Amig of WHIC-TV, Dick Sheeran and Sandy Starobin for KYW-TV and KDKA-TV, and Miss Kathy Gandolfo, WPVI-TV, to begin filming silent film on the floor of the House.

For the information of the members, although the cameras may have microphones on them, the Chair has been assured that the microphones pick up background noise only and not individual voices. The cameramen may not, the cameramen may not, leave the well of the House and may not go up the corridors to film and may not use lights.

The Chair also gives permission at this time for Mr. Paul Vathis, Miss Sue Clemens, Mr. Dave Colburn, and the Chair sees also Mr. Robert Mooney—his name is not on the list but the Chair assumes that he is asking permission—to shoot silent film, still shots. That period of time will begin now, at 10:30 a.m.

The Chair further announces the public television cameras are now live and will remain live for a period of 30 minutes, I believe. Beginning at 10:30 a.m. the public television cameras are live.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate returned HOUSE BILL NO. 1349, with the information that the Senate has passed the same with the following amendments in which concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested:

Amend Title, page 1, lines 1 through 9, by striking out all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following: To provide for the expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, the public debt and for the public schools for the fiscal period July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending June 30, 1977.

Amend Bill, page 1, lines 18 through 24, by striking out all of said lines.

Amend Bill, page 2, lines 1 through 30, by striking out all of said lines.

Amend Bill, page 3, lines 1 through 8, by striking out all of said lines and inserting immediately thereafter the following:

Section 1. This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "General Appropriation Act of 1977."

Section 2. The following sums, or as much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby specifically appropriated from the General Fund to the several hereinafter named agencies of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth for the payment of the salaries, wages or other compensation and travel expense of the duly elected or appointed officers and employees of the Commonwealth, for payment of fees of contractual services rendered, for the purchase or rental of goods, services, printing, equipment, land and buildings and for payment of any other expenses, as provided by law or by this Act, necessary for the proper conduct of the duties, functions and activities and for the purposes hereinafter set forth for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1977 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending June 30, 1977.

I. Executive Department to the Governor

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the following purposes and activities, including the maintenance of the executive mansion, the expense of entertainment of official guests and members of the general assembly and the judiciary, participation in the Governor's conference, the expenses of the executive board, and for the payment of traveling expenses of persons other than employees of the Commonwealth appointed by the Governor to represent or otherwise serve the Commonwealth:

Table with 2 columns: Description of expense and Amount. Includes items like Administration of the office of the Governor (\$2,100,000), Governor's share of expenses (\$25,000), disaster relief (\$10,000,000), Office for Human Resources (\$224,000), Office of Administration (\$3,821,000), statewide emergency telephone system (\$100,000), Office of State Planning and Development (\$600,000), Office of the Budget (\$1,690,000), Human Relations Commission (\$3,710,000), Pennsylvania Council on the Arts (\$2,000,000), Pennsylvania Commission for Women (\$154,000), Governor's Energy Council (\$291,000), and Lieutenant Governor (\$250,000).

<p>To the Department of the Auditor General For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper conduct of the following activities:</p>	<p>Development Sinking Fund to meet the interest and Sinking Fund requirements of notes and bonds issued and to be issued 28,058,000</p>
<p>Administration of the Department of the Auditor General for auditing annually, periodically or specially, the affairs of any department, board or commission which are supported out of the General Fund and for auditing Justices of the Peace, other fining offices, Volunteer Firemen's Relief Association Funds and the offices of elected state officials 8,903,000</p>	<p>For the payment into the Capital Facilities Redemption Fund to meet the principal and interest requirements on notes and bonds issued and notes and bonds to be issued 105,071,000</p>
<p>Auditing appropriations for or relating to Public Assistance including any federal sums supplementing such appropriations. 2,394,000</p>	<p>All moneys in the Vietnam Veterans' Compensation Fund not needed to pay claims presently on hand shall be transferred to the Vietnam Veterans' Compensation Sinking Fund in an amount sufficient to meet all debt service requirements during the 1977-1978 fiscal year.</p>
<p>Administration of the Board of Arbitration of Claims 230,000</p>	<p>For payment into the Disaster Relief Redemption Fund to meet principal and interest requirements on bonds issued and bonds to be issued 5,496,000</p>
<p>To the Treasury Department For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper conduct of the following purposes and activities:</p>	<p>For payment into the Nursing Home Loan Sinking Fund to meet principal and interest requirements on bonds issued and bonds to be issued 2,293,000</p>
<p>For the Administration of the Treasury Department 4,400,000</p>	<p>For payment into the Volunteer Fire and Rescue Loan Sinking Fund to meet principal and interest requirements on bonds issued and bonds to be issued 540,000</p>
<p>For the administrative expenses in disbursing appropriations for or relating to Public Assistance including any federal sums supplementing such appropriations. 2,302,000</p>	<p>For payment of law enforcement officers' death benefits 400,000</p>
<p>For the administration of the Board of Finance and Revenue 519,000</p>	<p>To the Department of Agriculture For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Agriculture, including the following programs: regulation of consumer products and promotion of fair business practices, plant health, animal health, rural services and agribusiness development 14,152,000</p>
<p>For the conduct of the work of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation and the traveling expenses of members to be paid in favor of the chairman or treasurer of the Commission on Presentation of his requisition and who shall file an accounting with the Auditor General. 30,000</p>	<p>For payment of reimbursement to legally constituted law enforcement agencies for kennel construction 50,000</p>
<p>For the support of the Council of State Governments to be paid to the order of the executive director of the Council of State Governments who shall file an accounting of such expenses with the Auditor General 74,000</p>	<p>For the control of stem rust of wheat, oats, barley and rye by the eradication of rust spreading barberry bushes and providing for payment thereof to counties making like expenditures of county funds 20,000</p>
<p>For the support of the Great Lakes Commission to be paid on requisition of the commissioners who shall file an accounting with the Auditor General. 20,000</p>	<p>For development and operation of an open livestock show, including cattle, swine, sheep and horses: provided, that the department may make allocations of this appropriation as it deems appropriate to an incorporated association whose purposes are in accord with the purposes and intent of this appropriation, the funds so allocated to be used for the development and operation of a livestock show in the Pennsylvania Farm Show complex: and provided further, that the funds allocated by the department shall only be used for the specific items approved by the department in advance of the expenditure 60,000</p>
<p>For the National Conference of State Legislatures. 66,000</p>	<p>For planning and staging of an open dairy show: provided, that the department makes allocations of this appropriation as it deems appropriate to an incorporated association whose purposes are in accord with the purposes and intent of this appropriation, the funds so allocated to be used for the planning and staging of a dairy show in the Pennsylvania Farm Show complex: and provided further, that the funds allocated by the department shall only be used for the specific items approved by the department in advance of the expenditure 60,000</p>
<p>For the payment of replacement checks issued in lieu of outstanding checks when presented and to adjust errors. 35,000</p>	<p>For promotion and holding of annual local, regional and state 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers of America dairy shows: provided, that the department may make allocations of this appropriation as it deems appropriate to an association whose purposes are in accord with the purposes and intent of this appropriation, the funds so allocated to be used for the</p>
<p>For the payment of the difference between the interest earned by the moneys in the Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund and in the State College Experimental Farm Fund and the interest guaranteed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Pennsylvania State University 15,000</p>	
<p>For publishing statements of the General Fund and other funds of the Commonwealth. 17,000</p>	
<p>For the compensation of the Commonwealth's loan and transfer agent for services and expenses in connection with the registration, transfer and payment of interest on bonds of the Commonwealth and other services required to be performed by the loan and transfer agent 90,000</p>	
<p>For the payment of legal fees, publication of advertisements, costs of engraving and other expenses incurred in issuing of tax anticipation notes 100,000</p>	
<p>For the payment into the Project 70 Land Acquisition Sinking Fund to meet the principal and interest requirements on notes and bonds issued. 5,400,000</p>	
<p>All money in the Project 70 Land Acquisition Fund shall be transferred into the Sinking Fund to meet debt service requirements.</p>	
<p>For the payment into the Land and Water</p>	

development and operation of junior dairy shows: and provided further, that the funds allocated by the department shall only be used for the specific items approved by the department in advance.	25,000	For the community facilities program pursuant to the Act of December 22, 1959 (P. L. 1978, No. 728)	1,000,000
For planning and staging ten annual 4-H Club horse and pony shows and one statewide show to be held in the fall as preliminary to the Keystone International Livestock Show	30,000	For the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority	3,000,000
For payment of compensation to owners of animals destroyed in disease eradication programs.	370,000	To the Department of Community Affairs	
For payment into the State Farm Products Show Fund to partly pay for that portion of the farm show and maintenance to farm show building that is not paid from farm show revenues.	800,000	For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Community Affairs, including community action assistance, housing and redevelopment, area-wide services, municipal administrative support capability, local recreation areas and facilities and community development planning	5,900,000
To the State Council of Civil Defense		For administration of the Volunteer Fire Company, Ambulance Service and Rescue Squad Assistance Act	110,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the State Council of Civil Defense, including emergency disaster assistance.	554,000	For transfer to the Volunteer Companies Loan Fund	500,000
To the State Civil Service Commission		For payments of grants to community action agencies as provided by the Act of January 26, 1968 (P. L. 48, No. 9), and to political subdivisions and organizations for social service programs.	1,300,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Civil Service Commission including administration of the merit system for employees under provisions of the Civil Service Act supra: provided, that in addition to the amount hereby appropriated, any money collected by the commission by way of reimbursement under the Civil Service Act shall be paid into the General Fund through the Department of Revenue and shall be credited to this appropriation.	1,000	For the payments of grants to counties, cities, boroughs, townships, towns or regions for planning assistance	100,000
To the Department of Commerce		For planning and administration of a statewide manpower employment assistance and training program	1,500,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Commerce including the following: tourism and travel development, industrial development, scientific and technological development and international trade	4,759,000	To the Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse	
The moneys herein appropriated shall not be used to pay for the staffing or expenses of any office outside the boundaries of the Commonwealth.		For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper conduct of the Council on Drug and Alcohol	2,250,000
For the administration and operation of the Navigation Commission for the Delaware River	77,000	For grants to counties and to private facilities to finance drug and alcohol abuse treatment and prevention programs	18,000,000
For payment of grants to recognized industrial development agencies to assist such agencies in the financing of their operational costs for the purposes of making studies, surveys and investigations, the compilation of data and statistics and in the carrying out of planning and promotional programs	500,000	The Council shall submit to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees the following program data for all programs or facilities receiving funds through the appropriation entitled "Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Programs."	
For site development	1,000,000	(1) Readmission rates for substance abuse clients who have successfully completed a treatment program. This data should reflect the number of months between the recidivist's successful completion of a treatment program and his/her entry into the same or another treatment program and the classification of his/her substance abuse (alcohol, opiates, non-opiates).	
For the payment of grants to Appalachian local development districts	100,000	(2) Readmission rates for substance abuse clients who leave a treatment program against a therapist's advice. The data should reflect the number of months between the recidivist's unapproved termination of a treatment program and his/her recidivism into the same or another treatment program and the classification of his/her substance abuse (alcohol, opiates, non-opiates).	
For the payment of the Commonwealth's share of the cost of the operation of the Appalachian Regional Commission and the office of the Appalachian state's regional representative.	313,000	(3) Readmission rates for substance abuse clients who leave treatment as a result of mutual agreement with the therapist. The data should reflect the number of months between the recidivist's approved termination of a treatment program and his/her recidivism into the same or another treatment program and the classification of his/her substance abuse (alcohol, opiates, non-opiates).	
For payment of ceremonies in recognition of the Distinguished Daughters of Pennsylvania	3,000	(4) Readmission data shall be provided in a pure statistical manner not revealing the identity of any involved individual.	
For transfer to the Minority Business Development Fund.	1,500,000	To the Department of Education	
For technical assistance for minority businesses.	250,000	For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Education, including criminal law enforcement, general instruction, special education, compensatory programs, vocational education, higher education-professional support services, achieving economic independence—socially and economically disadvantaged, local recreation areas and facilities	14,295,000
For tourist promotion assistance	2,000,000	No funds appropriated herein shall be used in any way relating to state colleges and university distinguished faculty awards.	
For the Governor's Science Advisory Committee to finance research and information dissemination projects to be conducted by the Pennsylvania State University for the benefit of Pennsylvania industry to insure more jobs for Pennsylvania	75,000		

For the operation and maintenance of the Vocational Education Fire School 205,000

For the District Justice education program 200,000

To provide additional complement for the Department of Education to carry out programmatic and fiscal programs 163,000

For the operation of the state library, providing reference services and administering aid to public libraries 1,493,000

For the purchase of books for the state library 125,000

For payment of rental charges to the General State Authority for capital improvements at state-aided educational institutions 4,300,000

Operation, maintenance and administration of the state colleges and state-owned university including the McKeever Environmental Center 172,700,000

Expenses of the McKeever Environmental Center shall be paid by the state colleges and state-owned university in amounts proportionate to the use of the center by the colleges and university.

A report shall be submitted by each state college and state-owned university to the Governor and the Appropriations and Education Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives and shall include data for all programs of the state college or state-owned university. Each such report, to be submitted prior to November 1, 1978, shall cover the 12-month period beginning September 1, 1977 and shall include for each term during the period:

(1) The following counts and distributions:

(I) The definitions and numbers of full-time faculty members, of part-time faculty members, of full-time students enrolled in graduate courses, of full-time students enrolled in undergraduate courses, of part-time students enrolled in graduate courses, and of part-time students enrolled in undergraduate courses.

(II) A distribution of part-time faculty members by the percentage of full-time employment.

(III) Total numbers of undergraduate student credit hours, divided into lower division and upper division levels, and of graduate student credit hours divided into three levels—master's, first professional and doctoral.

(IV) Number of different courses scheduled by level of instruction, distributed by the number of sections scheduled in each course and the sections distributed by the number of students enrolled in each section.

(V) Number of terms scheduled and the dates thereof.

(2) A classification of faculty members or other professional employees by title including: professor, associate professor, assistant professor, instructor, lecturer, research associate, librarian, and academic administrator; faculty members or other professional employees under each title to be subdivided by type of assignment: undergraduate courses only, graduate courses only, or both graduate and undergraduate courses; and each such set of faculty members or other professional employees to be further subdivided by type of employment: full-time or part-time; and the following aggregates for each such subdivided classification:

(I) The number.

(II) The sum of credits assigned to undergraduate courses and the sum of credits assigned to graduate courses taught, divided into lower division, upper division, master's, first professional and doctoral levels.

(III) The sum of undergraduate student credit hours and the sum of graduate student credit hours generated; divided into lower division, upper division, master's, first professional and doctoral levels.

(IV) Total salary paid.

(V) Total salary paid from college or university funds.

(VI) Total salary paid from federal funds.

(VII) Total salary paid from other funds.

(3) For each term of the period covered for each full-time faculty member identified by school, department and title:

(I) An analysis of the average hours per week spent in college or university-related activities, stating specifically hours

spent in undergraduate classroom contact and graduate classroom contact, hours spent in preparation, hours spent in research and hours spent in public service.

(II) The total salary paid and the salary paid from college or university funds.

In addition to the above requirements relative to this appropriation, each report covering the 12-month period beginning September 1, 1977, shall include for all programs of the state college or state-owned university:

(1) Minimum number of credits required for a baccalaureate degree, and for a master's degree.

(2) Number of bachelor's degrees, master's degrees, first professional degrees, and doctoral degrees awarded in 1975, 1976, 1977, and estimated 1978.

The state colleges and state-owned university shall report their revenues and expenditures and present their financial statements required under the provisions of this Act in accordance with higher education finance manual (1975).

The funds appropriated herein for the operation, maintenance, and administration of the state colleges and university are not sufficient to provide for any negotiated compensation increases after the effective date of this Act, therefore no funds appropriated herein shall be used for such negotiated compensation increases.

No funds appropriated herein shall be deposited in the Pennsylvania State College Educational Services Trust Fund.

No funds received from any other source by the state colleges and university shall be used for negotiated compensation increases nor deposited in the Pennsylvania State College Educational Services Trust Fund.

For the operation, maintenance and administration of the Scranton State School for the Deaf 1,695,000

For the operation, maintenance and administration of Scotland School for Veterans' Children 3,867,000

For the operation, maintenance and administration of the Thaddeus Stevens State School of Technology 1,800,000

For payments of subsidies to school districts on account of basic instructional and vocational education costs including money due to school districts for claims prior to 1973 pursuant to Section 2605 of the Act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30, No. 14), known as the "Public School Code of 1949," said moneys being obligated but unpaid due to fund deficiencies as to liabilities: provided, that the Secretary of Education, with the approval of the Governor, may make payments from this appropriation in advance of the due date prescribed by law to school districts which are financially handicapped, whenever he shall deem it necessary to make such advanced payments to enable the school districts to keep their public schools open: and, provided, that the Secretary of Education shall forgive for the 1977-1978 year only, the amount of \$30,000,000 owed by the school districts or intermediate units of the first class to the Commonwealth on account of advance payments made for vocational education during the 1976-1977 fiscal year, contingent upon a written agreement by the school district that the school district shall repay the \$30,000,000 at the rate of \$3,000,000 each year beginning with the 1978-1979 fiscal year and each year thereafter until the full \$30,000,000 has been repaid. 1,297,822,000

For increase in the basic instructional and vocational education costs 100,000,000

For payments to school districts on account of annual rental or Sinking Fund charges on school buildings 147,000,000

For payments to school districts and intermediate units on account of pupil transport-

tation	78,000,000	distributing, by the Department of Education, educational programming that will be used for classroom broadcast.	430,000
For payments to school districts and intermediate units on account of special education of exceptional children in public schools	98,528,000	For development, administration and coordination of educational and training programs at the state-owned adult correctional institutions.	2,199,000
For payments to school districts on account of homebound instruction	500,000	For payment of approved operating and capital expenses of community colleges and technical institutes	46,651,000
For payments for tuition to school districts providing education to nonresident orphaned children placed in private homes by the court and nonresident inmates of children's institutions.	8,250,000	Commonwealth allocations to the community colleges from the funds appropriated herein shall be separately calculated for community and public services including noncredit continuing education as defined by the higher education finance manual and the higher education general information survey.	
For payments to intermediate units for maintenance of summer schools for school age children of migrant laborers	100,000	No funds appropriated herein shall be allocated for the reimbursement of operating or capital expenses for which federal funds have been received.	
To provide grants to school districts to assist in meeting the matching requirements of federal grants received under federal programs for the education of the disadvantaged where such programs meet criteria established by the Department of Education	1,000,000	An independent audit report for the preceding fiscal year, which is consistent with the higher education finance manual shall be submitted by each community college to the Department of Education not later than 120 days after the close of the preceding fiscal year. The Department of Education may withhold whatever funds appropriated herein it feels necessary to ensure that such audit reports are submitted in the prescribed fashion.	
For special education — approved private schools	29,760,000	For higher education equal opportunity program grants	3,895,000
For annual payments not to exceed \$500 per student to institutions of higher learning for defraying the expenses of deaf or blind students	100,000	For the operation of the Ethnic Heritage Studies Center	50,000
For payment of the Commonwealth's share of the approved operating costs and lease payments of intermediate units.	7,452,000	For the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency	
For grants to school districts to assist in meeting federal matching requirements for grants received under the Federal Child Nutrition Act, and to aid in providing a food program for needy children	8,450,000	For payment of all scholarships and education assistance grants, including those to veterans, and dependents of prisoners of war or missing in action soldiers, and for death and disability hardship cases	68,440,000
For payment into the Social Security Contribution Fund the Commonwealth's share of federal Social Security taxes for public school employees	67,000,000	For the purpose of being held in reserve to guarantee loans granted for payment of possible losses of such loans granted and for the payment of lender participation incentives	2,500,000
For payment of required contribution into the contingent reserve and supplemental accounts of the Public School Employees' Retirement fund	160,760,000	For the purpose of assisting approved institutions of higher learning in securing and obtaining maximum participation in Federal Student Aid Funds to be used as financial aid to students in meeting their costs of attendance at such institutions.	1,800,000
In addition to the regular contribution to the Retirement Fund, this appropriation includes \$2,000,000 for continued repayment of past underfunding of the Commonwealth's obligations. This repayment will reduce the original deficit of \$90,000,000 to \$59,000,000.		For the purpose of administering the programs of the agency including payment of lender participation incentives	3,916,000
It is the specific intent of the General Assembly to pay this deficit at the rate of \$9,000,000 a year for five years and \$7,000,000 the sixth year to reduce the balance to zero.		To the Department of Environmental Resources	
For payment of required contribution into the former teachers' account of the Public School Employees' Retirement Fund	6,000	For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Environmental Resources	14,000,000
For operation and administration of programs of education and training at Youth Development Centers.	3,149,000	For topographic and geologic survey	1,500,000
For operation and administration of programs of education and training at state schools and hospitals	10,177,000	For soil survey work	100,000
For services to nonpublic schools	22,758,000	For deep mine safety.	2,300,000
For textbooks for nonpublic schools.	8,218,000	For occupational health	650,000
For student supplies for nonpublic schools.	2,843,000	For surface mine reclamation.	2,180,000
For grants to public libraries for the development and improvement of a statewide system of libraries and library services, including state aid to local libraries, county libraries, district library centers and regional library resource centers.	8,896,000	For land protection	2,409,000
To provide aid to the free library of Philadelphia and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to meet the costs incurred in serving as regional libraries in the distribution of braille reading materials, talking book machines and other reading materials, to persons who are blind or otherwise handicapped.	898,000	For water quality management	5,884,000
For acquiring, producing, recording and		For air quality and noise control.	2,980,000
		For community environmental control.	6,235,000
		For radiological health	712,000
		For state forestry operations	10,300,000
		For gypsy moth spraying operations	500,000
		For the gypsy moth laboratory and research	406,000
		For insect spraying operations	350,000
		For state parks	19,894,000
		For stream improvement projects	450,000
		For the payment of the cost of manpower, equipment and materials used in the control and extinction of forest fires	150,000
		For payments to municipalities or municipal authorities for up to 50% of the cost of acquiring lands and rights-of-way and relocating roads and utilities to qualify for federal flood	

control projects	745,000	Department of General Services including distribution of surplus state property, purchase, maintenance and disposition of state automotive equipment, standards and specifications of commodities for state agencies, purchase of commodities for state agencies, real estate and insurance, building, construction and engineering, maintenance and custody of state office buildings and grounds, general services, federal surplus property, and distribution of federal surplus commodities.	22,677,000
For grants to counties, municipalities and authorities to assist them in preparing official plans for sewage systems.	300,000	No more than \$13,521,000 in general obligation bonds may be used to augment his appropriation.	
For reimbursement to municipalities toward the costs incurred by them in the enforcement of the Sewage Facilities Act.	800,000	Utility cost	4,200,000
For the support of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission, requisitions to be signed by the Secretary of Environmental Resources.	55,000	For replacement of vehicles	784,000
For payment to the Great Lakes Basin Commission as the Commonwealth's assessment and payment for participation in the programs and plans of the Great Lakes Basin Commission	15,000	For payment of rental charges to the General State Authority	54,900,000
For payment to the Ohio River Basin Commission as the Commonwealth's assessment and payment for participation in the development of a water resources program for the Ohio River Basin	30,000	To the Department of Health	
For the support of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, requisitions to be signed by the Secretary of Environmental Resources	200,000	For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Health including research and health information, medical facilities review, health services development, disease prevention, detection and diagnosis, outpatient treatment, inpatient treatment and life maintenance	12,500,000
For the support of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, requisitions to be signed by the Secretary of Environmental Resources	16,000	Donolow Memorial Health Center	150,000
For grants to counties, municipalities and authorities to assist them in preparing official plans for solid waste disposal systems.	150,000	Matilda Theiss Health Center	35,000
For payment of Pennsylvania's share of the expenses of the River Master for the Delaware River	29,000	Central Penn Oncology Group	100,000
For the conduct of the work of the Delaware River Basin Commission to be paid in favor of the chairman of said commission who shall file an accounting with the Auditor General	378,000	For the operation of a program for the inspection of public and private nursing facilities	1,000,000
For payment by the State Conservation Commission to local sponsors for support of small watershed projects	100,000	For the operation of Bureau of Vital Statistics	3,113,000
For payments to conservation districts for employment of executive assistants on a 50% cost-sharing basis, not to exceed \$5,000 per district for the state's share.	100,000	For the operation of the State Laboratory	2,164,000
For payment of Pennsylvania's share of the cost of the Interstate Mining Commission	10,000	For the operation of State Health Care Centers, including the district offices of the Department of Health	9,400,000
For payment of annual fixed charges in lieu of taxes to counties and townships on land acquired for water conservation and flood control	9,000	For emergency health services	2,200,000
For payment of annual fixed charges in lieu of taxes to political subdivisions or school districts on lands acquired by the Commonwealth for Project 70	250,000	For maternal and child health	607,000
For payment of annual fixed charges in lieu of taxes to counties, school districts and townships on forest lands	399,000	For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing hemophilia services	1,256,000
For the Commonwealth's share of sewage treatment facilities serving:		For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing sickle cell anemia services	550,000
Scotland School for Veterans' Children	205,000	For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing Cooley's anemia services	120,000
Shippensburg State College	250,000	For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing renal disease services.	3,633,000
To provide grants for rat control programs including, but not limited to, extermination measures, improvement of refuse collection and garbage collections, services and community educational activities designed to promote participation and support of the programs by residents and property owners.	500,000	For the purpose of operating and purchasing coal workers pneumoconiosis services	707,000
For Appalachian Trail Preservation	500,000	No part of the appropriation shall be used for research and development.	
To the Pennsylvania Fish Commission		For the operation, maintenance and administration of the Elizabethtown Hospital for Children and Youth	3,356,000
For the support of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission	3,000	A report on Elizabethtown Hospital for Children and Youth shall be submitted on or before January 31, 1978 by the Department of Health to the Governor and the Appropriations and Health and Welfare Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. This report shall be a comprehensive utilization review of the hospital including, but not limited to program and fiscal audits of the facility. The report shall also review the need for continued operation of the hospital taking into account other facilities in the Commonwealth providing similar services and future capital investment and operating expenses. In addition, the report shall contain a professional, medical and health analysis of the services to physically disabled children provided at the institution, comparing the quality of diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and restoration with like institutions and professionally acceptable practices. The report shall be prepared under the direction of a committee appointed by the Secretary of Health whose membership shall consist of non-Commonwealth employees capable of providing the necessary and independent professional expertise and judgment required to prepare a comprehensive and unbiased	
To the Department of General Services			
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the			

report. The secretary shall provide to the committee whatever assistance it shall need in the performance of its duties. For this purpose, the secretary may use funds from either or both of the appropriations provided in this Act to the Department for General Government Operations or Elizabethtown Hospital.

For reimbursement to school districts on account of health services 11,810,000

For providing aid to counties in the establishment and maintenance of local health departments 12,325,000

For payment to the Institute for Cancer Research, Incorporated, Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the operation and maintenance of the Cancer Research Program 418,000

For payment to the Wistar Institute of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for research in the field of cellular biology 200,000

For payment to the Inglis House of Philadelphia for the detection and diagnosis of neurological diseases 30,000

Emergency Care Research Institute 800,000

For the following research programs:
Lankenau Hospital — research 75,000

Cardio-vascular studies — University of Pennsylvania 60,000

Cardio-vascular studies — St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh 60,000

To engage or contract with any private institute, research foundation or any entity to perform research of Lupus Erythematosus 75,000

For outpatient-inpatient treatment:
Cerebral Palsy — St. Christophers Hospital 75,000

Cerebral Dysfunction — Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh 25,000

Pittsburgh Cleft Palate 30,000

For payment to the Burn Foundation of Greater Delaware Valley 155,000

For the establishment of a comprehensive program relating to persons with Tay-Sachs disease at the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 50,000

Such program shall include the detection of Tay-Sachs disease in the community, counselling of individuals and families, education of the public, institution, coordination of research into the treatment for Tay-Sachs disease and the expansion of genetic diagnostic services and treatment of persons with the disease.

The Department of Health shall ascertain that the funds appropriated by this Act are used by the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia for the purposes herein set forth.

To the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission including development and promotion of Pennsylvania state and local history, museum development and operations, and development and preservation of historical sites and properties 5,427,000

For administration of the Valley Forge Park Commission and for costs associated with the closeout of Commonwealth funded activities at Valley Forge State Park 200,000

For administration of the Washington Crossing Park Commission and operation and maintenance of the Washington Crossing State Park 592,000

For administration of the Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission and operation and maintenance of Brandywine Battlefield Park 118,000

For administration of the Anthracite Museum Complex 325,000

For administration of Allentown Art

Museum 50,000

For administration of the Somerset Historical Center 50,000

To the Department of Insurance

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Insurance including policyholder services and protection, regulation of rates and policies, liquidation of companies and regulation of companies 5,347,000

To the Department of Justice

For General Government Operations:

Attorney General 464,000

Comptroller 301,000

Regional Offices 1,386,000

Community Advocate 373,000

Management Services 691,000

Criminal Law 176,000

Investigations 575,000

Governor's Justice Commission 510,000

Civil Law 1,793,000

Consumer Protection 1,185,000

Consumer Protection Office — Allentown 150,000

Board of Pardons 151,000

The funds appropriated for general government operations of the Department of Justice are specifically appropriated to the bureau or division indicated and shall not be used for the purposes of functions of any other bureau or division of the department.

For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses of the Bureau of Drug Control; provided that funds expended from this appropriation are approved by the Drug Law Enforcement Coordinating Council 3,225,000

For the operation and administration of the Pennsylvania Crime Commission 1,249,000

For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses of the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission 249,000

For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses of the Crime Victims Compensation Board 250,000

For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses of the Office of Consumer Advocate 100,000

The funds appropriated for the Office of Consumer Advocate are for the fiscal period July 1, 1977 to September 1, 1977 and so much of the funds as are unexpended or unencumbered on September 1, 1977 shall lapse. After September 1, 1977 and when funds are available from the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission for expenses of the office, the Office of the Consumer Advocate shall reimburse the General Fund for any funds used from this appropriation.

For the operation, maintenance and administration of the State Correctional Institutions 71,540,000

No funds from this appropriation are to be used for currently existing or new Community Service Centers.

For the operation, maintenance and administration of the Community Service Centers 2,100,000

No funds from this appropriation are to be used to establish or operate Community Service Centers beyond the 15 currently existing centers.

For payments of grants to political subdivisions to assist in the improvement of juvenile probation services 1,452,000

For aid for local law enforcement 1,091,000

For payment of awards made by the Crime Victims Compensation Board 750,000

To the Department of Labor and Industry

For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Labor and Industry, including regulation of consumer products and promotion of fair business practice, accident prevention, occupational health and safety, income maintenance, and industrial relations stability 12,100,000

For occupational disease payments 23,500,000

For the payment to the Vocational Rehabilitation Fund for work of the State Board of Vocational Rehabilitation 9,230,000

To carry out provisions of Section 306(h) of the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act 2,060,000

To the Department of Military Affairs

For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Military Affairs include emergency disaster assistance, financial assistance to students and income maintenance 7,800,000

For the operation and maintenance of the Hollidaysburg Veterans' Home 917,000

For the operation and maintenance of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie 738,000

For payment of helicopter liability insurance 200,000

For payment of gratuities for the education of children of certain veterans 70,000

For assistance to veterans who are ill or disabled and without means of support 650,000

For pensions for veterans blinded through service-connected injuries or disease 80,000

For payment of pensions to dependents of soldiers of the Pennsylvania National Guard killed in the line of duty 10,000

To the Milk Marketing Board

For payment into the Milk Marketing Fund in the State Treasury for the purpose for which such fund is appropriated 717,000

To the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Board of Probation and Parole Reintegration of Offenders 9,839,000

Payments for grants-in-aid to counties for providing improved adult probation services 1,763,000

To the Department of Public Welfare

For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Public Welfare including but not limited to, health services support and development, mental health systems, services to the communities, family support services, mental retardation systems and income maintenance 18,500,000

For an internal audit and investigation unit 450,000

For the provision of security programs and facilities for youth offenders including two hundred security beds 4,498,000

For the provision of community based programs and facilities for youth offenders 1,812,000

For the provision of basic institutional programs and facilities and to provide general support services for security programs and facilities and community based programs and facilities for youth offenders 18,823,000

The appropriation structure herein specified for the above three appropriations in no way constrains or attempts to define the cost allocations necessary to implement the cost and billing procedures required by Act No. 148 of 1976.

In addition to any other information requested by the House of Representatives and Senate Appropriations Committees of the General Assembly, the Department of Public Welfare shall provide for each succeeding fiscal year, the following program information for the above three appropriations:

(1) An unduplicated count of the number of youth offenders served by each program or facility.

(2) A per diem cost for each program or facility.

(3) The number of youth offenders recidivating into the same or any other program or facility for youth offenders funded from the above three appropriations.

(4) The number of previous commitments of recidivists to a program or facility funded from the above three appropriations.

Recidivism data shall be provided in a pure statistical manner

not revealing the identity of any involved individual.

For the operation, maintenance and administration of the State Restoration Centers 7,572,000

For the operation, maintenance and administration of the state medical and surgical hospitals 6,500,000

For the operation, maintenance and administration of the state institutions for the mentally ill and the mentally retarded 347,102,000

Emergency gas main replacement: C. Howard Marcy Rehabilitation Center 61,000

For administration of the state mental health and mental retardation legislation exclusive of capital improvements; for payments to reimburse counties, county institution districts and private institutions; and for the care of mental patients boarded out by the state institutions for the mentally ill and mentally retarded 99,456,000

This appropriation shall be utilized solely for existing county mental health programs.

For grants to counties to purchase community based residential care, treatment and training for the mentally retarded 22,022,000

For the Mentally Disabled Advocacy Project 240,000

For the provisions of services to the blind at: Center for the Blind — Delaware County 25,000

Beacon Lodge Camp 25,000

Center for the Blind — Philadelphia 25,000

Pittsburgh Association for the Blind 25,000

For the Office for the Visually Handicapped as a supplemental appropriation for the exclusive purpose of extending blind radio reading services to listener applicants not eligible under Title XX 50,000

This appropriation would be applicable to the purchase of special receivers for non-Title XX eligibles and as an alternative funding resource for operational overhead directly attributable to non-Title XX eligible applicants.

For assistance payments and county administration of the Public Assistance Programs and Medical Assistance Programs:

Cash Assistance 494,180,000

County Administration 22,362,000

Claims Settlement 2,314,000

Medical Assistance 326,061,000

Subject to federal law and regulations, the fee for out-patient hospital visits shall be \$12 per visit for those hospitals qualified to participate under Title XIX of the Federal Social Security Act and meet the special criteria for clinic participation established by the Department of Medical Assistance Regulation 9412.11.

Private Nursing Homes 54,776,000

For payment to private nursing homes for skilled nursing care and intermediate care for persons eligible for medical assistance services provided after June 30, 1977. No money shall be disbursed from this appropriation for services provided in long-term units of acute care hospitals. Regional group ceilings for reimbursement of private facilities shall be established in accordance with the amount appropriated by the General Assembly based upon standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA) as designated in departmental regulations.

Public Nursing Homes 21,000,000

Supplemental Grants — Aged, Blind and Disabled 56,360,000

Provided, that any rule, regulation or policy adopted by the Secretary of Public Welfare during the fiscal period 1977-1978 which adds to the cost of any Public Assistance Programs shall be effective only from and after the date upon which it is approved as to the availability of funds by the governor.

For the payment of grants and for the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing services for the aged and other adults, including but not limited to model projects, demonstration projects, homemaking services, community care services, foster care services, protective care services and counseling services 8,300,000

For the conduct, operation of or contracting for training courses to be given by accredited graduate schools of public health, for the personnel of county homes, nursing and convalescent homes, and nonprofit homes for the aged	50,000	prevention and control of civil disorders, emergency disaster assistance and fire prevention and including \$640,000 which shall be used for a cadet class to begin in the 1977-1978 fiscal year	59,135,000
For subsidy payments for services for the blind	940,000	For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Municipal Police Officers Education and Training Commission	1,000,000
For payment to counties for child welfare programs and for the care of delinquent and deprived children committed by the courts to a private or public facility	70,000,000	For the payment of nonservice connected death benefits pursuant to the Greshenfeld Awards	80,000
For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing day-care services for children from state approved facilities	18,500,000	To the State Tax Equalization Board	
For the provision of programs to combat juvenile gang warfare and outreach programs	96,000	For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the State Tax Equalization Board	823,000
For continuation of the youth service system	167,000	To the Department of Transportation	
For payment to the Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for maintenance in accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the Department of Public Welfare and the Department of the Auditor General as prescribed by law	440,000	For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Transportation including urban, rural and intercity mass transportation, rail freight transportation and Port development	1,089,000
For payment to Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for maintenance in accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the Department of Public Welfare and the Department of the Auditor General as prescribed by law	880,000	For urban mass transportation assistance for grants to local transportation organizations; to be used only for purchase of service projects and advertising and promotion programs	79,000,000
The hospitals named above shall file a report with the Department of the Auditor General within 90 days of the last day of each quarter. Failure to file the report timely as required hereunder shall disqualify the institution from receiving funds for the quarter covered by the untimely filed report.		For rural and intercity transportation: for operating subsidies, lease payments and maintenance projects on rail freight lines; and operating subsidies and demonstration projects for passenger rail and bus services, including the rural highway public demonstration program	1,625,000
For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing social services	2,533,000	For payment to the city of Philadelphia for the maintenance, repair, improvement and administration of the Port of Philadelphia	1,000,000
Arsenal Family and Children's Center	100,000	For payment to the Erie Port Commission of the city of Erie, for the maintenance, repair, improvement and administration of the Port of Erie	250,000
For Rudolph Residence for Blind	66,000	For payment of services in connection with the functions of Civil Air Patrol	35,000
To the Department of Revenue		To the Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission	
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Revenue including corporation taxes, county collections, cigarette and beverage taxes, education tax administration and administration of the personal income tax	49,310,000	For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission including network station grants	4,473,000
For the distribution of public utility realty tax	28,500,000	No allocations may be made from this appropriation for the support of instructional television by either the commission or its member stations.	
To the Pennsylvania Securities Commission		For Programming Services	2,000,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission	900,000	No allocations may be made from this appropriation for the support of instructional television by either the commission or its member stations.	
To the Department of State		II. Legislative Department to the Senate	
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of State including regulation of consumer products and promotion of fair business practice, maintenance of the electoral process, and for the proper administration of the Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs	5,831,000	For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the following purposes:	
For publication of proposed constitutional amendments	40,000	Salaries for 50 senators and extra compensation to the President pro tempore of the Senate	1,425,000
For costs incurred resulting from the operation of the Voter Registration by Mail Program	525,000	Salaries and wages for per diem and session officers and employees, including returning officers	797,000
For costs related to absentee voting by persons in military services	20,000	Salaries of employees of the President of the Senate	85,000
To the State Employees' Retirement System		Salaries of salaried employees of the Senate	3,650,000
For payment of medical/hospital insurance costs for Commonwealth annuitants who have elected such coverage	11,140,000	Salaries for employees of the Chief Clerk	500,000
To the Pennsylvania State Police		Mileage:	
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Pennsylvania State Police, including juvenile crime prevention, criminal law enforcement,		Fifty Senators, Officers and Employees	120,000
		Postage:	
		Chief Clerk and Legislative Journal	104,000
		Lieutenant Governor	9,000
		Librarian	9,000
		Contingent Expenses:	

Secretary	85,000
Librarian	18,000
President	28,000
President Pro Tempore	20,000
Chief Clerk	40,000
Majority Floor Leader	6,000
Minority Floor Leader	6,000
Majority Whip	3,000
Minority Whip	3,000
Chairman of Majority Caucus	3,000
Chairman of Minority Caucus	3,000
Secretary of Majority Caucus	3,000
Secretary of Minority Caucus	3,000
Chairman of Majority Appropriations Committee	6,000
Chairman of Minority Appropriations Committee	6,000
Chairman of the Majority Policy Committee	2,000
Chairman of the Minority Policy Committee	2,000
Majority Caucus Administrator	2,000
Minority Caucus Administrator	2,000

The above appropriations for postage and for contingent expenses shall be paid prior to the payment of such expenses on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the officers above named upon the presentation of their requisitions for the same; provided, that the total amount of requisitions for advancements less the total amount of expenditures made as certified by such officers to the State Treasurer shall not exceed the amount of the bond of the officer having control of the disbursement from the funds advanced.

Miscellaneous Expenses:

Incidental Expenses	220,000
Expenses, Senators: in addition to annual reimbursement for expenses heretofore authorized by law for each member of the Senate, each member shall be entitled to reimbursement for actual expenses, not exceeding the sum of \$2,500, incurred for lodging and meals while away from home on official legislative business, official postage, staff and all other expenses incidental to legislative duties. Such additional accountable expense amount shall be available for all such accountable expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1977-1978.	375,000
Legislative Printing and Expenses	1,642,000
Attending National Legislative Conference	15,000
Attending meetings of the Council of State Governments	6,000

The above appropriation for incidental expenses shall be paid to the Chief Clerk of the Senate, the appropriations for legislative printing and expenses and attending National Legislative Conference shall be paid to the Secretary of the Senate and the appropriation for attending meetings of the Council of State Governments shall be paid to the President pro tempore in the same manner and under the same conditions as the appropriations for postage and contingent expenses above.

For the payment of the expenses of the Committee on Appropriations (D) of the Senate in investigating schools, colleges, universities, correctional institutions, mental hospitals, medical and surgical hospitals, homes and other institutions and agencies supported, in whole or in part, by appropriations from the State Treasury, in analyzing reports, expenditures and the general operation and administration of said institutions and agencies, in examining and analyzing requests of the same and of the various departments, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth, and for the collection of data from other states, attending seminars, conferences, and in cooperation and exchanging information with legislative budget and financial committees of other states, and for the necessary clerical assistance and other assistance, travel expense, and all

other expenses in compiling data and information connected with the work of said committee in compiling comparative costs and other fiscal data and information for the use of said committee and the Senate during legislative sessions to the discharge of such duties. The committee shall have the authority to examine and inspect all properties, equipment, facilities, files, records and accounts of any state office, department, institution, board, committee, commission or agency or any institution or agency supported, in whole or in part, by appropriation from the State Treasury and to administer oaths. The committee may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of the chairman to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of any papers, books, accounts, documents and testimony touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee and to cause the deposition of witnesses either residing within or without the state to be taken in the manner prescribed by laws for taking depositions in civil actions. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the chairman of said committee on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations shall not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office, or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account, together with supporting documents whenever possible in the Office of the Appropriations Committee of the committee's expenses since the filing of the prior account

360,000

For the payment of the expenses of one minority party member of the Committee on Appropriations (R) of the Senate designated by a majority vote of the minority party Senate caucus for investigating schools, colleges, universities, correctional institutions, mental hospitals, medical and surgical hospitals, homes and other institutions and agencies supported, in whole or in part, by appropriations from the State Treasury in analyzing reports, expenditures, and the general operation and administration of said institutions and agencies in examining and analyzing requests of the same and of the various departments, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth, and for the collection of data from other states attending seminars, conferences, and in cooperating and exchanging information with legislative budget and financial committees of other states, and for the necessary clerical assistance and other assistance, travel expense and all other expenses in compiling data and information connected with the work of said committee in compiling comparative cost and other fiscal data and information for the use of said committee and the Senate during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions to the discharge of such duties. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant by the State Treasurer in favor of the member so designated by the majority vote of the minority party Senate caucus on the presentation of his requisition for the same. Such member so designated shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office, or until his successor is elected, and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible, in the office of the minority party member

of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate of his expenses since the filing of the prior account 360,000

For the payment to the Special Leadership Account (D) for payment of salaries, wages and all other incidental expenses incurred in hiring personnel and staff for services which in the opinion of the majority leader may be required or arise during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions and for the payment of all other expenses related to the performance of his duties and responsibilities. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the majority leader on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The majority leader shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the majority leader of such expenses since the filing of the prior account 850,000

For the payment to the Special Leadership Account (R) for payment of salaries, wages and all other incidental expenses incurred in hiring personnel and staff for services which in the opinion of the minority leader may be required or arise during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions and for the payment of all other expenses related to the performance of his duties and responsibilities. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the minority leader on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The minority leader shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the minority leader of such expenses since the filing of the prior account 850,000

For allocation in such amounts as may be designated by the Legislative Management Committee (D) to the several standing committees (other than the Appropriations Committee) of the Senate for payment of compensation of counsel, research assistants and other staff personnel hired and assigned to work on behalf of the chairman and the majority members of such standing committees of the Senate and for other necessary expenses incurred. Upon presentation of requisitions by the Chief Clerk of the Senate for such compensation or expenses, such shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer directly to and in favor of the persons designated in such requisition as entitled to receive such compensation or expenses. An accounting, together with supporting documents whenever possible, shall be filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk of such expenses since the filing of the prior account 1,870,000

For allocation in such amounts as may be designated by the Legislative Management Committee (R) to the several standing committees (other than the Appropriations Committee) of the Senate for payment of compensation of counsel, research assistants and other staff personnel hired and assigned to work on behalf of the minority members of such standing committees of the Senate and for other necessary expenses incurred. Upon presentation of requisitions by the Chief Clerk of the

Senate for such compensation or expenses, such shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer directly to and in favor of the persons designated in such requisitions as entitled to receive such compensation or expenses. An accounting, together with supporting documents whenever possible, shall be filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk of such expenses since the filing of the prior account 1,530,000

For the Commonwealth Emergency Medical System 50,000

For the President pro tempore's share of the expenses of the Commonwealth Compensation Commission 25,000

To the House of Representatives
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the following purposes:

Salaries of Representatives and extra compensation to the Speaker of the House of Representatives 5,350,000

Salaries and wages for per diem and session officers and employees, including returning officers 2,500,000

Salaries of salaried employees of the House of Representatives 3,000,000

Salaries of employees of the Chief Clerk 625,000

Security Officers 38,000

Mileage:
Representatives, Officers and Employees 675,000

Postage:
Chief Clerk and Legislative Journal 225,000

Contingent Expenses:
Speaker 20,000

Chief Clerk 200,000

Secretary 65,000

Majority Floor Leader 6,000

Minority Floor Leader 6,000

Majority Whip 3,000

Minority Whip 3,000

Chairman of Majority Caucus 3,000

Chairman of Minority Caucus 3,000

Secretary of Majority Caucus 3,000

Secretary of Minority Caucus 3,000

Chairman of Majority Appropriations Committee 6,000

Chairman of Minority Appropriations Committee 6,000

Chairman of Majority Policy Committee 2,000

Chairman of Minority Policy Committee 2,000

Majority Caucus Administrator 2,000

Minority Caucus Administrator 2,000

The above appropriations for postage and for contingent expenses shall be paid prior to the payment of such expenses on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the officers above named upon the presentation of their requisitions for the same; provided, that the total amount of requisitions for advancements less the total amount of expenditures made as certified by such officers to the State Treasurer shall not exceed the amount of the bond of the officer having control of the disbursement from the funds advanced.

Miscellaneous Expenses:
Incidental Expenses 1,000,000

Expenses, Representatives: In addition to annual reimbursement for expenses heretofore authorized by law for each member of the House of Representatives, each member shall be entitled to reimbursement for actual expenses, not exceeding the sum of \$2,500, incurred for lodging and meals while away from home on official legislative business, official postage, staff and all other expenses incidental to legislative duties. Such additional accountable expense amount shall be available for all such accountable expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1977-78 1,523,000

Legislative Printing and Expenses 2,850,000

Attending National Legislative Conference 80,000

Attending Meetings of the Council of State Governments 5,000

The above appropriation for attending National Legislative Conference shall be paid to the Chief Clerk of the House and the appropriation for attending meetings of the Council of State Governments shall be paid to the Speaker of the House in the same manner and under the same conditions as the appropriations for postage and contingent expenses above.

For the payment of the expenses of the Committee on Appropriations (D) of the House of Representatives in investigating schools, colleges, universities, correctional institutions, mental hospitals, medical and surgical hospitals, homes and other institutions and agencies supported, in whole or in part, by appropriations from the State Treasury in analyzing reports, expenditures and the general operation and administration of said institutions and agencies in examining and analyzing request of the same and of the various departments, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth, and for the collection of data from other states attending seminars, conferences, and in cooperating and exchanging information with legislative budget and financial committees of other states, and any office expenses necessary to serve the committee and its chairman, and for the necessary clerical assistance and other assistance, travel expense and all other expenses in compiling data and information connected with the work of said committee in compiling comparative cost and other fiscal data and information for the use of said committee and the House of Representatives during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions to the discharge of such duties. The committee shall have the authority to examine and inspect all properties, equipment, facilities, files, records and accounts of any state office, department, institution, board, committee, commission or agency or any institution or agency supported in whole or in part by appropriations from the State Treasury and to administer oaths. The committee may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of the chairman to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of any papers, books, accounts, documents and testimony touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee and to cause the deposition of witnesses either residing within or without the state to be taken in the manner prescribed by law for taking depositions in civil actions. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the chairman of said committee on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the Appropriations Committee of the committee's expenses since the filing of the prior account

360,000

For the payment of the expenses of one minority party member of the Committee on Appropriations (R) of the House of Representatives designated by a majority vote of the minority party House of Representatives caucus for investigating schools, colleges, universities, correctional institutions, mental hospitals, medical and surgical hospitals, homes and other institutions and agencies supported, in whole or in part, by appropriations from the State Treasury in analyzing reports, expenditures, and the general operation and adminis-

tration of said institutions and agencies in examining and analyzing requests of the same and of the various departments, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth and for the collection of data from other states attending seminars, conferences, and in cooperating and exchanging information with legislative budget and financial committees of other states, and for the necessary clerical assistance, and other assistance, travel expense and all other expenses in compiling data and information connected with the work of said committee in compiling comparative cost and other fiscal data and information for the use of said committee and the House of Representatives during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions to the discharge of such duties. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the member so designated by the majority vote of the minority party House of Representatives caucus on the presentation of his requisition for the same. Such member so designated shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office, or until his successor is elected, and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible, in the office of the minority party member of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of his expenses since the filing of the prior account

360,000

For the payment to the special leadership account (D) for payment of salaries, wages and all other incidental expenses incurred in hiring personnel and staff for services which in the opinion of the majority leader may be required or arise during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions and for the payment of all other expenses related to the performance of his duties and responsibilities. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the majority leader on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The majority leader shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the majority leader of such expenses since the filing of the prior account

950,000

For the payment to the special leadership account (R) for payment of salaries, wages and all other incidental expenses incurred in hiring personnel and staff for services which in the opinion of the minority leader may be required or arise during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions and for the payment of all other expenses related to the performance of his duties and responsibilities. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the minority leader on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The minority leader shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the minority leader of such expenses since the filing of the prior account

950,000

For allocation in such amounts as may be

designated by the Legislative Management Committee (D) to the several standing committees (other than the Appropriations Committee) of the House for payment of compensation of counsel, research assistants and other staff personnel hired and assigned to work on behalf of the chairman and the majority members of such standing committees of the House and for other necessary expenses incurred. Upon presentation of requisitions by the Chief Clerk of the House for such compensation or expenses, such shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer directly to and in favor of the persons designated in such requisition as entitled to receive such compensation or expenses. An accounting, together with supporting documents whenever possible, shall be filed in the office of the Chief Clerk of such expenses since the filing of the prior account . . . 1,800,000

For allocation in such amounts as may be designated by the Legislative Management Committee (R) to the several standing committees (other than the Appropriations Committee) of the House for payment of compensation of counsel, research assistants and other staff personnel hired and assigned to work on behalf of the minority members of such standing committees of the House and for other necessary expenses incurred. Upon presentation of requisitions by the Chief Clerk of the House for such compensation or expenses, such shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer directly to and in favor of the persons designated in such requisitions as entitled to receive such compensation or expenses. An accounting, together with supporting documents whenever possible, shall be filed in the office of the Chief Clerk of such expenses since the filing of the prior account . . . 1,800,000

For the Commonwealth Emergency Medical System 50,000

For the Speaker of the House of Representatives share of the expenses of the Commonwealth Compensation Commission 25,000

To the Legislative Reference Bureau

For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the work of the Legislative Reference Bureau including the Document Law Section. 1,208,000

For contingent expenses connected with the work of the Legislative Reference Bureau to be paid on warrants of the State Treasurer in favor of the director on the presentation of his requisitions for the same. The director shall file accounting of said expenses together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the Legislative Reference Bureau 10,000

For the Printing of Laws (including the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes). 120,000

Advance copies of statutes and volumes of the laws of Pennsylvania shall be printed under contracts entered into by the Legislative Reference Bureau (without the intervention of any other state agency or officer and without regard to any other statute regulating printing contracts) and distributed (without regard to any other statute regulating distribution of laws) as determined by the bureau and moneys from sales shall be paid to the bureau or the Department of General Services, as the bureau shall determine, which shall pay the same into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Fund. Such moneys are hereby appropriated from the General Fund to the Legislative Reference Bureau for the printing of such laws.

For the printing of Pennsylvania Bulletin and Pennsylvania Code 630,000

For Special Legal Fees 65,000

To the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee

For the salaries, wages and all necessary ex-

penses for the work of the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee 317,000

To the Legislative Data Processing Committee

For the operation of the Legislative Data Processing Center 925,000

To the Joint State Government Commission

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the work of the Joint State Government Commission to be paid on warrants of the State Treasurer in favor of the chairman of said commission on the presentation of his requisition for the same, the chairman shall file an accounting of said expenses together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the Joint State Government Commission 990,000

To the Local Government Commission

For the salaries, wages and all expenses necessary for the work of the Local Government Commission 192,000

For the compilation and distribution of various Municipal Codes 80,000

To the State Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control Commission

For the salaries and expenses of the State Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control Commission 125,000

Any officer, commission, agency or committee of the Legislative Department having received an advance appropriation hereunder shall:

(1) Deposit all moneys advanced in the name of the Commonwealth in a state depository and certify the name thereof to the State Treasurer.

(2) Not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office, or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file in the office receiving such advance an account of the expenditures of such funds together with supporting documents whenever possible.

To the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate Jointly

For the purchase of Pennsylvania, National and Bicentennial flags to be sent to residents of Pennsylvania 40,000

To the Legislative Audit Advisory Commission

For the salaries, wages and all expenses necessary for the work of the commission 100,000

III. Judicial Department

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the following purposes:

Supreme Court

For the salaries and expenses of the Supreme Court: including the salaries and expenses for the Supreme Court Judges, for the Office of Prothonotary and for the library in the Eastern District and Western District, for the Office of Prothonotary in the Middle District, for criers, tipstaves, official stenographers, court officers and the law secretary of the Chief Justice in Eastern, Middle and Western Districts and Workmen's Compensation insurance premiums for all Supreme Court employees, for the office of state reporters; including the salaries and compensation of employees and expenses of judges; including the fees for Prothonotaries of the Supreme Court of the Eastern, Middle and Western Districts on assignment to judges to counties other than their own; including the salaries and expenses of the State Board of Law Examiners; including the Judicial Inquiry and Review Board; including printing and miscellaneous expenses; including the expenses of Procedural Rules Committees 2,675,000

Court Administrator, including the expenses of the judicial council of Pennsylvania and the

District Justice Administrator created by the Act of July 15, 1976 (P. L. 1014, No. 204)	1,198,000
Superior Court	
For the salaries and expenses of the Superior Court; including the salary and expenses of the superior court judges, for criers, tipstaves, official stenographers, court officers and law secretary of the President Judge and Workmen's Compensation insurance premiums for all employees of the Superior Court, for the Prothonotary's office in the Philadelphia District; including salaries and compensation for employees and expenses of judges; including the expenses of dockets, stationery, supplies, books for the library and other costs of the Superior Court and its offices	1,575,000
Commonwealth Court	
For the salaries and expenses of judges and employees	2,000,000
Courts of Common Pleas	
Courts of Common Pleas; including the salaries and expenses of judges; including the expenses of traveling judges; including the mileage in divided judicial districts; including the salaries and mileage of associate judges.	16,845,000
No allocation shall be made from this appropriation for the payment of a per diem salary, mileage, and miscellaneous expenses to retired or active visiting judges for the performance of their official duties.	
For the payment of a per diem salary, mileage, and miscellaneous expenses to retired or active visiting judges for the performance of their official duties	500,000
Community Courts — District Justices of the Peace	
For the salaries of Community Court Judges and District Justices of the Peace	12,340,000
Philadelphia Traffic Court	
For the salaries and expenses of judges	170,000
Philadelphia Municipal Court	
For the salaries and expenses of judges	1,092,000
For law clerks, one for each judge, excluding the President Judge.	133,000
Miscellaneous	
For the payment to the counties in reimbursement of the direct costs incurred by the counties in the administration and operation of all courts and for offices of justices and judges of the Supreme, Superior and Commonwealth Courts in the county of their residence. Costs incurred by the counties in the administration and operation of all courts means costs as reported to the Department of Community Affairs in the county's annual financial report forms under the heading (A) "Judicial," but confined to the subheading: (160) Courts, excluding the capital outlay. If a city coterminous with a county does not report on the Department of Community Affairs' form, its figures from the same subheading, set forth in the department forms, shall be used: provided, that such payments shall be made to the county treasurer and in cities of the first class coterminous with counties of the first class to the city treasurer: and, provided further, that in the event the amount herein appropriated is not sufficient to reimburse all such costs, payments shall be made to the counties in the proportion which the costs of each county bears to the total costs of all counties during the most recently completed fiscal year: and, provided further, that in making allocations and payments hereunder, the court administrator of Pennsylvania shall, except for county offices of justices and judges of the Supreme, Superior and Commonwealth Courts, exclude all costs which are not properly reportable under the	

heading hereinabove specified 24,000,000

Section 3. This Act is not intended to be inconsistent with or to repeal any provision of any Act enacted at this or any prior session of the General Assembly regulating the purchase of supplies, the ordering of printing and binding, the purchase, maintenance and use of automobiles, the method of making payments from the State Treasury for any purpose or the functioning of any administrative department, board or commission.

Section 4. No appropriation made by this Act to any department, board, commission or agency of the executive department shall be available unless and until such department, board, commission or agency shall have complied with sections 604, 605 and 606 of "The Administrative Code of 1929."

Section 5. The term "employees" as used in this Act shall include all directors, superintendents, bureau of division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants in any department, board or commission.

Section 6. The term "expenses" and "maintenance" shall include all printing, binding and stationery, food and forage, materials and supplies, traveling expenses, training, motor vehicle supplies and repairs, freight, express, and cartage, postage, telephones and telegraph rentals and toll charges, newspaper advertising and notices, fuel, light, heat, power and water, minor construction and renovation, repairs or reconstruction of equipment, buildings and facilities, rent of real estate and equipment, premiums on Workmen's Compensation, insurance premiums on policies of liability insurance, premiums on medical payment insurance and surety bonds for volunteer workers, premiums on employee group life insurance, and employee and retired employee group hospital and medical insurance, payment of the Commonwealth's share of Social Security taxes and unemployment compensation costs for state employees, the purchase of replacement or additional equipment and machinery and all other incidental costs and expenses, including payment to the Department of General Services of mileage and other charges for the use of automobiles and rental payments for permanently assigned automobiles and of expenses of costs of services incurred through the Purchasing Fund. The term "expenses" also shall include the medical costs for the treatment of inmates of state institutions when the inmate must be transferred to an outside hospital: provided, that in no case shall the state institution pay more for patient care than that provided under the State Medical Assistance Program.

Section 7. Purchase of supplies, materials and equipment shall not be deemed to be committed or encumbered until contracts covering said purchase have been entered into with the vendors.

Section 8. (a) In addition to the amounts appropriated by this Act, moneys received in payment for food and household supplies furnished to employees and other persons, except inmates, by an institution, and moneys received from the proceeds from the sale of any products of the soil, meats, livestock, timber, or other materials sold by the department shall be paid into the General Fund and are hereby appropriated out of the General Fund to the several respective institutions for the operation and maintenance of said institutions.

(b) In addition to the amounts appropriated by this Act, all moneys received from any other source, except the Federal Government, as contributions for the programs provided herein, or as payment for services or materials furnished by one institution to another, except those collections designated as revenues, shall be paid into the General Fund and are hereby appropriated out of the General Fund for the purposes of the respective appropriations.

(c) In addition to any funds specifically appropriated by this Act, all moneys received by a department or agency of the Commonwealth from any other source, except the Federal Government, as contributions or supplements to the department or agency for a program or administration of an Act included in this Act shall be paid into the General Fund and credited to the appropriation for that program or administration of the Act.

Section 9. All amounts paid by the State Treasurer in accord-

ance with the Act of June 30, 1977 (No. 4-A), entitled "An Act making an Appropriation to the State Treasurer for the Purpose of Paying Salaries and Wages of State Officers and Employees and Other Ordinary and General Expenses in the Interim between June 30, 1977 and August 1, 1977, and for the Payment of Bills Incurred and Remaining Unpaid at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1977," shall be charged against the appropriations made for the salaries and wages of the officers and employees and other ordinary and general expenses of the State Government in this Act.

Section 10. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), that part of all appropriations in this Act unexpended, uncommitted and unencumbered as of June 30, 1978 shall automatically lapse as of that date.

(b) It is the intent of the General Assembly that moneys made available to the legislative department remaining unspent and unencumbered from appropriations made for fiscal year 1975-1976 shall lapse into the General Fund.

(c) The appropriations to the legislative department shall be continuing appropriations.

Section 11. This Act shall take effect immediately.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the Senate amendments?

Mr. PIEVSKY. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House do concur in the Senate amendments.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the Senate amendments?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

The members will please take their seats. It is necessary that we check and see actually which members are physically present. You make it very difficult for us to check if you are wandering around the hall of the House. Members will please take their seats.

The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. BUTERA. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

That I am disappointed taking this floor at 10:30 on a Thursday night should be obvious. That I am disappointed in the way this matter has been handled should be doubly obvious. I had intended to address this House at some length yesterday morning and I had hoped that perhaps we could have an unusual session in this House where we could all let our hair down, do away with the parliamentary rules and tell each other how we see things. I had wanted to discuss the problem which has divided us both in the Senate and the House, and that is, exactly how do we intend to fund HB 1349 rather than the individual contents which appear in HB 1349.

Each of us in this House can come up with a budget spending this much money, twice as much, three times as much, and each plan could be laudable and could be sold as one which meets needs of people. The larger question of how we are going to pay for those needs and the subsidiary question about what happens if we cannot pay for those needs after either this year or next year is something that this House has failed to address and which I had wanted each of us to give his or her attention to. It is too late to do that; I know it. We have wasted hour after hour. I was here at 7:30 this morning and yesterday morning and I have been denied this forum until the late hours of the night when none of us really functions the same as we do in the

morning.

Now I have handed out a brief memo. I want to cover it briefly, but I am not going to be denied because of the hour.

First, I think it is important for us and for all Pennsylvanians to focus upon what is going to happen in Pennsylvania to its fiscal picture during the next 2 fiscal years following this one. Without the enactment of any new tax rates, Pennsylvanians' taxes this year are increasing by some \$420 million; next year by some \$408 million over this year; and the year after, 1979-1980, by some \$774 million over this year's rates. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, during the next 2 years after this year, we have available new tax dollars of some \$1.152 billion to be spent or distributed back to the people. Now should we pass this bill tonight, there will be a requirement of a \$300-million tax increase involving raised, increased tax rates, which makes the picture look like this: Next year there will be an additional amount available for spending of some \$723 million, and the following year, 1979-1980, there will be an additional \$1.152 billion available to this government to distribute among its needs.

I would hope that whether this bill passes tonight or not that you will focus on that question, that without a tax increase we still have \$1.152 billion, which is roughly 20 percent of our present budget, available to us in new tax dollars without raising rates. Contrast that with what happens if we do enact another large increase of having available some \$1.8 billion.

Now the question is: Can Pennsylvania afford a budget which increases by \$1.8 billion over the next 2 years? I say, no, not because the programs are not worthwhile, not because people are not sincere, not because the Governor is a wild spender, but because we simply cannot afford it. The future does not permit us to. And I suggest that if we travel that road, we are guaranteeing this kind of a crisis sometime again very soon.

HB 1349 has been depicted throughout Pennsylvania on this floor and off this floor as a budget. It is not a budget. A budget has a spending side and a budget has a revenue side, and this one has no revenue side. It cannot be funded. Many of you who are going to vote tonight have so stated publicly. You have taken a very strong position, and I suggest to you that that makes this document not a budget.

Mr. Speaker, in order to have a budget pass this year which does not require new increases in tax rates, we must split off last year's debt which is hanging over our heads, otherwise this year's tax dollars are being used to pay last year's bills. There are not enough tax dollars to pay this year's needs and last year's bills. There are two ways to fund last year's deficit — one is HB 1349 which requires a new tax bill to Pennsylvanians to pay partially for the deficit and partially for new spending; the other way is the plan which I presented to you in draft form, in preliminary form, which seeks to split off that deficit and pay for it separately rather than with today's dollars. There are many, many ways which that plan could anticipate the funding of that deficit. I have suggested that we utilize the newly expected tax revenue which I outlined before to fund it. If we do so next year, we would have but \$330 million to fund inflationary needs, and the following year we would have but \$660 million over today's rates to fund inflationary needs.

I think we can do it if we would but sit down and make offer and counteroffer, if we would relieve the misery during that interim which is artificially created among too many people in this Commonwealth and seriously address the real question. We have yet to see a tax program presented to this House or to the Senate which will fund this budget. Let us be honest about it. It is not a budget until it is funded.

Mr. Speaker, so much for the memo. I am not sure anyone cares about it at this hour or this day in this debate, but I had intended to offer it earlier.

Mr. Speaker, it is my contention that any piece of legislation which requires the kind of techniques which have been utilized to pass this bill is not worth the paper it is printed upon. Any document which requires public and private deals to pass it is not worth the paper it is printed upon. Some people say that is naive; that is not the way things are done in political arenas. Well, I say that is the way it better be done. If we continue to adhere to the kinds of pressure tactics which we have all felt, we have no one to blame but ourselves when the public loses total faith in its government because, frankly, I think the tactics shown for the past week in this House have shown the people that we have no faith in them. And that is the problem. We better face it; we better face it soon.

Mr. Speaker, the vote on this bill is the tax vote; it is the nonpreferred vote; it is the vote on Penn State, Pitt and Temple and the state colleges and the state hospitals. This is the key vote because this sets the ball in motion. The problem is that this bill does not include the taxes. It does not include the nonpreferreds. It is only part of the problem.

Tomorrow the people of Pennsylvania are going to be told that the budget is passed, the misery has ended. I would suggest that the reaction of the disgruntled public is going to be one of relief, but the problem is that the budget will not have been passed by tomorrow because the funding measures which this budget depends upon are not before us; they will not be voted; they cannot be voted, and we will not face that fact, or you will not, because you have denied, because you have denied us the opportunity to even discuss that subject by cutting us off with every low technique available. The misery should not have occurred in the first place and we all know it. The money is here and the money should have been paid to every state employe and to every person dependent on this government.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to close—and I presume this will be my last speech on this subject, and that should bring a cheer—by talking to the members on this side because I am proud of them. I am proud of them because I know what they have been through. I think when we started out there was some doubt as to what this fight was all about in the Senate. But as time has worn on, I think each of you understands probably better than you ever have before why you are here and I would hope that each of you has made a resolve to come back. You have taken a stand which has been difficult. Change does not come easy. I think by your action I can predict for the first time in the several years that I have been involved in this budget-making process that this day, today, this kind of fight will never repeat itself. I think, because of the stand which you have taken under the wildest pressure that I have ever seen, you

have radically changed the way Pennsylvania will address its fiscal matters in the future. Fiscal sanity will become the rule rather than the exception. The position you have taken can possibly be described with a simple story — the father whose teenaged child comes to him week after week for an allowance, and each week the child asks for a little bit more. After the seventh week the father says, that is enough; that is enough. How does he make the decision? I do not know. Arbitrarily? Teach the child a lesson? Do not spoil him? I do not know. Each of you has heard throughout this debate that we are only asking the Pennsylvanian who earns \$10,000 for \$30 more a year. But what you have not heard is that this is the eighth time we have asked them for it, and we have decided to say that seven times is enough.

We could very easily have made a simpler stand. I have done it before. Those of you who have been here have done it before. We could have compromised much earlier. We could have played the politics of go along to get along. I think we have ended those kinds of politics in Pennsylvania because we have focused the people's attention on exactly what is happening here and what is wrong with it. If we had not taken this stand, they never would have known and it would have continued and continued and continued.

Principles are what this system is based upon and they will survive regardless of the temporary attacks upon them. And the principles which you adhere to, even though they become cloudy at this hour and after 7 days, will survive, and do not let anybody tell you you are naive or idealistic or however they try to criticize you, because you are right, and right wins in this country.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am proudest of the members I have seen go through caucus after caucus, threat after threat, pressure after pressure because you have not succumbed to any good or bad deal. Mr. Speaker, I am proud of this side particularly because you have taken a stand.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

FILMING PERMISSION EXTENDED

The SPEAKER. The Speaker announces that the public television network will be shooting live coverage for longer than the half hour. It may be on live for another hour and a half. The Speaker advises the members of that.

The Speaker is going to extend equal time to the majority leader and will extend the 20 minutes for the television cameras, until 11:15.

The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Butera ended his comments with, let me talk to the members on this side of the aisle. Well, let me talk to the members on that side of the aisle also.

A budget, line by line, is nothing more than a list of things that we in this General Assembly have decided through legislation passed in this General Assembly to spend the Commonwealth's revenues for, the things we have decided to spend our money on. Now that is all that budget is, line by line. Program by program, department by department, that is what a budget is.

Two years ago—not last year—the Governor of this Commonwealth came to the General Assembly and proposed a spending pattern. He said there was not enough revenue to fund the spending that he proposed in his budget that year and he proposed and you on that side of the aisle who were here knew, and I am sure your leaders knew, that he proposed a 15-month budget because he needed the revenues that came in just after the end of that fiscal year to fund that budget.

We in this General Assembly, in our wisdom, balanced a 12-month budget without new revenues. We did it by placing tight constraints on governmental spending in the executive branch of government through the numbers we placed in those line items. You and I both know that that is true.

Last year the Governor came to us again with his budget, indicating line by line where he thought the money should be spent and how much in the programs that we had passed and how much he needed to run his department. He proposed at that time that we would need additional revenues last year. This General Assembly, in its wisdom, balanced the budget without additional revenues, and all of the leaders of the House and Senate on both sides of the aisle sent a letter to the Governor and to the executive departments telling them that we knew we had passed a very tight, frugal budget but we expected them to live within it. We expected them to spend no more money last year than we had budgeted. We knew it was tight. We were warning them ahead of time. We passed the budget early and we warned them early because we knew we had given them a tight budget last year also. They did not overspend from the moneys that we authorized them to spend. They spent line by line within the budget we gave them, which was frugal. In two areas — cash assistance and medical assistance — the case load developed higher than we had anticipated and they lapsed moneys from the other departments in order to pay those deficiencies. So they lived within that tight budget.

Now, Mr. Butera, this year tried to, line by line, indicate where this Commonwealth should spend its money this year. And Mr. Butera came up with a budget which laid off 7,500 employees this year and an additional 7,500 employees next year and required \$186 million in new taxes. I say \$186 million because it was \$156 million out of balance. He took \$30 million, that we were taking over from the motor license fund to allow more road repairs, and he just put it back into the motor license fund and did not take it into this budget, which would hamper them in their road-repair program unless a new tax is passed.

So the difference between what Mr. Butera has proposed and what we Democrats propose in HB 1349 is \$114 million and the layoff of 1,500 employees over 2 years. That is the only difference. He wants to lay the 7,500 off and only spend \$186 million for those same services.

Some of the members on his side of the aisle could not buy that. But he was not man enough to admit that that \$186 million had to be raised, that new revenue had to be raised, with taxes. He came up with some—I hesitate to call it what I would like to call it—plan that would borrow the money, not pay the school retirement or the employees' retirement—and, as I remember, he said—I am not sure from which one, but—borrow the money from one of those funds where we are

supposed to pay money. Let us not pay the money that we owe. Let us fund this budget by borrowing. And he tries to let you believe that you can do that because that deficit was a one-time deficit. Well, that deficit was not a one-time deficit. If we had not made the administration live, in 2 successive years that I can recollect, within a very tight and frugal budget, there might be some merit in his argument.

In my speech the other day when HB 1349 was run, I outlined where \$420 million, the increased revenue coming in in the next fiscal year, the one we are trying to budget, will be spent. I outlined \$387 million of that money, and the other side has yet to dispute that that money is needed for programs that we have authorized.

Why do we need, from time to time, additional money? The answer is simple. We need additional money in this Commonwealth because this General Assembly, in its wisdom, continues to enact programs by 102 votes, at least, in this House and 26 in the Senate, with the signature of the Governor, which cost and spend additional money.

We have not raised general fund taxes for the past 6 years. And just off the top of my head, in the past 6 years let me tell you about some of the programs that we enacted without providing additional taxes, without an increase in taxes. Twice during that time we increased school subsidies. We increased and doctored the formula so additional moneys would be spent. In one of those times we enacted over \$200 million, as I recall, in 1 year. This year we enacted again \$100 million and \$150 million next year. That has to be paid for. We have enacted county aid programs and court costs, and the taking over of hospitals like Kane Hospital and like the county homes in many of the counties in that same period of time. That costs money to do. Mental health has almost doubled in that period of time. During that period of time we enacted a drug control program that is costing us some \$20 million or \$22 million. We enacted those programs in the General Assembly.

Since 1970, mass transit aid, passed by this General Assembly, has gone from \$12 million to \$78 million, a lot of that money helping the suburban counties like the minority leader's. He voted for those programs and he voted for the school subsidies and the mass transit assistance. This General Assembly enacted, in its wisdom, transportation for nonpublic school students and transportation for school children on hazardous routes. That was all in the last 6 years, and it all costs substantial money. I could go on and on with a hundred more that we enacted that cost money. As long as we continue to enact measures here in Harrisburg, new measures that cost money, we are from time to time going to have to raise revenue.

The IAGs, the institutional assistance grants, a brand-new program was instituted in the last 6 years during the period that we did not raise taxes but in fact lowered taxes from 2.3 to 2 percent and the corporate net income tax was reduced a percent and a half. That is not a bad record. And we are still below the national average—it did not change since the last time I made a speech—in the amount of money we pay for government in Pennsylvania. We are still dead last per 10,000 population in the number of state employees that Pennsylvania has in government. We are not doing badly.

Mr. Butera's plan, although it differs in the respects that I tell you it differs — the layoffs massive in his plan and the borrowing of money to fund it instead of the raising of taxes — he indicated to us that there was nothing evil about the budget that we proposed, and I agree that there was nothing evil. I do take offense, Mr. Minority Leader, with your describing the tactics that took place, which I do not believe took place, to keep the votes that were for HB 1349 and the additional votes that will be cast this evening for HB 1349. I have observed, though, a party, which has historically, on that side of the aisle, looked askance at additional aid for the city of Philadelphia in their school district, that said there will be no more bloc grants for Philadelphia. I have only been here 10 years and I have heard that speech from the other side of the aisle more than once.

I have seen a dramatic turnaround this week in your attitude toward the Philadelphia schools and I compliment you on that. I do know what your reason was for offering the four members from Philadelphia on your side of the aisle more money for the schools by \$2 million than our budget provides for. It has been suggested to me that that is the way you have kept their votes from my budget, perhaps.

I do know, Mr. Majority Leader, that one of the members on your side of the aisle who chose to vote at least once for HB 1349 came to me with what I thought were tears in his eyes—I may have been mistaken—and suggested to me that unbearable pressure had been brought so that he could no longer vote for it, and I respected that and I did not recall the gentleman to again seek his aid. The kettle should not call the pot black.

I think that we act in this General Assembly sometimes year after year after year in the same way and I hope, as Mr. Butera hopes, that it will stop one day and that each of us will decide that no one gains in the kind of struggle that we have been through these past several weeks; that no one gains when political advantage is sought and fiscal conservatives, ordinarily so, propose plans to borrow money to fund state services when they know taxes must be raised. And I say that is playing the game and continuing to play the game. Admit it. We need new revenues. There is not much in what we suggest and what you suggest. There are a minimum of layoffs in our plan — 1,500 over two years. We have said that HB 1349 will require perhaps 2,000 layoffs and we would hope that by the end of the fiscal year that recalls, because of attrition, would have ended any hardship caused by those layoffs. Your plan calls for 7,500 layoffs over 2 years, and if you continue to borrow money to pay for state services, that figure will grow in geometric proportions as long as you are willing to borrow instead of raising the additional revenues.

Let me say one more thing, and that is, in the words of the then-majority leader, Lee Donaldson, paraphrased, when this kind of plan was used about 10 years ago: This budget requires no new taxes. Every penny, every line item in this budget—which you have indicated has no evilness in it—can be funded within the revenues we expect to take in this year.

The schools do not open until September. The moneys are not needed there now. Nonpreferred appropriations do not come up to the level of the preferred appropriations in the general appropriations bill. They are not government services. They

are, in many cases, private institutions that receive our aid almost through our generosity, and that is why a two-thirds vote is required. I am sure, just as this matter has been settled in the past, it will be settled again this year. But make no mistake about it, the budget that you vote for this evening requires no additional taxes. It can be funded within the existing revenue stretcher.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

RULES SUSPENDED TO CONTINUE SESSION

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Chair, unless there be objection, announces that the House will continue in session despite the existence of the 11-o'clock rule. Does the Chair hear an objection? The Chair hears no objection.

Perhaps because of the importance of this vote, if the minority leader would yield, it might be better to place it to a record vote so there can be no question about this later.

The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the rule that would require the House to adjourn by 11 p.m. be suspended so that the House may continue in session.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—183

Abraham	Fryer	Lynch	Ritter
Anderson	Gallagher	Mackowski	Ruggiero
Armstrong	Gallen	Manderino	Ryan
Arthurs	Gamble	Manmiller	Salvatore
Barber	Garzia	McCall	Scanlon
Bellomini	Gatski	McClatchy	Scheaffer
Beloff	Geesey	McGinnis	Schmitt
Bennett	Geisler	McIntyre	Schweder
Berson	George, C.	McLane	Seltzer
Bittinger	Giammarco	Mebus	Shuman
Bittle	Gillette	Meluskey	Shupnik
Borski	Gleeson	Milanovich	Sirianni
Brandt	Goebel	Miller	Smith, E.
Brown	Goodman	Milliron	Spitz
Brunner	Gray	Miscevich	Stairs
Burd	Greenfield	Moehlmann	Stapleton
Burns	Greenleaf	Mowery	Stewart
Butera	Grieco	Mrkonc	Stuban
Caltagirone	Halverson	Mullen, M. P.	Sweet
Caputo	Hamilton	Musto	Taddonio
Cassidy	Harper	Novak	Taylor, E.
Cessar	Haskell	Noye	Taylor, F.
Cianciulli	Hayes, D. S.	O'Brien, B.	Tenaglio
Cimini	Hayes, S. E.	O'Brien, D.	Trello
Cohen	Helfrick	O'Connell	Valicenti
Cole	Hoeffel	O'Donnell	Vroon
Cowell	Honaman	O'Keefe	Wagner
Davies	Hopkins	Oliver	Wansacz
DeMedio	Hutchinson, A.	Pancoast	Wargo
DeVerter	Hutchinson, W.	Parker	Wass
DeWeese	Itkin	Petrarca	Wenger
DiCarlo	Johnson	Piccola	White
Dietz	Jones	Pievsky	Wiggins
Dininni	Katz	Pitts	Williams
Dombrowski	Kelly	Polite	Wilt
Donatucci	Kernick	Pott	Wise
Dorr	Klingaman	Pratt	Wright, D.
Doyle	Kolter	Prendergast	Wright, J. L.
Duffy	Kowalyshyn	Pyles	Yahner
Dumas	Laughlin	Rappaport	Zeller

Englehart	Lehr	Ravenstahl	Zitterman
Fee	Letterman	Reed	Zord
Fischer, R. R.	Levi	Renwick	Zwilk
Fisher, D. M.	Lincoln	Rhodes	
Flaherty	Livengood	Richardson	Irvis,
Foster, W.	Logue	Rieger	Speaker
Freind			

NAYS—1

Zearfoss

NOT VOTING—16

Berlin	Knepper	Scirica	Thomas
Foster, A.	Madigan	Shelton	Weidner
George, M.	Morris	Smith, L.	Wilson
Hasay	Mullen, M. M.	Spencer	Yohn

The question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Weidner. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. WEIDNER. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WEIDNER. My switch was locked on the vote to suspend the rules past 11 o'clock. I was here yesterday and all day today. I was back getting a drink of water.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's remarks will be spread upon the record.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I have become accustomed to the majority leader misrepresenting my thoughts and I am sorry I have to clear a couple of them up again. But, Mr. Speaker, Pennsylvania has already borrowed the money in the form of last year's deficit. Indeed the bill, which the gentleman is so anxious to have passed, sets that source in very clear terms.

The term used for last year's deficit is debt, d-e-b-t. The money has already been borrowed, and I am suggesting a method to repay it, and let there be no confusion about that. I think those of us in this House already know that.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I think it is time that we come clean on the question of taxes. Politicians love to posture at saying we have not raised your taxes in so many years; I think the gentleman said 6 years. That is false. We have raised Pennsylvanians' taxes every year for the past 6 years. We just have not raised the rate.

This year we have raised the taxes which Pennsylvanians are paying by some \$420 million, so certifies the Governor. Every Pennsylvanian knows that because as each Pennsylvanian has had an increase in wages, if so, he or she pays more taxes. Pennsylvanians who buy furniture and automobiles and things which are taxed under sales tax have paid more tax as the prices of those items have gone up. Small businessmen and large businessmen who have earned more in the past year pay more in tax. Utility taxes have skyrocketed in this state. Pennsylvanians have already been taxed enough this year. That is

the point, and let us come clean about it. What you are attempting to do is take a debt that was created last year and fund it with yet some more permanent taxes. When that debt is paid off at the end of this year, you will then have the tax revenue from the increased rates, unencumbered until the debt has been paid off, to spend as you wish next year.

I suggest to you that that is what makes governments run away from us. That is what upsets the public; that is what is fiscally irresponsible; and that is exactly what we are trying to stop here today. That is a stand which we have taken and I think it is a sound one. It is a position, incidentally, which President Carter has taken; which Governor Brown, in California, has taken; which Governor DuPont, in Delaware, has taken; Governor Milliken, in Michigan, and virtually every responsible public official in this country, Republican and Democratic alike. It is time that Pennsylvania gets in step.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, Pennsylvania's budget this year without additional revenues could rise only 1 percent. No one can believe that you can buy the same services or provide the same programs this year as you did last year with a rise of 1 percent.

With the additional revenues, if we fund the nonpreferreds including the new school subsidy money, Pennsylvania's budget will rise 6 percent, which is about the rate of inflation.

Mr. Butera insists and insists and insists that he can borrow that money. I have asked him and I have asked him and I have asked him to show me in that budget which item will not reoccur next year so that we would not have to borrow again next year. He has been able to point to two which I have said he is correct on — the \$30-million rollover in Philadelphia and the \$10-million Johnstown flood. That comes to \$40 million, and I point out to him that the school subsidy formula rises \$50 million next year.

If he can show me what items in that budget will not reoccur next year, he will give me some believability that we could borrow the money.

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. MANDERINO. Otherwise—No, sit down.

Mr. BUTERA. I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I thought he was finished. I am sorry.

Mr. MANDERINO. I was not done; I have not left the podium.

Otherwise, I will have to insist that his plan and his proposal, which ruins the lives probably of 15,000 families whose wage earners will lose their jobs through his plan, is a plan that we should not consider. HB 1349 is the vehicle to fund this Commonwealth. It represents a compromise between what the Governor asks and what the majority members of the Senate of Pennsylvania were willing to give him.

It represents a compromise between what the education interest in this state is asking for in new moneys for education and what the Senate of Pennsylvania was willing to give them.

It represents a compromise between what Philadelphia in their dire problems were asking this Commonwealth for and what the Senate of Pennsylvania was willing to give them. I hope we would complete this compromise this evening by the

passage of HB 1349.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. There will be no further televising on the floor of the House except by the public television.

The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman to listen to these two figures. He does not have to understand them tonight but perhaps maybe by tomorrow he will. There is \$5,100,000,000 available to fund this year's needs. Next year there is \$5,500,000,000 available, with existing tax rates, to fund those same needs. There is plenty of money; you know it and I know it. The figure of 15,000 furloughs is so ridiculous I do not dare rebut it because we will get into a whole lot of figures. That seems to be the watchword which the gentleman will put out with the public employes' unions to stir up that whole can of worms to frighten them, to scare them, to again use them as hostages. Those people are too good to be used as hostages that way. I wish you would not do it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Mowery.

Mr. MOWERY. Mr. Speaker, I apologize to all of you for taking your time this evening, but I have, unfortunately, spent the past week in long hours and in the past 8 months of being here listening to many of you. I would like to address my following remarks to the majority leadership of this House.

I took the opportunity to redefine in my mind the definition of a leader. According to Webster's Dictionary, and I quote, "a member chosen by his party to manage party activities in a legislative body".

A further definition is: "the principal member of the party . . . and claims to be above narrow class or group interests". Therefore, leadership by further definition means the "capacity to lead."

Some 23 years ago I entered the life insurance business and have enjoyed some degree of success in this field. My business has given me much personal satisfaction in the areas of helping people provide security for themselves and their families. I have been in the business of providing paychecks to widows and orphans when the breadwinner has been taken by death. I have provided security through paychecks when men and women have become disabled and have been unable to provide a paycheck for themselves. I have been in the business of providing paychecks when old people, too old to work, can enjoy a reasonable retirement income.

Approximately a year and a half ago I made a decision that I felt would allow me to further provide a means of security to approximately 12 million Pennsylvanians, by helping to make our state a better place to live, to work and to play; a place where children can play and learn without going hungry; a place where people can work with a reasonable security in their jobs; a place where people can retire in dignity; yes, a place where the poor and disabled can live with some degree of self-respect. On January 4 of this year, I heard the speeches of the leadership. I sincerely believed that any sacrifices my family or my business may have to make as a result of my being elected to represent the 87th district would be rewarding and self-

gratifying. Mr. Speaker, at this point in time I could not be more disillusioned, disappointed, disgusted, and, now, concerned with the future of this great Commonwealth.

Mr. Speaker, while I am standing here presenting these remarks to the floor of the House, thousands of fellow Pennsylvanians are without paychecks, without jobs; businessmen are being forced to borrow money; colleges and universities are already notifying the professors of possible payless work days; banks are being asked to make interest-free loans, which is against all principles of good business; layoffs are starting to take place and unemployment is rising; prison guards have walked off of their jobs. We are on the way to chaos. Mr. Speaker, where in the name of human decency does the Governor of Pennsylvania and the leadership of this House obtain the authority to drag this state government to the lowest level it has ever been?

On July 8, I sent the Governor a letter asking to use normal attrition rather than to use furloughs for our state employes. Over a period of 1 year, by normal retirements, by deaths, by voluntary terminations, approximately 11,000 to 12,000 of these people will voluntarily leave their jobs.

I followed up my letter 3 weeks later asking, please, for a reply to what I felt was, at least a reasonable request. Mr. Speaker, I am still waiting for the courtesy from our Governor to answer my letter.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, you tell me that if I voted for HB 1349 with several other members, this human misery would end. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe this, nor do obviously 83 other Republicans and 17 Democrats.

I was led to believe that this was a government where the majority rules and the decisions to be made would be made where at least 102 reached an agreement.

Mr. Speaker, this night will be the sixth time this membership, this House, has been presented with HB 1349. Five times previously to tonight the majority in this House was not in agreement, and it is up to the majority leadership to provide alternatives so that all of us have a chance to agree without pressure, without the threats and all of the other indecent and inhuman ways that this leadership has brought to bear not only upon the people of this great Commonwealth, but upon the members of this House of Representatives.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, you asked that the minority party make a contribution and do something other than register a "no" vote on a bill that we do not believe in. I, as a new member, had, in the past few days, urged our leadership on the Republican side to prepare some alternate solutions. Mr. Speaker, I have found the answer as to why our side has hesitated to do just that. I watched a proposal presented to this House on Tuesday that was presented as a working paper for the members' consideration and I saw the parliamentary maneuvers and pressure tactics used by the Democratic leadership to force a vote, with the attempt to embarrass the working effort put on by this side, only to once again bring back their alternative, HB 1349.

This, Mr. Speaker, being my first formal address to this assembly, is certainly not the type that any freshman Representative dreams of making to his colleagues. However, I believe it is necessary at this time to ask that the leadership of the

majority party immediately take steps to obtain a workable solution so that before midnight tomorrow night a solution is arrived at that will provide for the flow of money to the people who so badly need it and deserve it.

If this does not happen, I will call for the Governor of Pennsylvania, who is the leader of the majority party, to resign and end the human suffering and the leaderless administration that has been brought upon the people of this Commonwealth. I speak with this conviction. I believe many of you share my views on the Governor's performance. Therefore, if the time comes when I ask for Mr. Shapp's resignation, I will offer a resolution to this House so that each of you has the opportunity to join me or oppose me in my expression—

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Rappaport. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. RAPPAPORT. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RAPPAPORT. During the last few seconds I believe I heard the gentleman talking about some sort of resolution that has nothing to do with this bill. I would ask the Speaker, if the Speaker agrees with me, to instruct the gentleman to discuss only the bill in front of the House.

The SPEAKER. The instruction is well requested, and the gentleman will confine his remarks to the question before the House.

Mr. MOWERY. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. That is the conclusion of my remarks.

REMARKS PRESENTED FOR THE RECORD

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Taylor.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I had really intended to address the House this evening, but I have been sitting here so long listening to so much verbiage that I do not think we can stand any more. I am going to submit my remarks for the record of why I am going to support HB 1349 this evening.

Mr. TAYLOR presented the following remarks for the Legislative Journal:

Mr. Speaker, I will vote for the state general fund budget because my first responsibility is to help end the deadlock that has caused hardships to tens of thousands of Pennsylvanians.

HB 1349 is not a perfect piece of legislation. It contains many programs that I support but some that I believe should be cut or eliminated.

However, it was obvious to me after Wednesday's vote, when I opposed it, that the bill had substantial support and that my chances of changing it were not good.

The only alternative to the bill appeared to be further stopgap appropriations, which would have prolonged the chaos and undermined Pennsylvania's reputation in the nation's financial markets.

On balance, HB 1349 is a tight budget that holds state spend-

ing below the rate of inflation and maintains most services at current levels. It also contains some benefits, such as \$1.1 million in new state aid, to hold down Fayette County school taxes and \$30 million to step up road and bridge repair.

I also opposed the school subsidy bill, HB 67, when it was voted last Thursday because I thought it might encourage some school districts to raise taxes. However, since that bill received final legislative approval, I have voted to fund it so that Fayette County would get the additional aid.

By itself the budget bill will not require higher taxes. However, it will subject the nonpreferred appropriations to education and charitable institutions to intense scrutiny, because no revenues are left for them.

I believe the House and Senate should challenge the funding levels in these bills, because they have been assigned a lower priority than state services under our constitution.

Many of them have been receiving state aid for decades without rejustifying their needs, and I agree with the State Supreme Court which has ruled that the nonpreferred appropriations should only receive aid if there is a surplus of state funds.

My vote to support this budget does not commit me to support any further fiscal measures this year.

The budget that we passed this week will continue to hold Pennsylvania below the rest of the country in government spending.

In 1969, I proposed to the General Assembly to cut state spending by 6 percent and to hold future growth to 6 percent over the previous year's budget. If my proposal had been adopted, we would not still be debating this year's budget in the middle of August.

The budget I supported today does hold to a 6-percent increase, and I have been assured by House leaders that they will support an amendment to cut state spending by 5 percent before next March. This will lead to an orderly reduction in state spending.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Valicenti.

Mr. VALICENTI. Mr. Butera, please, we are going to roll it, I just want to say one thing. This is the first time in 9 years that I ever had the chance to come up here to speak from this podium. I want to say another thing, my wife is watching on television, and would you please get the camera this way. Do you have me on camera? Thank you, Pat McGinnis, you are one of my favorite Republicans.

The SPEAKER. Not only is his wife watching but all other Pennsylvanians are watching.

Mr. VALICENTI. That is true, Mr. Speaker, I may throw my hat in as maybe Lieutenant Governor or something, I do not know.

But all I want to say is, I think we have gotten this to a point where we can pass this HB 1349. The gentleman wanted Governor Shapp to resign as of this evening. The thing that I should say right here and now is, let the Republican Party resign; the Democratic Party is going to take this thing over and we are

going to pass it this evening.

Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Taylor.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, you know I have been accused of a lot of things, but I will tell you that is the first time that Mr. Valicenti ever kissed me.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Gallen.

Mr. GALLEN. Very briefly, Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the majority leader.

Mr. Speaker, I regret having to continue the debate but, Mr. Speaker, you have dragged it on for some several weeks, and I think a few more minutes will not matter.

The SPEAKER. The majority leader indicates that he will stand for interrogation. The gentleman, Mr. Gallen, may proceed.

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, the Democratic leader has criticized Mr. Butera's "borrowing of state money." Is it not a fact, Mr. Speaker, that included in HB 1349 is a provision to fund an unfunded debt from the last fiscal year?

Mr. MANDERINO. It has nothing to do with the \$156 million that you are talking about. Those words in that budget document that you are referring to allows, from the moneys that we appropriate this year, for any department or agency that has in the last fiscal year spent moneys on things that are payable in this fiscal year or by contract that extends from one year to the next to authorize the payment of that kind of an obligation.

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, is there not a deficit from the last fiscal year which must be funded?

Mr. MANDERINO. There are, from the last fiscal year, moneys or expenditures that have been made, services that may have been purchased, contracts that might have been entered into which money still must be paid towards.

Mr. GALLEN. Right, that is a deficit or a debt, as I see it.

Mr. Speaker—

Mr. MANDERINO. I do not call it a deficit.

Mr. GALLEN.—is it not true that the Governor projects that taxes under the current rate will rise by 8.4 percent by the next fiscal year?

Mr. MANDERINO. I have never calculated the percentage. I am a simple man; I am not a mathematician or a statistician. I know that when your plan listed everything you wanted to spend money on, you came up \$186 million short.

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I would just ask the gentleman a simple question: Is it not true—

Mr. MANDERINO. This budget is what we are going to spend in this fiscal year. You have provided that kind of a budget. You have said, I want to spend this kind of money in this coming fiscal year, and you are \$186 million short.

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, the question is: Is it not projected in the Governor's revenue estimates that the increase in revenues for the fiscal year in which we are currently, that is, 1977-78 fiscal year, will rise by \$420 million, and in the next fiscal year after that by \$402 million?

Mr. GALLEN. All right.

Mr. MANDERINO. And the other night I showed you where \$387 million went, without the new school subsidy formula which cost \$105 million and without taking care of the rises in other items in the budget which rise because of inflation.

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, the question is rather simple. I would appreciate simple answers.

Mr. MANDERINO. I try to give them as simply as they are asked.

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, you know, I am not an attorney as the majority leader is, but it seems to me that if the revenues will rise by \$420 million, it comes out to about 8.4 percent, which is really higher than the projected rate of inflation for this Commonwealth or for this country. Is that not true?

Mr. MANDERINO. You started last year with \$100-million surplus and you ran \$156 million short in revenues. You spent every penny of that last year, so last year you spent for items in that budget which we told them they could spend in the department. We budgeted that surplus; we budgeted that revenue that did not come in, unexpectedly, as he says and I say. It just did not come. We budgeted it. We told the department they could spend it, and when we told them we could spend, it was in a budget that we called tight and frugal.

Mr. GALLEN. First of all, Mr. Speaker, I object to the pronoun "you", because it was you, not we, who spent that money, number one.

Now, secondly, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is requesting that we pass this budget which he calls a no-new-tax-increase budget, which is absolutely the phoniest proposal that I have ever seen. This budget calls for \$300 million of increased spending from the people of Pennsylvania. In addition, the people of Pennsylvania will enjoy \$420 million of increased revenue from current taxes, which is 720 million additional dollars that the majority leader, the Democratic leader, is suggesting.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think that the people of this Commonwealth want us to spend that kind of money and increase their taxes any more.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lebanon, Mr. Seltzer.

Mr. SELTZER. Mr. Speaker, very short. Many years ago and there are only a few of us left who served with this gentleman from Fayette County, a Democrat by the name of Jim Lovett, who will always be remembered by us who served with him by his statement, in his high-pitched voice, "Let us be fair."

Mr. Speaker, I ask you, the majority leader, to let us be fair this evening. There are not sufficient revenues available to fund HB 1349 as it appears tonight on our calendar for adoption and concurrence in Senate amendments. And I ask you, Mr. Speaker, let us be fair and tell us what items or in what amount of money the Governor is going to blue-line this before he can sign it into law.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority whip.

Mr. GREENFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I understand that a motion is to be made by Mr. Bennett, please.

MOTION TO TEMPORARILY SUSPEND RULES

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mercer, Mr. Bennett, who offers the following motion.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I am about to offer a motion to the floor of this House to temporarily suspend the rules of this House.

Before I make that motion, I want to state my reason for doing it. There is a gentleman—

Mr. RYAN. Pardon me, Mr. Speaker.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority whip. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Bennett is about to make a motion and he has asked for permission to address the House prior to making that motion. I wonder if the Speaker would advise us as to whether or not we will be given equal time to reply and debate against the motion about to be made by Mr. Bennett, or are his preliminary remarks that precede his motion going to preclude us from doing anything because when it is our turn, the motion will have been made?

The SPEAKER. The Chair rules that the motion is debatable, and the gentleman, Mr. Ryan, will be given ample opportunity to debate the motion.

Mr. RYAN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Bennett, may proceed.

Mr. BENNETT. I was saying, Mr. Speaker, that there is a gentleman who is not here in the hall of this House. Indeed, there would have been two gentlemen not here in the hall of this House for this debate this evening; however, Representative Mullen, Michael Mullen, is here.

Mr. Speaker, I am not playing on anyone's sympathy but I heard the minority leader, earlier this evening, say how proud he was of the members on his side of the aisle. I am proud of our members, also. Representative Michael Mullen came out of a hospital this morning and is here and will vote and will vote in the affirmative on this budget. Mr. Speaker, Representative Ulysses Shelton is now in the intensive care unit in the Philadelphia Hospital.

I am going to move that the rules of this House be suspended to allow Representative Shelton's vote to be cast. Before I do that, Mr. Speaker, I want to state emphatically and unequivocally that I spoke with Representative Shelton this afternoon, myself, in that hospital on the telephone, spoke with his doctor, Dr. Victor Dolfman, in the intensive care unit, who certified to me and would swear to the fact that Representative Shelton is mentally sound, of clear mind, and has signed this statement which I will enter for the record following the adoption, hopefully, of the motion.

The Speaker. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mercer, Mr. Bennett.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I now move that the following parts of rules 64 and 66 of the House of Representatives be temporarily suspended for today's session: One, that part of

rule 64 which reads: "No member shall be permitted to vote and have his vote recorded on the roll call unless he is present in the Hall of the House during the roll call vote." And, two, that part of rule 66 which reads: "No member shall vote for another member, nor shall any person not a member vote for a member. Any member who shall vote or attempt to vote for another member, or a person not a member who shall vote or attempt to vote for a member, may be punished in such manner as the House determines."

Mr. Speaker, I so move.

The SPEAKER. It is moved by the gentleman from Mercer that parts of rule 64 and parts of rule 66, which he has now read into the record, be temporarily suspended for today's session.

The question is on the motion.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority whip.

Mr. GREENFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I just want to attest that I also was on a 2-way hookup with Reed Bennett, Representative Bennett, and heard the comments that Representative Bennett has spread on the record.

The gentleman, Mr. Shelton, was very clear mentally today and able to answer all questions rationally, and did give the statements as Mr. Bennett has said.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Weidner.

Mr. WEIDNER. Mr. Speaker, I oppose the motion. Inasmuch as my switch was locked, and I was here yesterday, and as long as I am here in the Capitol and in the lounge for a vote and my switch is locked out, I oppose the motion to suspend the rules to allow anyone to vote who is not here on the floor.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, it has been a long week; it has been a difficult week; and I would not rise to address this issue before the House if I did not think it to be an important issue. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the motion to suspend rule 56 for the purpose of permitting a member not present in the hall of this House to be voted.

I had spent some 5 years in this House and I had thought, perhaps, that when I heard rumors that this motion would be made that some work and effort should be done to talk about the legal issues in connection with such a motion and to talk to this House about those legal issues. But I do not think it is the mood of this House to hear a lawyer's brief tonight. I do hope that it is the mood of this House to hear and heed the precedents that have come down to us through the ages. Mr. Speaker, I have examined every parliamentary manual that I could find — Mason's, which is, by the rules of this House, the authoritative manual on parliamentary practice; Kushing; Reed; and every other one that I could find. In each and every one of them I find statements such as this, it is a general rule from Kushing that every member who is in the assembly room at the time when

the question is stated has not only the right, but is bound, to vote, and, on the other hand, that no member can vote who was not in the room at that time. Similarly, the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which requires that the concurrence in amendments adopted by one house to a bill of another can only be by a vote of the majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the Journal.

Now these are dry and sterile rules, and this is, perhaps, dry and sterile debate, but there is a purpose behind those rules, and the purpose behind those rules is that the people may know the will of their elective Representatives assembled, assembled together so that we can speak and talk to each other and have our views known to each other, and not permit a member to obtain a proxy from another member.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it may be said that whatever 102 votes of this House or 102 members of this House voting say is constitutional and is the law of this Commonwealth and the law of this House, and gentlemen may refer to cases in this Commonwealth that say that you cannot look behind the enrolled bill, but I remember, gentlemen of this House, when I went to a law school and I remember looking up at a building and I remember seeing a legend on that building, and the legend happened to be in another language, an ancient language which is no longer spoken in this Commonwealth, but the legend in that language said, and I translate it exactly: "Not under men but under God and the law."

Mr. Speaker, if you, by your vote of 102 members, suspend this rule tonight to permit an absentee member to vote, a member who is not here assembled with us, then and in that event we are not living or ruling—

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Richardson. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, did I not hear the Speaker indicate that he would give equal time to the other side on this particular motion and has not the equal time now run out in relationship to the fact that Mr. Bennett was 4 minutes and 15 seconds?

The SPEAKER. No. The Speaker does not recall whether he used the term "equal time," but the Speaker said that the motion is debatable and there is no time limit on debate in this House, and the gentleman from Schuylkill is in order and may proceed.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Then and in that event, Mr. Speaker, this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is not ruled by law under God but it is ruled by men, by the will, the whim, and the arbitrary caprice of men who will suspend any rule, who will do anything necessary to gain their end.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a light subject. I would have preferred to address it at 10 a.m. this morning; I regret havng to take your time at 11:55 this evening. But this is the United

States of America and this is a nation in which the Constitution says that there shall be due process, that the provisions of the Constitution shall be respected. And if you adopt this motion, the provisions of that Constitution are not respected because the "ayes" and "nays" of the Representatives of the people assembled will not have been taken.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I love this House and I love this parliamentary system and I hate to see it endangered. I am an attorney, and members of this House have heard me stand on this floor and deplore the fact that the courts, the judiciary of this State and of this nation, are infringing on our prerogatives and taking jurisdiction that should belong to us. But if we have a written constitution, and we do, and if we pass this motion, you are asking those courts to step into a situation where you should not tempt them.

To this date the courts of this Commonwealth have kept out of this situation and have said, we will not look into the procedure by which a bill is passed in this House, the procedure. And they have said, we will not look behind the roll call; we will not look if you do not object.

Mr. Speaker, I say to the Speaker and I say it in all deference and sincerity, that if and in the event this motion passes and if there is a vote in this House by which HB 1349 passes by 102 votes including the proposed absentee vote, then, Mr. Speaker, at the time the announcement is made that the majority required by the constitution having voted in the affirmative, the bill passes finally, I will stand and request of the Speaker an opportunity on a point of order to specifically object to that statement, because there will not have been the majority required by the constitution. And then, Mr. Speaker, you are invitng a court to take a look at the issues involved in the procedures of this House. I plead with you, do not take that step; do not vote for this motion.

Mr. Speaker, the gentlemen are impatient tonight, but I noted no impatience on the other side of that aisle in January of this year when I made another constitutional argument.

Mr. Speaker, let me read to you what the courts of this Commonwealth have said. In the case of *Kilgore v. Magee*, an old case, and I believe it is at 85 Pa., 412, after first saying that the court would not, in that particular case, inquire into the situation with respect to the enrollment of the bill, the court went on to say: "So far as the duty and the consciences of the members of the legislature are concerned, the law is mandatory. They are bound by their oaths to obey the constitutional mode of proceeding, and any intentional disregard is a breach of duty and a violation of their oaths." If you vote tonight to permit an absentee member to be voted, before you do so I suggest you remember that the requirements of the constitution are mandatory on your conscience.

Mr. Speaker, I quote also from the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Field v. Clark*, 143 United States, 649. It is an 1892 case, an old case. Mr. Speaker, I address this to all of us and primarily to the Chair. In speaking there of the doctrine that an enrolled bill cannot be looked behind, the United States Supreme Court, speaking through Mr. Justice Harlan, said: ". . . an enrolled" bill . . . carries on its face, a solemn assurance . . . that it was passed in accordance

with the constitution.”

And the court goes on to say, the “possibility” that an enrolled bill was never passed properly by the Congress “is too remote to be seriously considered. . . . It suggests a deliberate conspiracy to which the presiding officers . . . must necessarily be a party”.

This tripartite system of government can only work if we do not abuse it. The Supreme Court of the United States said that to suggest that an enrolled bill was not properly passed cannot even be considered because the Congress would never do that, but if you pass this motion and if you pass this bill with the vote of the absentee member, it is more than a suggestion; it is fact; and then you risk the courts stepping in.

Mr. Speaker, finally let me say to you that if you think that you can rely on the restraint of the judiciary to not inquire into the procedures of this House based on the older cases, I suggest that you may be leaning on a broken wreath.

I suggest—and some of you may be familiar with these cases because they are landmark cases—they were necessary cases because a legislative body did not address itself to the issues, and because a legislative body failed in its duties, the Supreme Court of the United States in *Baker v. Carr* was required to adopt the one-man, one-vote rule. That was a trespass on the prerogatives of the legislature but it was a trespass that was made necessary by the actions of the legislature in failing to observe the Constitution.

In the case of *Julian Bond*, where the legislature of the State of Georgia had refused to seat him because he had spoken out against the Viet Nam war, the United States Supreme Court stepped in and said, you cannot do that because it violates free speech and you, Mr. Legislators, cannot violate the Constitution of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, in the case of *Powell v. McCormack*, the United States Supreme Court took what I thought was a terrible step and said that the Constitution of the United States, contrary to the language on the face of it, did not permit the United States House of Representatives to be the sole judge of the qualifications of *Adam Clayton Powell* to sit in that House because of the Due Process Clause.

In 1975, I sat in this House with many of you and we voted on an expulsion motion. And the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, although it did not have to do so because it affirmed the expulsion of that member, reached out for more judicial power. It said, we think the House of Representatives had the power to do this, but we are the persons who will have the final say.

Mr. Speaker, the Doctrine of Enrollment is a doctrine that has been adopted heretofore by the courts of this Commonwealth. I suggest to you that it has been adopted because in the language of the United States Supreme Court, it cannot be suggested that the legislature would blatantly violate the Constitution.

It has been adopted because the enrolled bill contains a solemn assurance that the Constitution has been complied with. Tonight, in this House of Representatives, it is not only suggested, it is stated openly, blatantly and without qualm that this House should violate the principles of the Constitution and pass a bill without 102 members present and voting in the

affirmative.

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, at 12:10 a.m., August 19, 1977, I do not care—well, I care, but I do not stand here—to talk to you about whether you should pass HB 1349 or not. That is up to each of you in deciding how you should vote. But I do ask you and indeed I plead with you not to pass this motion.

Mr. Speaker, it has been said—and let me tell you how far you go if you pass this motion. In the *Plank Road* case, a very old case, in 1839 and reported in 22 Pa., 376 it said that there is nothing in the constitution requiring the signatures of the presiding officers of the two houses to be annexed to a bill preparatory to its becoming law. In that case, the court upheld a bill where someone had tried to look behind the signatures of the presiding officers.

If you pass this motion and then pass this bill by 102 votes, you will have reversed that and what you will really say is that it does not matter whether 102 of the members are present and vote for the bill. All that matters is whether it is signed by the presiding officer and the Governor. Then, Mr. Speaker, we might as well go home because the suggestion, which the United States Supreme Court said could not be considered, will have become the precedent of this House.

Mr. Speaker, I would first rise to a point of order and I would ask the Chair, in consideration of the seriousness and solemnity of this procedural situation, not to consider the issue of the moment, not to consider the partisan politics of this situation, but I would ask the Chair to rule this motion out of order.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair respects the ability of the gentleman from Schuylkill, but his point of order is not well taken.

The Chair does not have it within its capacity to rule a motion out of order which is, in fact, in order. The gentleman's motion is in order and the only thing which can be decided is whether the members of the House of Representatives will adopt or reject the motion.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, understanding the ruling of the Chair and the position of the Chair, I then suggest, I believe is the correct word, that the motion is unconstitutional. I raise the issue of constitutionality on the motion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair repeats: The gentleman from Schuylkill raises the question of constitutionality on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mercer to suspend parts of rules 64 and 66. Such a question must be resolved by a vote of the members of this House.

The question, therefore, is on the constitutionality of the motion placed by the gentleman from Mercer. The Chair emphasizes that this is not on the substance of the motion, but on the motion itself. Those believing that the motion is constitutional will vote “aye.” Those who do not believe it to be constitutional will vote “no.” Members will proceed to vote.

On the question,

Will the House sustain the constitutionality of the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—112

Abraham	Flaherty	Manderino	Rieger
Arthurs	Fryer	McCall	Ritter
Barber	Gallagher	McIntyre	Ruggiero
Bellomini	Gamble	McLane	Scanlon
Beloff	Garzia	Meluskey	Schmitt
Bennett	Gatski	Milanovich	Schweder
Berlin	Geisler	Milliron	Shupnik
Berson	George, C.	Miscevich	Stapleton
Bittinger	Giammarco	Morris	Stewart
Borski	Gillette	Mrkonic	Suban
Brown	Gleeson	Mullen, M. P.	Sweet
Brunner	Goodman	Mullen, M. M.	Taylor, F.
Caltagirone	Gray	Musto	Tenaglio
Caputo	Greenfield	Novak	Trello
Cassidy	Harper	O'Brien, B.	Valicenti
Cianciulli	Hoeffel	O'Donnell	Wansacz
Cohen	Hutchinson, A.	O'Keefe	Wargo
Cole	Itkin	Oliver	White
Cowell	Johnson	Petrarca	Wiggins
DeMedio	Jones	Pievsky	Williams
DeWeese	Kelly	Pratt	Wise
DiCarlo	Kernick	Prendergast	Wright, D.
Dombrowski	Kolter	Rappaport	Yahner
Donatucci	Kowalshyn	Ravenstahl	Zitterman
Doyle	Laughlin	Reed	Zwilk
Duffy	Letterman	Renwick	
Dumas	Lincoln	Rhodes	Irvis,
Englehart	Livengood	Richardson	Speaker
Fee	Logue		

NAYS—80

Anderson	Geesey	Manmiller	Scirica
Armstrong	Goebel	McClatchy	Seltzer
Bittle	Greenleaf	McGinnis	Shuman
Brandt	Grieco	Mebus	Sirianni
Burd	Halverson	Miller	Smith, E.
Burns	Hamilton	Moehlmann	Spitz
Butera	Haskell	Mowery	Stairs
Cessar	Hayes, D. S.	Noye	Taddonio
Cimini	Hayes, S. E.	O'Brien, D.	Taylor, E.
Davies	Helfrick	O'Connell	Vroon
DeVerter	Honaman	Pancoast	Wagner
Dietz	Hopkins	Parker	Wass
Dininni	Hutchinson, W.	Piccola	Weidner
Dorr	Katz	Pitts	Wenger
Fischer, R. R.	Klingaman	Polite	Wilt
Fisher, D. M.	Lehr	Pott	Wright, J. L.
Foster, A.	Levi	Pyles	Yohn
Foster, W.	Lynch	Ryan	Zearfoss
Freind	Mackowski	Salvatore	Zeller
Gallen	Madigan	Scheaffer	Zord

NOT VOTING—8

George, M.	Knepper	Smith, L.	Thomas
Hasay	Shelton	Spencer	Wilson

The question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was declared constitutional.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the motion?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, just very briefly for the record, Mr. Shelton was here for 3 days when the identical bill, HB 1349, was voted on. He voted on that bill in the affirmative. He sat here, although ill, through the debates and listened to the deliberations. The affidavit indicates that he wants to be

voted in the affirmative as he voted each time he voted on the bill.

I secured an opinion from my legal counsel which tells me there is no constitutional question involved here. There is no requirement in the constitution that members be present. The Senate votes by proxy, with unanimous consent, every day or many days every week. The precedent in this House was established in 1961 when Speaker Hiram Andrews made a ruling that members did not have to be in their seats to vote if it was done with the unanimous consent or by suspension of the rules. In 1967, Mr. Butera, the minority leader, by agreement was voted on a tax bill while he was in the hospital. While he was in the hospital, by agreement he was voted on a tax bill.

I would like to enter for the record the following opinion rendered to me by my counsel, Mr. Davis:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

August 18, 1977.

MEMO

SUBJECT: ABSENTEE VOTING

TO: The Honorable K. Leroy Irvis
The Speaker

FROM: Russell A. Davis
Chief Legal Counsel

You have requested an opinion as to whether or not it would be legally permissible for other members present in the House to vote for two members of the House who cannot be in the Hall of the House for a roll call vote because such members are presently hospitalized due to illness.

Answer: It would be legally permissible to vote for such absent members under the conditions hereinafter set forth:

It should be noted at the outset that the requirement that a member be present in the Hall of the House in order to cast his vote on a question before the House, is not a constitutional requirement, but it is a requirement set out by the Rules of the House adopted by authority vested in it by Article II, Section 11 of our Pennsylvania Constitution, providing that "each House shall have the power to determine the rules of its proceedings." As a matter of fact, the only requirement in the Constitution relative to voting in the affirmative on a bill is that it be accomplished by a "majority of the members elected" to the House (by yeas and nays) with the "names of the persons voting for and against it are entered on the journal." If there were a constitutional mandate that members of either House must be present and in their seats on a roll call vote, then it would not have been possible for the Senate to adopt Rule XXII (Section 3)—(authorizing the voting of absent members who are away from the Senate floor while performing official legislative duties.)

As previously noted, Article II, Section 11 of the Pennsylvania Constitution authorizes the House of Representatives to adopt its own rules on legislative proceedings and this House has adopted and there is presently in existence Rules 64, 66, and 77.

RULE NO. 64 — provides, in pertinent part:

"Every member shall be present within the Hall of the House during its sittings . . . No member shall be permitted to vote and have his vote recorded on the roll unless he is present in the Hall of the House."

RULE NO. 66 — provides, in pertinent part:

"No member shall vote for another member . . . Any member who shall vote or attempt to vote for another . . . may be punished in such manner as the House determines."

RULE NO. 77 — provides:

"Any rule of the House, which is not required by the Constitution, may be temporarily suspended at any time for a specific purpose only by a majority vote of the members elected to the House by a roll call vote."

"A motion to suspend the rules may not be laid on the table postponed, committed or amended."

Since the requirement that a member of the House must be present and in his seat in the Hall of the House in order to vote in a roll call is not a constitutional mandate, but a House Rule, it is my opinion and you are so advised that the House, pursuant to House Rule 77, has the authority and power to suspend the rules on such voting requirement. And, if such suspension of Rules 64 and 66 are concurred in by a majority vote of the members elected to the House by a roll call vote, then at that moment there is not in existence any rule prohibiting the voting by other members present of members who are absent and hospitalized due to illness.

However, such suspension of the absentee voting rule would not, in my opinion, be sufficient to authorize absentee voting. In order to authorize a member present to cast a vote for an absent member, it would appear that a motion would have to be made by a member to adopt a temporary rule for the limited purpose of authorizing a particular member present in the Hall of the House to cast a roll call vote for an absent member who is hospitalized due to illness. If such motion is carried by a majority of the members elected (by roll call vote), then such temporary rule shall have the same legal force and effect as any permanent rule of the House.

If any member of the House attempts to claim that such temporary rule is illegal and may be challenged in the courts, you may wish to remind that member that in this state our Supreme Court has consistently over the years adhered to the so-called "Enrolled Bill Doctrine." This doctrine simply stated is that even if either House of our Pennsylvania General Assembly has in the passage of a bill violated some mandate in our Pennsylvania Constitution relating to the form or procedure in its enactment, nevertheless, such failure to conform to the Constitution is not within the "pale of judicial inquiry" since our courts will not go behind the certified law (that is to say, look at the journals, etc.) to determine whether or not the procedures employed by either House when such bill was moving in either body were in accordance with the mandates of the Constitution. For example, in *Perkins v. Philadelphia*, 27 A 356, 156 Pa. 554 (1893), a statute was challenged on the grounds that the bill was special legislation and had not been advertised as required by the Constitution. In refusing to review such constitutional challenge on such point, our Supreme Court noted that when a law has been passed and approved and certified in due form, it is "no part of the duty of the Judiciary to go behind the law as duly certified to inquire into the observance of form in its passage." Accord: *Massey v. Philadelphia*, 1 W.N.C. 140 (1874); *Kilgore v. Magee*, 85 Pa. 401, 407 (1877)—(not read at length on three different days in each or either House of the General Assembly).

In *Mikell v. School District of Philadelphia*, 58 A 2d 339, 359 Pa. 113, 4 A.L.R. 2 962 (1948), our Supreme Court, in refusing to declare a statute unconstitutional because the Legislature had allegedly failed to follow a mandate relating to constitutional procedures on the passage of a bill, declared:

"Legislature's failure to follow directory provision of this section (Article III, Section 4) does not present a justiciable question, and in no event does it impair validity of a duly certified enactment."

If based on the "Enrolled Bill Doctrine", our Supreme Court has consistently refused to go behind a duly enacted statute to determine whether or not constitutional procedures have been followed (even though a review of the journal would have revealed some constitutional violation of procedures or form), then it must follow as night follows day that the courts would not go behind the General Appropriation Act (such as embodied in House Bill 1349) to determine whether or not there was conformity to mere House Rules such as Rules 64 and 66. This is especially true where Article II, Section 11 of our Con-

stitution, specifically empowers each House to adopt its own rules of legislative proceedings. And, the House, when it adopted Rules 64 and 66, as well as other rules, specifically authorized the House at any time by a constitutional majority to suspend either or both of such rules or any other Rule of the House not mandated by our Constitution, and, if it so desired to substitute a temporary rule in its place, provided that such temporary rule too, was not inconsistent with any constitutional mandate of our Constitution relating to the passage of legislation.

Accordingly, it is permissible under our Constitution and House Rules to authorize absentee voting, provided the Rules are suspended and a motion is approved adopting a temporary rule authorizing absentee voting for a specific and limited purpose.

Attached herewith is a proposed motion to suspend the Rules together with suggested motion to authorize absentee voting for certain members.

Mr. MANDERINO. I move that the following parts of rules 64 and 66 of the Rules of the House of Representatives be temporarily suspended for today's session:

(1) That part of rule 64 which reads:

"No member shall be permitted to vote and have his vote recorded on the roll unless he is present in the Hall of the House during the roll call vote."; and

(2) That part of rule 66 which reads:

"No member shall vote for another member, nor shall any person not a member vote for a member. Any member who shall vote or attempt to vote for another member, or a person not a member who shall vote or attempt to vote for member, may be punished in such manner as the House determines."

I move that this House adopt a temporary rule for today's session which reads:

"Temporary Rule of the House of Representatives.—Whenever the House has a roll call vote on final passage of House Bill 1349, Printer's No. 1890, an affirmative vote may be cast for Representative MICHAEL M. MULLEN of Allegheny County, by Representative _____ of _____ County; and an affirmative vote may be cast for Representative ULYSSES SHELTON of Philadelphia County by Representative _____ of _____ County. Such affirmative votes of Representatives MICHAEL M. MULLEN and ULYSSES SHELTON shall be recorded on the roll and entered in the Journal in the same manner as the votes of other members on the question of final passage of House Bill 1349, Printer's Number 1890."

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Zeller, on the motion.

Mr. ZELLER. Mr. Speaker, I cannot believe what I am hearing here this evening. I know that you have been through the pressure cooker and you want to go home. That is right. But to do it this way you are only kidding yourself. If you do not have the numbers and you have to do it this way, you are in trouble. I say this sincerely, Mr. Speaker, because you are setting a serious precedent. You are setting a precedent that although the majority leader has stated that the Senate does it, he will tell you that they have not done it since 1972. And do you know why they did not do it, Mr. Speaker? Do you know why they have not done it? Because in 1972 they got themselves in trouble. A gang was out in California and all over and they were voted on issues and the press really took them over the coals. As a matter of fact, they can tell you back there what they did to them, and the Senate has been very reluctant to even think about it any more.

Now, since a Democrat is saying this, I might be able to get

away with it because the Republicans will say that it is political, but I am telling you, as a Democrat, that this is a blatant violation. Your saying that it is constitutionally right does not make it constitutionally right. This one, no doubt, will be tested, and you are all going to look bad, and I mean seriously bad. And if they were trying to pull this over there, I can see some of you constitutional lawyers, including the gentleman I congratulated not too many days ago about the fine job he did on the Gleeson Committee, that very individual who cannot get the votes now is using any method he can, he would be the first guy up there challenging the Republicans. That is what would happen.

In other words, I will give you a good suggestion. If you do not want to go on vacation, if you want to get away from the powerful lobbying groups that have been down pounding your heads in, why do we not all go home and let the majority leader do all the voting for us? Why not do that? Then you will get the votes exactly the way you want them but not the way your folks back home want you to vote. Let somebody else push your lever.

We had a problem why rule 66 was brought out in this House because we had people voting people. You remember that problem we had? I can mention names but I will not. Some lawyers I highly respect in this room or some of the guys who even went out there and fought for this rule, so that nobody, including our Speaker, including our majority leader, and I can mention some more in here who fought for this so that there would be no voting on this floor, and, as a matter of fact, devised a kind of a system here that we can lock them out if they are not here. That is why we did it.

Now I am not taking anything out on Mr. Shelton. He is a real gentleman. That is not the idea. It is the precedent that you are setting here. And if you want somebody else to push your lever, then give all your proxies to Mr. Manderino, as Mr. Shuman says, and let him do the voting for you and go the heck home and let your people hang. Those are the ones who represent you, and if you get away with this one tonight, you are going to answer to your voters.

Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Northampton, Mr. Ruggiero.

Mr. RUGGIERO. Mr. Speaker, may I interrogate the gentleman, Mr. Bennett.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Bennett, indicates that he will stand for interrogation.

The gentleman, Mr. Ruggiero, may proceed.

Mr. RUGGIERO. Mr. Speaker, am I correct in stating that you have in your possession a statement from the physician who is attending Representative Shelton?

Mr. BENNETT. No, sir, you did not understand that?

Mr. RUGGIERO. Is there a statement from the hospital or from his physician?

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I have in my possession a statement attested to, signed and notarized by Representative Shelton, indicating how he wishes to be voted.

I said on the floor of this House and would swear to the fact that I spoke with Representative Shelton's physician by

telephone earlier today.

Mr. RUGGIERO. Would the gentleman state the position or the situation of Representative Shelton as of today as reported to him by the physician?

Mr. BENNETT. Representative Shelton is now in the intensive care unit in the Philadelphia hospital under intensive care. He is being attended to by Doctor Victor Dolfman, in room 509. Doctor Dolfman—and I am repeating what I said earlier—indicated to myself and to Representative Greenfield that he would swear to the fact that Representative Shelton was unable to leave that room and that he was in clear mind and was mentally able to sign the affidavit that I have in my hand.

Mr. RUGGIERO. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, may I make a brief statement?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is in order and may proceed.

Mr. RUGGIERO. Mr. Speaker, I, too, have seen Representative Shelton here vote in the affirmative on this measure, this identical measure, on at least five occasions.

Under the circumstances as related by the gentleman, Mr. Bennett, I believe that this House should show compassion and decency in this case and should permit the voice of Ulysses Shelton and the voice of all his constituents through him to be heard here tonight. I ask for an affirmative vote.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Beaver, Mr. Laughlin.

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, just a few brief remarks, please.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is in order and may proceed.

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, it is my hope tonight that Mr. Shelton's vote would not be necessary to carry the necessary constitutional majority of 102. I would hope that we would have enough votes in the House, one way or the other, to decide the issue without him, and whenever I request this of my colleague and I request the consideration of Mr. Shelton, I certainly do not question the legality of it, if there is a question. However, if we have the 102 votes without using Mr. Shelton, we will not be running into a question of constitutionality or court test or anything else on the issue. So it is just my hope that we have the votes without that.

Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Hutchinson, to speak for the second time on the issue.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. I have not yielded, Mr. Speaker. I was recognized. I have not yielded, Mr. Speaker, and I was recognized.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Lincoln. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, I believe Mr. Hutchinson has

spoken twice on this issue and I would request that the Chair rule on that. I believe that he spoke at great length at one time and the second time he requested that a parliamentary inquiry be taken, and I believe that that is two times. I would request that you rule on that, sir.

The SPEAKER. It is the opinion of the Chair that the gentleman from Schuylkill spoke only once and, therefore, has the privilege of the floor for the second time. The gentleman is recognized and may proceed.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman, Mr. Bennett, consent to interrogation?

Mr. BENNETT. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mercer indicates that he will stand for interrogation. The gentleman from Schuylkill is in order and may proceed.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has stated that he has a document which purports to be signed by Representative Shelton. Would the gentleman either read that document into the record or submit it to the Chair to be made a part of the record of this proceeding?

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, in response to the interrogation, I would state, as I have stated earlier, that it would be my intention to submit this for the record once the roll call had been taken. However, if the gentleman cares, I would be more than pleased to read it, show him a copy of it, whatever his desire is.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. I would appreciate it if you would read it now, but may I ask one other question, Mr. Speaker? Would you consent to just submitting it for the record at this time? That would save some time, rather than reading it.

Mr. BENNETT. Whatever pleases you.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. All right. Would you consent to submitting it for the record?

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I am not sure that I might not be in error in doing that. I think that the motion should be passed before it is made a part of the record.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. May I ask then, Mr. Speaker, whether it is the gentleman's intention to submit the document for the record prior to the taking of the roll call when that issue is before it, if it becomes before us?

Mr. BENNETT. When the question is called by the Chair on how the members would vote on HB 1349, it is my intention to submit this document at that time.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. All right.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. That is all the interrogation I have.

One very brief comment, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is in order and may proceed.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. A majority of this House has decided that the suspension of this rule for this purpose is constitutional.

Mr. Speaker, standing here, I am bound by that. However, Mr. Speaker, I would appeal to the members now that we have reached the question of voting on the rule itself, I would appeal to you once more, not to tempt the judiciary to step further into our procedures. And, secondly, Mr. Speaker, I would remind you that even if you do not fear the judiciary, you should rightly fear the court of public opinion on which all of our rights and

prerogatives are finally based. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Northumberland, Mr. Helfrick.

Mr. HELFRICK. Mr. Speaker, I am a freshman legislator here this year, too. I cannot hardly believe what I see here tonight. I just could not sit in my seat and see what is about to happen, happen.

I am not a very learned man. I am not an attorney. I have not had any formal education, but I consider myself to have good common sense. I am mighty proud that I am a citizen of these United States. I am mighty proud that I am a citizen of Pennsylvania and I am mighty proud that I am here tonight to speak. I cannot stand for what I believe can possibly happen here tonight and I am going to earnestly urge the members to think seriously about what they may possibly be planning to do.

I have heard the remarks of the previous speakers. I have listened attentively to their remarks. I have seen some of the members here tonight change their minds on HB 1349. Why they changed is their business. It certainly is not mine.

I beg of you on this motion, please vote as a believer in our Constitution. Please vote as a member of our State and our Nation. Do not sacrifice our basic principles. Do not sell out your basic beliefs. I cannot believe that you have such blind leaderships that you would let all your principles go down the drain. I seriously urge you to vote against this motion.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes, to speak for the second time on the issue, the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Zeller.

Mr. ZELLER. Mr. Speaker, during an interrogation by Mr. Hutchinson with Mr. Bennett in regard to the validity of this document, I would feel and I would like to tell the rest of the members that if Mr. Bennett feels that he has a valid document in his hand, then why should he be fearful of submitting it now? Think that one over. In other words, if you—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will yield. The question of the document is not before the House. The gentleman may speak only on the question of, shall the House adopt the motion or reject the motion for a question of the House by the gentleman from Mercer.

Mr. ZELLER. If I could ask you a question, Mr. Speaker, and I would like to continue, if I could ask you a question on that very point: How come then you allowed Mr. Hutchinson to interrogate him on the document?

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman wishes to interrogate the gentleman from Mercer, he may attempt to interrogate him.

Mr. ZELLER. I would like to, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mercer, will he stand for interrogation by the gentleman from Lehigh?

Mr. BENNETT. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mercer indicates that he will so stand. The gentleman from Lehigh may proceed.

Mr. ZELLER. Mr. Speaker, you were requested here a few moments to submit a document that you felt or, rather, that you said was valid, and if you feel that it is, why are you fearful now of not submitting it and want to do it after the vote?

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, may I answer the gentleman?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Rappaport. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. RAPPAPORT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RAPPAPORT. Mr. Speaker, the question that has been propounded by the gentleman from Lehigh questions the integrity of Mr. Bennett. Mr. Bennett has stated that it is a valid document. That statement was not questioned by the gentleman on the other side, Mr. Hutchinson, because Mr. Hutchinson is very well aware of the rules of this House. I would suggest that the gentleman from Lehigh, under the instructions of the Chair, follow the same course.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Lehigh will keep his interrogation within the rules of this House.

Mr. ZELLER. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, if I might answer the gentleman? It is very simple.

There is another motion that must be made following the adoption of the first motion. At that time I will enter Representative Shelton's remarks into the record. It is very simple.

There is nothing cloak-and-dagger about it, Joe.

Mr. ZELLER. I appreciate it.

Mr. Speaker, may I continue?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is in order and may proceed.

Mr. ZELLER. I appreciate Mr. Bennett's concern about the fact that we may have questioned his sincerity and questioned the validity of this, but all we were asking, until his counselor mentioned the fact that he should speak for him, was the fact that if he has a valid document, I would feel that he could submit it.

Now, I would like to say this in closing: In other words, if you have no fear of the courts and you have no fear of the public, I would hope you would have some fear of God.

Thank you.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, if that last part was a question from the gentleman, I have no fear of God, other than what I stated here earlier this evening.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. C. L. Schmitt.

Mr. SCHMITT. Mr. Speaker, if I could have but 2 minutes, I think that possibly I can offer a solution to this problem.

I think it is quite evident by the fact that we are trying to get this proxy vote approved, it is quite evident, that we need that one additional vote, and I have a suggestion to offer.

First of all, for human compassion for Shelton who is sick—and that has been attested to—plus human compassion for those people who have been in the hall of this House the last couple days and the ones from the payrolls who are going to come here tomorrow, I appeal to someone here to change his vote. The point I want to make is this: Hunger is something that no one can describe. The pangs of hunger can only be felt by someone who has experienced it. I have been hungry. I know what it is to be hungry and I am in full sympathy with those

people who are not getting their welfare checks and those who are not getting their paychecks. I am in sympathy with the fact that Shelton is sick in the hospital and needs some help.

Now, I would like to suggest that one of the "no" votes in this House, whether he be Democrat or Republican, who might be on the fence concerning his particular vote, might be willing to offer his vote in return for the one by Mr. Shelton, so that we do not have to go through the motion that is before the House. I call upon someone at this time to stand and say he will volunteer in that capacity.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Wright. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. J. L. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. J. L. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, is Representative Schmitt speaking on the point?

The SPEAKER. It is the Chair's opinion that the gentleman's point of order is now moot. The Chair has other opinions which the Chair wishes it could express, but the rules of parliamentary procedure foreclose the expression of those opinions.

The Chair recognizes for the second time on this issue, the gentleman from Montour, Mr. Wagner.

Mr. WAGNER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, there are other members absent and we have had some close votes, and had those members been present on other issues, we might not be here tonight. And, yes, there are members in the hospital for extended periods of time.

I just want to bring it to the attention of the Speaker that Mr. Shelton is not the only one, and, perhaps, those individuals, I might say, feel that the maneuver which is being pulled now is not proper.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lebanon, Mr. Seltzer.

Mr. SELTZER. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege and the honor of being the senior member on the Republican side of this House of Representatives. In the 21 years that I have been privileged to serve in this House, I have served with 756 different members, Democrats and Republicans, women, men young and old, most of whom I have been very proud of and a few, a very few, whom I would have been ashamed of. Never once in these years has any member ever attempted this proposal.

I look to your senior member, my friend, Joe Wargo, who is on his 29th year, and I look to the others, Marty Mullen and Bill Renwick, who have one term more than I do, and I ask them for their support in defeating the suspension of this rule. Let us not tonight for political expedience, no matter how important the issue may appear to us, do away in one fell swoop with all that we have known to be true and proper for these many years.

There has never, never been a good piece of legislation introduced that has not become law eventually. And, Mr. Speaker, if HB 1349 is a good piece of legislation, it will become law and it

will become law because of its merit and not because of some parliamentary maneuver to do away with one of the most important functions that this House can serve, and that is, to live by its rules which protect the rights of the 12 million people of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, if this bill is good, it will become law, law on its merits and not because of some action taken by this House tonight. Please do not show your political expedience on this bill because if you think this is that important, wait until the other ones come along that are just as important and the votes will be even probably more difficult to get. If this bill is good, it will become law because of its merit.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would instruct photographers that the Chair has allowed them free access to this floor now for a period of over 2½ hours. That access has now been withdrawn.

The question is on the motion. Those in favor of the—

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, did I—

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority whip.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, did I understand the Chair just to withdraw permission to the cameramen to be on the floor?

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. RYAN. It seems a shame, Mr. Speaker, that we should deprive the people of Pennsylvania the opportunity of seeing for themselves through the eyes of a lens the great rip-off of '77, and I would ask the Chair to change its ruling.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion. Those in favor of the motion will vote "aye"; those opposed "no."

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—105

Arthurs	Gallagher	McCall	Ritter
Barber	Gamble	McIntyre	Ruggiero
Bellomini	Garzia	McLane	Scanlon
Beloff	Gatski	Meluskey	Schmitt
Bennett	Geisler	Milanovich	Schweder
Berlin	George, C.	Milliron	Shupnik
Berson	Giammarco	Miscevich	Stapleton
Bittinger	Gillette	Morris	Stewart
Borski	Gleeson	Mrkoncic	Stuban
Brown	Goodman	Mullen, M. P.	Sweet
Brunner	Gray	Mullen, M. M.	Taylor, F.
Caputo	Greenfield	Musto	Tenaglio
Cassidy	Harper	Novak	Trello
Cianciulli	Hoeffel	O'Brien, B.	Valicenti
Cohen	Hutchinson, A.	O'Donnell	Wansacz
Cole	Itkin	O'Keefe	Wargo
DeMedio	Johnson	Oliver	White
DeWeese	Jones	Petrarca	Wiggins
DiCarlo	Kelly	Pievsky	Wise
Dombrowski	Kolter	Pratt	Wright, D.
Donatucci	Kowalysbyn	Prendergast	Yahner
Doyle	Laughlin	Rappaport	Zitterman
Duffy	Letterman	Ravenstahl	Zwikel
Dumas	Lincoln	Renwick	
Englehart	Livengood	Rhodes	Irvis,
Fee	Logue	Richardson	Speaker
Fryer	Manderino	Rieger	

NAYS—86

Abraham	Gallen	Manmiller	Scirica
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Anderson	Geesey	McClatchy	Seltzer
Armstrong	Goebel	McGinnis	Shuman
Bittle	Greenleaf	Mebus	Sirianni
Brandt	Grieco	Miller	Smith, E.
Burd	Halverson	Moehlmann	Spitz
Burns	Hamilton	Mowery	Stairs
Butera	Haskell	Noye	Taddonio
Caltagirone	Hayes, D. S.	O'Brien, D.	Taylor, E.
Cessar	Hayes, S. E.	O'Connell	Vroon
Cowell	Helfrick	Pancoast	Wagner
Davies	Honaman	Parker	Wass
DeVerter	Hopkins	Piccola	Weidner
Dietz	Hutchinson, W.	Pitts	Wenger
Dininni	Katz	Polite	Williams
Dorr	Kernick	Pott	Wilt
Fischer, R. R.	Klingaman	Pyles	Wright, J. L.
Fisher, D. M.	Lehr	Reed	Yohn
Flaherty	Levi	Ryan	Zearfoss
Foster, A.	Lynch	Salvatore	Zeller
Foster, W.	Mackowski	Scheaffer	Zord
Freind	Madigan		

NOT VOTING—9

Cimini	Knepper	Smith, L.	Thomas
George, M.	Shelton	Spencer	Wilson
Hasay			

The question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lycoming, Mr. Cimini. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. CIMINI. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CIMINI. Mr. Speaker, I was out of my seat when the vote was taken on Mr. Bennett's motion to suspend the rules. Had I been in my seat, I would have voted in the negative.

The SPEAKER. The remarks of the gentleman will be spread upon the record.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Mercer, Mr. Bennett, who offers the following motion.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House adopt a temporary rule for today's session which reads:

"Temporary Rule of the House of Representatives.—

Whenever the House has a roll call vote on final passage of House Bill 1349, Printer's No. 1890, an affirmative vote may be cast for Representative ULYSSES SHELTON of Philadelphia County, by Representative Rieger of Philadelphia County. Such affirmative vote of Representative ULYSSES SHELTON shall be recorded on the roll and entered in the Journal in the same manner as the votes of other members on the question of final passage of House Bill 1349, Printer's Number 1890.

Further, Mr. Speaker, I submit for the record a statement at this time, to wit:

NOTARIZED STATEMENT

SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

Mr. BENNETT presented the following notarized statement for the Legislative Journal:

I, Ulysses Shelton, authorize Representative William Rieger of 179th Legislative District to vote my switch YES on House Bill 1349, Printer #1890, on this day, August 18, 1977.

ULYSSES SHELTON
Representative 181st Legislative District

Signed before me this 18th day of August, 1977,
in the City and County of Philadelphia.

GEORGE T. HAGUE
Notary Public, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.
My Commission Expires January 2, 1979

Mr. BENNETT. And I so move, Mr. Speaker.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentlemen from Schuylkill, Mr. Hutchinson, on the motion.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman, Mr. Bennett, consent to interrogation?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Bennett, indicates he will stand for interrogation. The gentleman from Schuylkill is in order and may proceed.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, does it appear on the face of that statement at what time it was signed on the 18th of August?

Mr. BENNETT. It does not, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman tell me when was the last time that he had personal communication with the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Shelton?

Mr. BENNETT. To the best of my recollection, it was this evening. I do not remember the time. I am not trying to be evasive; I just do not remember it. Perhaps Representative Greenfield knows, or someone who was in the office, at what time we spoke with Representative Shelton.

Mr. GREENFIELD. We marked that at 7:30, Mr. Speaker, p.m.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, when the gentleman from Mercer had communication with the gentleman from Philadelphia, did the gentleman from Philadelphia advise the gentleman from Mercer—

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Lincoln. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. LINCOLN. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, what does what last communication that Mr. Bennett had with him have to do with what Mr. Shelton has signed and notarized and submitted to this House? I think that this is totally out of line with what we are doing, and I would ask the Chair to rule Mr. Hutchinson out of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not rule the gentleman, Mr. Hutchinson, out of order, but the Chair would advise the gentleman, Mr. Hutchinson, to restrict his interrogation to the question before the House, and that is on the adoption or rejection of the motion.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, my interrogation is relevant to the adoption of the motion, and that will appear in my remarks, which will be brief.

Do I understand the gentleman from Mercer to state that the last time he had communication with the gentleman from Philadelphia was at 7:30 p.m. this evening or approximately thereabouts?

Mr. BENNETT. At approximately that time I spoke—

Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, what does it have to do with the last communication that the man from Mercer had with the gentleman from Philadelphia? That has nothing to do with what we are talking about.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, that ends my interrogation.

Now let me pose to this House a hypothetical. Let me pose it to you on this issue. Mr. Speaker, I am speaking on the motion.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman, Mr. Hutchinson, yield?

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Caputo. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. CAPUTO. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CAPUTO. Mr. Speaker, on a debate permitted or argument permitted on a motion, I think that hypotheticals are irrelevant and out of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would suggest to the gentleman, Mr. Hutchinson, that if he has an argument to present to court, that he present that argument.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I always was under the impression that I had the right and indeed the duty to present to the floor of this House any relevant and germane arguments, and I think it will appear from my comments and remarks that the interrogation is relevant and germane.

I would appreciate the indulgence of the Speaker. I will be brief.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is in order and may proceed.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Lincoln, rise?

Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that the gentleman's debate to this point has been germane, and if it comes down to that issue, I will ask for a vote on the germaneness of his debate.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman would establish an extremely dangerous precedent if the House were to decide on germaneness of debate.

The question of germaneness, for the information of the gentleman, is on an amendment to a bill. A great deal of the conversation and the rhetoric which takes place on this floor might well be ruled nongermane. It might shorten the sessions, but the gentleman well knows that there is no rule of the House to do so.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to consider this state of hypothetical facts: I receive a call from

the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Ryan, at my home in Friedensburg, Pennsylvania, at 7:30 p.m. in the evening, and I dictate to the gentleman a statement that I am in favor of a certain bill and I wish to be recorded as voting in that way. At 8:30 p.m. I become ill and I am taken to the hospital and I am put in the intensive care, and the vote is taken at 12:50, at which time I have expired. That, Mr. Speaker, is a hypothetical, but that is the type of mischief that the receipt of this type of statement opens up to the House. Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on the motion. Thank you.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—102

Arthurs	Gallagher	McCall	Ritter
Barber	Gamble	McIntyre	Ruggiero
Bellomoni	Garzia	McLane	Scanlon
Beloff	Gatski	Meluskey	Schmitt
Bennett	Geisler	Milanovich	Schweder
Berlin	George, C.	Miscevich	Shupnik
Berson	Giammarco	Morris	Stapleton
Bittinger	Gillette	Mrkonic	Stewart
Borski	Gleeson	Mullen, M. P.	Stuban
Brown	Goodman	Mullen, M. M.	Sweet
Brunner	Gray	Musto	Taylor, F.
Caputo	Greenfield	Novak	Tenaglio
Cianciulli	Harper	O'Brien, B.	Trello
Cohen	Hoeffel	O'Donnell	Valicenti
Cole	Hutchinson, A.	O'Keefe	Wansacz
DeMedio	Itkin	Oliver	Wargo
DeWeese	Johnson	Petrarca	White
DiCarlo	Jones	Pievsky	Wiggins
Dombrowski	Kelly	Pratt	Wise
Donatucci	Kolter	Prendergast	Wright, D.
Doyle	Kowalyshyn	Rappaport	Yahner
Duffy	Letterman	Ravenstahl	Zitterman
Dumas	Lincoln	Renwick	Zwilk
Englehart	Livengood	Rhodes	
Fee	Logue	Richardson	Irvis,
Fryer	Manderino	Rieger	Speaker

NAYS—89

Abraham	Freind	Madigan	Scheaffer
Anderson	Gallen	Manmiller	Scirica
Armstrong	Geesey	McClatchy	Seltzer
Bittle	Goebel	McGinnis	Shuman
Brandt	Greenleaf	Mebus	Sirianni
Burd	Grieco	Miller	Smith, E.
Burns	Halverson	Milliron	Spitz
Butera	Hamilton	Moehlmann	Stairs
Caltagirone	Haskell	Mowery	Taddonio
Cassidy	Hayes, S. E.	Noye	Taylor, E.
Cessar	Helfrick	O'Brien, D.	Vroon
Cimini	Honaman	O'Connell	Wagner
Cowell	Hopkins	Pancoast	Wass
Davies	Hutchinson, W.	Parker	Weidner
DeVerter	Katz	Piccola	Wenger
Dietz	Kernick	Pitts	Williams
Dininni	Klingaman	Polite	Wilt
Dorr	Laughlin	Pott	Wright, J. L.
Fischer, R. R.	Lehr	Pyles	Yohn
Fisher, D. M.	Levi	Reed	Zearfoss
Flaherty	Lynch	Ryan	Zeller
Foster, A.	Mackowski	Salvatore	Zord
Foster, W.			

NOT VOTING—9

George, M.	Knepper	Smith, L.	Thomas
Hasay	Shelton	Spencer	Wilson
Hayes, D. S.			

The question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

On the question recurring,
Will the House concur in the Senate amendments?
(Members proceeded to vote)

The SPEAKER. The clerk will strike the vote.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Hutchinson, rise?

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, simply because I am not absolutely certain. And, very quickly, I object to the taking of this roll call under the rule change as adopted.

Mr. Speaker, so that we will not have a parliamentary problem, I would appreciate it if after the roll is taken and in the event that the roll shows that there are 102 votes in favor of this, that the Speaker would recognize me immediately after he makes the usual parliamentary announcement so that I can reiterate my objection at that time.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Zeller, rise?

Mr. ZELLER. To show that it is nonpartisan, I will join in with Mr. Hutchinson.

The SPEAKER. There will be no photography taken during the running of the roll.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Rappaport.

Mr. RAPPAPORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask that that photographer be held in contempt of this House.

The SPEAKER. We will continue the roll, and the Chair will speak to the photographer.

The Chair recognizes the minority whip.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, may I renew my request that this travesty be done publicly and let the cameras in? They have been here all week. Let them in and see this rip-off.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. MANDERINO. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANDERINO. I understand when a roll call is being taken, nothing is in order but the taking of the roll.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Erie, Mr. DiCarlo, rise?

Mr. DiCARLO. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Nothing is in order except a challenge of the vote or the taking of the roll.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Lincoln, rise?

Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, could I have the vote stricken? I would like to ask one question of the majority leader.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Zeller. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. ZELLER. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ZELLER. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate you on the fairness with which that roll call was held, and as far as I am concerned, there are 100 votes up there and that is the way it shall be.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed that there is nothing in order except the taking of the roll. Does the gentleman rise to a point of personal privilege?

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I thought you had taken the roll already, I am sorry.

The SPEAKER. No, the roll has not been announced.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Lincoln. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. LINCOLN. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the vote be stricken and that I may ask one question of the majority leader.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would inform the member that under the adopted rule of this House, rule 66, "Once the voting has begun, it shall not be interrupted, except for the purpose of questioning the validity of a member's vote before the result is announced." That is the only purpose when it may be interrupted.

Does the gentleman question the validity of any member's vote?

Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, in the 5 years that I have served in this House, I have seen the vote stricken during a roll call on any number of times. I have seen bills fail that had 190 votes prior to somebody asking a question. I request that the courtesy be extended to me to ask one question of the majority leader and that the vote be stricken.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Zeller. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. ZELLER. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ZELLER. Mr. Speaker, the point I want to bring out to you and to the members of this House is that I congratulate you again on the manner in which you have conducted this House. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say this—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will yield.

Nothing is in order now except the announcement of the roll.

On the question recurring,
Will the House concur in the Senate amendments?

Agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution, the following

roll call was recorded:

YEAS—100

Arthurs	Gatski	Meluskey	Scanlon
Barber	Geisler	Milanovich	Schmitt
Bellomini	George, C.	Milliron	Schweder
Beloff	Giammarco	Miscevich	Shelton
Bennett	Gillette	Morris	Shupnik
Berlin	Gleeson	Mullen, M. P.	Stapleton
Berson	Goodman	Mullen, M. M.	Stewart
Bittinger	Gray	Musto	Stuban
Borski	Greenfield	Novak	Taylor, F.
Brown	Harper	O'Brien, B.	Tenaglio
Brunner	Hoeffel	O'Donnell	Trello
Caputo	Hutchinson, A.	O'Keefe	Valicenti
Cianciulli	Itkin	Oliver	Wansacz
Cohen	Johnson	Petrarca	Wargo
Cole	Jones	Pievsky	White
DeMedio	Kelly	Pratt	Wiggins
DiCarlo	Kowalyshyn	Prendergast	Williams
Dombrowski	Laughlin	Rappaport	Wise
Donatucci	Letterman	Ravenstahl	Wright, D.
Doyle	Lincoln	Reed	Yahner
Dumas	Livengood	Renwick	Zitterman
Englehart	Logue	Rhodes	Zwilk
Fee	Manderino	Richardson	
Fryer	McCall	Rieger	Irvis,
Gallagher	McIntyre	Ritter	Speaker
Garzia	McLane		

NAYS—93

Abraham	Foster, W.	Lynch	Salvatore
Anderson	Freind	Mackowski	Scheaffer
Armstrong	Gallen	Madigan	Scirica
Bittle	Gamble	Manmiller	Seltzer
Brandt	Geesey	McClatchy	Shuman
Burd	Goebel	McGinnis	Sirianni
Burns	Greenleaf	Mebus	Smith, E.
Butera	Grieco	Miller	Spitz
Caltagirone	Halverson	Moehlmann	Stairs
Cassidy	Hamilton	Mowery	Sweet
Cessar	Haskell	Mrkonic	Taddonio
Cimini	Hayes, D. S.	Noye	Taylor, E.
Cowell	Hayes, S. E.	O'Brien, D.	Vroon
Davies	Helfrick	O'Connell	Wagner
DeVerter	Honaman	Pancoast	Wass
DeWeese	Hopkins	Parker	Weidner
Dietz	Hutchinson, W.	Piccola	Wenger
Dininni	Katz	Pitts	Wilt
Dorr	Kernick	Polite	Wright, J. L.
Duffy	Klingaman	Pott	Yohn
Fischer, R. R.	Kolter	Pyles	Zearfoss
Fisher, D. M.	Lehr	Ruggiero	Zeller
Flaherty	Levi	Ryan	Zord
Foster, A.			

NOT VOTING—7

George, M.	Knepper	Spencer	Wilson
Hasay	Smith, L.	Thomas	

Less than the majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not concurred in.

Ordered, That the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield. I do not intend to make the motion at this time.

Thank you.

POINT OF INFORMATION

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Beaver, Mr. Laughlin. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. LAUGHLIN. I rise to a point of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, last night I presented to you a reconsideration motion on HB 67. I was told that I would get consideration on that after the vote of HB 1349. I would request that opportunity.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER HB 67

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I move for reconsideration of the vote by which the House passed HB 67, PN 1872, and in which the House concurred in Senate amendments to HB 67, PN 1872.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority whip.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, what do the rules provide with respect to the reconsideration of a bill?

The SPEAKER. It must be reconsidered within the period of no more than 5 legislative days.

Mr. RYAN. When did HB 67 pass this House?

The SPEAKER. On the 11th day of August.

Mr. RYAN. And what is today's date?

The SPEAKER. I assume that today's date is the 18th of August.

Mr. RYAN. And have more than 5 days expired since HB 67 passed this House?

The SPEAKER. Not 5 legislative days.

Mr. RYAN. May I make a comment on the motion?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, it is apparent to me and it should be apparent to everyone in this room that the purpose of reconsidering HB 67 is to hold it hostage, along with the employees of the Commonwealth and the welfare recipients of this Commonwealth. For that reason I oppose the reconsideration of HB 67.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Beaver, Mr. Laughlin.

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, under no circumstances do I intend to hold hostage the legislation that we have now before us for reconsideration. It is my intent to hold it within the House of Representatives prior to giving it away to either the Senate for their signature or the Governor for his signature before we have a budget passed to fund such legislation.

Mr. Speaker, if that legislation is signed into law creating the new formula that is under consideration now in this reconsideration, we will have a formula that has never been put before the membership as to how it will affect our school districts back home without the additional moneys that were to have been voted in this budget for HB 67.

I ask the membership to give us the opportunity to hold this bill until such time that we can vote on the budget and know whether or not we are going to have funds to fund this bill, because, otherwise, many of our districts are going to be hurt very seriously back home with HB 67.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I ask that the membership sup-

port my move.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Burns. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. BURNS. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. Speaker, I raise a point of order and the point of order is simply this: Is it not a fact that this bill has already been reconsidered one time on the motion of Representative O'Keefe?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is unable to answer that question without checking the record. The Chair will check the record and see.

Mr. BURNS. Would I be correct then—

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman yield until we find out whether or not the gentleman's statement is correct?

The Chair has checked the minute book of the House, and the gentleman is correct. The gentleman, Mr. O'Keefe, did move to reconsider the vote by which this House passed on concurrence the Senate amendments to HB 67. This was not agreed to.

Mr. BURNS. Then, therefore, Mr. Speaker, is it not correct that the first vote that would have to be taken then would be one that would suspend the rules in order to reconsider this?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. BURNS. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. A motion would have to be made to first suspend the rules.

Will the gentleman yield? We now have an argument among the parliamentarians. They may as well join the rest of us.

The parliamentarians have agreed that the House rules require, before this motion to reconsider can be placed, that the rules be suspended. A motion to suspend the rules to be adopted will require the vote of 102 members.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Beaver, Mr. Laughlin.

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I would make such a motion, but before I do, Mr. Speaker, I would ask that we have some order in the House so that the members know at least what the question is.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may proceed.

MOTION TO SUSPEND RULES

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I would ask for a suspension of the rules so that we can reconsider HB 67.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Burns.

Mr. BURNS. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I just simply want to say that I oppose the motion. I hope that enough of my colleagues will do the same.

Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Barber.

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, I had to go to the men's room at that time. I would appreciate it if someone could tell me what I am voting on. I am all mixed up, please.

Mr. Speaker, would you be kind enough, if I am in order, to strike the vote so I can understand, please?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is instructed that the vote is on the motion offered by the gentleman, Mr. Laughlin, to suspend the rules so that the House might reconsider the vote by which it concurred in amendments to HB 67.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—64

Abraham	Gamble	Milanovich	Smith, E.
Armstrong	Garzia	Milliron	Stapleton
Bellomini	Gillette	Miscevich	Stewart
Brandt	Goebel	Mrkonic	Stuban
Brown	Goodman	Novak	Sweet
Burd	Hoefel	O'Keefe	Taddonio
Caltagirone	Honaman	Petrarca	Tenaglio
Cassidy	Hutchinson, A.	Pitts	Trello
Cowell	Itkin	Pratt	Vroon
Dombrowski	Kernick	Pyles	Wagner
Duffy	Kowalyszyn	Rhodes	Wenger
Fisher, D. M.	Laughlin	Ritter	Wright, D.
Flaherty	Livengood	Ruggiero	Zearfoss
Foster, A.	Logue	Schmitt	Zeller
Freind	Lynch	Schweder	Zord
Fryer	Meluskey	Shuman	Zwickl

NAYS—125

Anderson	Foster, W.	Manderino	Richardson
Arthurs	Gallagher	Manmiller	Rieger
Barber	Gallen	McCall	Ryan
Beloff	Gatski	McClatchy	Salvatore
Bennett	Geesey	McGinnis	Scanlon
Berlin	Geisler	McIntyre	Scheaffer
Berson	George, C.	McLane	Scirica
Bittinger	Giammarco	Mebus	Seltzer
Bittle	Gleeson	Miller	Shupnik
Borski	Gray	Moehlmann	Sirianni
Brunner	Greenfield	Morris	Spitz
Burns	Greenleaf	Mowery	Stairs
Butera	Grieco	Mullen, M. P.	Taylor, E.
Caputo	Halverson	Mullen, M. M.	Taylor, F.
Cessar	Hamilton	Musto	Valicenti
Cianciulli	Harper	Noye	Wansacz
Cimini	Haskell	O'Brien, B.	Wargo
Cohen	Hayes, D. S.	O'Brien, D.	Wass
Cole	Hayes, S. E.	O'Connell	Weidner
Davies	Helfrick	O'Donnell	White
DeMedio	Hopkins	Oliver	Wiggins
DeVerter	Hutchinson, W.	Pancoast	Williams
DeWeese	Johnson	Parker	Wilt
DiCarlo	Jones	Piccola	Wise
Dietz	Katz	Pievsky	Wright, J. L.
Dininni	Kelly	Polite	Yahner
Donatucci	Klingaman	Pott	Yohn
Dorr	Lehr	Prendergast	Zitterman
Dumas	Levi	Rappaport	
Englehart	Lincoln	Ravenstahl	Irvis,
Fee	Mackowski	Reed	Speaker
Fischer, R. R.	Madigan	Renwick	

NOT VOTING—11

Doyle	Knepper	Shelton	Thomas
George, M.	Kolter	Smith, L.	Wilson
Hasay	Letterman	Spencer	

The question was determined in the negative and the motion

was not agreed to.

REQUEST TO CALL UP SB 874

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Katz. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. KATZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call up SB 874, PN 1243.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would advise the gentleman that SB 874, at an earlier time in this legislative day, was passed over. Listen now to the Chair, please.

The Chair was confused, as some of the members have been, obviously, about the difference between chronological days and legislative days. The Chair read the bill for the second time and, on the second reading, said that the bill was over temporarily, but the Chair had earlier in this legislative day passed over the bill.

Now the question arises as to the gentleman's request that the Chair reconsiders its announcement that SB 874, PN 1243, be passed over. That is the question before the House.

The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, I request that that question not be reconsidered. That bill has been passed over.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Friday, August 19, 1977, at 1:45 p.m.

The SPEAKER. The motion is on adjournment and the Chair will recognize no one on this privileged motion except the majority leader and the minority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Was the gentleman, Mr. Itkin, recognized, or did he just shout into the microphone?

Mr. ITKIN. The motion to adjourn is always in order and takes precedence over any other motion before this House.

Mr. MANDERINO. If the man has the floor to make the motion.

Mr. ITKIN. Obviously I had the floor because the Speaker even reiterated my motion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair informs the gentleman from Allegheny County of two things: First, to keep his temper. Secondly, the Chair did not recognize him and, until he is recognized, he has no right to place a motion before the House.

The Chair had recognized the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Katz, and was awaiting the instructions from the gentleman, Mr. Katz, as to the purpose for which he was speaking.

Mr. KATZ. Mr. Speaker, would you please repeat the question?

The SPEAKER. I do not blame you, Mr. Katz. It is getting a little bit late.

Mr. KATZ. And would you please do it slow?

The SPEAKER. Let me repeat where we are now. The Chair had recognized the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Katz, and had asked the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Katz, and had asked the gentleman for what purpose he rose. The gentleman then turned away from the microphone and, during the interval, the gentleman from Allegheny County placed a motion. But the gentleman from Allegheny County had not been recog-

nized, so therefore the motion is not in order.

Mr. KATZ. Mr. Speaker, did I or did I not have the floor of this House?

Mr. MANDERINO. You had the floor to call up SB 874, which the Speaker said you were out of order for.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will be in order.

When the Chair recognizes a member, the Chair recognizes the member for a specific purpose. The Chair recognized the gentleman, Mr. Katz, for the purpose of calling up SB 874. Then the Chair pointed out to the gentleman, Mr. Katz, that the Chair had made an error in saying that the bill had been passed over temporarily. So the gentleman, Mr. Katz, is permitted recognition on a question of SB 874.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Katz. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. KATZ. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KATZ. If you passed over SB 874, is it not possible for you to reconsider that and temporarily pass it over and let me call up the bill?

The SPEAKER. Unless there is objection, it is possible for the Chair to do that. The Chair frequently does that.

Mr. KATZ. If there is an objection to SB 874, which the majority leader had made, and if he objects to it, then I guess there is a roll-call vote?

The SPEAKER. Then the gentleman from Philadelphia ought to place a motion that the announcement of the Chair to SB 874, PN 1243, is in error and that SB 874, PN 1243, shall be called up.

Mr. KATZ. Mr. Speaker, once I place that motion before the House is that a nondebatable motion?

The SPEAKER. No, that motion is debatable.

Mr. KATZ. Okay. May I ask you to leave me some latitude as to why I would like SB 874 called up tonight?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Katz, cannot be granted any latitude at 1:30 in the morning, I am afraid, by the members of this House.

Mr. KATZ. May I have 2 minutes?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not think that is an excessive amount of latitude. Will the gentleman place his motion first so that we have a motion before the House?

MOTION TO CALL UP SB 874

Mr. KATZ. Mr. Speaker, I request that SB 874, PN 1243, be called up before this House this evening.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, the Democratic Party has not had an opportunity to discuss this, and I move at this time that this House recess for the purpose of a Democratic caucus for a period of 45 minutes and that during the recess all Democratic members report to the majority caucus room on the first floor for a Democratic caucus.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker, prior to the calling of the recess, could the gentleman advise us if it is his intention to return to this floor in 45 minutes?

The SPEAKER. Will the majority leader stand for interrogation? The gentleman indicates that he will.

Mr. BUTERA. Will the gentleman please state to this House whether it is his intention to return to this House in 45 minutes?

Mr. MANDERINO. I ask for a 45-minute recess for the purpose of a caucus.

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman please advise this House if it is his intention to return to the floor of this House in 45 minutes?

Mr. MANDERINO. I would hope to, yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker, I recall a similar situation a couple of years ago and I just want to pose the question and get a straight answer to it. When the Senate of Pennsylvania recessed, they came back 2 weeks later.

Mr. MANDERINO. The more things change, the more they are the same.

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker, the reason I am asking the question is, if it is his intention, I will accept it at his word. If it is not his intention or he will not answer the question, then I will ask for a vote on the recess, like we had to have the other day, which is ridiculous. I do not want to do that.

Seriously, if it is your intention to caucus and then come back, I would just appreciate it. Otherwise, we will have a vote.

Mr. MANDERINO. That is my intention, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BUTERA. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, just one more point: Should not Mr. Katz briefly explain—

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order. The Chair reminds the ladies and gentlemen of the House that you are still on live television. To shut it off would require a suspension of the rules also.

The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Katz was granted, I think, a minute or two just to explain the intention of his move. I think the Democrats should know that prior to going to caucus.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Katz.

Mr. KATZ. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, we are in a terrible position tonight because we cannot pass HB 1349. We have tried several times and we just cannot get the necessary 102 votes.

By my calling up SB 874 tonight, I think that I have solved the problem in this Commonwealth until October 2. I am going to fund the Philadelphia schools with the amendment, and all schools in Pennsylvania, so jobs can be put back. I am going to fund welfare for 1 whole year so people will not go hungry. I am going to pay state employes until October 2 so that the leadership from both sides of the aisle, Democratic and Republican, will be able to sit down and knock out a budget.

Mr. Speaker, when you come back from caucus tonight, there should not be one person in this House who should not accept

what I am going to offer. You have got to accept what I am going to offer here tonight because if you do not, then you should not be able to sleep when you go home. Go to caucus.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. This House stands in recess until 2:30 a. m.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Wright.

Mr. J. L. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, earlier this evening I stood very patiently at this microphone waiting to be recognized when there came a call for a recess. I was ignored. I screamed at you in frustration because you did not recognize me. I assaulted you on the platform after the microphone was shut off and I apologize for that. But my remarks that I wanted to make earlier are still pertinent.

We should not have recessed. We should have discussed the problem on the floor of the House in public before the media, before the newsmen. It is about time we stop discussing things behind closed secret doors and let the public and the media know what is going on. The public should not be closed out from our discussions. I am so disturbed that I am forecasting right now that we will probably adjourn this House tonight without a solution mainly because of what has happened behind closed doors. We should have sat here and discussed it in public. We probably could have reached a solution so that the employes and the public welfare recipients of this Commonwealth would have some assurance tomorrow.

As I said earlier in my remarks, I apologize for my remarks to you, Mr. Speaker, but I think it is about time we stop the discussions behind closed and secret doors and do it in public so that our constituents, yours and mine, know what is going on.

HOUSE BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEES

No. 1616 By Messrs. LAUGHLIN, MILLER, ZITTEMAN, Mrs. KERNICK, Messrs. BUTERA, KNEPPER and GARZIA

An Act requiring the Secretary of Education to establish guidelines for the reimbursement of school districts for certain expenses incurred by them connected with the achievement of integration.

Referred to Committee on Education.

No. 1617 By Messrs. MISCEVICH, ABRAHAM, TRELLO, GARZIA, M. M. MULLEN, HASAY, Mrs. KERNICK, Messrs. BURD, McCALL, GOODMAN, GREENFIELD, NOVAK, Mrs. GEORGE, Messrs. LOGUE, GIAMMARCO, FEE, B. F. O'BRIEN, GRIECO, VALICENTI, Mrs. TAYLOR, Messrs. O'KEEFE, R. R. FISCHER,

McCLATCHY, PYLES, Mrs. KELLY, Messrs. D. S. HAYES, WHITE, ARMSTRONG, VROON, KATZ, SALVATORE, McGINNIS, CIMINI, MRKONIC, STUBAN, ZWIKL, RITTER, MELUSKEY, RAVENSTAHL, GEISLER, Mrs. GILLETTE, Messrs. SCHMITT, TAYLOR, DUFFY, GAMBLE, McINTYRE, DUMAS, BRUNNER, Mrs. HARPER, Messrs. COWELL, DONATUCCI, GALLAGHER, REED, M. P. MULLEN, PITTS, SCHWEDER, McLANE, ZITTEMAN, STAPLETON, CALTAGIRONE, RUGGIERO, MILLIRON, HOFFEL, MEBUS, GRAY, CIANCIULLI, JONES, JOHNSON, PETRARCA, CASSIDY, TENAGLIO, Mrs. WISE, Messrs. DOMBROWSKI, RICHARDSON, WENGER, WILSON, GATSKI, STEWART, FRYER, DeWEESE, RHODES, TADDONIO, KNEPPER, LEHR, CESSAR, GOEBEL, POTT, D. M. FISHER, WAGNER, NOYE, PANCOAST, HALVERSON, KLINGAMAN, GREENLEAF, PICCOLA, D. M. O'BRIEN, HAMILTON, WEIDNER, MADIGAN, LEVI, LAUGHLIN, FLAHERTY, MUSTO, OLIVER, KOWALYSHYN, COHEN, BITTINGER, LIVENGOOD, STAIRS, PRATT, JOHN, ANDERSON, HELFRICK, WASS, L. E. SMITH, THOMAS, MACKOWSKI, GEESEY, Miss SIRIANNI, Messrs. DIETZ, BITTLE, KOLTER, LETTERMAN, PRENDERGAST, ITKIN, MORRIS and MILANOVICH.

An Act amending the act of July 31, 1968 (P. L. 769, No. 240), entitled "An act relating to Commonwealth documents; ***," providing for legislative review of proposed regulations.

Referred to Committee on State Government.

No. 1618 By Messrs. MISCEVICH, TRELLO, RAVENSTAHL, NOVAK, LOGUE, GEISLER, CAPUTO, SALVATORE, CESSAR, COHEN and O'CONNELL

An Act amending the "Liquor Code," approved April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90, No. 21), adding provisions relating to the transfer of club licenses.

Referred to Committee on Liquor Control.

No. 1619 By Messrs. REED, PRATT, KOWALYSHYN, MELUSKEY, BROWN and ZITTEMAN

An Act amending the "Public Welfare Code," approved June 13, 1967 (P. L. 31, No. 21), providing for rental payments to landlords in certain cases.

Referred to Committee on Health and Welfare.

No. 1620 By Messrs. PRATT and REED

An Act amending the "Pennsylvania Election Code," approved June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333, No. 320), providing for special elections in the recall of elective officers.

Referred to Committee on State Government.

No. 1621 By Mr. GREENLEAF

An Act providing a limited exemption from taxation of residential real property of certain retired persons.

Referred to Committee on Local Government.

No. 1622 By Messrs. GOEBEL and WAGNER

An Act amending "The Administrative Code of 1929," approved April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177, No. 175), providing for limitations on the furloughing of certain State employes, for the modification and termination of certain contracts and for appeals.

Referred to Committee on State Government.

No. 1623 By Messrs. A. K. HUTCHINSON and PETRARCA

An Act amending "The Fiscal Code," approved April 9, 1929 (P. L. 343, No. 176), authorizing the department to utilize additional methods of making payments.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

No. 1624 By Messrs. RITTER, DeMEDIO, FRYER, MEBUS and WEIDNER

An Act amending the act of May 29, 1935 (P. L. 244, No. 102), referred to as the Local Government Commission Law, further providing for the distribution of local codes by the commission.

Referred to Committee on Local Government.

No. 1625 By Messrs. FREIND, CALTAGIRONE, LYNCH, ZEARFOSS, SPITZ, STAIRS, DAVIES, BURD, MACKOWSKI, McCLATCHY, PYLES and GREENLEAF

An Act amending the "Liquor Code," approved April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90, No. 21), requiring the affixing of official seals to liquor and alcohol packages and providing penalties.

Referred to Committee on Liquor Control.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. MISCEVICH, Mrs. KELLY, Messrs. ABRAHAM, TRELLO, MRKONIC, O'KEEFE, POTT, Mrs. TAYLOR, Messrs. KLINGAMAN, DiCARLO, SCHWEDER, RICHARDSON, HELFRICK, NOYE and OLIVER

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 142

The House of Representatives directs the Committee on Health and Welfare to investigate the operations and administration of Kane Hospital located in Allegheny County.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. MISCEVICH, ABRAHAM, TRELLO, NOVAK, M. M. MULLEN, LOGUE, RAVENSTAHL, DUFFY, GAMBLE, LEVI, SCIRICA, SWEET and DeMEDIO

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 143 (Concurrent)

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress and President of the United States to pass legislation requiring research and develop work to be done on a new and more efficient home heating unit.

Referred to Committee on Federal-State Relations.

By Messrs. S. E. HAYES and DIETZ

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 144

The House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania strongly urges that no one shall recommend the multi-flora rose or autumn olive for planting, and that no one shall provide such plants to landowners nor shall plant the multi-flora rose or autumn olive.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

REQUEST TO CALL UP SB 874

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Katz.

Mr. KATZ. Mr. Speaker, prior to the recess for a caucus, I made a motion to call up SB 874, PN 1243. I would like to call that bill up tonight.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that the bill in question was passed over for the day, and I oppose calling it up or whatever move must be made. I oppose considering it at this time since it was passed over for the day.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker, why will you not let us vote the substance of the question? Just let us vote the substance of the question. If it does not stand on its merits, it will go down, and then we can go on to the next order of business. But to continue to block it by parliamentary moves—There are laws on the books of this state which prohibit employers, private employers, from withholding wages from people who have earned them.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, point of order.

Mr. BUTERA. I know I am not on the question, but there has got to be that kind of latitude. I have to give it to you and you have to give it to me.

Mr. MANDERINO. Will you give it to me?

Mr. BUTERA. Yes, I shall.

Mr. MANDERINO. I withdraw my point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BUTERA. Thank you. I think I always have given it.

The SPEAKER. That may be the difficulty in the House.

Mr. BUTERA. Yes.

Mr. Speaker, we all know what Mr. Katz wants to offer. Let us vote the substance and, if it is not meritorious, it will be defeated quickly. We all know what it is. It does not require long debate. Then we can go on to the next order of business that you suggest. But I think that it is wrong to deny people who have earned their money from getting it because you and we are deadlocked. There are laws on the books that prohibit private employers from withholding wages that have been earned. It does not apply to public employers, but it should. I

think if we can at least relieve that misery to that extent, we are doing something constructive. It is not a good solution, but at least it is better than we have for that group of people.

Let us vote the merits. Let us express ourselves. We have yet to have done that in the past 7-day session. We have never voted on the substance of any question other than HB 1349. Please, let us do it tonight. It will not take long.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, the rules of this House, parliamentary procedure, are the rules by which we govern ourselves. When there are enough members ready to take up that question, we will take it from the table. Until then, it remains on the table where it was put because the majority members of this House felt that they were not ready to deal with that question. There is nothing evil about placing bills on the table and removing them from the table when the House is ready to take them up.

This particular bill is not on the table. This particular bill was passed over for the day. This particular bill is a bill which deals with federal funds. The amendments appeared on the desk this evening. I have not seen them; I have not studied them. I have seen them physically; I have not studied them. I think that the members from my side of the aisle are not yet ready to consider stopgaps to SB 874. If that be the case, they will probably vote not to consider the bill because it has been passed over for the day.

I do not think the wisdom of this House should be challenged in the manner that Mr. Butera has been challenging it. If we would put a bill on the table, he challenges that we are using a procedural move to deny him some opportunity to do one thing or the other. All we are doing when we take and make a move either to recommit, lay on the table, take from the table, pass over for the day is to indicate whether or not we are ready to deal with the subjects. It is as simple as that.

Scream if you want, Mr. Butera, but you use the moves when you want to indicate your position, your readiness to do one thing or another, and we do the same thing. It is not evil.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. I never said it was evil. I say it is wrong in this instance. I think it is right to give the members of this House a chance to express themselves on the substance of a question which is before all of Pennsylvania, not just before this House. It is specifically before hundreds of thousands of people who are directly affected. I think we have a right to express ourselves on the substance of the question. If it does not prevail, there will not be extended debate. I can guarantee it, I hope. Both sides, I think, do not want to debate this question long. We know what it is.

I think we owe it to those people who are hanging out there on that limb. We do not want to put that bill on the table. Let us try to put some food on the table. That is the question.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, if I thought we were going to put food on anybody's table by allowing the vote that you want to take this evening, it might make a difference. I know

that the Senate will not consider the bill. The Governor has indicated that he will veto the bill. Let us not do a vain act because you want the posture and you want to tell the people that you voted for stopgaps and you voted to fund the government and you voted to end the impasse or the deadlock. You voted for nothing. You voted only for posture if you vote on it. That bill should remain passed over for the day. We ought to work on HB 1349 and pass it. It has already gotten through the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker, I think we should do both. I will promise you right now, I will never make this statement that passing stopgaps removes the impasse. It does not. It does not. I do not like stopgaps, but I do not know what it is going to take to drive you to the bargaining table so that we can attempt to form a majority in this House. There is not a majority now. We have gone through it for 7 days. Let us try to form one. In the interim, let us relieve some of the misery.

It does not avoid the impasse. It does not permit us to go out of session. Now what else do you want me to say?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, I am trying to pass in this House that proposition for a budget that to date has got the most votes in this House and continues to get the most votes every time it comes up. Your position got 70 votes in this House. I am surprised it got that many. I have been told by many members of your side of the aisle who voted for it that they did not like it too much.

If you want to end the impasse, Mr. Butera, you let those four votes from the other side who were on this bill at one time and those four Philadelphians who would like to vote for this bill, you let them vote for the bill, and we will not have a deadlock or an impasse.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman, Mr. Butera, yield? The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Salvatore.

Mr. SALVATORE. I resent the remarks that the majority leader made. There is no one holding me hostage. There is no one who has told me that I have to vote for this bill. I resent his questioning my integrity.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Manderino does not know what he is talking about.

The SPEAKER. The Chair now returns the floor to the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Maybe we are getting somewhere.

Did I interpret the gentleman as indicating that he has those 100 votes not only for HB 1349 but also to fund it? Does he have them? If so, we are getting somewhere.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, HB 1349 has enough money in the State Treasury in taxes to be funded.

I recall to you for the third and fourth time the words of the Republican majority leader in 1967 who said: This budget re-

quires no new taxes.

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker, this is my last word, I promise.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. That means I have one after you. You were first.

Mr. BUTERA. True. I will always give you the last word, Jim. You have got the votes. Okay?

That is fine with me. That is fair. As a matter of fact, I will take two of you on. That is fair too. That was meant facetiously and humorously.

Now, you keep referring to 1967. It makes good talk. One difference though: The votes that Mr. Donaldson spoke of put their names up on that board to fund the measure. That is the difference. When you can come to me and say you have that much, then I say you have something. And when you have it, let us go.

Mr. MANDERINO. Did you get 12 Democratic votes in 1967 to pass that tax program?

Mr. BUTERA. No; six.

Mr. MANDERINO. And what date was that tax program passed?

Mr. BUTERA. December—

Mr. MANDERINO. December 15. This is August. When the snow flies, we will talk about taxes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Novak.

Mr. NOVAK. As a rank-and-file legislator, I am frustrated. I am tired. I know where I have been for the last 3 or 4 weeks. I do not know where I am going at this moment. I am going to offer a suggestion in the form of a motion.

The SPEAKER. For the gentleman's information, there is a motion on the floor. There is a motion on the floor and the only question really to be debated, even though it may have been lost temporarily, is the question of whether or not SB 874 shall be moved to the active calendar and placed before the House for action. The gentleman will have to confine his remarks to that question.

Mr. NOVAK. It is apparent to me, Mr. Speaker, and to the members of this House that we are loggerheading. We are on dead center. I move right now that Mr. Manderino and his staff and Mr. Butera and his staff be locked into a room at this moment, at the eleventh hour, and come up with a compromise. We have to do something. The people of Pennsylvania are waiting for an answer. So I make a motion that we move this question right now, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BUTERA. I accept, and the door will not ever be locked again.

Mr. NOVAK. If you do not leave, we will bring the food in to you, let me tell you that.

The SPEAKER. The Chair advises the gentleman that his motion is not well taken. There is a motion before the House.

The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. I do not know what Mr. Butera means when he says, I will not be behind closed doors, not again, but if he has some hidden meaning to those words, I invite him to the microphone to talk about it.

Were we behind closed doors, Mr. Butera?

Mr. BUTERA. Pardon?

Mr. MANDERINO. Were we behind closed doors?

Mr. BUTERA. When?

Mr. MANDERINO. You or I?

Mr. BUTERA. Well—

Mr. MANDERINO. Were we behind closed doors where anything happened that you have any distaste for?

Mr. BUTERA. Yes.

Mr. MANDERINO. Tell us what it was.

Mr. BUTERA. Do you want to burden this House with that?

Mr. MANDERINO. Yes, because you are implying that something happened that you are unhappy with.

Mr. BUTERA. Well, it is pretty obvious, and you know exactly what it is.

Mr. MANDERINO. I would like you to tell this House here, not behind closed doors, what happened.

Mr. BUTERA. Fine. Last Saturday morning or afternoon we met in Leroy's office, did we not?

Mr. MANDERINO. We did.

Mr. BUTERA. Okay. And I sat there and thoroughly reviewed my proposal.

Mr. MANDERINO. On a piece of paper, in pencil, you said it would look something like this. I will give you the details of it. Is that not true?

Mr. BUTERA. No, it is not true.

Mr. MANDERINO. Did you come in with anything printed?

Mr. BUTERA. When he is finished I will talk, Mr. Speaker, but not until.

Mr. MANDERINO. You just questioned me.

Mr. BUTERA. You asked me to explain to this House, and I am going to explain it. All right?

Mr. MANDERINO. Please. I will do it any way you want, Bob.

Mr. BUTERA. Are you ready?

Mr. MANDERINO. I am ready.

Mr. BUTERA. And we sat down in Leroy's office, and I thoroughly explained the proposal which I thought—

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Dumas. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. DUMAS. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DUMAS. Mr. Speaker, I do not know about you people, but I am tired of this. I cannot help it. Mr. Speaker, I have been here for a week, sick. I should be in the hospital tonight with my leg. I have been tolerating all this rhetoric from Republicans and Democrats for the last 2 weeks. These people across this Commonwealth are still hungry. These people are still unemployed. The sick are still unattended. The needy are still going unserved. All we get in here is a bunch of rhetoric from this politician, that politician, this showman and that showman.

Now let us get down to business and do something for these

people in this Commonwealth and represent our people and cut this bull out.

MOTION TO RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington, Mr. DeMedio. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. DeMEDIO. I would like to move that this House do now recess until 3 o'clock tomorrow, August 19—

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DeMEDIO. It is my understanding, Mr. Speaker, that a motion to recess takes precedence over any other business matter on the floor of this House.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman insist on his motion to recess?

Mr. DeMEDIO. Yes, I do, Mr. Speaker, until 3 o'clock today.

The SPEAKER. The motion by the gentleman, Mr. DeMedio—no, it is not out of order—it takes precedence. It is the same motion to adjourn. It is not debatable.

The motion of the gentleman, Mr. DeMedio, is that this House be declared in recess until 3 p.m., August 19.

The Chair will recognize on the motion the majority leader and the minority leader, or their designees.

Is the gentleman, Mr. Katz, a designee of the minority leader?

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Katz. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. KATZ. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KATZ. Is it not so that a motion to recess is debatable and a motion to adjourn is not debatable?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not so informed and does not so believe. The Chair is informed that the motion to adjourn and the motion to recess are the same, and they are not debatable.

Does the gentleman wish to speak for 2 minutes as the designee of the minority leader?

Mr. KATZ. Just give me one moment.

Mr. Speaker, on the motion to recess, the minority leader said that I could take the 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. I am sorry, did you ask for 2 minutes?

Mr. KATZ. On the motion to recess, the minority leader said that I could speak for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is in order and may proceed as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. KATZ. Mr. Speaker, it is 25 minutes after 3 in the morning. There are approximately 50 people sitting in that balcony waiting, probably, to be paid. I offered you an opportunity tonight in SB 874 to take this up and fund everything that we were talking about here tonight and then go to the negotiating table. I came to the microphone in good faith. I offered the motion and, before I knew it, there was an argument between the minority and majority leaders.

Now, where are we going? We are going to recess. We are going to come back here at 3 tomorrow afternoon. You know

and I know that this Capitol is going to be mobbed tomorrow. You know and I know that you will not be able to find anybody. You know and I know that everybody is going to run all over the place.

Mr. Speaker, if you are sincere—and I know that everyone in this House is sincere—there is a difference. There is a philosophical difference between the Democrats and the Republicans, but we have got to get together and we have got to do something tonight. You cannot walk out on these people and adjourn this House. It is just not the right thing to do.

Mr. Speaker, I have been in this House for 7 years, and, Mr. Speaker, I have never done that to any member of the House when you took the floor. If you insist on doing it, it is fine, but I am going to speak for those 2 minutes. The people of Pennsylvania are going to hear me.

Mr. Speaker, please give me the opportunity and give me the chance to introduce my stopgaps. Do not try to beat me on parliamentary maneuvers. That is not the way to beat Alvin Katz. If you are going to beat me, defeat me on that board on the motion and the way it is going to go in whether those stopgaps are good or bad. I ask you not to adjourn this House tonight until 3 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, when this House, by a majority vote of its members, decides that it wants to take up the question that the gentleman insists on taking up, it will probably vote to do so. I do not like him using things like, do not stymie us with parliamentary moves; everyone knows what a vote on this means. But they are not ready to take up the question.

At 3:25 in the morning, it is well and good for Mr. Katz to say, let us stay here and work. He had a week off last week. Now, it might have been business in Chicago or it might have been a vacation in Chicago, but I was working here last week on the floor of this House. And I think that there are many of my members who are tired and weary at 3:30 in the morning.

I think what we ought to do is defeat the motion to continue to work as Mr. Katz wants to and come back here tomorrow at 3 o'clock as the motion asks.

Mr. KATZ. Mr. Speaker, on the motion—

The SPEAKER. I am sorry, Mr. Katz, but the Chair cannot allow this to continue.

You have had your opportunity to argue against the motion. The House must now decide.

QUESTION OF INFORMATION

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. BUTERA. I rise to a question of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BUTERA. Would it not be wise if just one day we started early so that we do not run into the night?

Mr. MANDERINO. He completed his 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would suggest that the House make the decision now.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—103

Arthurs	Gatski	Meluskey	Ruggiero
Barber	Geisler	Milanovich	Scanlon
Bellomini	George, C.	Milliron	Schmitt
Beloff	Giammarco	Miscevich	Schweder
Bennett	Gleeson	Morris	Shupnik
Berlin	Goodman	Mrkonic	Stapleton
Berson	Gray	Mullen, M. P.	Stewart
Bittinger	Greenfield	Mullen, M. M.	Stuban
Borski	Harper	Musto	Sweet
Brown	Hoeffel	Novak	Taylor, F.
Brunner	Hutchinson, A.	O'Brien, B.	Tenaglio
Caputo	Itkin	O'Donnell	Trello
Cianciulli	Johnson	O'Keefe	Valicenti
Cohen	Jones	Oliver	Wansacz
Cole	Kelly	Petrarca	Wargo
DeMedio	Kolter	Pievsky	White
DiCarlo	Kowalyshyn	Pratt	Wiggins
Dombrowski	Laughlin	Prendergast	Williams
Donatucci	Letterman	Rappaport	Wise
Doyle	Lincoln	Ravenstahl	Wright, D.
Duffy	Livengood	Reed	Yahner
Dumas	Logue	Renwick	Zitterman
Englehart	Manderino	Rhodes	Zwinkl
Fee	McCall	Richardson	
Fryer	McIntyre	Rieger	Irvis,
Gallagher	McLane	Ritter	Speaker
Garzia			

NAYS—89

Abraham	Foster, W.	Levi	Salvatore
Anderson	Freind	Lynch	Scheaffer
Armstrong	Gallen	Mackowski	Scirica
Bittle	Gamble	Madigan	Seltzer
Brandt	Geesey	Manmiller	Shuman
Burd	Gillette	McClatchy	Sirianni
Burns	Goebel	McGinnis	Smith, E.
Butera	Greenleaf	Mebus	Spitz
Caltagirone	Grieco	Miller	Stairs
Cassidy	Halverson	Moehlmann	Taddonio
Cessar	Hamilton	Mowery	Taylor, E.
Cimini	Haskell	Noye	Vroon
Cowell	Hayes, D. S.	O'Brien, D.	Wagner
Davies	Hayes, S. E.	O'Connell	Wass
DeVerter	Helfrick	Pancoast	Weidner
DeWeese	Honaman	Parker	Wenger
Dietz	Hopkins	Piccola	Wilt
Dininni	Hutchinson, W.	Pitts	Wright, J. L.
Dorr	Katz	Polite	Yohn
Fischer, R. R.	Kernick	Pott	Zearfoss
Fisher, D. M.	Klingaman	Pyles	Zeller
Flaherty	Lehr	Ryan	Zord
Foster, A.			

NOT VOTING—8

George, M.	Knepper	Smith, L.	Thomas
Hasay	Shelton	Spencer	Wilson

The question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

RECESS DECLARED

The SPEAKER. The House is declared in recess until 3 p.m.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the lady, Miss Sirianni, rise?

Miss SIRIANNI. Would you please tell me which day it is?

The SPEAKER. We are recessed to the same legislative day, which is the 17th.

Miss SIRIANNI. Well, what day of the week is it, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. I believe, I am not at all certain, that it is 3:30 a.m., Friday morning, August 19, 1977.

Miss SIRIANNI. Are you sure?

The SPEAKER. No.

Miss SIRIANNI. Do you not think you ought to be?

The SPEAKER. Yes; there are number of things I would like to be sure of.

Miss SIRIANNI. Well, I wish you would start doing those things you would like to be sure of.

The SPEAKER. Is that another invitation?

Miss SIRIANNI. It is an invitation for you to take on Mr. Manderino.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Mr. Geesey.

Mr. GEESSEY. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

There were 89 "no" votes on the board. I suspect at this point in time some have left. I may be a delegation of one, but I will be - - - - - if I am leaving the floor of this House. Adjourned or not, I am staying.

The SPEAKER. Would the clerk strike the expletives "God damned" from the gentleman's remarks?

If the gentleman desires to stay in a little more comfort for his injured back, the Speaker offers his office couch for him to rest on.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Cessar.

Mr. CESSAR. It has been brought to my attention and, I am sure, to the attention of every member of this General Assembly that tomorrow there will be approximately 7,000 employees of the Commonwealth here at the Capitol. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, is it fair that we should allow the employees of this House to be here tomorrow to be subjected to possible abuses?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is appreciative of the concern that the gentleman from Allegheny has for the employees, and the Chair has advised the members of the Democratic side—and I am sure the gentleman, Mr. Butera, will give similar advice—to take whatever steps are necessary to safeguard those people who look to use for their employment. The Chair recognizes that there are dangers involved in tomorrow's session and tomorrow's activities.

For what purpose does the gentleman, Mr. Shuman, rise?

Mr. SHUMAN. Apply that recommendation to the union heads. Then you will have accomplished much.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman but will try to think it over and see if he understands tomorrow morning what the gentleman has said.

Mr. D. R. WRIGHT. Point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. There is no point of order. We are not really in session.

Mr. D. R. WRIGHT. That is my point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. We know that, Mr. Wright.

Mr. D. R. WRIGHT. Is this an informal conference you are holding, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. It is, indeed.

Mr. D. R. WRIGHT. Could I suggest that the microphones be turned off, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. It is informal, but the Chair will stand here to try and answer the questions. Those of you who wish to leave are free to leave. The House has been declared in recess. Those of you who are not interested in the colloque may leave.

Mr. CESSAR. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Yes, Mr. Cessar?

Mr. CESSAR. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Chair what safeguards have been implemented to ensure the safety of the members and the employees tomorrow?

The SPEAKER. The state police will have one platoon in the building tomorrow and there will be another platoon of state police at the ready in case we do have more than a peaceful demonstration.

Mr. CESSAR. The gentleman thanks the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the lady, Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. TAYLOR. I know the hour is late to ask this question, but Miss Sirianni was having difficulty with the days of the week. I am wondering if Mr. Manderino is not having some difficulty telling the time.

I have been in this House when it was called to order for the past 7 days, as have my colleagues. We come at 11 o'clock and we sit at our desks and we go to work in the evening. I would like to know whether or not there is any viable way that I can find out whether or not this House will be in session at 3 p.m. tomorrow?

The SPEAKER. The lady will call my office at approximately 2 o'clock. The Speaker will be able to answer that question, I believe, definitively. The Speaker understands some of the problems the lady is having and is in sympathy with her, but if she will call my office, I will endeavor to give her the answer.

Mr. GEESEY. Mr. Speaker, may I make a request, please?

The SPEAKER. Yes, Mr. Geesey.

Mr. GEESEY. I am very tired. I would very much like to go to sleep. I invite all of you to stay and join me. If you will not join me, then please get out of my bedroom.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House stands in recess.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1977

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

The SPEAKER. The Speaker urges all members within the hearing of his voice to report promptly to the floor of the House.

When the majority leader and the minority leader have arrived and advise the Speaker that all the members who are anticipated to be in attendance are in fact present, the Speaker will turn to today's calendar.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montgomery, Mr. Pyles. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. PYLES. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PYLES. Mr. Speaker, I believe rule 60, on the taking of bills from the table, indicates that they must be taken in the same order in which they were placed on the table. Is that correct, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. We will check and see, sir.

The gentleman's observation is correct. The Chair has been advised that under rule 60:

A motion to take from the table a bill or other subject is in order under the same order of business in which the matter was laid on the table. It shall be decided without debate or amendment.

If the gentleman's concern is, as the Chair was advised at side-bar, a motion to remove from the table certain second consideration bills, the gentleman need have no concern about that.

The Chair would return to bills on first consideration; there being none, then to bills on second consideration, and at that point, the gentleman could raise his motion.

Mr. PYLES. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I just wanted to make that clear, because I assume we are still on the calendar of Wednesday, August 17, and there are third or second consideration bills thereon.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman for his observation and pointing that out to the Chair.

The House will be at ease awaiting the arrival of the majority leader. As the Chair announced, when the minority leader and the majority leader have agreed that those people who they anticipate to be in attendance for this evening's session are, in fact, present, the Chair will call the House to order and return to today's calendar.

ADDENDUM TO MASTER ROLL CALL

The SPEAKER. In order for the floor leaders to ascertain who is physically present this evening, the Chair is going to run an addendum to the master roll.

Each person physically present this evening is requested to take his or her seat, place his or her name on the addendum to the master roll.

STATEMENT ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Wilson.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I have two points at this time: One is that I would like my switch unlocked so that I can vote on the forthcoming master roll. Yesterday while waiting all day for the festivities, I was called home and failed to get a leave of absence. I would like the record to so note that I should have asked for a leave of absence for last night's festivities.

Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The fact of the matter is, last night's session

was a continuation of the session of Wednesday, the 17th, and the gentleman had already been recorded as being present. But the gentleman's remarks will be placed upon the record.

Mr. WILSON. I am getting a lot of advice from the lawyers back here, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. I assure you, any advice that you get from lawyers which is free should be examined with minute curiosity, and even some you pay for.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. WILSON. I assure you, as a nonlawyer, that is just about what I took the advice to be worth.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Wilson. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. WILSON. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WILSON. The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that I was not here for last night's festivities to vote "no" on the budget. I would like the record to so note that had I been here, I would have voted "no" on HB 1349, but I was called home on a personal matter.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's remarks will be spread upon the record.

The Chair now orders the opening of the switches for the addendum to the master roll.

The members will proceed to vote.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I am not sure whether the Speaker has concluded the addendum to the master roll.

The SPEAKER. No; we have not concluded it yet.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. May I approach the Speaker a second?

The SPEAKER. Surely.

FILMING PERMISSION GRANTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces at this time that the Speaker has given permission for Craig White and George Cavaliere of NBC-TV, Jayne Miller of WHP-TV, John Slattery of WCAU-TV, John Terenzia of KYW-TV, Philadelphia and KDKA-TV, Pittsburgh, to take shots of the House.

They are restricted to the well of the House. They are not permitted to use lights and they will not go up and down the aisles.

That time period will begin now.

The Chair also has extended the privilege of the floor to various still photographers. Apparently the list is still being added to. We will announce who they are at the proper time.

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—186

Abraham	Fryer	Mackowski	Ryan
Anderson	Gallagher	Madigan	Salvatore
Armstrong	Gallen	Manderino	Scanlon

Arthurs	Gamble	Manmiller	Scheaffer
Barber	Garzia	McCall	Schmitt
Beloff	Gatski	McClatchy	Schweder
Bennett	Geesey	McIntyre	Scirica
Berlin	Geisler	McLane	Seltzer
Berson	George, C.	Meluskey	Shuman
Bittinger	Giammarco	Milanovich	Shupnik
Bittle	Gillette	Miller	Sirianni
Borski	Gleeson	Miscevich	Smith, E.
Brandt	Goebel	Moehlmann	Spitz
Brown	Goodman	Morris	Stairs
Brunner	Gray	Mowery	Stapleton
Burd	Greenfield	Mrkonic	Stewart
Burns	Greenleaf	Mullen, M. P.	Stuban
Butera	Grieco	Mullen, M. M.	Sweet
Caltagirone	Halverson	Musto	Taddonio
Caputo	Hamilton	Novak	Taylor, E.
Cassidy	Harper	Noye	Taylor, F.
Cessar	Haskell	O'Brien, B.	Tenaglio
Cianciulli	Hayes, D. S.	O'Brien, D.	Trello
Cimini	Hayes, S. E.	O'Connell	Valicenti
Cohen	Helfrick	O'Donnell	Wagner
Cole	Hoeffel	O'Keefe	Wansacz
Cowell	Honaman	Oliver	Wargo
Davies	Hopkins	Pancoast	Wass
DeMedio	Hutchinson, A.	Parker	Weidner
DeVerter	Hutchinson, W.	Petrarca	Wenger
DeWeese	Itkin	Piccola	White
DiCarlo	Johnson	Pievsky	Wiggins
Dietz	Jones	Pitts	Williams
Dininni	Katz	Polite	Wilson
Dombrowski	Kelly	Pott	Wilt
Donatucci	Kernick	Pratt	Wise
Dorr	Klingaman	Prendergast	Wright, D.
Doyle	Kolter	Pyles	Wright, J. L.
Duffy	Kowalshyn	Rappaport	Yahner
Dumas	Laughlin	Ravenstahl	Yohn
Englehart	Lehr	Reed	Zearfoss
Fee	Letterman	Renwick	Zeller
Fischer, R. R.	Levi	Rhodes	Zitterman
Fisher, D. M.	Lincoln	Richardson	Zwilk
Flaherty	Livengood	Rieger	
Foster, A.	Logue	Ritter	Irvis,
Foster, W.	Lynch	Ruggiero	Speaker
Freind			

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—14

Bellomini	McGinnis	Shelton	Thomas
George, M.	Mebus	Smith, L.	Vroon
Hasay	Milliron	Spencer	Zord
Knepper			

The SPEAKER. One hundred eighty-six members having indicated their presence, a master roll is established.

QUESTION OF INFORMATION

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Ryan.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, last night, which was really today according to the legislative calendar which says it is really Wednesday, these same TV cameramen and still photographers were permitted on the floor. Now I understand we are still on Wednesday's calendar, are we not?

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. RYAN. Despite the fact that it is Friday?

The SPEAKER. Absolutely temporally correct.

Mr. RYAN. So that when these TV newsmen say that they are reporting Friday's news, they are really reporting Wednes-

day's news according to our Journal, which is happening here today on Friday?

The SPEAKER. We are happy always to correct the media when it is in error.

Mr. RYAN. Now that some of the humor is out of it, I have an opportunity, I suppose, to ask a question that I asked last night when the Speaker directed that the still photographers cease taking pictures and that the commercial television cameramen be removed from the floor of the hall. I am wondering, Mr. Speaker, if tonight we could have an indication of your intention as to whether or not the still photographers are going to be put out of the sunshine and the commercial television crews will be removed from the floor prior to the vote like happened last night.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Ryan, raises a very important consideration, and the Chair desires to answer him soberly at this moment.

The obligation of the Speaker of this House is to maintain decorum inside the walls of the hall of the House. The people have a right to be informed as to what transpires within these walls, and the Speaker attempts in every event to make that information available to the people, not only through the electronic media but through the medium of photography and of the written word. But the Speaker will not permit the decorum of this House to be impeded by the presence of photographers, news media, or the electronic media.

The Speaker has had several conferences with representatives of these three elements. No, that is incorrect; with two of the elements—there has been no conference nor any need for any conference with the written media—with the electronic media, with the still photographers, and is attempting to arrange an equitable solution for our mutual problem.

The Speaker cut off access to this floor at an earlier time today because the Speaker had been advised that a certain television camera crew, without getting permission, had been interrupting the program in its home station with live shots from the floor of this House. The Speaker did not think it fair to the members who had not been advised of that and the Speaker therefore discontinued his permission.

The Speaker gave permission for 20 minutes of filming yesterday and in fact permitted 55 minutes of filming on the part of the electronic media. The Speaker watched the still photographers to see if any had transgressed the bounds of decency and had confused the hall of this House with a circus, which at times it would be very easy to do. The Speaker did not find that any of them had transgressed and therefore permitted them greater latitude.

On the taking of the vote, the Speaker has had several complaints from several members concerning lights being flashed in their faces and close-up electronic pictures being recorded, and the Speaker decided to take steps against that. The Speaker has been advised by the representatives of the media that the present arrangement, temporary though it may be until we can draw permanent rules on this, is now satisfactory.

Mr. RYAN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman for raising the question.

FILMING PERMISSION GRANTED

The SPEAKER. There are additions now to the electronic media. Betsi Amig from WIIC-TV has requested permission, and permission is granted to take silent film on the floor of the House.

Several still photographers are now being granted permission by the Chair. Sue Klemens, United Press International; Bob Fawcett, the Bloomsburg Morning Press; Bob Levy of UPI; Michael Chikiris of the Pittsburgh Press; Fred Prouser of AP have all been granted permission to take still photography on the floor of the House subject to the rules of decorum on this floor.

The Speaker repeats, it is not the desire of the Speaker nor any member of this chamber to preclude the people back home from understanding and viewing what we are doing here, but this cannot be allowed to dissolve into a circus atmosphere. The Speaker does not intend that that shall happen. The Speaker has been assured by the media that that is not the media's intention.

The photographers may begin at this moment.

The Chair would remind the members that the television cameras still have the permission of the Chair to photograph this House. I understand we have already made national news.

The Chair wishes to announce that PPTN, public television, is carrying this session live and will continue to carry the session live. The Chair will remind the members of that from time to time as required.

QUESTION OF INFORMATION

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the lady from Susquehanna, Miss SIRIANNI. For what purpose does the lady rise?

Miss SIRIANNI. I rise to a question of information.

The SPEAKER. The lady will state it.

Miss SIRIANNI. Does this House always have to be run upon the schedule of the members who desire to stay out at the racetrack? I have been sitting around here all day and I think it is quite unfair to have to wait for someone to come in from the racetrack. I hope that the newsmen will relate that story to the press too.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. I wonder if Miss Sirianni can tell me who on her side of the aisle is at the racetrack?

Miss SIRIANNI. I cannot, but I can tell you who on your side of the aisle is at the racetrack.

Mr. MANDERINO. I do not have any members at the racetrack. They are all here.

Miss SIRIANNI. Yes, they are all here now. Your cute tricks do not fool me.

Mr. MANDERINO. I got my 4 hours of sleep, Miss Sirianni.

Miss SIRIANNI. You need more.

RULES SUSPENDED TO RECONSIDER HB 1349

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the rules of this House be suspended so that the reconsideration motion filed with the desk on HB 1349 can be considered by this House. I move the suspension of the rules.

The SPEAKER. It has been moved by the majority leader that the rules be suspended so that this House may consider the reconsideration motion on its failure to concur in Senate amendments inserted in HB 1349.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—108

Abraham	Gamble	McIntyre	Ruggiero
Arthurs	Garzia	McLane	Scanlon
Barber	Gatski	Meluskey	Schmitt
Bellomini	Geesey	Milanovich	Schweder
Beloff	Geisler	Milliron	Shupnik
Bennett	George, C.	Miscevich	Stapleton
Berlin	Giammarco	Morris	Stewart
Berson	Gillette	Mrkonic	Stuban
Bittinger	Gleeson	Mullen, M. P.	Sweet
Borski	Goodman	Mullen, M. M.	Taylor, F.
Brown	Gray	Musto	Tenaglio
Brunner	Greenfield	Novak	Trello
Caputo	Harper	O'Brien, B.	Valicenti
Cassidy	Hoefel	O'Donnell	Wansacz
Cianciulli	Hutchinson, A.	O'Keefe	Wargo
Cohen	Itkin	Oliver	White
Cole	Johnson	Petrarca	Wiggins
DeMedio	Jones	Pievsky	Williams
DeWeese	Kelly	Pratt	Wise
DiCarlo	Kolter	Prendergast	Wright, D.
Dombrowski	Kowalshyn	Rappaport	Yahner
Donatucci	Laughlin	Ravenstahl	Zitterman
Doyle	Letterman	Reed	Zwilk
Duffy	Lincoln	Renwick	
Dumas	Livengood	Richardson	Irvis,
Englehart	Logue	Rieger	Speaker
Fee	Manderino	Ritter	
Fryer	McCall		
Gallagher			

NAYS—82

Anderson	Gallen	McClatchy	Shuman
Armstrong	Goebel	Miller	Sirianni
Bittle	Greenleaf	Moehlmann	Smith, E.
Brandt	Grieco	Mowery	Spitz
Burd	Halverson	Noye	Stairs
Burns	Hamilton	O'Brien, D.	Taddonio
Butera	Haskell	O'Connell	Taylor, E.
Caltagirone	Hayes, D. S.	Pancoast	Vroon
Cessar	Hayes, S. E.	Parker	Wagner
Cimini	Helfrick	Piccola	Wass
Cowell	Honaman	Pitts	Weidner
Davies	Hopkins	Polite	Wenger
DeVerter	Hutchinson, W.	Pott	Wilson
Dietz	Katz	Pyles	Wilt
Dininni	Kernick	Ryan	Wright, J. L.
Dorr	Klingaman	Salvatore	Yohn
Fischer, R. R.	Lehr	Scheaffer	Zearfoss
Fisher, D. M.	Levi	Scirica	Zeller
Flaherty	Lynch	Seltzer	Zord
Foster, A.	Mackowski		
Foster, W.	Madigan		
Freind	Manmiller		

NOT VOTING—10

George, M.	McGinnis	Shelton	Spencer
Hasay	Mebus	Smith, I.	Thomas
Knepper	Rhodes		

The question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

RECONSIDERATION OF VOTE ON CONCURRENCE
IN SENATE AMENDMENTS TO HB 1349

Mr. PIEVSKY moved that the vote by which the House concurred in Senate amendments to HB 1349, PN 1890, on this day be reconsidered.

Mr. GREENFIELD seconded the motion.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—116

Abraham	Gallagher	McIntyre	Rieger
Arthurs	Gamble	McLane	Ritter
Barber	Garzia	Meluskey	Ruggiero
Bellomini	Gatski	Milanovich	Scanlon
Beloff	Geesey	Milliron	Schmitt
Bennett	Geisler	Miscevich	Schweder
Berlin	George, C.	Morris	Shupnik
Berson	Giammarco	Mrkonic	Stapleton
Bittinger	Gillette	Mullen, M. P.	Stewart
Borski	Gleeson	Mullen, M. M.	Stuban
Brown	Goodman	Musto	Sweet
Brunner	Gray	Novak	Taylor, F.
Caputo	Greenfield	Noye	Tenaglio
Cassidy	Harper	O'Brien, B.	Trello
Cianciulli	Hoefel	O'Donnell	Valicenti
Cohen	Hutchinson, A.	O'Keefe	Wagner
Cole	Itkin	Oliver	Wansacz
DeMedio	Johnson	Pancoast	Wargo
DeWeese	Jones	Petrarca	White
DiCarlo	Kelly	Pievsky	Wiggins
Dombrowski	Kolter	Polite	Williams
Donatucci	Kowalshyn	Pratt	Wise
Doyle	Laughlin	Prendergast	Wright, D.
Duffy	Letterman	Rappaport	Yahner
Dumas	Lincoln	Ravenstahl	Zitterman
Englehart	Livengood	Reed	Zwilk
Fee	Logue	Renwick	
Fisher, D. M.	Manderino	Rhodes	Irvis,
Flaherty	Manmiller	Richardson	Speaker
Fryer	McCall		

NAYS—74

Anderson	Freind	Lynch	Shuman
Armstrong	Gallen	Mackowski	Sirianni
Bittle	Goebel	Madigan	Smith, E.
Brandt	Greenleaf	McClatchy	Spitz
Burd	Grieco	Miller	Stairs
Burns	Halverson	Moehlmann	Taddonio
Butera	Hamilton	Mowery	Taylor, E.
Caltagirone	Haskell	O'Brien, D.	Vroon
Cessar	Hayes, D. S.	O'Connell	Wass
Cimini	Hayes, S. E.	Parker	Weidner
Cowell	Helfrick	Piccola	Wenger
Davies	Honaman	Pitts	Wilson
DeVerter	Hopkins	Pott	Wilt
Dietz	Hutchinson, W.	Pyles	Wright, J. L.
Dininni	Katz	Ryan	Yohn
Dorr	Kernick	Salvatore	Zearfoss
Fischer, R. R.	Klingaman	Scheaffer	Zeller
Foster, A.	Lehr	Scirica	Zord
Foster, W.	Levi		

NOT VOTING—10

George, M.	McGinnis	Shelton	Spencer
Hasay	Mebus	Smith, L.	Thomas
Knepper	Seltzer		

The question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate returned **HOUSE BILL NO. 1349**, with the information that the Senate has passed the same with the following amendments in which concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested:

Amend Title, page 1, lines 1 through 9, by striking out all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

To provide for the expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, the public debt and for the public schools for the fiscal period July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending June 30, 1977.

Amend Bill, page 1, lines 18 through 24, by striking out all of said lines.

Amend Bill, page 2, lines 1 through 30, by striking out all of said lines.

Amend Bill, page 3, lines 1 through 8, by striking out all of said lines and inserting immediately thereafter the following:

Section 1. This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "General Appropriation Act of 1977."

Section 2. The following sums, or as much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby specifically appropriated from the General Fund to the several hereinafter named agencies of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth for the payment of the salaries, wages or other compensation and travel expense of the duly elected or appointed officers and employees of the Commonwealth, for payment of fees of contractual services rendered, for the purchase or rental of goods, services, printing, equipment, land and buildings and for payment of any other expenses, as provided by law or by this Act, necessary for the proper conduct of the duties, functions and activities and for the purposes hereinafter set forth for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1977 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending June 30, 1977.

1. Executive Department to the Governor

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the following purposes and activities, including the maintenance of the executive mansion, the expense of entertainment of official guests and members of the general assembly and the judiciary, participation in the Governor's conference, the expenses of the executive board, and for the payment of traveling expenses of persons other than employees of the Commonwealth appointed by the Governor to represent or otherwise serve the Commonwealth:

Administration of the office of the Governor	\$ 2,100,000
For the Governor's share of the expenses of the Commonwealth compensation commission	25,000
For allocation by the Governor for providing disaster relief and assistance for victims of the great flood of July, 1977	10,000,000
For the administration and operation of the Office for Human Resources: provided, that no allocation may be made from this appropriation for the nursing home ombudsman project	224,000
For the administration and operation of the Office of Administration	3,821,000
For the development and implementation of a statewide emergency telephone system	100,000

For the administration and operation of the Office of State Planning and Development	600,000
For the administration and operation of the Office of the Budget.	1,690,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration and operation of the Human Relations Commission.	3,710,000
For the conduct of the work of the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts, requisitions to be signed by the Governor	2,000,000
For the administration and operation of the Pennsylvania Commission for Women	154,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration and operation of the Governor's Energy Council	291,000
To the Lieutenant Governor	
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper conduct of the office of the Lieutenant Governor, including payment of expenses of the residence at the Edward Martin Military Reservation	250,000
To the Department of the Auditor General	
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper conduct of the following activities:	
Administration of the Department of the Auditor General for auditing annually, periodically or specially, the affairs of any department, board or commission which are supported out of the General Fund and for auditing Justices of the Peace, other fining offices, Volunteer Firemen's Relief Association Funds and the offices of elected state officials	8,903,000
Auditing appropriations for or relating to Public Assistance including any federal sums supplementing such appropriations.	2,394,000
Administration of the Board of Arbitration of Claims	230,000
To the Treasury Department	
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper conduct of the following purposes and activities:	
For the Administration of the Treasury Department	4,400,000
For the administrative expenses in disbursing appropriations for or relating to Public Assistance including any federal sums supplementing such appropriations.	2,302,000
For the administration of the Board of Finance and Revenue	519,000
For the conduct of the work of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation and the traveling expenses of members to be paid in favor of the chairman or treasurer of the Commission on Presentation of his requisition and who shall file an accounting with the Auditor General.	30,000
For the support of the Council of State Governments to be paid to the order of the executive director of the Council of State Governments who shall file an accounting of such expenses with the Auditor General	74,000
For the support of the Great Lakes Commission to be paid on requisition of the commissioners who shall file an accounting with the Auditor General.	20,000
For the National Conference of State Legislatures.	66,000
For the payment of replacement checks issued in lieu of outstanding checks when presented and to adjust errors.	35,000
For the payment of the difference between the interest earned by the moneys in the Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund and in the State College Experimental Farm Fund and the interest guaranteed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Pennsylvania State University	15,000

For publishing statements of the General Fund and other funds of the Commonwealth.	17,000	For planning and staging of an open dairy show: provided, that the department makes allocations of this appropriation as it deems appropriate to an incorporated association whose purposes are in accord with the purposes and intent of this appropriation, the funds so allocated to be used for the planning and staging of a dairy show in the Pennsylvania Farm Show complex: and provided further, that the funds allocated by the department shall only be used for the specific items approved by the department in advance of the expenditure	60,000
For the compensation of the Commonwealth's loan and transfer agent for services and expenses in connection with the registration, transfer and payment of interest on bonds of the Commonwealth and other services required to be performed by the loan and transfer agent	90,000	For promotion and holding of annual local, regional and state 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers of America dairy shows: provided, that the department may make allocations of this appropriation as it deems appropriate to an association whose purposes are in accord with the purposes and intent of this appropriation, the funds so allocated to be used for the development and operation of junior dairy shows: and provided further, that the funds allocated by the department shall only be used for the specific items approved by the department in advance.	25,000
For the payment of legal fees, publication of advertisements, costs of engraving and other expenses incurred in issuing of tax anticipation notes	100,000	For planning and staging ten annual 4-H Club horse and pony shows and one statewide show to be held in the fall as preliminary to the Keystone International Livestock Show	30,000
For the payment into the Project 70 Land Acquisition Sinking Fund to meet the principal and interest requirements on notes and bonds issued.	5,400,000	For payment of compensation to owners of animals destroyed in disease eradication programs.	370,000
All money in the Project 70 Land Acquisition Fund shall be transferred into the Sinking Fund to meet debt service requirements.		For payment into the State Farm Products Show Fund to partly pay for that portion of the farm show and maintenance to farm show building that is not paid from farm show revenues.	800,000
For the payment into the Land and Water Development Sinking Fund to meet the interest and Sinking Fund requirements of notes and bonds issued and to be issued	28,058,000	To the State Council of Civil Defense	
For the payment into the Capital Facilities Redemption Fund to meet the principal and interest requirements on notes and bonds issued and notes and bonds to be issued.	105,071,000	For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the State Council of Civil Defense, including emergency disaster assistance	554,000
All moneys in the Vietnam Veterans' Compensation Fund not needed to pay claims presently on hand shall be transferred to the Vietnam Veterans' Compensation Sinking Fund in an amount sufficient to meet all debt service requirements during the 1977-1978 fiscal year.		To the State Civil Service Commission	
For payment into the Disaster Relief Redemption Fund to meet principal and interest requirements on bonds issued and bonds to be issued.	5,496,000	For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Civil Service Commission including administration of the merit system for employees under provisions of the Civil Service Act supra: provided, that in addition to the amount hereby appropriated, any money collected by the commission by way of reimbursement under the Civil Service Act shall be paid into the General Fund through the Department of Revenue and shall be credited to this appropriation.	1,000
For payment into the Nursing Home Loan Sinking Fund to meet principal and interest requirements on bonds issued and bonds to be issued.	2,293,000	To the Department of Commerce	
For payment into the Volunteer Fire and Rescue Loan Sinking Fund to meet principal and interest requirements on bonds issued and bonds to be issued	540,000	For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Commerce including the following: tourism and travel development, industrial development, scientific and technological development and international trade	4,759,000
For payment of law enforcement officers' death benefits	400,000	The moneys herein appropriated shall not be used to pay for the staffing or expenses of any office outside the boundaries of the Commonwealth.	
To the Department of Agriculture		For the administration and operation of the Navigation Commission for the Delaware River	77,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Agriculture, including the following programs: regulation of consumer products and promotion of fair business practices, plant health, animal health, rural services and agribusiness development	14,152,000	For payment of grants to recognized industrial development agencies to assist such agencies in the financing of their operational costs for the purposes of making studies, surveys and investigations, the compilation of data and statistics and in the carrying out of planning and promotional programs	500,000
For payment of reimbursement to legally constituted law enforcement agencies for kennel construction	50,000	For site development	1,000,000
For the control of stem rust of wheat, oats, barley and rye by the eradication of rust spreading barberry bushes and providing for payment thereof to counties making like expenditures of county funds	20,000	For the payment of grants to Appalachian	
For development and operation of an open livestock show, including cattle, swine, sheep and horses: provided, that the department may make allocations of this appropriation as it deems appropriate to an incorporated association whose purposes are in accord with the purposes and intent of this appropriation, the funds so allocated to be used for the development and operation of a livestock show in the Pennsylvania Farm Show complex: and provided further, that the funds allocated by the department shall only be used for the specific items approved by the department in advance of the expenditure	60,000		

local development districts	100,000	program and his/her recidivism into the same or another treatment program and the classification of his/her substance abuse (alcohol, opiates, non-opiates).
For the payment of the Commonwealth's share of the cost of the operation of the Appalachian Regional Commission and the office of the Appalachian state's regional representative.	313,000	(4) Readmission data shall be provided in a pure statistical manner not revealing the identity of any involved individual.
For payment of ceremonies in recognition of the Distinguished Daughters of Pennsylvania	3,000	To the Department of Education
For transfer to the Minority Business Development Fund.	1,500,000	For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Education, including criminal law enforcement, general instruction, special education, compensatory programs, vocational education, higher education-professional support services, achieving economic independence—socially and economically disadvantaged, local recreation areas and facilities.
For technical assistance for minority businesses.	250,000	14,295,000
For tourist promotion assistance	2,000,000	No funds appropriated herein shall be used in any way relating to state colleges and university distinguished faculty awards.
For the Governor's Science Advisory Committee to finance research and information dissemination projects to be conducted by the Pennsylvania State University for the benefit of Pennsylvania industry to insure more jobs for Pennsylvania	75,000	For the operation and maintenance of the Vocational Education Fire School
For the community facilities program pursuant to the Act of December 22, 1959 (P. L. 1978, No. 728)	1,000,000	205,000
For the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority	3,000,000	For the District Justice education program
To the Department of Community Affairs		To provide additional complement for the Department of Education to carry out programmatic and fiscal programs
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Community Affairs, including community action assistance, housing and redevelopment, area-wide services, municipal administrative support capability, local recreation areas and facilities and community development planning	5,900,000	163,000
For administration of the Volunteer Fire Company, Ambulance Service and Rescue Squad Assistance Act	110,000	For the operation of the state library, providing reference services and administering aid to public libraries
For transfer to the Volunteer Companies Loan Fund	500,000	1,493,000
For payments of grants to community action agencies as provided by the Act of January 26, 1968 (P. L. 48, No. 9), and to political subdivisions and organizations for social service programs.	1,300,000	For the purchase of books for the state library
For the payments of grants to counties, cities, boroughs, townships, towns or regions for planning assistance	100,000	125,000
For planning and administration of a state-wide manpower employment assistance and training program	1,500,000	For payment of rental charges to the General State Authority for capital improvements at state-aided educational institutions
To the Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse		4,300,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper conduct of the Council on Drug and Alcohol	2,250,000	Operation, maintenance and administration of the state colleges and state-owned university including the McKeever Environmental Center
For grants to counties and to private facilities to finance drug and alcohol abuse treatment and prevention programs	18,000,000	172,700,000
The Council shall submit to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees the following program data for all programs or facilities receiving funds through the appropriation entitled "Assistance to Drug and Alcohol Programs."		Expenses of the McKeever Environmental Center shall be paid by the state colleges and state-owned university in amounts proportionate to the use of the center by the colleges and university.
(1) Readmission rates for substance abuse clients who have successfully completed a treatment program. This data should reflect the number of months between the recidivist's successful completion of a treatment program and his/her entry into the same or another treatment program and the classification of his/her substance abuse (alcohol, opiates, non-opiates).		A report shall be submitted by each state college and state-owned university to the Governor and the Appropriations and Education Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives and shall include data for all programs of the state college or state-owned university. Each such report, to be submitted prior to November 1, 1978, shall cover the 12-month period beginning September 1, 1977 and shall include for each term during the period:
(2) Readmission rates for substance abuse clients who leave a treatment program against a therapist's advice. The data should reflect the number of months between the recidivist's unapproved termination of a treatment program and his/her recidivism into the same or another treatment program and the classification of his/her substance abuse (alcohol, opiates, non-opiates).		(1) The following counts and distributions:
(3) Readmission rates for substance abuse clients who leave treatment as a result of mutual agreement with the therapist. The data should reflect the number of months between the recidivist's approved termination of a treatment		(I) The definitions and numbers of full-time faculty members, of part-time faculty members, of full-time students enrolled in graduate courses, of full-time students enrolled in undergraduate courses, of part-time students enrolled in graduate courses, and of part-time students enrolled in undergraduate courses.
		(II) A distribution of part-time faculty members by the percentage of full-time employment.
		(III) Total numbers of undergraduate student credit hours, divided into lower division and upper division levels, and of graduate student credit hours divided into three levels—master's, first professional and doctoral.
		(IV) Number of different courses scheduled by level of instruction, distributed by the number of sections scheduled in each course and the sections distributed by the number of students enrolled in each section.
		(V) Number of terms scheduled and the dates thereof.
		(2) A classification of faculty members or other professional employees by title including: professor, associate professor, assistant professor, instructor, lecturer, research associate, librarian, and academic administrator; faculty members or other professional employees under each title to be subdivided by type of assignment: undergraduate courses only, graduate courses only, or both graduate and undergraduate courses; and each such set of faculty members or other professional employees to be further subdivided by type of employment: full-time or part-time; and the following aggregates for each such subdivided classification:

- (I) The number.
- (II) The sum of credits assigned to undergraduate courses and the sum of credits assigned to graduate courses taught, divided into lower division, upper division, master's, first professional and doctoral levels.
- (III) The sum of undergraduate student credit hours and the sum of graduate student credit hours generated; divided into lower division, upper division, master's, first professional and doctoral levels.
- (IV) Total salary paid.
- (V) Total salary paid from college or university funds.
- (VI) Total salary paid from federal funds.
- (VII) Total salary paid from other funds.
- (3) For each term of the period covered for each full-time faculty member identified by school, department and title:
 - (I) An analysis of the average hours per week spent in college or university-related activities, stating specifically hours spent in undergraduate classroom contact and graduate classroom contact, hours spent in preparation, hours spent in research and hours spent in public service.
 - (II) The total salary paid and the salary paid from college or university funds.

In addition to the above requirements relative to this appropriation, each report covering the 12-month period beginning September 1, 1977, shall include for all programs of the state college or state-owned university:

- (1) Minimum number of credits required for a baccalaureate degree, and for a master's degree.
- (2) Number of bachelor's degrees, master's degrees, first professional degrees, and doctoral degrees awarded in 1975, 1976, 1977, and estimated 1978.

The state colleges and state-owned university shall report their revenues and expenditures and present their financial statements required under the provisions of this Act in accordance with higher education finance manual (1975).

The funds appropriated herein for the operation, maintenance, and administration of the state colleges and university are not sufficient to provide for any negotiated compensation increases after the effective date of this Act, therefore no funds appropriated herein shall be used for such negotiated compensation increases.

No funds appropriated herein shall be deposited in the Pennsylvania State College Educational Services Trust Fund.

No funds received from any other source by the state colleges and university shall be used for negotiated compensation increases nor deposited in the Pennsylvania State College Educational Services Trust Fund.

For the operation, maintenance and administration of the Scranton State School for the Deaf 1,695,000

For the operation, maintenance and administration of Scotland School for Veterans' Children 3,867,000

For the operation, maintenance and administration of the Thaddeus Stevens State School of Technology 1,800,000

For payments of subsidies to school districts on account of basic instructional and vocational education costs including money due to school districts for claims prior to 1973 pursuant to Section 2605 of the Act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30, No. 14), known as the "Public School Code of 1949," said moneys being obligated but unpaid due to fund deficiencies as to liabilities: provided, that the Secretary of Education, with the approval of the Governor, may make payments from this appropriation in advance of the due date prescribed by law to school districts which are financially handicapped, whenever he shall deem it necessary to make such advanced payments to enable the school districts to keep their public schools open: and, provided, that the Secretary of Education shall forgive for the 1977-1978 year only, the amount of \$30,000,000 owed by the school districts or

intermediate units of the first class to the Commonwealth on account of advance payments made for vocational education during the 1976-1977 fiscal year, contingent upon a written agreement by the school district that the school district shall repay the \$30,000,000 at the rate of \$3,000,000 each year beginning with the 1978-1979 fiscal year and each year thereafter until the full \$30,000,000 has been repaid.	1,297,822,000
For increase in the basic instructional and vocational education costs	100,000,000
For payments to school districts on account of annual rental or Sinking Fund charges on school buildings	147,000,000
For payments to school districts and intermediate units on account of pupil transportation	78,000,000
For payments to school districts and intermediate units on account of special education of exceptional children in public schools	98,528,000
For payments to school districts on account of homebound instruction	500,000
For payments for tuition to school districts providing education to nonresident orphaned children placed in private homes by the court and nonresident inmates of children's institutions	8,250,000
For payments to intermediate units for maintenance of summer schools for school age children of migrant laborers	100,000
To provide grants to school districts to assist in meeting the matching requirements of federal grants received under federal programs for the education of the disadvantaged where such programs meet criteria established by the Department of Education	1,000,000
For special education — approved private schools	29,760,000
For annual payments not to exceed \$500 per student to institutions of higher learning for defraying the expenses of deaf or blind students	100,000
For payment of the Commonwealth's share of the approved operating costs and lease payments of intermediate units	7,452,000
For grants to school districts to assist in meeting federal matching requirements for grants received under the Federal Child Nutrition Act, and to aid in providing a food program for needy children	8,450,000
For payment into the Social Security Contribution Fund the Commonwealth's share of federal Social Security taxes for public school employees	67,000,000
For payment of required contribution into the contingent reserve and supplemental accounts of the Public School Employees' Retirement fund	160,760,000
In addition to the regular contribution to the Retirement Fund, this appropriation includes \$2,000,000 for continued repayment of past underfunding of the Commonwealth's obligations. This repayment will reduce the original deficit of \$90,000,000 to \$59,000,000.	
It is the specific intent of the General Assembly to pay this deficit at the rate of \$9,000,000 a year for five years and \$7,000,000 the sixth year to reduce the balance to zero.	
For payment of required contribution into the former teachers' account of the Public School Employees' Retirement Fund	6,000
For operation and administration of programs of education and training at Youth Development Centers	3,149,000
For operation and administration of programs of education and training at state schools and hospitals	10,177,000

For services to nonpublic schools	22,758,000	For water quality management	5,884,000
For textbooks for nonpublic schools	8,218,000	For air quality and noise control	2,980,000
For student supplies for nonpublic schools	2,843,000	For community environmental control	6,235,000
For grants to public libraries for the develop- ment and improvement of a statewide system of libraries and library services, including state aid to local libraries, county libraries, district library centers and regional library resource centers	8,896,000	For radiological health	712,000
To provide aid to the free library of Philadel- phia and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to meet the costs incurred in serving as regional libraries in the distribution of braille reading materials, talking book machines and other reading materials, to persons who are blind or otherwise handicapped	898,000	For state forestry operations	10,300,000
For acquiring, producing, recording and distributing, by the Department of Education, educational programming that will be used for classroom broadcast	430,000	For gypsy moth spraying operations	500,000
For development, administration and coordi- nation of educational and training programs at the state-owned adult correctional institu- tions	2,199,000	For the gypsy moth laboratory and research For insect spraying operations	406,000 350,000
For payment of approved operating and capital expenses of community colleges and technical institutes	46,651,000	For state parks	19,894,000
Commonwealth allocations to the community colleges from the funds appropriated herein shall be separately calculated for community and public services including noncredit continuing education as defined by the higher education finance manual and the higher education general information survey.		For stream improvement projects	450,000
No funds appropriated herein shall be allocated for the reim- bursement of operating or capital expenses for which federal funds have been received.		For the payment of the cost of manpower, equipment and materials used in the control and extinction of forest fires	150,000
An independent audit report for the preceding fiscal year, which is consistent with the higher education finance manual shall be submitted by each community college to the Depart- ment of Education not later than 120 days after the close of the preceding fiscal year. The Department of Education may with- hold whatever funds appropriated herein it feels necessary to ensure that such audit reports are submitted in the prescribed fashion.		For payments to municipalities or municipal authorities for up to 50% of the cost of acquir- ing lands and rights-of-way and relocating roads and utilities to qualify for federal flood control projects	745,000
For higher education equal opportunity program grants	3,895,000	For grants to counties, municipalities and authorities to assist them in preparing official plans for sewage systems	300,000
For the operation of the Ethnic Heritage Studies Center	50,000	For reimbursement to municipalities toward the costs incurred by them in the enforcement of the Sewage Facilities Act	800,000
For the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency		For the support of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission, requisitions to be signed by the Secretary of Environmental Resources	55,000
For payment of all scholarships and educa- tion assistance grants, including those to veterans, and dependents of prisoners of war or missing in action soldiers, and for death and disability hardship cases	68,440,000	For payment to the Great Lakes Basin Com- mission as the Commonwealth's assessment and payment for participation in the programs and plans of the Great Lakes Basin Commis- sion	15,000
For the purpose of being held in reserve to guarantee loans granted for payment of pos- sible losses of such loans granted and for the payment of lender participation incentives	2,500,000	For payment to the Ohio River Basin Com- mission as the Commonwealth's assessment and payment for participation in the develop- ment of a water resources program for the Ohio River Basin	30,000
For the purpose of assisting approved insti- tutions of higher learning in securing and ob- taining maximum participation in Federal Student Aid Funds to be used as financial aid to students in meeting their costs of at- tendance at such institutions	1,800,000	For the support of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, requisitions to be signed by the Secretary of Environmental Resources	200,000
For the purpose of administering the pro- grams of the agency including payment of lender participation incentives	3,916,000	For the support of the Interstate Commis- sion on the Potomac River Basin, requisitions to be signed by the Secretary of Environmen- tal Resources	16,000
To the Department of Environmental Resources		For grants to counties, municipalities and authorities to assist them in preparing official plans for solid waste disposal systems	150,000
For salaries, wages and all necessary ex- penses for the proper administration of the Department of Environmental Resources	14,000,000	For payment of Pennsylvania's share of the expenses of the River Master for the Delaware River	29,000
For topographic and geologic survey	1,500,000	For the conduct of the work of the Delaware River Basin Commission to be paid in favor of the chairman of said commission who shall file an accounting with the Auditor General	378,000
For soil survey work	100,000	For payment by the State Conservation Commission to local sponsors for support of small watershed projects	100,000
For deep mine safety	2,300,000	For payments to conservation districts for employment of executive assistants on a 50% cost-sharing basis, not to exceed \$5,000 per district for the state's share	100,000
For occupational health	650,000	For payment of Pennsylvania's share of the cost of the Interstate Mining Commission	10,000
For surface mine reclamation	2,180,000	For payment of annual fixed charges in lieu of taxes to counties and townships on land ac- quired for water conservation and flood con- trol	9,000
For land protection	2,409,000	For payment of annual fixed charges in lieu of taxes to political subdivisions or school districts on lands acquired by the Common- wealth for Project 70	250,000
		For payment of annual fixed charges in lieu of taxes to counties, school districts and town- ships on forest lands	399,000
		For the Commonwealth's share of sewage treatment facilities	

<p> serving: Scotland School for Veterans' Children Shippensburg State College To provide grants for rat control programs including, but not limited to, extermination measures, improvement of refuse collection and garbage collections, services and community educational activities designed to promote participation and support of the programs by residents and property owners. For Appalachian Trail Preservation To the Pennsylvania Fish Commission For the support of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission To the Department of General Services For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of General Services including distribution of surplus state property, purchase, maintenance and disposition of state automotive equipment, standards and specifications of commodities for state agencies, purchase of commodities for state agencies, real estate and insurance, building, construction and engineering, maintenance and custody of state office buildings and grounds, general services, federal surplus property, and distribution of federal surplus commodities. No more than \$13,521,000 in general obligation bonds may be used to augment his appropriation. Utility cost For replacement of vehicles For payment of rental charges to the General State Authority To the Department of Health For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Health including research and health information, medical facilities review, health services development, disease prevention, detection and diagnosis, outpatient treatment, inpatient treatment and life maintenance Donolow Memorial Health Center Matilda Theiss Health Center Central Penn Oncology Group For the operation of a program for the inspection of public and private nursing facilities For the operation of Bureau of Vital Statistics For the operation of the State Laboratory For the operation of State Health Care Centers, including the district offices of the Department of Health For emergency health services For maternal and child health For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing hemophilia services For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing sickle cell anemia services For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing Cooley's anemia services For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing renal disease services For the purpose of operating and purchasing coal workers pneumoconiosis services No part of the appropriation shall be used for research and development. For the operation, maintenance and administration of the Elizabethtown Hospital for Children and Youth A report on Elizabethtown Hospital for Children and Youth shall be submitted on or before January 31, 1978 by the Department of Health to the Governor and the Appropriations </p>	<p> 205,000 250,000 500,000 500,000 3,000 22,677,000 4,200,000 784,000 54,900,000 12,500,000 150,000 35,000 100,000 1,000,000 3,113,000 2,164,000 9,400,000 2,200,000 607,000 1,256,000 550,000 120,000 3,633,000 707,000 3,356,000 </p>
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<p> and Health and Welfare Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. This report shall be a comprehensive utilization review of the hospital including, but not limited to program and fiscal audits of the facility. The report shall also review the need for continued operation of the hospital taking into account other facilities in the Commonwealth providing similar services and future capital investment and operating expenses. In addition, the report shall contain a professional, medical and health analysis of the services to physically disabled children provided at the institution, comparing the quality of diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and restoration with like institutions and professionally acceptable practices. The report shall be prepared under the direction of a committee appointed by the Secretary of Health whose membership shall consist of non-Commonwealth employees capable of providing the necessary and independent professional expertise and judgment required to prepare a comprehensive and unbiased report. The secretary shall provide to the committee whatever assistance it shall need in the performance of its duties. For this purpose, the secretary may use funds from either or both of the appropriations provided in this Act to the Department for General Government Operations or Elizabethtown Hospital. For reimbursement to school districts on account of health services For providing aid to counties in the establishment and maintenance of local health departments For payment to the Institute for Cancer Research, Incorporated, Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the operation and maintenance of the Cancer Research Program For payment to the Wistar Institute of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for research in the field of cellular biology. For payment to the Inglis House of Philadelphia for the detection and diagnosis of neurological diseases. Emergency Care Research Institute. For the following research programs: Lankenau Hospital — research Cardio-vascular studies — University of Pennsylvania Cardio-vascular studies — St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh To engage or contract with any private institute, research foundation or any entity to perform research of Lupus Erythematosus For outpatient-inpatient treatment: Cerebral Palsy — St. Christophers Hospital Cerebral Dysfunction — Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh Pittsburgh Cleft Palate. For payment to the Burn Foundation of Greater Delaware Valley For the establishment of a comprehensive program relating to persons with Tay-Sachs disease at the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Such program shall include the detection of Tay-Sachs disease in the community, counselling of individuals and families, education of the public, institution, coordination of research into the treatment for Tay-Sachs disease and the expansion of genetic diagnostic services and treatment of persons with the disease. The Department of Health shall ascertain that the funds appropriated by this Act are used by the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia for the purposes herein set forth. To the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission including development and promotion of Pennsylvania state and local history, museum development and operations, and development </p>	<p> 11,810,000 12,325,000 418,000 200,000 30,000 800,000 75,000 60,000 60,000 75,000 75,000 25,000 30,000 155,000 50,000 </p>
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and preservation of historical sites and properties.	5,427,000	or operate Community Service Centers beyond the 15 currently existing centers.	
For administration of the Valley Forge Park Commission and for costs associated with the closeout of Commonwealth funded activities at Valley Forge State Park.	200,000	For payments of grants to political subdivisions to assist in the improvement of juvenile probation services	1,452,000
For administration of the Washington Crossing Park Commission and operation and maintenance of the Washington Crossing State Park	592,000	For aid for local law enforcement.	1,091,000
For administration of the Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission and operation and maintenance of Brandywine Battlefield Park.	118,000	For payment of awards made by the Crime Victims Compensation Board	750,000
For administration of the Anthracite Museum Complex.	325,000	To the Department of Labor and Industry	
For administration of Allentown Art Museum.	50,000	For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Labor and Industry, including regulation of consumer products and promotion of fair business practice, accident prevention, occupational health and safety, income maintenance, and industrial relations stability	12,100,000
For administration of the Somerset Historical Center	50,000	For occupational disease payments.	23,500,000
To the Department of Insurance		For the payment to the Vocational Rehabilitation Fund for work of the State Board of Vocational Rehabilitation	9,230,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Insurance including policyholder services and protection, regulation of rates and policies, liquidation of companies and regulation of companies	5,347,000	To carry out provisions of Section 306(h) of the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act.	2,060,000
To the Department of Justice		To the Department of Military Affairs	
For General Government Operations:		For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Military Affairs include emergency disaster assistance, financial assistance to students and income maintenance.	7,800,000
Attorney General	464,000	For the operation and maintenance of the Hollidaysburg Veterans' Home	917,000
Comptroller	301,000	For the operation and maintenance of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie	738,000
Regional Offices	1,386,000	For payment of helicopter liability insurance	200,000
Community Advocate	373,000	For payment of gratuities for the education of children of certain veterans.	70,000
Management Services.	691,000	For assistance to veterans who are ill or disabled and without means of support	650,000
Criminal Law	176,000	For pensions for veterans blinded through service-connected injuries or disease	80,000
Investigations.	575,000	For payment of pensions to dependents of soldiers of the Pennsylvania National Guard killed in the line of duty.	10,000
Governor's Justice Commission	510,000	To the Milk Marketing Board	
Civil Law.	1,793,000	For payment into the Milk Marketing Fund in the State Treasury for the purpose for which such fund is appropriated	717,000
Consumer Protection	1,185,000	To the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole	
Consumer Protection Office — Allentown . .	150,000	For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Board of Probation and Parole Reintegration of Offenders.	9,839,000
Board of Pardons	151,000	Payments for grants-in-aid to counties for providing improved adult probation services. .	1,763,000
The funds appropriated for general government operations of the Department of Justice are specifically appropriated to the bureau or division indicated and shall not be used for the purposes of functions of any other bureau or division of the department.		To the Department of Public Welfare	
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses of the Bureau of Drug Control; provided that funds expended from this appropriation are approved by the Drug Law Enforcement Coordinating Council	3,225,000	For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Public Welfare including but not limited to, health services support and development, mental health systems, services to the communities, family support services, mental retardation systems and income maintenance.	18,500,000
For the operation and administration of the Pennsylvania Crime Commission	1,249,000	For an internal audit and investigation unit	450,000
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses of the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission	249,000	For the provision of security programs and facilities for youth offenders including two hundred security beds	4,498,000
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses of the Crime Victims Compensation Board	250,000	For the provision of community based programs and facilities for youth offenders	1,812,000
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses of the Office of Consumer Advocate. . .	100,000	For the provision of basic institutional programs and facilities and to provide general support services for security programs and facilities and community based programs and facilities for youth offenders	18,823,000
The funds appropriated for the Office of Consumer Advocate are for the fiscal period July 1, 1977 to September 1, 1977 and so much of the funds as are unexpended or unencumbered on September 1, 1977 shall lapse. After September 1, 1977 and when funds are available from the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission for expenses of the office, the Office of the Consumer Advocate shall reimburse the General Fund for any funds used from this appropriation.		The appropriation structure herein specified for the above three appropriations in no way constrains or attempts to define	
For the operation, maintenance and administration of the State Correctional Institutions	71,540,000		
No funds from this appropriation are to be used for currently existing or new Community Service Centers.			
For the operation, maintenance and administration of the Community Service Centers	2,100,000		
No funds from this appropriation are to be used to establish			

the cost allocations necessary to implement the cost and billing procedures required by Act No. 148 of 1976.

In addition to any other information requested by the House of Representatives and Senate Appropriations Committees of the General Assembly, the Department of Public Welfare shall provide for each succeeding fiscal year, the following program information for the above three appropriations:

- (1) An unduplicated count of the number of youth offenders served by each program or facility.
- (2) A per diem cost for each program or facility.
- (3) The number of youth offenders recidivating into the same or any other program or facility for youth offenders funded from the above three appropriations.
- (4) The number of previous commitments of recidivists to a program or facility funded from the above three appropriations.

Recidivism data shall be provided in a pure statistical manner not revealing the identity of any involved individual.

For the operation, maintenance and administration of the State Restoration Centers 7,572,000

For the operation, maintenance and administration of the state medical and surgical hospitals 6,500,000

For the operation, maintenance and administration of the state institutions for the mentally ill and the mentally retarded 347,102,000

Emergency gas main replacement: C. Howard Marcy Rehabilitation Center 61,000

For administration of the state mental health and mental retardation legislation exclusive of capital improvements; for payments to reimburse counties, county institution districts and private institutions; and for the care of mental patients boarded out by the state institutions for the mentally ill and mentally retarded 99,456,000

This appropriation shall be utilized solely for existing county mental health programs.

For grants to counties to purchase community based residential care, treatment and training for the mentally retarded 22,022,000

For the Mentally Disabled Advocacy Project 240,000

For the provisions of services to the blind at: Center for the Blind — Delaware County 25,000

Beacon Lodge Camp 25,000

Center for the Blind — Philadelphia 25,000

Pittsburgh Association for the Blind 25,000

For the Office for the Visually Handicapped as a supplemental appropriation for the exclusive purpose of extending blind radio reading services to listener applicants not eligible under Title XX 50,000

This appropriation would be applicable to the purchase of special receivers for non-Title XX eligibles and as an alternative funding resource for operational overhead directly attributable to non-Title XX eligible applicants.

For assistance payments and county administration of the Public Assistance Programs and Medical Assistance Programs:

Cash Assistance 494,180,000

County Administration 22,362,000

Claims Settlement 2,314,000

Medical Assistance 326,061,000

Subject to federal law and regulations, the fee for out-patient hospital visits shall be \$12 per visit for those hospitals qualified to participate under Title XIX of the Federal Social Security Act and meet the special criteria for clinic participation established by the Department of Medical Assistance Regulation 9412.11.

Private Nursing Homes 54,776,000

For payment to private nursing homes for skilled nursing care and intermediate care for persons eligible for medical assistance services provided after June 30, 1977. No money shall be disbursed from this appropriation for services provided in long-term units of acute care hospitals. Regional group ceilings for reimbursement of private facilities shall be established in accordance with the amount appropriated by the General

Assembly based upon standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA) as designated in departmental regulations.

Public Nursing Homes 21,000,000

Supplemental Grants — Aged, Blind and Disabled 56,360,000

Provided, that any rule, regulation or policy adopted by the Secretary of Public Welfare during the fiscal period 1977-1978 which adds to the cost of any Public Assistance Programs shall be effective only from and after the date upon which it is approved as to the availability of funds by the governor.

For the payment of grants and for the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing services for the aged and other adults, including but not limited to model projects, demonstration projects, homemaking services, community care services, foster care services, protective care services and counseling services 8,300,000

For the conduct, operation of or contracting for training courses to be given by accredited graduate schools of public health, for the personnel of county homes, nursing and convalescent homes, and nonprofit homes for the aged 50,000

For subsidy payments for services for the blind 940,000

For payment to counties for child welfare programs and for the care of delinquent and deprived children committed by the courts to a private or public facility 70,000,000

For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing day-care services for children from state approved facilities 18,500,000

For the provision of programs to combat juvenile gang warfare and outreach programs 96,000

For continuation of the youth service system 167,000

For payment to the Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for maintenance in accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the Department of Public Welfare and the Department of the Auditor General as prescribed by law 440,000

For payment to Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for maintenance in accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the Department of Public Welfare and the Department of the Auditor General as prescribed by law 880,000

The hospitals named above shall file a report with the Department of the Auditor General within 90 days of the last day of each quarter. Failure to file the report timely as required hereunder shall disqualify the institution from receiving funds for the quarter covered by the untimely filed report.

For the purpose of developing, operating and purchasing social services 2,533,000

Arsenal Family and Children's Center 100,000

For Rudolph Residence for Blind 66,000

To the Department of Revenue
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Revenue including corporation taxes, county collections, cigarette and beverage taxes, education tax administration and administration of the personal income tax 49,310,000

For the distribution of public utility realty tax 28,500,000

To the Pennsylvania Securities Commission

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission 900,000

To the Department of State
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of State including regulation of consumer products and promotion of fair business practice, maintenance of the electoral process, and for the proper administration of the Bureau of Professional and Occupational

Affairs	5,831,000	Salaries for 50 senators and extra compensation to the President pro tempore of the Senate	1,425,000
For publication of proposed constitutional amendments	40,000	Salaries and wages for per diem and session officers and employees, including returning officers.	797,000
For costs incurred resulting from the operation of the Voter Registration by Mail Program.	525,000	Salaries of employees of the President of the Senate	85,000
For costs related to absentee voting by persons in military services.	20,000	Salaries of salaried employees of the Senate	3,650,000
To the State Employees' Retirement System		Salaries for employees of the Chief Clerk	500,000
For payment of medical/hospital insurance costs for Commonwealth annuitants who have elected such coverage.	11,140,000	Mileage:	
To the Pennsylvania State Police		Fifty Senators, Officers and Employees	120,000
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Pennsylvania State Police, including juvenile crime prevention, criminal law enforcement, prevention and control of civil disorders, emergency disaster assistance and fire prevention and including \$640,000 which shall be used for a cadet class to begin in the 1977-1978 fiscal year	59,135,000	Postage:	
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Municipal Police Officers Education and Training Commission	1,000,000	Chief Clerk and Legislative Journal	104,000
For the payment of nonservice connected death benefits pursuant to the Greshenfeld Awards	80,000	Lieutenant Governor	9,000
To the State Tax Equalization Board		Librarian.	9,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the State Tax Equalization Board	823,000	Contingent Expenses:	
To the Department of Transportation		Secretary	85,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Department of Transportation including urban, rural and intercity mass transportation, rail freight transportation and Port development.	1,089,000	Librarian.	18,000
For urban mass transportation assistance for grants to local transportation organizations; to be used only for purchase of service projects and advertising and promotion programs.	79,000,000	President	28,000
For rural and intercity transportation: for operating subsidies, lease payments and maintenance projects on rail freight lines; and operating subsidies and demonstration projects for passenger rail and bus services, including the rural highway public demonstration program.	1,625,000	President Pro Tempore.	20,000
For payment to the city of Philadelphia for the maintenance, repair, improvement and administration of the Port of Philadelphia	1,000,000	Chief Clerk	40,000
For payment to the Erie Port Commission of the city of Erie, for the maintenance, repair, improvement and administration of the Port of Erie	250,000	Majority Floor Leader.	6,000
For payment of services in connection with the functions of Civil Air Patrol	35,000	Minority Floor Leader	6,000
To the Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission		Majority Whip	3,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the proper administration of the Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission including network station grants	4,473,000	Minority Whip	3,000
No allocations may be made from this appropriation for the support of instructional television by either the commission or its member stations.		Chairman of Majority Caucus.	3,000
For Programming Services.	2,000,000	Chairman of Minority Caucus.	3,000
No allocations may be made from this appropriation for the support of instructional television by either the commission or its member stations.		Secretary of Majority Caucus	3,000
II. Legislative Department to the Senate		Secretary of Minority Caucus	3,000
For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the following purposes:		Chairman of Majority Appropriations Committee.	6,000
		Chairman of Minority Appropriations Committee.	6,000
		Chairman of the Majority Policy Committee	2,000
		Chairman of the Minority Policy Committee	2,000
		Majority Caucus Administrator	2,000
		Minority Caucus Administrator	2,000
		The above appropriations for postage and for contingent expenses shall be paid prior to the payment of such expenses on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the officers above named upon the presentation of their requisitions for the same: provided, that the total amount of requisitions for advancements less the total amount of expenditures made as certified by such officers to the State Treasurer shall not exceed the amount of the bond of the officer having control of the disbursement from the funds advanced.	
		Miscellaneous Expenses:	
		Incidental Expenses	220,000
		Expenses, Senators: in addition to annual reimbursement for expenses heretofore authorized by law for each member of the Senate, each member shall be entitled to reimbursement for actual expenses, not exceeding the sum of \$2,500, incurred for lodging and meals while away from home on official legislative business, official postage, staff and all other expenses incidental to legislative duties. Such additional accountable expense amount shall be available for all such accountable expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1977-1978.	375,000
		Legislative Printing and Expenses	1,642,000
		Attending National Legislative Conference	15,000
		Attending meetings of the Council of State Governments.	6,000
		The above appropriation for incidental expenses shall be paid to the Chief Clerk of the Senate, the appropriations for legislative printing and expenses and attending National Legislative Conference shall be paid to the Secretary of the Senate and the appropriation for attending meetings of the Council of State Governments shall be paid to the President pro tempore in the same manner and under the same conditions as the appropriations for postage and contingent expenses above.	
		For the payment of the expenses of the Committee on Appropriations (D) of the Senate in	

investigating schools, colleges, universities, correctional institutions, mental hospitals, medical and surgical hospitals, homes and other institutions and agencies supported, in whole or in part, by appropriations from the State Treasury, in analyzing reports, expenditures and the general operation and administration of said institutions and agencies, in examining and analyzing requests of the same and of the various departments, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth, and for the collection of data from other states, attending seminars, conferences, and in cooperation and exchanging information with legislative budget and financial committees of other states, and for the necessary clerical assistance and other assistance, travel expense, and all other expenses in compiling data and information connected with the work of said committee in compiling comparative costs and other fiscal data and information for the use of said committee and the Senate during legislative sessions to the discharge of such duties. The committee shall have the authority to examine and inspect all properties, equipment, facilities, files, records and accounts of any state office, department, institution, board, committee, commission or agency or any institution or agency supported, in whole or in part, by appropriation from the State Treasury and to administer oaths. The committee may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of the chairman to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of any papers, books, accounts, documents and testimony touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee and to cause the deposition of witnesses either residing within or without the state to be taken in the manner prescribed by laws for taking depositions in civil actions. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the chairman of said committee on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations shall not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office, or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account, together with supporting documents whenever possible in the Office of the Appropriations Committee of the committee's expenses since the filing of the prior account

360,000

For the payment of the expenses of one minority party member of the Committee on Appropriations (R) of the Senate designated by a majority vote of the minority party Senate caucus for investigating schools, colleges, universities, correctional institutions, mental hospitals, medical and surgical hospitals, homes and other institutions and agencies supported, in whole or in part, by appropriations from the State Treasury in analyzing reports, expenditures, and the general operation and administration of said institutions and agencies in examining and analyzing requests of the same and of the various departments, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth, and for the collection of data from other states attending seminars, conferences, and in cooperating and exchanging information with legislative budget and financial committees of other states, and for the necessary clerical assistance and other assistance, travel expense and all other expenses in compiling data and information connected with the work of said commit-

tee in compiling comparative cost and other fiscal data and information for the use of said committee and the Senate during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions to the discharge of such duties. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant by the State Treasurer in favor of the member so designated by the majority vote of the minority party Senate caucus on the presentation of his requisition for the same. Such member so designated shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office, or until his successor is elected, and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible, in the office of the minority party member of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate of his expenses since the filing of the prior account

360,000

For the payment to the Special Leadership Account (D) for payment of salaries, wages and all other incidental expenses incurred in hiring personnel and staff for services which in the opinion of the majority leader may be required or arise during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions and for the payment of all other expenses related to the performance of his duties and responsibilities. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the majority leader on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The majority leader shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the majority leader of such expenses since the filing of the prior account

850,000

For the payment to the Special Leadership Account (R) for payment of salaries, wages and all other incidental expenses incurred in hiring personnel and staff for services which in the opinion of the minority leader may be required or arise during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions and for the payment of all other expenses related to the performance of his duties and responsibilities. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the minority leader on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The minority leader shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the minority leader of such expenses since the filing of the prior account

850,000

For allocation in such amounts as may be designated by the Legislative Management Committee (D) to the several standing committees (other than the Appropriations Committee) of the Senate for payment of compensation of counsel, research assistants and other staff personnel hired and assigned to work on behalf of the chairman and the majority members of such standing committees of the Senate and for other necessary expenses incurred. Upon presentation of requisitions by the Chief Clerk of the Senate for such compensation or expenses, such shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer directly to and in favor of the

persons designated in such requisition as entitled to receive such compensation or expenses. An accounting, together with supporting documents whenever possible, shall be filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk of such expenses since the filing of the prior account . . . 1,870,000

For allocation in such amounts as may be designated by the Legislative Management Committee (R) to the several standing committees (other than the Appropriations Committee) of the Senate for payment of compensation of counsel, research assistants and other staff personnel hired and assigned to work on behalf of the minority members of such standing committees of the Senate and for other necessary expenses incurred. Upon presentation of requisitions by the Chief Clerk of the Senate for such compensation or expenses, such shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer directly to and in favor of the persons designated in such requisitions as entitled to receive such compensation or expenses. An accounting, together with supporting documents whenever possible, shall be filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk of such expenses since the filing of the prior account 1,530,000

For the Commonwealth Emergency Medical System 50,000

For the President pro tempore's share of the expenses of the Commonwealth Compensation Commission 25,000

To the House of Representatives

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the following purposes:

Salaries of Representatives and extra compensation to the Speaker of the House of Representatives 5,350,000

Salaries and wages for per diem and session officers and employees, including returning officers 2,500,000

Salaries of salaried employees of the House of Representatives 3,000,000

Salaries of employees of the Chief Clerk . . . 625,000

Security Officers 38,000

Mileage:
Representatives, Officers and Employees . . . 675,000

Postage:
Chief Clerk and Legislative Journal 225,000

Contingent Expenses:
Speaker 20,000
Chief Clerk 200,000
Secretary 65,000
Majority Floor Leader 6,000
Minority Floor Leader 6,000
Majority Whip 3,000
Minority Whip 3,000
Chairman of Majority Caucus 3,000
Chairman of Minority Caucus 3,000
Secretary of Majority Caucus 3,000
Secretary of Minority Caucus 3,000
Chairman of Majority Appropriations Committee 6,000
Chairman of Minority Appropriations Committee 6,000
Chairman of Majority Policy Committee . . . 2,000
Chairman of Minority Policy Committee . . . 2,000
Majority Caucus Administrator 2,000
Minority Caucus Administrator 2,000

The above appropriations for postage and for contingent expenses shall be paid prior to the payment of such expenses on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the officers above named upon the presentation of their requisitions for the same; provided, that the total amount of requisitions for advancements less the total amount of expenditures made as certified by such officers to the State Treasurer shall not exceed the amount of the bond of the officer having control of the dis-

bursement from the funds advanced.
Miscellaneous Expenses:
Incidental Expenses 1,000,000
Expenses, Representatives: In addition to annual reimbursement for expenses heretofore authorized by law for each member of the House of Representatives, each member shall be entitled to reimbursement for actual expenses, not exceeding the sum of \$2,500, incurred for lodging and meals while away from home on official legislative business, official postage, staff and all other expenses incidental to legislative duties. Such additional accountable expense amount shall be available for all such accountable expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1977-78 1,523,000
Legislative Printing and Expenses 2,850,000
Attending National Legislative Conference 80,000
Attending Meetings of the Council of State Governments 5,000

The above appropriation for attending National Legislative Conference shall be paid to the Chief Clerk of the House and the appropriation for attending meetings of the Council of State Governments shall be paid to the Speaker of the House in the same manner and under the same conditions as the appropriations for postage and contingent expenses above.

For the payment of the expenses of the Committee on Appropriations (D) of the House of Representatives in investigating schools, colleges, universities, correctional institutions, mental hospitals, medical and surgical hospitals, homes and other institutions and agencies supported, in whole or in part, by appropriations from the State Treasury in analyzing reports, expenditures and the general operation and administration of said institutions and agencies in examining and analyzing request of the same and of the various departments, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth, and for the collection of data from other states attending seminars, conferences, and in cooperating and exchanging information with legislative budget and financial committees of other states, and any office expenses necessary to serve the committee and its chairman, and for the necessary clerical assistance and other assistance, travel expense and all other expenses in compiling data and information connected with the work of said committee in compiling comparative cost and other fiscal data and information for the use of said committee and the House of Representatives during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions to the discharge of such duties. The committee shall have the authority to examine and inspect all properties, equipment, facilities, files, records and accounts of any state office, department, institution, board, committee, commission or agency or any institution or agency supported in whole or in part by appropriations from the State Treasury and to administer oaths. The committee may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of the chairman to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of any papers, books, accounts, documents and testimony touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee and to cause the deposition of witnesses either residing within or without the state to be taken in the manner prescribed by law for taking depositions in civil actions. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the chairman of said committee on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the ad-

journalment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the Appropriations Committee of the committee's expenses since the filing of the prior account 360,000

For the payment of the expenses of one minority party member of the Committee on Appropriations (R) of the House of Representatives designated by a majority vote of the minority party House of Representatives caucus for investigating schools, colleges, universities, correctional institutions, mental hospitals, medical and surgical hospitals, homes and other institutions and agencies supported, in whole or in part, by appropriations from the State Treasury in analyzing reports, expenditures, and the general operation and administration of said institutions and agencies in examining and analyzing requests of the same and of the various departments, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth and for the collection of data from other states attending seminars, conferences, and in cooperating and exchanging information with legislative budget and financial committees of other states, and for the necessary clerical assistance, and other assistance, travel expense and all other expenses in compiling data and information connected with the work of said committee in compiling comparative cost and other fiscal data and information for the use of said committee and the House of Representatives during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions to the discharge of such duties. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the member so designated by the majority vote of the minority party House of Representatives caucus on the presentation of his requisition for the same. Such member so designated shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office, or until his successor is elected, and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible, in the office of the minority party member of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of his expenses since the filing of the prior account 360,000

For the payment to the special leadership account (D) for payment of salaries, wages and all other incidental expenses incurred in hiring personnel and staff for services which in the opinion of the majority leader may be required or arise during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions and for the payment of all other expenses related to the performance of his duties and responsibilities. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the majority leader on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The majority leader shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the majority leader of such expenses since the filing of the prior account 950,000

For the payment to the special leadership account (R) for payment of salaries, wages and all other incidental expenses incurred in hiring personnel and staff for services which in the opinion of the minority leader may be required

or arise during legislative sessions and during the interim between legislative sessions and for the payment of all other expenses related to the performance of his duties and responsibilities. The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer in favor of the minority leader on the presentation of his requisition for the same. The minority leader shall, not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file an account together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the minority leader of such expenses since the filing of the prior account 950,000

For allocation in such amounts as may be designated by the Legislative Management Committee (D) to the several standing committees (other than the Appropriations Committee) of the House for payment of compensation of counsel, research assistants and other staff personnel hired and assigned to work on behalf of the chairman and the majority members of such standing committees of the House and for other necessary expenses incurred. Upon presentation of requisitions by the Chief Clerk of the House for such compensation or expenses, such shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer directly to and in favor of the persons designated in such requisition as entitled to receive such compensation or expenses. An accounting, together with supporting documents whenever possible, shall be filed in the office of the Chief Clerk of such expenses since the filing of the prior account 1,800,000

For allocation in such amounts as may be designated by the Legislative Management Committee (R) to the several standing committees (other than the Appropriations Committee) of the House for payment of compensation of counsel, research assistants and other staff personnel hired and assigned to work on behalf of the minority members of such standing committees of the House and for other necessary expenses incurred. Upon presentation of requisitions by the Chief Clerk of the House for such compensation or expenses, such shall be paid on warrant of the State Treasurer directly to and in favor of the persons designated in such requisitions as entitled to receive such compensation or expenses. An accounting, together with supporting documents whenever possible, shall be filed in the office of the Chief Clerk of such expenses since the filing of the prior account 1,800,000

For the Commonwealth Emergency Medical System 50,000

For the Speaker of the House of Representatives share of the expenses of the Commonwealth Compensation Commission 25,000

To the Legislative Reference Bureau
For salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the work of the Legislative Reference Bureau including the Document Law Section. 1,208,000

For contingent expenses connected with the work of the Legislative Reference Bureau to be paid on warrants of the State Treasurer in favor of the director on the presentation of his requisitions for the same. The director shall file accounting of said expenses together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the Legislative Reference Bureau 10,000

For the Printing of Laws (including the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes). 120,000

Advance copies of statutes and volumes of the laws of Pennsylvania shall be printed under contracts entered into by the Legislative Reference Bureau (without the intervention of any other state agency or officer and without regard to any other statute regulating printing contracts) and distributed (without regard to any other statute regulating distribution of laws) as determined by the bureau and moneys from sales shall be paid to the bureau or the Department of General Services, as the bureau shall determine, which shall pay the same into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Fund. Such moneys are hereby appropriated from the General Fund to the Legislative Reference Bureau for the printing of such laws.

For the printing of Pennsylvania Bulletin and Pennsylvania Code 630,000
 For Special Legal Fees 65,000

To the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the work of the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee 317,000

To the Legislative Data Processing Committee

For the operation of the Legislative Data Processing Center 925,000

To the Joint State Government Commission

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the work of the Joint State Government Commission to be paid on warrants of the State Treasurer in favor of the chairman of said commission on the presentation of his requisition for the same, the chairman shall file an accounting of said expenses together with supporting documents whenever possible in the office of the Joint State Government Commission 990,000

To the Local Government Commission

For the salaries, wages and all expenses necessary for the work of the Local Government Commission 192,000

For the compilation and distribution of various Municipal Codes 80,000

To the State Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control Commission

For the salaries and expenses of the State Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control Commission 125,000

Any officer, commission, agency or committee of the Legislative Department having received an advance appropriation hereunder shall:

(1) Deposit all moneys advanced in the name of the Commonwealth in a state depository and certify the name thereof to the State Treasurer.

(2) Not later than 30 days after the termination of his term of office, or until his successor is elected and also within 30 days after the adjournment of any regular or special session, file in the office receiving such advance an account of the expenditures of such funds together with supporting documents whenever possible.

To the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate Jointly

For the purchase of Pennsylvania, National and Bicentennial flags to be sent to residents of Pennsylvania 40,000

To the Legislative Audit Advisory Commission

For the salaries, wages and all expenses necessary for the work of the commission 100,000

III. Judicial Department

For the salaries, wages and all necessary expenses for the following purposes:

Supreme Court

For the salaries and expenses of the Supreme Court: including the salaries and expenses for the Supreme Court Judges, for the Office of Prothonotary and for the library in the Eastern District and Western District, for the Office of Prothonotary in the Middle District, for criers, tipstaves, official stenographers, court officers and the law secretary of

the Chief Justice in Eastern, Middle and Western Districts and Workmen's Compensation insurance premiums for all Supreme Court employees, for the office of state reporters; including the salaries and compensation of employees and expenses of judges; including the fees for Prothonotaries of the Supreme Court of the Eastern, Middle and Western Districts on assignment to judges to counties other than their own; including the salaries and expenses of the State Board of Law Examiners; including the Judicial Inquiry and Review Board; including printing and miscellaneous expenses; including the expenses of Procedural Rules Committees 2,675,000

Court Administrator, including the expenses of the judicial council of Pennsylvania and the District Justice Administrator created by the Act of July 15, 1976 (P. L. 1014, No. 204) 1,198,000

Superior Court

For the salaries and expenses of the Superior Court; including the salary and expenses of the superior court judges, for criers, tipstaves, official stenographers, court officers and law secretary of the President Judge and Workmen's Compensation insurance premiums for all employees of the Superior Court, for the Prothonotary's office in the Philadelphia District; including salaries and compensation for employees and expenses of judges; including the expenses of dockets, stationery, supplies, books for the library and other costs of the Superior Court and its offices 1,575,000

Commonwealth Court

For the salaries and expenses of judges and employees 2,000,000

Courts of Common Pleas

Courts of Common Pleas; including the salaries and expenses of judges; including the expenses of traveling judges; including the mileage in divided judicial districts; including the salaries and mileage of associate judges. 16,845,000

No allocation shall be made from this appropriation for the payment of a per diem salary, mileage, and miscellaneous expenses to retired or active visiting judges for the performance of their official duties.

For the payment of a per diem salary, mileage, and miscellaneous expenses to retired or active visiting judges for the performance of their official duties 500,000

Community Courts — District Justices of the Peace

For the salaries of Community Court Judges and District Justices of the Peace 12,340,000

Philadelphia Traffic Court

For the salaries and expenses of judges 170,000

Philadelphia Municipal Court

For the salaries and expenses of judges 1,092,000

For law clerks, one for each judge, excluding the President Judge 133,000

Miscellaneous

For the payment to the counties in reimbursement of the direct costs incurred by the counties in the administration and operation of all courts and for offices of justices and judges of the Supreme, Superior and Commonwealth Courts in the county of their residence. Costs incurred by the counties in the administration and operation of all courts means costs as reported to the Department of Community Affairs in the county's annual financial report forms under the heading (A) "Judicial," but confined to the subheading: (160) Courts, excluding the capital outlay. If a city coterminous with a county does not report on the Department of Community Affairs' form, its figures from the same subheading, set forth in

the department forms, shall be used: provided, that such payments shall be made to the county treasurer and in cities of the first class coterminous with counties of the first class to the city treasurer: and, provided further, that in the event the amount herein appropriated is not sufficient to reimburse all such costs, payments shall be made to the counties in the proportion which the costs of each county bears to the total costs of all counties during the most recently completed fiscal year: and, provided further, that in making allocations and payments hereunder, the court administrator of Pennsylvania shall, except for county offices of justices and judges of the Supreme, Superior and Commonwealth Courts, exclude all costs which are not properly reportable under the heading hereinabove specified. 24,000,000

Section 3. This Act is not intended to be inconsistent with or to repeal any provision of any Act enacted at this or any prior session of the General Assembly regulating the purchase of supplies, the ordering of printing and binding, the purchase, maintenance and use of automobiles, the method of making payments from the State Treasury for any purpose or the functioning of any administrative department, board or commission.

Section 4. No appropriation made by this Act to any department, board, commission or agency of the executive department shall be available unless and until such department, board, commission or agency shall have complied with sections 604, 605 and 606 of "The Administrative Code of 1929."

Section 5. The term "employees" as used in this Act shall include all directors, superintendents, bureau of division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants in any department, board or commission.

Section 6. The term "expenses" and "maintenance" shall include all printing, binding and stationery, food and forage, materials and supplies, traveling expenses, training, motor vehicle supplies and repairs, freight, express, and cartage, postage, telephones and telegraph rentals and toll charges, newspaper advertising and notices, fuel, light, heat, power and water, minor construction and renovation, repairs or reconstruction of equipment, buildings and facilities, rent of real estate and equipment, premiums on Workmen's Compensation, insurance premiums on policies of liability insurance, premiums on medical payment insurance and surety bonds for volunteer workers, premiums on employee group life insurance, and employee and retired employee group hospital and medical insurance, payment of the Commonwealth's share of Social Security taxes and unemployment compensation costs for state employees, the purchase of replacement or additional equipment and machinery and all other incidental costs and expenses, including payment to the Department of General Services of mileage and other charges for the use of automobiles and rental payments for permanently assigned automobiles and of expenses of costs of services incurred through the Purchasing Fund. The term "expenses" also shall include the medical costs for the treatment of inmates of state institutions when the inmate must be transferred to an outside hospital: provided, that in no case shall the state institution pay more for patient care than that provided under the State Medical Assistance Program.

Section 7. Purchase of supplies, materials and equipment shall not be deemed to be committed or encumbered until contracts covering said purchase have been entered into with the vendors.

Section 8. (a) In addition to the amounts appropriated by this Act, moneys received in payment for food and household supplies furnished to employees and other persons, except inmates, by an institution, and moneys received from the proceeds from the sale of any products of the soil, meats, livestock, timber, or other materials sold by the department shall be paid into the General Fund and are hereby appropriated out of the General Fund to the several respective institutions for the

operation and maintenance of said institutions.

(b) In addition to the amounts appropriated by this Act, all moneys received from any other source, except the Federal Government, as contributions for the programs provided herein, or as payment for services or materials furnished by one institution to another, except those collections designated as revenues, shall be paid into the General Fund and are hereby appropriated out of the General Fund for the purposes of the respective appropriations.

(c) In addition to any funds specifically appropriated by this Act, all moneys received by a department or agency of the Commonwealth from any other source, except the Federal Government, as contributions or supplements to the department or agency for a program or administration of an Act included in this Act shall be paid into the General Fund and credited to the appropriation for that program or administration of the Act.

Section 9. All amounts paid by the State Treasurer in accordance with the Act of June 30, 1977 (No. 4-A), entitled "An Act making an Appropriation to the State Treasurer for the Purpose of Paying Salaries and Wages of State Officers and Employees and Other Ordinary and General Expenses in the Interim between June 30, 1977 and August 1, 1977, and for the Payment of Bills Incurred and Remaining Unpaid at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1977," shall be charged against the appropriations made for the salaries and wages of the officers and employees and other ordinary and general expenses of the State Government in this Act.

Section 10. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), that part of all appropriations in this Act unexpended, uncommitted and unencumbered as of June 30, 1978 shall automatically lapse as of that date.

(b) It is the intent of the General Assembly that moneys made available to the legislative department remaining unspent and unencumbered from appropriations made for fiscal year 1975-1976 shall lapse into the General Fund.

(c) The appropriations to the legislative department shall be continuing appropriations.

Section 11. This Act shall take effect immediately.

On the question recurring,
Will the House concur in the Senate amendments?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia.

Mr. PIEVSKY. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do concur in the amendments inserted by the Senate.

FILMING PERMISSION EXTENDED

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces at this time that although the time period for the television coverage has expired, there seems to be no disruption caused by the present arrangement. Without objection, the Chair will extend that time for another 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Through this 9-day debate, it has been the Republican position to oppose HB 1349. Mr. Speaker, we have opposed this particular bill because it is our position that it is not a budget because it carries a price tag of an additional \$300 million in taxes upon Pennsylvanians, which this House is not willing to vote.

Mr. Speaker, throughout this debate our position has been not unlike that of a labor leader or some other negotiator who goes to the other side, who is in control of the situation, and says, it is time for us to negotiate our contract. And the other side says to the labor leader, here is your contract; take it or leave it. The negotiator then says, well, that does not make

sense; let us sit down and discuss it; we do not like several points in your proposal. The person in charge says, take it or leave it. After several rounds of this kind of discussion, the labor leader orders a strike because he is not going to be forced to take something without any negotiation.

We have been placed in a situation, Mr. Speaker, in Pennsylvania today, as the Republican minority, of being told that this is the only vehicle that we have to consider to fund Pennsylvania's needs for this fiscal year. We have been locked out of its preparation; we have been refused the right to open it up to scrutiny, and there has been a steadfast refusal to negotiate on its terms and we reject that fact.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is clear today that Pennsylvanians have had it with this government overtaxing them. I think Pennsylvanians are as benevolent as any people. I think they realize their responsibility to their fellowman, to their environment, to their schools. But I also think that it has become clear that they do not support the actions and the activities of a government which they are asked to support in yet greater amounts.

People know about taxes today because they are taken out of their paychecks; they are withheld. As I understand it, you are going to withhold some more and you are going to have a hard time getting away with it. The Republican opposition has gone far beyond the traditional approach of the minority party or the out party, opposing taxes for the sake of opposing taxes. That has been a tradition in American politics for too long. It is not a sufficient position to justify as one's opposition to anything. The central principle upon which we have based our opposition to this bill is that it spends too much and it cannot be funded tonight, tomorrow, or the next day, and I challenge you to fund it tonight.

There is a new understanding, a very subtle understanding, but a very definite one among people today about their government. They understand that spending causes taxes and when we overspend we naturally overtax. People know waste better than we do. Talk to them. They will tell you about it. The people have been talking across Pennsylvania these past couple of days. In poll after poll by radio and TV stations after radio and TV stations, each poll comes out almost identical — over 2 to 1 opposed to this kind of a concept in Pennsylvania at this time.

They know that our budget will grow this year should this bill pass, to some \$5.4 billion. And in 2 years, because of this vote, Pennsylvania's budget will rise in 2 short years from \$5.4 billion to \$6.5 billion. They know that in this decade, because of this vote and the inflationary trend which it will cause in the future, Pennsylvania's budget will have tripled from 1970 to 1980. We simply cannot afford that and we cannot afford to fool the people any longer by overpromising them, by guaranteeing them things which we simply and they simply cannot produce.

I suggest to you that the politics of overpromise is behind us and we should get in step with that principle. The politics of overpromise is what has hurt people who depend upon us, not helped them. Until this government comes to terms with us and the people regarding the very simple measurement of whether this government is producing as the people expect it to and

have a right to demand that it do, and until we pass long-range changes in the system of spending people's money in this state, the only way we can force a greater level of productivity, a greater performance, and thus the people's trust regain is to force a lid on state spending.

Mr. Speaker, you indicated that we have made the national news, and I am happy that we have, and we should have because we are fighting for a principle which is slowly sweeping this nation, a principle which is being adhered to by people of all stripes, of all political persuasions, and people who run governments at all levels.

We have had a very rare opportunity, those of us who serve in this House this year. It is rarely that we have an issue framed upon which we can focus which gives us that rare opportunity to make major change in structure, in method, and, hopefully, in performance of a government.

Mr. Speaker, I think regardless of how this vote turns out tonight, whether the Democratic budget passes or eventually whether the Republicans are successful in forcing negotiation on that document, regardless, I think we can each resolve ourselves never to let this happen again. Any bill which ever comes before this legislature, when those of us who are here happen to be here again, that requires the kind of persuasion that we have seen to pass it does not deserve to be passed. I would hope, Mr. Speaker, that the lesson which has been learned is that no longer in Pennsylvania will the power politicians be able to rule the people.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, HB 1349 deserves to be passed. HB 1349 is a compromise from what the Governor asked to what this General Assembly is willing to provide.

Mr. Butera is entirely right, we should not allow ourselves to vote for programs we are not willing to fund. We should not vote for a school subsidy formula that spends \$105 million that a majority of your members voted for—it is in this year's budget—and not be willing to fund it. We should not be willing to put in a \$30-million rollover for Philadelphia and a county-aid package unless we are willing to fund it. Your stopgaps even included moneys for the Philadelphia schools.

I do not think that these programs are bad programs. They are good programs. They are beneficial to the people. But we ought to be willing to fund them when we are willing to vote for them, and you obviously were willing to vote for those new programs.

Pennsylvania, in the last 3 years, has not had a capital budget. In the last 3 years, three terms, since Governor Shapp became Governor of this Commonwealth, we have not had either a highway budget or a capital budget. We are still building projects authorized by the Republicans. That is fact.

The budgets of this Commonwealth in the last 2 years have been the most frugal budgets that this Commonwealth has seen in a long time, much more frugal than the budgets we saw with the Republican Governors who preceded the present Governor, and Mr. Butera knows that.

This budget before us tonight requires no new taxes. It funds

all general fund operations of this government within the existing revenues. This budget rises only 6 percent. If we would include the amounts of moneys that probably will be spent this fall for nonpreferreds, it rises only 6 percent, including those amounts, over last year's budget, and that is the rate of inflation.

Pennsylvanians do well in the taxes they pay to their governments, local and state. The national average: People across this country pay 12.3 percent of the money they earn for the services they receive in the state. Pennsylvanians pay 11.7 percent; lower than the national average. The dollar figures of the national average of taxes paid to state and local governments: In Pennsylvania we pay \$636, and the national average is \$664. Even with the anticipated increase in revenues needed, should we fund nonpreferreds, we will still be below the national average.

Mr. Speaker, HB 1349 does deserve to be passed. It represents a compromise between the competing interests that have come to us and asked for help.

Philadelphia schools asked us for money. They are in dire straits. We compromised with them. We were not able to help to the extent that we felt that they probably needed the money and have demonstrated the deficit. They are going home with a lot less, but they are going home with our help within the means that we may be able to provide. That program was in the Republican proposal.

We are providing \$105 million in additional aid to our schools across this Commonwealth. This costs money. The Republicans supported that program. It costs money; it must be paid for. That was in their proposal also.

The only thing that is not in HB 1349 that is in the Republican proposal is the layoff of 7,500 employes this year and an additional 7,500 employes next year. We have kept the employment at a level that we can fund requiring a minimum of layoffs. It again was a compromise.

The Governor came to us and asked for \$277 million in this budget over and above what the revenues would indicate would come in. He asked for a tax increase of \$277 million. This budget gives him only \$89 million of that money. The rest of the money is made up by programs that, I take it, the other side of the aisle supports — the school subsidy being the biggest of those; the Philadelphia help being one; and the recognition when they removed the \$30 million from the state police, which we were relieving the motor license fund of, which would allow bridge and road repair to go forth in this Commonwealth, that we would have to take care of that with a different tax most probably. So that need is there also.

There is not much difference between the proposals, but, Mr. Speaker, HB 1349 deserves to be passed, deserves the support of the members of this House, and I move its final passage.

RULES SUSPENDED TO CONTINUE SESSION AFTER 11 P.M.

The SPEAKER. Because of the existence of an 11-o'clock rule in the House, it is necessary, if we are to continue the debate to its conclusion, that a motion be placed that House rule 15 be

suspended so that the House may continue in debate.

The Chair recognizes the majority whip.

Mr. GREENFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move that House rule 15 shall be suspended so that the House may continue in debate.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—186

Abraham	Foster, W.	Logue	Ritter
Anderson	Freind	Lynch	Ruggiero
Armstrong	Fryer	Mackowski	Ryan
Arthurs	Gallagher	Madigan	Salvatore
Barber	Gallen	Manderino	Scanlon
Bellomini	Gamble	Manmiller	Scheaffer
Beloff	Garzia	McCall	Schmitt
Bennett	Gatski	McClatchy	Schweder
Berlin	Geesey	McIntyre	Scirica
Berson	Geisler	McLane	Seltzer
Bittinger	George, C.	Meluskey	Shuman
Bittle	Giammarco	Milanovich	Shupnik
Borski	Gillette	Miller	Sirianni
Brandt	Gleeson	Milliron	Smith, E.
Brown	Goebel	Miscevich	Spitz
Brunner	Goodman	Moehlmann	Stairs
Burd	Gray	Morris	Stapleton
Burns	Greenfield	Mowery	Stewart
Butera	Greenleaf	Mrkonic	Stuban
Caltagirone	Grieco	Mullen, M. P.	Sweet
Caputo	Halverson	Mullen, M. M.	Taddonio
Cassidy	Hamilton	Musto	Taylor, E.
Cessar	Harper	Noye	Taylor, F.
Cianciulli	Haskell	O'Brien, B.	Tenaglio
Cimini	Hayes, D. S.	O'Brien, D.	Trello
Cohen	Hayes, S. E.	O'Connell	Valicenti
Cole	Helfrick	O'Donnell	Vroon
Cowell	Hoeffel	O'Keefe	Wagner
Davies	Honaman	Oliver	Wansacz
DeMedio	Hopkins	Pancoast	Wargo
DeVerter	Hutchinson, A.	Parker	Wass
DeWeese	Hutchinson, W.	Petrarca	Wenger
DiCarlo	Itkin	Piccola	White
Dietz	Johnson	Pievsky	Wiggins
Dininni	Jones	Pitts	Wilt
Dombrowski	Katz	Polite	Wise
Donatucci	Kelly	Pott	Wright, D.
Dorr	Kernick	Pratt	Wright, J. L.
Doyle	Klingaman	Prendergast	Yahner
Duffy	Kolter	Pyles	Yohn
Dumas	Kowalyshyn	Rappaport	Zeller
Englehart	Laughlin	Ravenstahl	Zitterman
Fee	Lehr	Reed	Zord
Fischer, R. R.	Letterman	Renwick	Zwiki
Fisher, D. M.	Levi	Rhodes	
Flaherty	Lincoln	Richardson	Irvis,
Foster, A.	Livengood	Rieger	Speaker

NAYS—4

Weidner	Williams	Wilson	Zearfoss
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NOT VOTING—10

George, M.	McGinnis	Shelton	Spencer
Hasay	Mebus	Smith, L.	Thomas
Knepper	Novak		

The question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Williams. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, on the vote to suspend the rules to continue after 11, Mr. Speaker, my vote was cast the wrong way. I would like to indicate I voted in the affirmative.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's remarks will be spread upon the record.

TELEVISION FILMING PROHIBITED

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces that there will be no further television on the floor of the House from this time forward except by Public Television, although the Chair may permit television to come back on at a later time during this session.

The Chair now recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. BUTERA. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Briefly in rebuttal, Mr. Speaker, to the Democratic floor leader, I quite agree with him that it is not responsible for legislators to vote for spending when they are not willing to pay for it, and yet he knows and I know and everyone here knows that there are going to be people voting for this bill who have sworn, virtually, in public not to vote for the funding measures which will be required to pay the bill. That is wrong, Mr. Speaker, and until such time that a complete negotiation on the amount of spending and how we are to raise the money is agreed to, this bill should not be passed.

The effect of this bill and its effect on future budgets, since all budgets are based upon the prior year, is to cause a tripling of state spending in 10 years. That is too much. It is just too much. We cannot afford it and we should not do it.

This year Pennsylvanians will be paying an additional \$420 million in taxes without a tax increase. That is the inflationary trend we have been speaking of. Next year they will be paying an additional \$408 million, we are told by the Governor, and the following year, \$376 million. Mr. Speaker, to place on top of those amounts \$300 million this year, \$300-plus million next year, and \$300-plus million the following year means that over the next 2 years Pennsylvanians are going to be paying a \$1.8-billion new tax bill. They cannot afford it. And I suggest that we are not keeping the faith with the people we pretend we are serving when we cause, Mr. Speaker, this kind of spending which we simply cannot afford in the future.

No one in here has his head in the sand. Everyone realizes that as we continue in an inflationary economy in this country, costs go up. But at the same time, so do taxes go up without raising the rates. As a matter of fact, since 1970 the Pennsylvania tax yield has exceeded the national rate of inflation. So we have taken in more from our taxpayers' inflated tax payments than the national economy has inflated. We should then be able to live within our means. That is what the people want. That is our position, and we intend to stick with them on this question.

We are told by the Democratic floor leader—and I cannot be-

lieve that this is the position of the Democratic Party—that Pennsylvanians today are undertaxed. You go ask them. Well, we have, and they protested that. I think you ought to clear up that record.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Very quickly, Mr. Speaker, I find very much difficulty with the gentleman's figures. He compares the income yields in Pennsylvania, the revenue yields in Pennsylvania, and the rate of inflation and he says that in the last 6 years we have increased revenue faster than the rate of inflation. We should have been able to balance our budget is the deduction we are supposed to make from that.

He forgets to tell you that during that 6 years this General Assembly enacted an awful lot of programs that cost money. The rate of inflation and the yield on our revenues means nothing if you are going to continue to add programs such as, Mr. Speaker, the school subsidy program that you added this year. They have to be paid for. You cannot do it out of existing revenues. We should have done it last year if you could have done it out of existing revenues. We have to pay for those things. You do not have to pay for it in this budget because this budget requires no new taxes.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Stewart.

Mr. STEWART. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I rise because it has been alluded to by the minority—and because I am on this side of the aisle—that I am a power politician and a big spender and someone who is going to impose evil taxes on the people of this Commonwealth. I rise, Mr. Speaker, because in my case this is not true. I have remained silent on this budgetary debate to this point because I do not feel, as the minority feels and has indicated, that human suffering should be a part of our philosophical and political battles.

However, because of the crisis situation we find ourselves in now in the greater Johnstown area and indeed in the eight-county area of Armstrong, Blair, Bedford, Cambria, Clearfield, Indiana, Somerset and Westmoreland Counties, the counties have been declared a disaster area by both the state and Federal Government. These counties need help.

I rise because this crisis situation has us in a position where state employes who are serving flood victims are not being paid and indeed the flood victims who need the \$10 million that is in HB 1349 are being deprived.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and particularly my colleagues in these counties to vote for, not stopgaps because none of the stopgaps that I have seen on my desk have one red cent for this 8-county area, but I urge them to vote tonight for HB 1349 which does have the money we need now.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Trello.

Mr. TRELLO. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I just want to comment on HB 1349 and some of the remarks that were made.

HB 1349, as the majority leader said, is before us with no tax increase whatsoever. I am very grateful for HB 1349 for many, many reasons and I will not mention them all tonight.

One reason that I am very, very grateful for it is that this administration recognized the need in my area that is very critical to the economy and to industry in my area, and it is a bridge, a bridge that is so critical that it has reduced business by 40 percent. This administration saw fit to repair that bridge with temporary measures.

This budget has approximately \$30 million in it for bridges. Allegheny County ranks number one in the whole United States on bridges that need repair. We are getting our fair share of that money for bridges. But for the critical bridge in my district, the matching funds to build the next bridge are in this budget. I said earlier this week that if this budget does not help you, then vote against it, but if it does help you, then for God's sake vote for it. Thank you very much.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, had I been a questionable or a "no" vote on this budget during the last 10 days or so, and having listened to the debate between the two leaders, I would vote "yes" as I am going to do and was going to do.

In my opinion, that discussion has revealed a political debate about fiscal responsibility, largely. Mr. Butera has indicated that this budget has tripled in some 10 years. I would suggest to the minority leader that that is true, everything has tripled except income, food and things you can buy to the dollar.

Mr. Butera has said that this vote on a budget is a vote which we cannot fund. I suggest that that is a scared approach. It is a scared approach because if we are afraid to identify through a budget the needs of our people although it may cause taxes, that is a scared approach. It would suggest a deceptively dishonest approach.

It seems to me right now people in this state need food and need to pay rent and we have a legal mandate to provide that money. It seems to me that the schools and the education of the children of this Commonwealth is a fundamental necessity that saves money and lives if you think of the expense that we pay for the poor and the miseducation and crime and other things.

It seems to me that if a suggestion would be implemented that would cause an abortive and dramatic layoff in jobs that that is not right; it is unfair. It also suggests a deep unpreparedness in the body responsible for that whether that be management or labor unions.

It has been suggested that two of those fundamental things are agreed upon. It has been further suggested that we follow an accounting procedure to pay off the other debt or the deficits in 2 years. Mr. Speaker, I do not know, if that money has to be paid and it requires taxes, why we cannot bite the bullet and be responsible and honest and do that now, unless we are saying that once again we are scared of our own behavior. That behavior, Mr. Speaker, seems to me to still be prevalent in this House.

When I was here 5 years ago, we were talking about fiscal management oversight, how we could save the taxpayers' dol-

lars. Throughout this country we hear that as a political cry which once again I think is deceptive to the people in this country and in this state whom we represent. If we truly feel that there are ways and means and necessities to cut cost, we should do that and we should do that all year long. I hasten to add that I am 5 years, still back, talking about the same thing.

I think that it is irresponsible to have that conversation, to have that debate at a time when people need to be fed and when in 3 weeks or so children are going to go to school and may not have programs and may not have teachers. We talk about that at a time when state workers who also made plans would have substantial layoffs. Once again that is unfair. Once again I think it is irresponsible.

The politics of this have very appealing sounds to taxpayers and other people in need of services. It sounds good. But what have we done all year long in the 6 or 8 months up to now? What have we done in those 5 years I have talked about to do what is recommended here, and that is, to cut costs and to make sure that the taxpayer gets a good break? That is something we must do. But we should not do that once every year on a budget, in a critical situation.

Mr. Speaker, finally I support HB 1349 because it is a budget that will provide food for the hungry. It is a budget that will provide some financial means by which children in this state and in my city will get some reasonable semblance of an immediate education rather than chaos. I support HB 1349 because I think it is irresponsible and unfair to drive a wedge into the situation of state workers whom we have some responsibility for.

Mr. Speaker, I support HB 1349 because government is responsible for a smooth and fair running of our state and our services. For us to use this time as an excuse for our past unpreparedness is just not right.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge every member on both sides of the aisle to support this bill in order to provide an immediate relief to the present chaos and the present riots that have taken place throughout this Commonwealth before they get worse, and after we pass this budget, to get seriously down to the business to talk about the taxes that we have heard so long in the last several weeks.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Gallen.

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, appearing in the Journal of November 16, 1976, is a copy of a letter to Governor Shapp from Victor Westerberg, a fine former member of this House. He did not choose to run this year. In Mr. Westerberg's letter—and I will read an excerpt—he said:

To win an election with false financial statements in these times will indeed be a pyrrhic victory for you, and would produce disastrous consequences during your last two years in office.

Remember, Mr. Westerberg wrote this last year. (Reading:)

The people today are just rubbed raw with escalating costs at the very time they sense that their government is indifferent to both them and their tax money. The people do know what's going on, and they are expert in following the fancy footwork which for too long has attended the management of state spending and taxation.

If there are any advisors telling you that you can evade ultimate responsibility for the condition of State finances, and the steps necessary to maintain good order and solvency, don't listen to them. It won't work.

And, Mr. Speaker, we are seeing that right now.

Mr. Westerberg went on: (Reading:)

If there are problems ahead which you privately foresee now, be candid with the people and the Legislature. Otherwise, you will find state affairs in chaos next session,—

that is this session Mr. Westerberg was talking about—
and will find your own Party's legislators—

the Democratic Party's legislators—

greatly disturbed and rebellious as they wear their ill-fitting whipping boy suits at taxing time. We're acting now to make sure we don't get caught in such a suit, and we recommend the same course of action to you and to your Party.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the majority leader.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Berks, Mr. Gallen, has requested that the majority leader stand for interrogation. Does the majority leader agree to stand for interrogation? The majority leader indicates that he shall so stand. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, is it your contention and the contention of the Democratic Party that this is indeed a no-new-tax budget?

Mr. MANDERINO. Those are not my words. I found those words in Lee Donaldson's speech when you deferred the non-preferreds 10 years ago. He indicated, as I have indicated to anyone who has asked me, that there are sufficient revenues in existing sources coming in in the next fiscal year to fund every dollar that HB 1349 costs this Commonwealth.

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I will rephrase the question.

Mr. MANDERINO. Please.

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, if this bill passes, do you feel that the Commonwealth will have to raise its tax rates?

Mr. MANDERINO. I cannot feel to get an answer to that. If this General Assembly, in its wisdom, both House and Senate, pass additional appropriations, which are planned and which are called nonpreferred appropriations which do not fund agencies, which appropriations and which legislation will take a two-thirds vote of both the House, and if those bills cost more money, we will have to raise taxes. The present level of funding or the planned level of funding for those bills if they were passed at near the rate placed in the bills which are presently, I believe, on the table, if we decide to pass them, they will cost \$300 million or thereabouts.

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I do not really want to sound like a courtroom lawyer, which I am not, but in 25 words or less can the gentleman tell me whether he feels—do not tell me about the House and Senate in their wisdom—would the Democratic floor leader tell me in his wisdom, Jim Manderino's wisdom, will the passage of this budget create a need for \$300 million in new state taxes?

Mr. MANDERINO. I can only tell you that in my wisdom I will vote for the nonpreferred appropriations and I will vote for those revenues necessary to fund them.

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, in Mr. Manderino's wisdom will this create a need for \$300 million, not how he will vote?

Mr. MANDERINO. I can only tell you how I will vote. My vote will not create a need for new revenues. My vote along with 135 others in here will.

Mr. GALLEN. All right, Mr. Speaker. Would the gentleman agree that in the absence of the passage of the nonpreferreds, which I feel, Mr. Speaker, is a very, very real possibility, will the tuition at the University of Pittsburgh, at Temple University, at Lincoln University and Penn State double?

Mr. MANDERINO. I do not know the answer to that, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GALLEN. Have you not looked into it, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. MANDERINO. I have not.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Caputo, rise?

Mr. CAPUTO. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CAPUTO. Mr. Speaker, the nonpreferred appropriations are not before us. I do not think that the debate is valid and I think it is out of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Berks will restrain his interrogation to the point in question.

Mr. GALLEN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, but I was hoping that the Chair would allow some latitude because we are really discussing—

The SPEAKER. The Chair has already allowed latitude and the latitude is about to be eliminated.

Mr. GALLEN. When the Representative from Berks County gets up, that usually happens. It has not happened while you have been in the Chair though, Mr. Speaker, and I appreciate that.

Mr. MANDERINO. Maybe it should happen while he is in the Chair.

Mr. GALLEN. Does not the Speaker want to comment on that last remark of the majority leader?

The SPEAKER. No. I think you both are doing very well.

Mr. GALLEN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. That is the end of the interrogation.

The SPEAKER. If I think any of you needs assistance, I will jump in to aid.

Mr. GALLEN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I think, by the direct evasion of the answers to my questions, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to make these remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is in order and may proceed.

Mr. GALLEN. I firmly believe that the citizens of Blair County do not want to have their taxes increased. Mr. Speaker, I know that the citizens of Berks County do not want us to increase the state budget and consequently increase their state taxes by \$300 million. And despite what an Allegheny County sheriff says, the people of that county do not want their taxes increased by \$300 million. And you know, Mr. Speaker, believe it or not, and you may not believe this, but the people of Philadelphia do not want their taxes increased by \$300 million.

Despite Mayor Rizzo's strong-arm tactics, the people of Philadelphia really do not want this to happen. The people of Philadelphia want, I think the taxpayers there want what everybody else wants. They want economy and not more spending.

One brief sentence, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order. The gentleman has one more sentence to complete.

Mr. GREENFIELD. Mr. Speaker, point of order.

Mr. GALLEN. I think it will take you longer to make the point of order than it will for me to complete my statement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Gallen, will yield.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Greenfield, will state his point of order.

Mr. GREENFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I think some of the remarks were out of order that the gentleman made. I would ask that they be expunged from the record.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman, Mr. Greenfield, state those remarks which in his opinion must be expunged from the record?

Mr. GREENFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman stated that the mayor of our city has exercised strong-arm methods. That has not been done. He has no factual information to that extent, and I ask that they be expunged.

Mr. GALLEN. I apologize for those remarks. They should be stricken, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has apologized for the remarks. But for the information of the members, the remarks may have been ill advised, ill tempered, partisan or otherwise, but they were not slanderous and they were not directed toward the motivation of any member of this House and therefore do not fall within the rules requiring expunging. The Chair would ask the gentleman to restrain his rhetorical anger and stay within the bounds of decorum on this floor.

Mr. GALLEN. I thank you, Mr. Speaker, and I take it back. The mayor of Philadelphia does not use strong-arm tactics.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would advise the gentleman that it learned that trick 2 years after he became a trial attorney.

The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, sometimes this legislature has a tendency to confuse interest groups with voters. I do not think that we should make the mistake of confusing taxpayers with voters.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Zeller.

For what purpose does the gentleman, Mr. Caputo, rise?

Mr. CAPUTO. To make a motion, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ZELLER. Two-minute rule.

MOTION TO AMEND RULES

Mr. CAPUTO. I move to amend the rules of this House to provide for a 2-minute rule for any speaker and only one time at the microphone.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would inform the gentleman that

it would be necessary to first move to suspend the rules of the House, rule 66 and rule 67, I believe.

Mr. ZELLER. Point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. There is a point of order already on the floor. Would the gentleman from Lehigh yield until we can establish one point of order?

Does the gentleman, Mr. Caputo, desire additional recognition? For what purpose?

Mr. CAPUTO. Mr. Speaker, do you have the number of speakers who are scheduled to speak?

The SPEAKER. Yes. The Chair has Mr. Zeller, Mr. Dininni, Mr. Laughlin, Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Salvatore.

MOTION TO AMEND RULES WITHDRAWN

Mr. CAPUTO. I will withdraw my motion at this time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

The Chair recognizes now the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Zeller.

Mr. ZELLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. Caputo and I will try to make it brief.

First, I would like to have it on record that I have never questioned anyone's vote. At times I may be disturbed over a vote, but I have never gone to an individual and reprimanded him for his vote. I do not believe in that. I believe that the one thing we have in this House—and that is probably all we have—is a vote — one. We should not be denied that vote.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman, Mr. Richardson, rise?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I rise to a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I think the situation is quite clear. Everyone has had an opportunity to debate this bill. It would seem to me that people are famished in this Commonwealth and tired of the rhetoric.

MOTION TO MOVE PREVIOUS QUESTION

Mr. RICHARDSON. It would seem to me that it would be the best move to move the previous question, and I so move.

Mr. ZELLER. Mr. Speaker, may I comment on that?

The SPEAKER. It has been moved by the gentleman, Mr. Richardson, that the previous question be placed immediately before the House. That motion requires 20 members to stand in place and second it. All members will please take their seats so that we may make a count accurately; all members.

MOTION SECONDED

The SPEAKER. Those members who seek to support the motion to move the previous question—and there must be 20 of them—will rise in place so their names may be recorded: Messrs. Bittinger, Jones, Gray, Beloff, Oliver, O'Donnell, Mrs. Harper, Messrs. Richardson, Williams, White, Barber, Gleeson, Brunner, DeMedio, Letterman, Novak, Cianciulli, Dumas, Rieger, McIntyre, Wiggins and Greenfield.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Lebanon, Mr. Seltzer, rise?

Mr. SELTZER. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SELTZER. Mr. Speaker, I understand this motion is not debatable.

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. SELTZER. Mr. Speaker, I plead with the gentleman who made the motion and those who seconded it to please withdraw it. This is the general appropriations bill of the Commonwealth. If ever an opportunity should be given to the members of the House to debate fully and completely any legislation, it is this. I repeat my plea, Mr. Speaker, as a question of personal privilege, that they please withdraw this on behalf of the 12 million people of Pennsylvania and let us debate the issue.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has been permitted to state an opinion which is not a question of personal privilege. This motion must be immediately placed before the House.

Mr. ZELLER. Mr. Speaker, since I had the floor, is there any question of personal privilege on my part? I cannot see what they fear in Zeller. I do not know. I am a very little guy and they are big.

The SPEAKER. It is not debatable, Mr. Zeller. The rules do not permit debate.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. MANDERINO. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANDERINO. On motions that are not debatable, comment is allowed by the majority and minority leaders. Is this one of the rules where comment is allowed?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed that this is not one of those rules. This is not one of the rules where debate is possible.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority whip. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. RYAN. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RYAN. Is it the Chair's ruling that no one, neither the majority nor minority leader, is permitted to speak on something like this?

The SPEAKER. Under rule 61 — It "... shall put an end to all debate and bring the House to an immediate vote on the question then pending, or the questions on which it has been ordered."

Mr. RYAN. So that, without debate, 102 members—And does this require 102 or a simple majority, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. A simple majority of those present.

Mr. RYAN. So without debate, a simple majority can cut off the rights of the minority or anyone else and eliminate debate and ramrod something through on a gag-rule basis?

The SPEAKER. That is the rule of the House adopted by this body.

Mr. RYAN. And it is typical of the conduct throughout this bill.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Zeller. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. ZELLER. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ZELLER. Mr. Speaker, first you had recognized me on the floor of this House as to speak. Secondly, I did not yield the floor to anyone. Mr. Richardson then broke in, which you recognized, and I had not yielded this floor, my time, to him. Therefore, I have been denied the floor when I was already recognized by the Speaker. I would like to ask if that is out of order.

The SPEAKER. Mr. Zeller, a member may be interrupted on the floor on a parliamentary inquiry or a point of procedural order, and that is the question to which this gentleman rose also. The motion to move the previous question is always in order.

Mr. ZELLER. And then he can cut me off when I had the floor already? He can cut me off and not let me finish?

The SPEAKER. No, No. He may not cut you off, but if a majority of the members present on the floor of the House decide that you are cut off, then you are.

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The Chair is beginning to lose patience with the motions which are dilatory. The gentleman from Berks had better have a point of parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GALLEN. I do, Mr. Speaker.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I do not mean to be dilatory. The parliamentary inquiry is, for what purpose did you recognize Mr. Richardson?

The SPEAKER. On a point of order.

Mr. GALLEN. Mr. Speaker, then Mr. Zeller still has the floor.

The SPEAKER. The point of order was raised and the gentleman was recognized so as to make his motion. I would suggest that we have wasted more time than we need to on this vote.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded;

YEAS—38

Barber	Dumas	McIntyre	Richardson
Beloff	Gallagher	Milanovich	Rieger
Berlin	Giammarco	Novak	Scanlon
Berson	Gleeson	O'Donnell	Valicenti
Bittinger	Gray	Oliver	White
Borski	Greenfield	Petrarca	Wiggins
Brunner	Harper	Pratt	Williams
Cianciulli	Johnson	Prendergast	Wright, D.
DeMedio	Jones	Renwick	Yahner
Donatucci	Letterman		

NAYS—153

Abraham	Gallen	Manderino	Schweder
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Anderson	Gamble	Manmiller	Scirica
Armstrong	Garzia	McCall	Seltzer
Arthurs	Gatski	McClatchy	Shuman
Bellomini	Geesey	McLane	Shupnik
Bennett	Geisler	Meluskey	Sirianni
Bittle	George, C.	Miller	Smith, E.
Brandt	Gillette	Milliron	Spitz
Brown	Goebel	Miscevich	Stairs
Burd	Goodman	Moehlmann	Stapleton
Burns	Greenleaf	Morris	Stewart
Butera	Grieco	Mowery	Stuban
Caltagirone	Halverson	Mrkonic	Sweet
Caputo	Hamilton	Mullen, M. P.	Taddonio
Cassidy	Haskell	Mullen, M. M.	Taylor, E.
Cessar	Hayes, D. S.	Musto	Taylor, F.
Cimini	Hayes, S. E.	Noye	Tenaglio
Cohen	Helfrick	O'Brien, B.	Trello
Cole	Hoefel	O'Brien, D.	Vroon
Cowell	Honaman	O'Connell	Wagner
Davies	Hopkins	O'Keefe	Wansacz
DeVerter	Hutchinson, A.	Pancoast	Wargo
DeWeese	Hutchinson, W.	Parker	Wass
DiCarlo	Itkin	Piccola	Weidner
Dietz	Katz	Pievsky	Wenger
Dininni	Kelly	Pitts	Wilson
Dombrowski	Kernick	Polite	Wilt
Dorr	Klingaman	Pott	Wise
Doyle	Kolter	Pyles	Wright, J. L.
Duffy	Kowalshyn	Rappaport	Yohn
Englehart	Laughlin	Ravenstahl	Zearfoss
Fee	Lehr	Reed	Zeller
Fischer, R. R.	Levi	Rhodes	Zitterman
Fisher, D. M.	Lincoln	Ritter	Zord
Flaherty	Livengood	Ruggiero	Zwilk
Foster, A.	Logue	Ryan	
Foster, W.	Lynch	Salvatore	Irvis,
Freind	Mackowski	Scheaffer	Speaker
Fryer	Madigan	Schmitt	

NOT VOTING—9

George, M.	McGinnis	Shelton	Spencer
Hasay	Mebus	Smith, L.	Thomas
Knepper			

The question was determined in the negative and the motion was not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the Senate amendments?

The SPEAKER. The Chair was giving good advice by saying we have wasted more time than we needed to on the motion.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Zeller.

Mr. ZELLER. First I want to thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your patience and fairness. I really do. I will not comment on the last action. As far as the comment on that, I want to thank the members for backing me up, backing themselves up; they actually protected themselves.

First, as I stated before, I have never questioned anyone's vote and I do not ever intend to. But I would like to clear the air on a couple of issues that were brought up here by—and I respect him. He has a right to his statements—Mr. Manderino. He stated that there would be an increase of approximately 6 percent, which is below the national average of inflation. But I would like to correct a few things that I have totaled here, and that is, that since the discussion has been made—and we are not going far on it for the simple reason that you have ruled, I

think on Mr. Caputo, and I think rightly so, that the issue of the colleges is not before us. But a statement made—by Mr. Manderino, and I do not know whether or not some of you members realize it, but I know, from your independence, you are not going to allow yourselves to be locked in, and I quote what he said in his reply to Mr. Butera: "Those who put their votes up on this budget will put their votes up for taxes." Now that is the quote he made. He, in effect—and some of you members remember this, and I am not condemning you; that is your right, too. Unless you have openly stated that you are not, in any of your agreements to go along—and that again is your right—just remember you are locked in because later on that question they talked about how it has got to come before this House because normally those four items they talked about were always in the budget. We had to vote for them to implement it.

Now Mr. Trello, I believe, and I compliment him—I know everybody has been telling the truth on this floor—I like what he said because I think he nailed it right down. And I quote Mr. Trello in saying that if this budget does not help you in your area, vote against it; but if it does help you, vote for it. He even said some of the things that helped him, and I compliment him. He was honest and sincere. I think this is great. We need more of that in government.

Now I realize the pressure has been bad; it has been very bad. As a matter of fact, I have been told to go to hell so effectively that I am looking forward to the trip.

The SPEAKER. In case the members of the press missed that, he said he has been told to go to hell so frequently that he is looking forward to the trip.

The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. ZELLER. As a matter of fact, I thank Mr. Speaker because I wanted the press to know what I said for the simple reason so that they will also tell the part about the pressures that have been placed upon us. I can take it because of the type of background that I have.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Centre, Mr. Letterman. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. LETTERMAN. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LETTERMAN. I have not heard him say anything about HB 1349 yet and I would like him to stay on track.

Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's point of order is well taken. The gentleman from Lehigh is advised by the Chair that he should get to the point before the House as to whether or not it will or will not concur in amendments inserted by the Senate.

Mr. ZELLER. Mr. Speaker, I will try not to hurt Mr. Letterman with my remarks because he is much bigger than I am. I would like to say that when I talk about votes and I talk about the average in regard to what Mr. Manderino said on the increase of inflation, he was referring to HB 1349, and that is what I talked about. It was the very thing that Mr. Manderino stated. And if that is not being on the track, then somewhere

we have all been sidetracked. And that may be a true point, too.

I will close, Mr. Speaker, with this. Many members—and this goes to HB 1349, so I do not get challenged again by Mr. Letterman or someone else—when it goes on HB 1349 and the types of pressures that have been put on in regard to HB 1349—I will continue to call out the number—there are some members, and I respect them, who have told and have stated to me that they can vote for HB 1349 but they will not put up the votes for taxes.

So evidently what Mr. Butera said is true. We are going to have one awful time this fall trying to take care of our—and I will slip this in quick—four state colleges that have been pulled out, because a lot of them are just not going to support them and they are going to go hungry for the simple reason, for the simple reason that we have committed ourselves to something that takes care of areas that do not take care of your area of irresponsibility and mismanagement and you have got to put your money up for that. Think it over and you have to answer to your folks back home. I will not have to.

Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Dininni.

Mr. DININNI. Mr. Speaker, I am voting against HB 1349 for my own reasons. Mainly, my people are sick and tired of being ripped off by the city of Philadelphia. We are paying high taxes, and they resent handouts to Philadelphia. That is number one. I know that does not go down too good with the Philadelphia delegation but it is a fact of life within this area.

But basically my remarks are pointed to the majority leader. I do not know if he is on the floor right now or not. Mr. Manderino? He is busy. I hope he is listening with one ear.

Mr. GREENFIELD. Mr. Manderino is in the back of the room.

Mr. DININNI. Mr. Speaker, you keep referring to the Republican members who voted for the school subsidy. I happen to be one of them. You keep referring to the Republicans who will vote for the nonpreferreds. I am going to be another one. You keep referring that we should be able to put up our votes to fund these programs. I want to put you on notice here and now, I am not voting for five cents in taxes.

You have a bill before you right now to the tune of \$5.1 billion. You are spending that amount of money. I am not. All I am spending is a \$100 million for our school subsidy program, \$300 billion for our nonpreferreds, and there are quite a few items within the GA bill that I do approve of but plenty of them that I do not approve of.

So as far as I am concerned, when I reach that point, then I will be obligated for taxes. So, Mr. Speaker, please do not say that we are obligated for taxes and do not look to me for any votes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Beaver, Mr. Laughlin.

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, very briefly, I know the HB 1349 has been debated at length and the members are certainly anxious to vote on the final passage.

The only reference that I have to this bill tonight and the

only portion of it that I have strong disagreement with is the spending of the \$100 million to fund HB 67 and I have that reservation because of the impact of HB 67 upon Beaver County and upon my district individually.

I would hope and I would ask the leadership of this House and the leadership of our party to consider the subsidy bill and the formula that is going into this \$100 million in the next year so that we will not be faced with the burden of paying out a greater share of the moneys of our county and of our district across this state and we will have relief in our home districts so that we can then reduce the real estate taxes that are being put upon our people. That is the only reason that I have reservations about voting for this budget. I wanted to state them so that they would be clear. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Salvatore.

Mr. SALVATORE. Mr. Speaker, I just want to take the opportunity to thank you personally, thank the state police, thank the Capitol police, thank the employes of this House and everyone who has been connected with any form or procedures of this House for what courtesies they extended to my colleagues and me, and they suffered and spent long hours away from their families. I appreciate it and I just wanted to extend my few remarks. Also, I want to submit my remarks to the record.

REMARKS PRESENTED FOR THE RECORD

Mr. SALVATORE presented the following remarks for the Legislative Journal:

August 16, 1977.

JOINT STATEMENT BY REPS. Hamilton, Katz, O'Brien and Salvatore:

We ask that the press respect the doctrine of fairness and grant to us the same amount of time and space given to Governor Milton J. Shapp's attack upon us in the past 48 hours.

This is our statement:

The House is under intense pressure to approve a spending bill which came from the Senate with Mr. Shapp's approval. That bill would soak up every tax dollar available, and leave hospitals, colleges, and universities unfunded. It would dictate the imposition of \$300 million in new taxes of still unidentified nature.

We, as individuals and as a minority party, have been locked out of any involvement in the budget process. The Governor in January announced this lockout policy and has enforced that policy for seven months. He has insisted on making the spending of more than \$5 billion a partisan affair.

He has strong dictatorial control of both the Senate and the House. In the House are 116 Democratic members, 84 Republican members. Yet after all these months, he cannot get his partisanly built spending plan passed by his own party members.

In the House, the highest number of his own party members he has claimed as being for him is 99. That leaves 17 Democratic assemblymen who still stand against his spending plan

which will trigger in a tax increase.

What does this Governor do to "Get Votes"?

He issues statements designed to castigate us four Philadelphia Republican legislators—to agitate the people to put pressure on us—to make the people of Pennsylvania believe that we are the sole reason he is failing.

The Governor's personalized and partisan attack upon us has, as he planned, created an emotional disturbance within the ranks of those who are being hurt in this budget impasse. And his ill-tempered outbursts have also triggered someone of criminal or deranged nature to threaten the lives of us and of our families.

We are here to say that we resent this attack by a man who hides in his office behind closed doors, who refuses to talk to our leadership. He resorts only to making public statements for you to report, in the hope of getting by force what he has not even tried to get by reason.

We trust that every citizen of Philadelphia—and of Pennsylvania—will understand us when we promise Mr. Shapp that we will never yield to any form of intimidation. We promise him that we will stand forever against his tactics as a matter of man's honor and as a matter of principles in politics and government.

If the day comes to this State and Country when the people's legislature is governed and controlled by such tactics, then the government will have been taken from the people.

We do not propose to speak for any members of the legislature *except ourselves*. However, by their actions we know that most of Mr. Shapp's own party members are not a part of this type of politics.

At the very time that Mr. Shapp was using the power and privilege of his office yesterday to malign us and to pressure us, other Democratic leaders were trying to do just the opposite. Here are three examples of what others were doing at noon yesterday.

—Majority Leader Manderino was investing his time in a lengthy phone conversation with Minority Leader Butera in the hopes of building a bridge across the void so that we all could at least talk with one another in a rational way.

—Senator Cianfrani was taking time to also discuss with Mr. Butera the creation of an atmosphere which would accommodate reason.

High officials in the administration were also on the phones with us to achieve the same purpose.

Speaker Leroy Irvis continues without reservation to treat us with respect, and last night placed the full resources of his office at our disposal when the need came to secure police protection for our homes and families. We extend to him our lasting gratitude.

It is our suggestion to the Governor that, if he has nothing constructive to do, and if he will not follow wiser heads of his own party, that he withdraw to his mansion, stop calling names, and allow the good men of his own party to carry on and get the job done.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bradford, Mr. Madigan.

Mr. MADIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose concurrence on

the amendments on HB 1349, called by our majority leader, a "no-tax budget." It seems to me and the majority of my constituents, as one of them aptly put it in a telegram to me this week, a "flim-flam" budget. I call it a "spend now and tax later" budget.

Throughout this entire legislative year and more especially in the past few weeks, the message I am sure all of us have gotten from all of our constituents—and this is from the no-longer silent majority, our taxpayers. This message—is, do not increase taxes. Let us start living within our means. Tonight we all must vote our conscience.

REMARKS PRESENTED FOR THE RECORD

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bradford, Mr. Madigan.

Mr. MADIGAN. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of time, after some brief remarks, I would like to submit the balance of these remarks for the record.

Mr. Speaker, to clarify these thoughts that I am putting into the record, I am sure many of you have read these thoughts when my predecessor, the Honorable David M. Turner, from Bradford County, served this House with distinction for 4 years and as a newspaperman for over 50 years. His thoughts—and I think this is important to those of you who have read them—were sent out a year ago at the very time this gentleman had made his decision to leave this legislature and he passed on his thoughts on the problems and the chaos which would face us. I believe these are pertinent to what is happening here today. Also included in these remarks are those of February 10, 1977. He prophesied this debacle we have gone through, and they reflect very adequately my feelings as a new member of this legislature.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will send his remarks to the desk.

Mr. MADIGAN presented the following remarks for the Legislative Journal:

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THIS LETTER AND MATERIAL ON FOLLOWING PAGES WAS SENT BY REP. DAVID TURNER ON AUGUST 12, 1976 TO MORE THAN 200 PENNSYLVANIA REPORTERS, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS. MR. TURNER IS A PAST PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION. IT IS REPRODUCED WITHOUT ALTERATION . . . Pennsylvania State House Republicans

I will end two terms of office in the State House this November, and return to full-time duty status here at the Daily Review. I believe it is appropriate, and in Pennsylvania's interest, to pass on to you a few facts and comments now that I have lived on both sides of the Press-Politician family.

I am a Member of the minority party in the General Assembly, but I feel this documentation is a concern of all Members regardless of party affiliation.

Much of the optimism which marked my candidacy for office four years ago has been worn away by the politics of Harrisburg, and I leave office with a belief that our Pennsylvania is headed for long term decline unless major changes are made quickly in the values, goals, methods, and management of our now massive state government.

No changes of consequence will occur unless the public is fully informed and activated. That's where you have a role which no one else can fill, and that's what this letter is all about.

In the Legislature, I found many rightly motivated and intelligent legislators. They had come to office believing that they could be influential in altering government policy, in altering its methods, and in serving as the people's advocate within government. Many of them are often filled with despair, though they still fight on and hold to hope. They need help.

It is my hope that the Pennsylvania press—in a total sense—will get itself together as a team, and again exhibit consistent reportorial and editorial curiosity and vigor in examining Commonwealth government. In particular, we all ought to hammer home to voters that in this Presidential year, there is a State election on the ballot, too; and it must be given scrutiny and good voter judgment.

State government today is being primarily covered in Harrisburg by special correspondents of a few major papers, and by the small overworked staff men of the two wire services. It is too much for them to even keep up with, let alone find time to do in-depth analysis and reporting in most areas of bureaucracy. I believe every Pennsylvania newsman—radio, TV, newspaper—ought to be somehow lending a hand.

The State's government has undergone revolutionary changes in scope and growth in recent years. It is costly . . . complex . . . confused . . . often arrogant and deceitful.

One way to make a beginning of the examination is to do just what we have to do if we are to keep our doors open for business. We watch the cash register . . . watch where the money goes . . . and make sure it is being checked out for rightful productive purposes. Government, left to its own internal devices, does not do this. So often, it acts as if its job is to "Spend the money", and that it is the Legislature's and the people's patriotic duty to come up with "more money" when the cash register gets empty, no questions asked.

Therefore, I attach a few pages which I hope will stir your interest in the "Harrisburg dollar"—the dollars they spend . . . the new dollars they hope to spend . . . the credibility of the spenders . . . the impact upon such vital functions as the educational system and the highway system . . . the punitive impact upon the private economy . . . the examples of callous, senseless use of money taken from the people.

The majority of you who receive this letter are being represented by members of Mr. Shapp's Party (30 to 20 in Senate, 114 to 89 in the House) and therefore have direct access to a Democratic state official to check out the facts I cite. I am confident that they will verify these facts, though they may contest or ridicule my opinions.

If you are interested in getting into a couple of these problem

areas, send me a note. I will put you in touch with a reliable person if I don't have the answers handy. My address is:

David M. Turner, Publisher
THE DAILY REVIEW
Towanda, Pennsylvania 18848

Sincerely,
DAVE TURNER

American Newspaper Publishers' Association
Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association
ASSOCIATED PRESS

"JUST FOLLOW THE CASH REGISTER"

(Set and printed at my expense to save postage — Dave Turner)

COSTS OUT OF CONTROL

Pennsylvania State government costs are out of control — and massive new money bites will be taken from individuals and business in the near future.

Total state expenditures in this first part of the 1970 decade (since Governor Shapp came to office) exceed the combined spending of all State administration since WW II (\$25.8 billion vs. \$24.7 billion).

The General Fund's expenditures alone have risen from \$2 billion, 625 million five years ago, to \$4 billion, 992 million this year — a 90% increase.

JOB DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE LOST

Babson Investment Counsel this year, published a study of state government costs and related these to non-farm private sector job growth. In the five-year period, 1969-74, Pennsylvania's government tax costs shot up 86%, while its job growth was only 2%. We tied Illinois for the fourth largest cost increase in the Nation, and only two other states had a lower new job growth rate.

With economic stagnation taking hold in Pennsylvania, the State's government turns its back. The spirit and energy of community and state level industrial development programs slowly ebbs away. This year, we all received a report prepared by a subsidiary of *Dun and Bradstreet* which surveyed America's business leadership. They found that our Pennsylvania has fallen to 42nd among the States in its reputation for being a "good place to be in business". Positive factors such as location, natural resources, skilled work force, were wiped out by unhealthy attitudes and actions of government.

CRISIS FUNDING AND TAXES AHEAD

Despite the Governor's continuing pledges that he plans for no new taxes, the facts show that this is not true. A couple of examples:

—The State Lottery fund is spending \$20 million a year more than it takes in; and it is now using current receipts to pay last year's bills. The gap has reached \$47 million, and must be paid off with new tax money. The only answer given to me on the House Floor during debate was that the Administration planned to develop some new gambling "gimmicks" to get the money. Rep. Joseph Rhodes, an independent Pittsburgh Democrat who chaired a special Lottery investigative committee, is alarmed. He told the Governor, in protest against the papering over a major financial obligation: **"THIS IS EXACTLY THE WAY NEW YORK CITY GOT ITSELF INTO ALL THE PROBLEMS BY HOCUS POCUS ACCOUNTING TO GET REVENUE IT NEVER REALLY HAD."**

—The Shapp Administration has placed the funding and management of public education at the bottom of its priority list for years, and pretends all is well. It wasn't until after the Legislature recessed this summer that the Governor even mentioned that "problems" exist. He is suffering from delusions in his analysis and his response. (Footnote A)

The fact is that hundreds of Pennsylvania school districts are in trouble. Costs continue to climb everywhere. The State subsidy dropped this year in 217 school districts. A bill is perking away in the Legislature to appropriate \$160 million more for schools, a large piece of which would go to Philadelphia. In Philadelphia, the school budget is \$100 million short, because all the new 1976 tax increases levied there went to fund City

Hall problems. A strike and school closure is a strong probability this Fall.

In reaction, the Governor on June 27th said he wanted \$500 million more state dollars for schools, and thought he would use his *graduated income tax* to get it. This six-year-old dream of his is still gathering dust, and his state lawyers should read the Constitution to him which says that even if Pennsylvania citizens were to adopt some still *non-defined* "graduated tax" system, they can't do so until *after* Mr. Shapp has left office in 1979! (Footnote B)

Where then, will the extra tax money come from for schools? Wait! In New York City, the Governor told newsmen during the Democratic convention that he wanted \$300 million in state money for the schools, but that it will "*not be a tax increase*". It will be a *tax redistribution*". In other words, he would send \$50 million to Philadelphia to be derived from increased state taxes, and then make them give back an equal amount through local taxes. Which, of course, would still leave the \$100 million hole.

The new tax costs can only come from one of, or a combination of, the following means: Sales Tax, flat rate income tax, or business taxes. In addition to the present bill (probably unconstitutional) to slap a 6% sales tax on all advertising, the Administration has done spade-work this year for two other propositions. A) Raise the tax on cigarettes to \$2.30 per carton. This would raise havoc for Pennsylvania merchants in Counties bordering other states (these contain one-half the State population), and experts estimate that it would encourage the cigarette smuggling business so as to raise racketeer profits to \$1 million a week. B) A \$1 per ton tax on all coal mined in Pennsylvania. This would be nothing more than a hidden "consumer tax" as the pass-on costs were reflected in rising electric utility bills.

The 1977 result of the election game will be that a "crisis" will be contrived and orchestrated by the State Administration. And, probably, in the name of "educating our children", taxes will be adjusted sharply upward, and the new money will be given *partly* to education, and *partly* to a lot of other "causes" which command little or no taxpayer respect and loyalty.

MORE BAD NEWS FOR THE PUBLIC FROM OTHER TAXES

At the same time this new general fund tax cost of government is taking hold of us, a couple of other "costs of doing business in Pennsylvania" will be taking bigger dips out of the public cash register too.

Workmen's Compensation: Recent liberalization by law, and liberalization through WC referee and Court decisions, have drastically accelerated WC fund payouts. This month, the average businessman — large and small — will get a 35% cost hike. Everyone gets hit. The hardest hit, probably, is the Pennsylvania foundry industry which is now producing \$350 million a year in wages to 40,000 workers. **They estimate that for every \$100 of payroll, the WC cost will be \$40!**

Unemployment Compensation Fund: Here's a disaster which surely disgusts Bill Scranton and all those who backed him in his fight to give Pennsylvania — and Pennsylvania workers — a fair, stable, and respected system of UC. The State UC fund held a balance of \$840 million five years ago. **By the end of this calendar year, the State UC fund will be in debt to the Federal government by \$500 million, and this debt is expected to soar to nearly \$1 billion by the end of 1977.** The State must enforce an expensive pay-back system on all employers this winter — or all Pennsylvania businessmen will lose federal tax credit status! As a small businessman legislator, what bothers me most is the lack of candor on the part of the State Administration and its Governor, and their willful failure to admit that these UC costs (and WC costs) have to come right out of the same cash register as the money for taxes, payroll, etc. *I say the entire list of "costs of doing business in Pennsylvania" ought to be toted up by the government and published in honest fashion.*

It is only after these "costs" are met . . . and governments get their's first . . . that a businessman can decide if it is possible to hire another person . . . or give a pay raise . . . or buy needed new equipment . . . or gamble on expanding his enterprise or stay in business. That little lesson needs to be taught to a lot of

people, and the most needy class is that which is now occupying our public buildings in Harrisburg.

PENN-DOT — TAXES, POTHoles, AND POLITICS

PennDOT Management and Costs: One year ago this month, we were hysterically told that the State was so short of maintenance money that it would not be able to keep Pennsylvania roads free of ice and snow! Despite a 1974 hike in taxes of \$65 million earmarked solely for maintenance work, the State insisted it had to have new taxes — and called for an additional two cents per gallon gas tax, and a doubling of highway user license fees. They got their doubled license fees, but have postponed the big fight for the gas tax hike until next year.

"Road repair" — like "educating children" — is a sexy cause to claim when trying to raise taxes. People have got to have reliable roads — and the power brokers know it. However, much of the money we pay them for "road repair" is spent somewhere else — and they are so screwed up they can't tell us where it is going.

Here are some startling examples of the PennDOT mess which unalterably show that the people must *not* pay one cent more in additional road taxes until the whole mess is straightened out.

— **The State is now allocating \$1,087 per year for snow removal for each of its 45,000 miles of state roads.**

— The Federal government's highway reports show that Pennsylvania is way out of line on maintenance costs. In 1973 (even before the latest rounds of maintenance tax increases) Pennsylvania was spending \$5,097 annually per mile for maintenance. This compared with a national State average of \$3,405. Neighboring New York (not a pinch-penny state) was doing the job for \$4,420 per mile.

Two knowledgeable sources concur with, and articulate, public unrest and despair, in appraising the "PennDOT system". Now resigned PennDOT Secretary Jacob Kassab told the Pittsburgh Press last October 5th that "*If I had to run private industry like PennDOT operates, I would be out of a job*". And . . .

The long awaited State Transportation Advisory Committee Fiscal Report issued in April 1976, seems to be little more than a catalogue of criticisms of PennDOT. After citing case after case of the Department's inability to even pin down how much is being spent on maintenance, or how the maintenance dollar is being used, (they have two computer systems) the Report said this:

"The result of the PennDOT mess is that ribbons of smooth concrete that once marked Pennsylvania's highways as one of the finest in the Nation are now giving way to such rampant deterioration that we are threatened with the very real possibility of losing large parts of our total highway investment."

And, the report talked about the credibility gap by saying:

" . . . in the absence of a comprehensive set of performance standards, even PennDOT management has trouble knowing the calibre of its work. It is unlikely that the public will support additional revenues for a highway program, which to them, lacks credibility."

AND, GOVERNMENT BY PALACE GUARD, CONSULTANT AND PLANNERS

These are only a few examples of the things you will find if you start inquiring into the nature of Pennsylvania Government, 1976 style. There will be much more. A totally discredited welfare system goes without practical change or challenge . . . the stacks of government rules and regulations grows ever higher and threatens to topple over on all of us . . . and the costs of "administering" bureaucracy sap the vitality of government. And, you won't even have to dig to find that we now enjoy government "by consultant and by palace guard."

The Associated Press this year reported that the Governor's office now has 972 employees, as contrasted with the 170 that Bill Scranton managed with. And, we learn that these 972 aides are being assisted by consultants such as the Governor's personal *chiropractor*, who is advising the Governor on how to prevent and/or cure "black lung" — and has paid \$63,000 for his advice out of public till.

The palace guard and consultant team, of course, can't get the Governor advised properly by themselves, so they have had

former Shapp campaign aide Edward Simon build a "professional" staff of dozens of planners who operate as the "State Planning Bureau". They no doubt by this time would have received a Resolution of Commendation from the State Legislature, had they been able to tell us what it is that they have planned, or what it is that they plan to plan for us.

There is a suspicion loose on Capital Hill that all the Governor's consultants, and palace guards, and planners got so wrapped up in their tragi-comic efforts to take over the White House that they neglected to work for us home folks.

Example: They did succeed in dusting off, and polishing up, the Governor's 12-year-old plan to give "every Pennsylvania child a free higher education". They offered it to every "American" child under a President Shapp Administration.

Example: They produced a "PR show" for the Governor which revealed his claim that he had developed a "public investment" plan to re-do the Nation's economy. Our efforts to get a copy of this "plan" last Spring revealed that the front office crowd had been so busy writing news releases about the plan, that they had forgotten to produce a specific, coherent plan to support the Governor's public statements.

BLAME THE CHIEFS — NOT THE INDIANS

The rank and file state worker is a decent sort, and cares about doing a good job, and enjoying a good reputation. Many have been of help to me in my office. Yet, despite the fact that improved material benefits via pay and fringe benefits are the order of the day, worker morale has never been lower.

- Initiative and creativity are not encouraged.
- Political favoritism is rampant.
- Recognition for a good days work is denied.

And, the general public (non-government) judges the "Indians" by what they hear that the "Chiefs" are doing.

Just as buffoonery in high places can wreck a newspaper, it can happen in government. Think about that . . . and maybe check it out with a few state employes at the *worker* level. As Mr. Jerry Wurf, National President of AFSCME and ex-backer of the Governor said in a speech to the Nation's Mayors in Miami, Florida on December 3, 1975: "*Public employees who have seen his (Shapp's) management theories in operation don't know whether to laugh or cry*".

Footnote A

A number of states (18) in the 1970's have acted to reform state school finance systems . . . but not Pennsylvania. The reforms have been made in improving the equity of state subsidy (more money where it is needed most), and in restraining the growth of local school budgets, and in applying ceilings to local property taxes. Legislatures have started requiring that additional state aid result in a break for local taxpayers, as opposed to having the new state dollars used to raise spending levels. Iowa has had a good experience in using the local referenda to secure voter approval for extraordinary local spending and tax increase questions. There, they experienced only one school budget override by voters in five years. People do have common sense and the referenda system at least provides for "consent of the governed". The only current sign of life in the State Administration on this front is the existence of a "consultant contract" given to a New York Consultant. He, no doubt, will chisel his commandments into stone, and have them handed down to the Legislature by the Governor next year at tax-raising time.

Footnote B

Governor Shapp and his Legislative Party, (Fineman, et al) pledged to not only have the 1976 legislature approve a Constitutional question to authorize a "graduated income tax" system, but to give us the exact language they had in mind if voters ever grant approval. The new tax bill was never written, and because of negative public reaction, Speaker of the House Herbert Fineman in January 1976 pronounced the graduated tax question to be quite dead for the time being. The legal deadline for passage of the question by the Legislature this year is August 1, so that the matter could be advertised in the press 90 days before the fall election as *required* in the Constitution. Yet, with all this staring him in the face, our Governor still insists he will get "more money" from the graduated income tax. He is either totally misinformed and confused — or

he believes the Pennsylvania taxpayer doesn't know enough to catch their Governor in a fancy bit of election year footwork. Though it is doubtful that voters would approve adoption of the "little federal system" which is loop-hole ridden, and requires over 6,000 pages of regulations in the federal register to explain it, there is no legal possibility that such a tax could be enacted prior to mid-1979 — six months after the present Governor has vacated office. (See Article II, Section I, Pennsylvania Constitution.)

HARRISBURG REVISITED . . .

Feb. 10, 1977

By Dave Turner

In a letter to you last August 12th, I expressed my deep concern that Pennsylvania was headed for long-term decline unless major changes were made in State government attitudes and conduct.

Much of the comment of last August centered on what I believe to be improper stewardship of money taken through state taxation, and an attitude of arrogant disregard for the independent sector and the individual citizen taxpayer. I also pointed to the fact that the 1976 campaign rhetoric coming from the powers that be in Harrisburg was totally lacking in candor on the subject of State fiscal conditions, and warned that as soon as the Fall votes were huckstered and harvested the ruling politicians would suddenly "discover a crisis" calling for huge new tax loads on us.

Well, the hucksters had a field day bamboozling the people, and got their votes. Now, as predicted, the "new leaks" coming from the Governor's office indicate that the "crisis had been discovered" and that an effort will be made in this Legislative session to raise General Fund and Motor License Fund taxes by nearly \$1 billion!

I recently visited Harrisburg to attend a retirement dinner for a former newsman and Legislative press man, and found time to visit my old legislative den under the Capitol dome. Here's what I found.

ANARCHY IN THE LEGISLATURE

The individual Legislator, who will soon be told by the Governor that he has got to patriotically vote for taxes under crisis conditions is not being briefed or consulted. Practically no relationship exists between the Governor's palace guard and the average House member or Senator. Only a handful of the Governor's allies are let in on fiscal policy matters. The average Legislator knows only what he picks up in the newspapers.

Astounding enough, with problems piling up in the State, the Governor and his boys have got the Legislature out of town, and are planning to keep it from floor sessions until March or April! Thus, even House Democratic Leader Leroy Irvis is singing a song of woe at home, when he ought to be telling it in Harrisburg. Here's a quote from Mr. Irvis reported in the Pittsburgh Post Gazette of January 29th which covered a meeting of local officials in Pittsburgh:

"This session is going to be hell. We've got a speaker who is indicted, a governor who isn't governing, a new appropriations committee chairman (Rep. Max Pievsky) who doesn't know anything about appropriations and 24 freshmen members on our side . . . who are just finding out where the buttons are."

"We are facing a \$261 million deficit right now," Irvis said, "and that doesn't include the \$350 million more that the schools are asking for. I have to tell this delegation that it faces voting for increases in the sales tax or income tax. I have to tell that to these new legislators who campaigned on no new taxes and to the older ones who don't like to vote for new taxes. You can imagine what they'll do to me."

THE GOVERNOR AND PHILADELPHIA'S DEAL

That's what Legislators are getting second hand from the House Majority Leader. However, they get a different story on the subject of school funding and fiscal priorities from a spokesman in the Governor's office. This time, they read the "news" in a bulletin published by the Pennsylvania State Education Association. It reads:

"There is no question that Philadelphia needs money. At this point, we don't care whose fault it is," a Shapp aide

said. "But we won't sign a simple increase. We don't want to set the precedent that anytime Philadelphia gets money it lines the pockets of everyone in the state." Look, we've got other constituencies in this state who need money and who haven't got it in recent years," an aide said. "Are we supposed to take money from them to pay for the teachers?"

It is my strong feeling that the people of Pennsylvania ought at this time to stiffen the spine of the General Assembly, and give it instruction that not one more cent of new taxes is to be levied until such time as statutory action is taken to give integrity to the state financial stewardship system, to impose tight standards of performance and production upon bureaucracy, to weed out unnecessary and low-merit activities, and adopt a legislative budget making system which can discipline the spenders and hold them accountable.

A CLEANUP BEFORE THE PAYUP

Unless we force such reform upon the bureaucrat-political team controlling government *before* we hand them the money, there will be no hope of meaningful change. Too often, we have seen promises of needed reform made to soften us up for more taxes, and then forgotten, as they take the money and return to their strong-holds. This time, we ought to make changes before we even entertain talk of taxation.

PLENTY OF TIME FOR REFORM

And, for those who will point to the Governor's coming message on state affairs and insist that there is "no time" to make change because a crisis is upon us. I say this: We know from experience that when the Governor and his boys *really* want to handle money problems quickly, they get historically fast results. In the last session Mr. Shapp and his backers were able to ram legislation through the House and Senate in just one day to place \$61.5 million of tax funds behind his Housing Finance Agency which was skidding into bankruptcy. We also remember the amazing pace set when we wanted more money to back up his deal with Volkswagen.

The present chaos and leaderless condition in Pennsylvania will not be resolved by merely throwing more tax money at problems — whether those problems are rooted in class rooms or highways. First, must come a cleanup and a shapeup of the system which seems to be costing more and delivering less each year.

THE PRESS HAS A ROLE

As I said last August, there are members and leaders of the Legislature who are rightly motivated and possessed of the knowledge of what *ought* to be done to set our State government in order. The missing ingredient is public anger and heat — of the variety which will force an immediate overhaul of bureaucracy and programs.

I feel the role of our respective newspapers is to, again, awaken the citizens of this commonwealth to the impeding catastrophic fiscal chaos. If we can arouse the public to the need for direct communication with their respective legislators, and if we in turn do our job in communication, then we will have done a great service to the commonwealth.

That's where we—you and I—can help.

I'll send a copy of this to the Leaders of the Legislature along with a note encouraging them to pass along to you their recommendations of change which must come before taxation is considered.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Helfrick.

Mr. HELFRICK. Mr. Speaker, I voted against this bill every time it has been up and I intend to vote against it again.

If it was bad the first or second time, it is just as bad this time. I really cannot understand how some of the other members have suddenly changed their mind and have looked at this bill in a different light.

I would like to address my remarks to the gentleman from Allegheny County who expects a bridge to be built for him if this so-called budget passes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Blair, Mr. Milliron.

Mr. MILLIRON. Mr. Speaker, that is totally out of order.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman, Mr. Milliron, yield? The Chair will determine what is out of order on the floor of this House.

The gentleman, Mr. Helfrick, will keep his remarks within the rules of the House. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. HELFRICK. Mr. Speaker, as long as I cannot continue with the rest of the remarks I have here, I still must reiterate. If it was a bad bill the first or second time, it is just as bad a bill the sixth or seventh time.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. TRELLO. Mr. Speaker, I just want to make a statement. I will not be offended if he speaks about the bridge.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has not yet recognized the gentleman from Allegheny County.

STATEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Trello. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. TRELLO. To make a short statement, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is in order and may proceed.

Mr. TRELLO. Mr. Speaker, to the colleague on the other side of the aisle, I want him to know that I would not be offended in any way, shape or form if he wanted to make those remarks about that bridge.

Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority whip.

Mr. RYAN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I am certainly glad Mr. Trello has no objections to anyone making reference to his bridge because I intended to do that and I would much rather do it with his permission than without it.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Lincoln. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, maybe Mr. Trello does not become offended by that but the rules apply to all 203 members of this House, and I am offended by it. I would like for you to stick with the order that that is out of order.

Mr. RYAN. They have not even heard me yet, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Would the gentleman, Mr. Lincoln, inform the Chair as to what he considers was said was out of order? The Chair will make the decision on that.

Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, the fact that Mr. Ryan had said that his remarks are going to relate to Mr. Trello's bridge and anything else that may be considered a deal by him, fine, fine. I do not think it is funny. I have been down here for 7 darn weeks fooling around with this, and he wants to get up and make jokes about people.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has explained sufficiently. The Chair understands clarity.

Mr. LINCOLN. Fine. Ask him to do it again, too.

The SPEAKER. Now, would the gentleman, Mr. Ryan, conduct himself in the manner which he knows he should and not in the manner which he wishes to?

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority whip. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, where is the bridge?

The SPEAKER. The Speaker is incapable at this time to determine which bridge the gentleman is talking about, so the Speaker would urge the gentleman to proceed so that we may bridge the differences between the people who are not getting paid and those who are still getting paychecks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. RYAN. I agree, Mr. Speaker, that that bridge should be crossed, and it is not unlike the bridge over the river Kwei where we have all of our troops over there marching tonight.

Mr. Trello's bridge just—

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Itkin. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Speaker, there is no bridge in HB 1349. This is not the Capital budget, and I would hope that Mr. Ryan would stay on track.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Ryan, will get off the bridge and will get back on the track.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, this is going to be a famous bridge.

The SPEAKER. It appears to the Chair that whenever the gentleman, Mr. Ryan, rises, the Chair has to settle a number of parliamentary inquiries.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, that is probably the curse of the Irish.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Beaver, Mr. Milanovich. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. MILANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise for a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MILANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I think that we have been wasting a lot of time here. Point of order: I wish to move the previous question at this point.

The SPEAKER. The Chair must inform the gentleman as the matter of parliamentary procedure, that question has been settled and no other business has been transacted between the original motion and the second, and, therefore, the Chair cannot entertain the gentleman's motion. It is not in order.

The minority whip may proceed.

You know, Matt, for a boy from New York State who never enjoyed parliamentary procedure, you really put me through the works.

Mr. RYAN. You are from New York State?

The SPEAKER. Oh, yes.

Mr. RYAN. Well, you seem to be holding up very well, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

Mr. RYAN. And perhaps this Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, or whatever day we are in is done, we will find out more about parliamentary procedure? All right. I am going on.

The bridge that Mr. Trello referred to, in my judgment, is now in need of repair based on what he said, and this bridge is going to cost the people of Allegheny County \$21,500,000.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will yield.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Itkin, rise?

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Itkin. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Speaker, did you sustain my point of order?

The SPEAKER. The Chair did sustain your point of order, and the Chair instructs the gentleman, Mr. Ryan, to get on with the question before the House.

Mr. RYAN. All right, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, we have been here for a solid week, I guess, or a little bit more than that debating HB 1349. This bill was conceived in secrecy. It was worked on in secrecy. The press had to bring a law suit against members of this House in order to open up the discussion on this—I was about to say, bridge—bill to the public. We have for the past week or 10 days told the people of Pennsylvania time and time again that we have been locked out of these discussions. We have watched on the floor of this House microphones shut off, debate stopped, and we continue our protest on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania.

I read, rather, Lieutenant Governor Ernest Kline's comments when he was queried as to how do you get votes? And he said it is a new day in the legislature; that the legislators are different than they once were. And although I do not remember exactly, the inference was that in days of old a vote could be obtained with a bridge or a road, and that is his exact language. That part I am not paraphrasing, a bridge or a road. That is why I was a little surprised at Mr. Trello's statement.

I am off the bridge, Ivan.

Mr. GREENFIELD. Yes, well, stay on the issue, Mr. Ryan. You have not discussed the point at all. Pardon me.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Philadelphia will yield.

The Chair instructs all the members of this House that inquiries are placed through the Speaker and the Chair is not going to excuse anyone for forgetting that.

Mr. GREENFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I apologize to the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

Mr. GREENFIELD. And I ask for a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman for his apology and the Chair will recognize the gentleman to state his point of order.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority whip. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. GREENFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GREENFIELD. Mr. Speaker, has the gentleman been speaking to the bill or other extraneous matters?

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I will be glad to answer that question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will yield.

Mr. RYAN. If I may?

The SPEAKER. No, you may not.

Mr. RYAN. I thought that.

The SPEAKER. You may continue to speak on the question and you will continue to speak on the question and restrain yourself to the question, Mr. Ryan. You may proceed.

Mr. RYAN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, but if I may, Mr. Majority Whip.

The SPEAKER. You may not, Mr. Ryan. Would you please—

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I am trying to debate this bill.

The SPEAKER. Would you please speak to the question of concurrence or nonconcurrence, as you were so ably prepared to do?

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the point that the Republican side has made in opposition to this bill from the first day it came on this calendar was that we were locked out; we were locked out of consideration. We do not— You are afraid to hear the truth.

Mr. VALICENTI. Mr. Speaker, please, may I have the floor for 1 minute and that is all. I do not want it any more. One minute, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Only if the gentleman has a point of order.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Valicenti. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. VALICENTI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. VALICENTI. Mr. Speaker, thank you very much, cousin. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. And would the gentleman, as the personal friend of the Speaker, get his temper under control?

Mr. VALICENTI. I most certainly will, sir. I have my pills in my back pocket.

Thank you.

I am not going to get excited, but I can recall not too long ago a very good friend of the other side of the aisle, he was a Republican, Percy Foor. You can remember Percy. And we were here pretty late, Mr. Speaker. Do you remember that, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. RYAN. I remember many nights we were here pretty late, particularly this week.

Mr. VALICENTI. Percy Foor, before he retired, said this, "Mr. Speaker, I think everything that we are doing right now is ridiculous." I say, what we ought to do is get to the point. I am not going to stay here. I am not going to get sick. I am not going to take this any more. I think we should get to the point. If we have the votes, fine. If we do not have the votes, fine. Let us vote this darn thing.

Mr. Speaker, I am telling you right here and now, I am leaving. I am not staying in this House, because I feel lousy. I am sick and I am not staying here. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman, Mr. Ryan, please confine himself to the question before the House, so as not to engender any further such interruption?

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I apologize to the gentleman, Mr. Valicenti. It has been a long and difficult week and I will try not to make it worse, but I also will try and reinfluence some of the members of the other side who have obviously switched their vote, because there is an air of confidence on the Democrat side that this budget is going to pass tonight. And I think some of these members who have made the switch should be reminded of why they were opposed to this bill for this long, long week, and if they were like our members, they were opposed to it—

The SPEAKER. You are about to be interrupted again, Matt.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lackawanna, Mr. Zitterman. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. ZITTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ZITTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would suggest to this House and to the Speaker that we either turn out the television cameras or turn off Mr. Ryan and proceed with the business at hand. Thank you, sir.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would advise the gentleman that to turn off the television cameras requires 102 votes to suspend the rules, and the Chair would indicate to the gentleman that to turn off Mr. Ryan would require considerably more.

Will the gentleman, Mr. Ryan, try and get back on the subject so that we may proceed?

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I would have finished a long time ago. They are ganging up on me, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. DeMedio, has risen. For what purpose does the gentleman rise.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington, Mr. DeMedio. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. DeMEDIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DeMEDIO. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that the gentleman's remarks are merely dilatory, and, therefore, I would like to know whether or not we can again move the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The answer is "no." The previous question motion may not be placed again because no business has been transacted between the first submission to that motion and any other submissions.

Mr. DeMEDIO. May we make the motion to suspend the rules and to limit debate to 2 minutes, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I will only take 2 minutes. It might save us some trouble, if I am uninterrupted.

MOTION WITHDRAWN

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman, Mr. DeMedio, wish to make a motion or does he withdraw?

Mr. DeMEDIO. I withdraw the motion, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Well, Matthew, would you like to try again?

Mr. RYAN. I took my watch out, Mr. Speaker, and I would hope—now, I am not on my time yet—that my watch is not as confused as the real calendar and the House calendar.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would trust that that be so.

Mr. RYAN. All right.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious here tonight that people on that side do not want to hear what I have to say.

If the people of Pennsylvania have watched over the past week what has taken place, they are familiar with the fact that, a, everyone in this House admits that the passage of this bill is the passage of \$300-million worth of new debts, because we, all of us—and I accuse all of us of being responsible, and I say that it is an accusation but a good one. We—are responsible enough to fund the nonpreferreds. Someone is going to fund them, because it is for Pitt, it is for Penn State, it is for Temple, and the like.

We all know that when this budget passes, if you have the votes, when it passes there is an obligation on the part of this legislature to come up with \$300 million in new funds to fund the nonpreferred appropriations, and anyone who thinks for a minute that voting for this budget and not voting for taxes is an honest decision is crazy and they are fooling themselves. Hopefully, they are not fooling the public. You vote for this the way it is and you are voting for \$300 million in new taxes. I think that is short enough. You vote for it and you put \$300 million on.

I watched the Delaware County guys go for it the other day and it is costing our county \$8.5 million for the increase from 2 to 2.3 percent and \$21.5 million to Allegheny. Go back and explain that to the people.

The SPEAKER. There is a member who was on the floor of this House who has been taken ill and can remain only a few more minutes. The Chair asks, in courtesy to that member, that the vote be taken now. If we need to orate afterwards, we will do so then.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the Senate amendments?

(Members proceeded to vote)

The SPEAKER. The Chair knows the purpose of the gentleman, Mr. Hutchinson, rising and will recognize him in due course.

FILMING PERMISSION GRANTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces that the Chair has given permission for television cameras and still photographers to take the shooting of the final roll call on this bill.

The members will please take their seats so we may check this roll accurately.

For what purpose does the gentleman, Mr. Ryan, rise?

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, it has been our custom in the past that at such time as the board is moving as it is now that we could challenge absentees. Will that be the practice tonight?

The SPEAKER. Before the roll is announced, the Chair will recognize the gentleman, Mr. Ryan, to see if he wishes to challenge absentees.

Does the gentleman, Mr. Ryan, desire to challenge his absentees?

The gentleman, Mr. Ryan, desires to challenge absentees before the announcement of the roll. What absentees does the gentleman challenge?

Mr. RYAN. Is the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Shelton, in the hall of the House?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Shelton, was given leave to be voted earlier in this legislative session by action of this House.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, is that by virtue of a certain affidavit that was delivered to the Speaker?

The SPEAKER. That is by virtue of the action of the House on the open floor of the House.

Mr. RYAN. And the action of the House, was it not based and was not the rule suspended to permit a proxy, a notarized proxy, to be delivered through Mr. Rieger to the Speaker of the House indicating the manner in which Mr. Shelton desired to be voted?

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Does the gentleman challenge Mr. Shelton's vote?

Mr. RYAN. Pardon me, sir?

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman challenging Mr. Shelton's vote?

Mr. RYAN. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Before the Chair announces the vote?

Mr. RYAN. Yes, Mr. Speaker, I am. And in connection with that challenge, I am suggesting to the Chair that the so-called proxy is invalid.

The SPEAKER. The only thing the gentleman may challenge, he may ask now, is a verification of the roll.

The members will take their seats so that the roll may be verified.

VOTES CHALLENGED

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority whip.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, this is unique and I believe both of us are going to—well, perhaps I should not say that of you—but I know I am going to have some difficulty understanding what is going on here.

In a normal situation of a verification, I believe that the Chair would poll the members, if the full membership were questioned. In this case the vote that is being challenged is that

of Mr. Shelton, which is represented by a piece of paper which is called a proxy. That is the—

The SPEAKER. No, the Chair—

Mr. RYAN. I am sorry.

The SPEAKER.—would correct the gentleman. The vote of Mr. Shelton is taken on the authorization of the vote of the members of this House earlier in today's session.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, would the Chair advise—and I say this because I do not have it before me—me as to the content of the temporary rule that was passed by this House, the wording of that temporary rule?

The SPEAKER. As the Chair recalls, on the temporary rule, first, the House suspended two rules both of which would require the member to be physically present and would require that nobody be permitted to vote for the member. Then the temporary rule was adopted by this House for the remainder of this session day which would permit the gentleman, Mr. Rieger, to cast an affirmative vote on the question of concurrence in HB 1349's amendments, and that is precisely what is being done at this moment.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, in connection with my challenge of Mr. Shelton, I have forwarded to the Chair a Xeroxed copy of the proxy. Now, it is not an exact duplicate, obviously, because it has been marked up with writing. You have the original, Mr. Speaker.

I am suggesting to the Chair that this proxy states that "I, Ulysses Shelton, authorize Representative William Rieger of the 179th Legislative District to vote my switch "yes" on HB 1349, PN 1890, on this day, August 18, 1977. Signed, Ulysses Shelton, Representative 181st Legislative District."

The Chair, I believe—I am on the horns of a dilemma. I would just like to—

Mr. DeMEDIO. Mr. Speaker, the only matter before this House is the—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will yield. The Speaker is in control of this situation—

Mr. DeMEDIO. Point of order

The SPEAKER.—and does not advise on this matter. The Chair does not need advise and will not recognize the point of order at this time.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, if I may?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, my problem is this. I made reference to it earlier in the evening and I did it lightly, but I did it for a purpose. Our calendar shows that we are working on August 17. When the official journal of this House is printed, it will show that this bill, 1349, passed on August 17.

The affidavit taken by a notary, the direction of Ulysses Shelton as represented by this so-called, what I will call a, proxy, states that that vote may be cast on August 18 and that notary seal is affixed on the 18th day of August.

The record of this House will show, Mr. Speaker, that the budget bill, 1349, passed August 17 with the vote of Ulysses Shelton that was signed and notarized on August 18. I suggest to the Chair, among all the other reasons that were argued by Mr. Hutchinson, in addition to all of those reasons, this House is faced with a comical situation that is so sad that you cannot

laugh, and that is, a man casting a vote a day before he authorizes the casting of it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair rules on the question raised that it is not the affidavit submitted which controls the action of this House, but it is the action of this House, and this House has declared in open session that the gentleman, Mr. Rieger, was empowered to cast an "aye" vote on the final passage of HB 1349, PN 1890. And if the gentleman wishes further challenge, it must be in another forum.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority whip. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I am really not trying to be dilatory. This will end up in court. We all know it.

I am assuming that the only recourse left at this point is to appeal the ruling of the Chair, which I guess I will have to do, but I would rather try and work it out at this level.

The SPEAKER. You may appeal the ruling of the Chair after the announcement of the vote.

On the question of concurrence in Senate amendments to HB—

Mr. RYAN. You will note my exception, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER.—1349.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the Senate amendments?

Agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution, the following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—102

Arthurs	Garzia	McIntyre	Ritter
Barber	Gatski	McLane	Scanlon
Bellomini	Geisler	Meluskey	Schmitt
Beloff	George, C.	Milanovich	Schweder
Bennett	Giammarco	Milliron	Shelton
Berlin	Gillette	Miscevich	Shupnik
Berson	Gleeson	Morris	Stapleton
Bittinger	Goodman	Mullen, M. P.	Stewart
Borski	Gray	Mullen, M. M.	Stuban
Brown	Greenfield	Musto	Taylor, F.
Brunner	Harper	Novak	Tenaglio
Caputo	Hoeffel	O'Brien, B.	Trello
Cassidy	Hutchinson, A.	O'Donnell	Valicenti
Cianciulli	Itkin	O'Keefe	Wansacz
Cohen	Johnson	Oliver	Wargo
Cole	Jones	Petrarca	White
DeMedio	Kelly	Pievsky	Wiggins
DiCarlo	Kolter	Pratt	Williams
Dombrowski	Kowalyszyn	Prendergast	Wise
Donatucci	Laughlin	Rappaport	Wright, D.
Doyle	Letterman	Ravenstahl	Yahner
Dumas	Lincoln	Reed	Zitterman
Englehart	Livengood	Renwick	Zwickl
Fec	Logue	Rhodes	
Fryer	Manderino	Richardson	Irvis,
Gallagher	McCall	Rieger	Speaker

NAYS—89

Abraham	Foster, W.	Lynch	Scheaffer
Anderson	Freind	Mackowski	Scirica
Armstrong	Gallen	Madigan	Seltzer
Bittle	Gamble	Manmiller	Shuman

Brandt	Geesey	McClatchy	Sirianni
Burd	Goebel	Miller	Smith, E.
Burns	Greenleaf	Moehlmann	Spitz
Butera	Grieco	Mowery	Stairs
Caltagirone	Halverson	Mrkonic	Sweet
Cessar	Hamilton	Noye	Taddonio
Cimini	Haskell	O'Brien, D.	Taylor, E.
Cowell	Hayes, D. S.	O'Connell	Wagner
Davies	Hayes, S. E.	Pancoast	Wass
DeVerter	Helfrick	Parker	Weidner
DeWeese	Honaman	Piccola	Wenger
Dietz	Hopkins	Pitts	Wilson
Dininni	Hutchinson, W.	Polite	Wilt
Dorr	Katz	Pott	Wright, J. L.
Duffy	Kernick	Pyles	Yohn
Fischer, R. R.	Klingaman	Ruggiero	Zearfoss
Fisher, D. M.	Lehr	Ryan	Zeller
Flaherty	Levi	Salvatore	Zord
Foster, A.			

NOT VOTING—9

George, M.	McGinnis	Smith, L.	Thomas
Hasay	Mebus	Spencer	Vroon
Knepper			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bill numbered and entitled as follows was prepared for presentation to the Governor:

HOUSE BILL No. 67

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30, No. 14), entitled "Public School Code of 1949" changing and adding definitions further providing for subsidies instructional materials textbooks and modified sparsity payments providing for classes and programs for certain exceptional children further providing for penalties for defacing injuring or destroying school property.

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

CHALLENGE ON VOTE SUBMITTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. BUTERA. Mr. Speaker, just to make a suggestion.

My suggestion would be that I believe you and Mr. Hutchinson have discussed this, and if you would explain to the House why his challenge has to be done now, perhaps they will realize that he is not attempting to hold up the House. But the rules are such and the law is such that if he intends to challenge, he must establish his protest timely. It is unfortunate but it has to be done this way. There is no other way to do it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Hutchinson, who, for purposes of establishing the record, offers the following challenge.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I have submitted, pursuant to rule 67, a written challenge. Mr. Speaker, it is on yellow paper. There was a demand for verification which was

discussed by Mr. Ryan. Rule 67 also provides for a challenge to be presented in writing, and I have submitted a challenge in writing to the vote because of the absence of Mr. Shelton.

Mr. Speaker, the rule provides—

The SPEAKER. The Chair will read the rule.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Members will pay attention to the rule.

There has been a demand for verification of the roll call under rule 67. Rule 67 states as follows:

Upon completion of a roll call and before the result is announced, if there appears to be need for verification, the Speaker may direct the Clerk to verify it, or three members may demand a verification.

Any member may challenge in writing the yea or nay or electrically recorded vote of other members. The allegations made shall be investigated by a committee composed of the Speaker, a majority member and a minority member appointed by the Speaker, who shall submit a report to the House not later than its next session. The House shall then decide whether the challenged vote shall be recorded or not.

If the challenged vote would change the result, the announcement of the vote shall be postponed until the House decides the case.

**COMMITTEE ON VERIFICATION
OF ROLL APPOINTED**

The SPEAKER. The vote of Ulysses Shelton has been challenged under rule 67, and the question is on the appointment of the committee to verify whether or not the vote is a legally taken vote. One member of the committee must be the Speaker. The Speaker would name as the member of the majority party, the gentleman, Mr. Manderino, and the Chair would name as the third member, the member of the minority party, the gentleman, Mr. Hutchinson. That committee will meet immediately at the rostrum.

The House will be at ease.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VERIFICATION
OF ROLL**

The SPEAKER. The committee on verification of the roll, having met, has decided on a vote of 2 to 1 that the roll has been correctly verified; two members stating that the roll was well and correctly taken; one member stating in the negative, that the roll was not correctly taken.

Now the second part of rule 67 comes into effect, which states: "The House shall then decide whether the challenged vote shall be recorded or not." The challenged vote is, of course, the vote of Ulysses Shelton from Philadelphia.

MOTION TO RECORD CHALLENGED VOTE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. I move that the challenged vote of Mr. Ulysses Shelton be and has been duly and correctly recorded.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority whip. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. RYAN. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, would the Chair advise the House as to how many votes, be it 102 or a simple majority, that are necessary to sustain the verification of the committee?

The SPEAKER. It is the opinion of the Chair that this is a simple motion—the Chair refuses to define the word “simple”—and therefore requires a simple majority of those present for it to be adopted.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, on that point.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Ryan.

Mr. RYAN. It occurs to me, Mr. Speaker, that rule 67—and I do not have it before me—states in substance that if the challenged vote is the 102nd vote, that in that event this committee meets and makes a decision on it, and the rule addresses itself to the 102nd vote for all practical purposes, and it seems incredible to me that less than 102 would be necessary to verify the record.

If I may, let us assume for a minute that in the House there are 80 members of one party and 50 members of the other party present. Let us assume further that for some reason or another 102 votes appear on the board of that majority party, and a committee is formed that is a little lopsided or with prejudiced views, and they decide that the 22 challenged votes are good votes and they verify those 22 absent members as casting good votes. In that case, Mr. Speaker, the verification would come before the House, as this one is coming before the House, and at that point 80 people present are saying that 102 cast good votes. It just seems incredible to me, Mr. Speaker, that this can be your ruling and I would like you to reconsider it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has thought of the possibilities raised by the gentleman. The Chair would advise the gentleman that in all cases within the rules of the House where a constitutional majority is required, it is very carefully stipulated. Where it is not carefully stipulated or stipulated at all, the rules of the House indicate clearly to the Speaker that a simple majority is sufficient to pass the motion, and the Chair so rules.

The Chair places the question before the House, Shall the report be adopted? Those in favor of adopting the report will vote “aye”; those opposed, “no.”

On the question,
Will the House adopt the report?
(Members proceeded to vote)

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Williams. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rose before the vote was called.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rose before the vote was called to ask for a point of inquiry.

The SPEAKER. I am not asking when the gentleman rose. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I just told you, Mr. Speaker; I rose before

the vote was called to ask for a point of inquiry. Nevertheless, you proceeded to call the vote. I have a point of inquiry on the vote, Mr. Speaker.

On the question recurring,
Will the House adopt the report?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—107

Arthurs	Gallagher	McIntyre	Ruggiero
Barber	Gamble	McLane	Scanlon
Bellomini	Garzia	Meluskey	Schmitt
Beloff	Gatski	Milanovich	Schweder
Bennett	Geisler	Milliron	Shupnik
Berlin	George, C.	Miscevich	Stapleton
Berson	Giammarco	Morris	Stewart
Bittinger	Gillette	Mrkonic	Stuban
Borski	Gleeson	Mullen, M. P.	Sweet
Brown	Goodman	Mullen, M. M.	Taylor, F.
Brunner	Gray	Musto	Tenaglio
Caltagirone	Greenfield	Novak	Trello
Caputo	Harper	O'Brien, B.	Valicenti
Cassidy	Hoefel	O'Donnell	Wagner
Cianciulli	Hutchinson, A.	O'Keefe	Wansacz
Cohen	Itkin	Oliver	Wargo
Cole	Johnson	Petrarca	White
DeMedio	Jones	Pievsky	Wiggins
DeWeese	Kelly	Pratt	Williams
DiCarlo	Kolter	Prendergast	Wise
Dombrowski	Kowalyshyn	Rappaport	Wright, D.
Donatucci	Letterman	Ravenstahl	Yahner
Doyle	Lincoln	Renwick	Zitterman
Duffy	Livengood	Rhodes	Zwilk
Dumas	Logue	Richardson	
Englehart	Manderino	Rieger	Irvis,
Fee	McCall	Ritter	Speaker
Fryer			

NAYS—82

Abraham	Freind	Mackowski	Scheaffer
Anderson	Gallen	Madigan	Scirica
Armstrong	Geesey	Manmiller	Seltzer
Bittle	Goebel	McClatchy	Shuman
Brandt	Greenleaf	Miller	Sirianni
Burd	Grieco	Moehlmann	Smith, E.
Burns	Halverson	Mowery	Spitz
Butera	Hamilton	Noye	Stairs
Cessar	Haskell	O'Brien, D.	Taddonio
Cimini	Hayes, D. S.	O'Connell	Taylor, E.
Cowell	Hayes, S. E.	Pancoast	Wass
Davies	Helfrick	Parker	Weidner
DeVerter	Honaman	Piccola	Wenger
Dietz	Hopkins	Pitts	Wilson
Dininni	Hutchinson, W.	Polite	Wilt
Dorr	Katz	Pott	Wright, J. L.
Fischer, R. R.	Kernick	Pyles	Yohn
Fisher, D. M.	Klingaman	Reed	Zearfoss
Flaherty	Lehr	Ryan	Zeller
Foster, A.	Levi	Salvatore	Zord
Foster, W.	Lynch		

NOT VOTING—11

George, M.	Laughlin	Shelton	Thomas
Hasay	McGinnis	Smith, L.	Vroon
Knepper	Mebus	Spencer	

The question was determined in the affirmative and the report of the Committee on Verification of the Roll was adopted.

The SPEAKER. A majority having voted in favor of the adoption of the report, the report is adopted, and it has been

decided by the House that the vote recorded of the gentleman, Mr. Ulysses Shelton, was and is duly and correctly recorded.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Williams. What is his parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, my point of inquiry on the vote was a point of inquiry so I would know precisely on this technical question what we were voting on so that I could decide how I was going to vote and to explain how I was going to vote. I want to ask the Chair if the vote that we just took was a vote to determine whether or not this House had decided that Mr. Shelton's vote was authorized to be cast?

The SPEAKER. The vote taken on the floor of this House was the question of adopting the report of the committee of verification, and the House has, by a majority vote, adopted that report.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, to break it down in simple language, was the report of the verification committee a question of determining whether or not this House had authorized his vote to be cast?

The SPEAKER. The report placed before this House was a conclusion voted on by two members in favor and one member against the vote cast for Mr. Ulysses Shelton on the question of concurrence in amendments to HB 1349 being valid. That report then, under the rules, had to be submitted to the House, and the House then took the last vote on it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, my point is that the committee determined that the vote was valid. What I am really asking is whether or not that validity is limited to whether or not the House had authorized it to be cast rather than to look further into it.

The SPEAKER. There is no indication that the committee ever intended that anything be looked further into. The committee, under rule 67, has the obligation to determine whether or not the challenge was well taken. The committee determined that the challenge was not well taken and that the vote cast for Mr. Ulysses Shelton was and is a verifiably recorded vote and correctly taken. Then that question of whether or not the report should be adopted—

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I do want to—

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not intend to be interrupted.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am not—

The SPEAKER. Other members may be interrupted, but the Chair does not intend to be interrupted until the Chair is finished, and the Chair is not yet finished.

Then after that question was placed, the members made a decision whether or not they would accept or reject the report, and the members accepted the report.

Does the gentleman have any further questions?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I want to make a comment.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Johnson. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. JOHNSON. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON. I know it is two lawyers arguing back and forth here, but what are you arguing about?

The SPEAKER. Correction, correction, correction, Mr. Johnson. You will yield.

The Chair does not argue with any member, nor does the Chair permit any member to argue with the Chair.

Mr. JOHNSON. I will rephrase it, Mr. Speaker. What you are discussing now has been voted on, has it not?

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON. Then what we are discussing here is a moot point, as far as I am concerned. Is that correct?

The SPEAKER. It is moot, but the gentleman, Mr. Williams, felt that he had been cut off by the Chair and obviously decided that he wished to ask his question so he might have it in the record as to the answer.

Mr. JOHNSON. All right.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman, Mr. Williams, have any further questions?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, I do, Mr. Speaker, I have a brief comment.

Mr. Speaker, I merely wanted to find out, and your information, I think, did provide me with the information, that we just voted on whether or not the House had authorized that vote to be cast for Mr. Shelton, and I vote in favor of that. I want to put that in the record, because I did vote against the original request for it being cast and I still feel that way. I feel it is a very dangerous precedent. But I do want the record to indicate that I support and uphold the conclusion of the committee, because I do believe that the House did authorize that vote to be cast. That is simply all I wanted to put on the record to be clear.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Hutchinson, wishes to offer a formal objection for the record.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, prior to that, might I ask him to yield for a minute, please?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the vote of Mr. Shelton, Mr. Ryan seemed to be confused—although I do not think he was confused as much as he seemed to be confused or wanted us to believe that he was confused—about the difference between a calendar day and a legislative day. In any event, on this calendar day or on the calendar day of August 19, 1977, Ulysses Shelton signed another affidavit. He signed it in the city of Philadelphia in the hospital. It says: "I, Ulysses Shelton, authorize Representative William Rieger of the 179th Legislative District to vote my switch . . . on House Bill 1349, Printer #1890." It is notarized, and I would like to submit that for the record.

AFFIDAVIT SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

The SPEAKER. The gentleman submits the affidavit for the record.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker?

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, I have not yielded the floor.

Mr. RYAN. May I see it, please?

Mr. MANDERINO. You may.

Mr. RYAN. Thank you.

Mr. MANDERINO presented the following affidavit for the Legislative Journal:

I, Ulysses Shelton, authorize Representative William Rieger of the 179th Legislative District to vote my switch YES on House Bill 1349, Printer #1890.

ULYSSES SHELTON
Representative 181st Legislative District
Signed before me this 19th day of August, 1977,
in the City and County of Philadelphia. TIME:
12:15 p.m.

GEORGE T. HAGUE
Notary Public, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.
My Commission Expires January 2, 1979

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman, Mr. Reid Bennett, as he did previously when the subject first came up today, or at least on the 19th of August 1977, at 12:15 p.m., verified what Dr. Jay H. Davidson, of 1002 Spruce Street in Philadelphia, at St. Luke's Hospital and said: that Mr. Shelton was lucid and clear; his condition was fair and stabilized. At 10:32 in the evening of the 19th of August 1977, Mr. Reid Bennett talked, himself, directly to Mr. Shelton, who verified the affidavit and his desire to be recorded pursuant to the affidavit in the vote on HB 1349. At 12:15 p.m., it was Mr. Greenfield who spoke to Mr. Davidson, and I would like to submit those remarks for the record.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. I understood the gentleman, Mr. Hutchinson, wished to enter a formal protest. Will the gentleman, Mr. Ryan, yield? The Speaker wishes to have the formal objection raised, and then if the debate wishes to go on, that is up to you gentlemen to debate it.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the courtesy of the Speaker throughout the difficult parliamentary situation in connection with this and I ask the indulgence of the members.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker—and this is a parliamentary inquiry—has the Chair ruled that the majority required by the constitution on concurrence in Senate amendments has been recorded in favor of HB 1349?

The SPEAKER. That is correct. The Chair has so stated.

RULING OF CHAIR APPEALED

Mr. W. D. HUTCHINSON. Then, Mr. Speaker, I appeal the ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Schuylkill has appealed the ruling of the Chair. The ruling of the Chair is that 102 members having voted in the affirmative, the House has concurred in amendments inserted by the Senate to HB 1349. That ruling of the Chair has been challenged by the gentleman, Mr. Hutchinson.

The rules require that when the Speaker's ruling has been challenged, the Speaker must step from the rostrum and appoint a Speaker pro tem.

We have something before the House now, and the Speaker cannot recognize anyone at this point.

MR. ENGLEHART REQUESTED TO PRESIDE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Englehart, preside in place of the Speaker?

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE (HARRY A. ENGLEHART, JR.) IN THE CHAIR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Shall the House sustain the ruling of the Speaker?

The Chair recognizes the minority whip.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, Speaker Irvis is at your side, and a moment ago I sent to the Speaker or I saw carried to the Speaker the affidavit that Mr. Manderino just read, dated August 19, 1977, the affidavit of Ulysses—what purports to be the affidavit of Ulysses—Shelton.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. What is the affidavit of Mr. Shelton. Yes, Mr. Ryan.

Mr. RYAN. Would the Speaker pro tem advise this member if the notary ever signed that affidavit?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It has his stamp on it, George T. Hague—H-a-g-u-e—with his notarial seal.

Mr. RYAN. Did the notary ever sign the affidavit?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. He signed it by putting his stamp with his name on it.

Mr. RYAN. Now if the Speaker pro tem would look at the—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. I just told the gentleman it was signed by the notary putting his stamp on it, George T. Hague. His handwritten signature is not there.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, what is before the House?

Mr. RYAN. A challenge.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The only question before the House is an appeal of the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Hutchinson, from the ruling of the Chair that 102 votes have been cast.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, the appeal does not depend upon the affidavit placed in the record by Mr. Manderino. Mr. Ryan knows that. Let us get on with the business of this House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. I believe the gentleman is correct. Please limit your debate to the question of the appeal from the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the entire matter here before us for the last half hour is whether or not the so-called vote of Ulysses Shelton is enough to pass a new tax in Pennsylvania. I am suggesting that Mr. Manderino—

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, you have stooped to a new low, Mr. Ryan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANDERINO. The bill before us is an appropriations bill.

Mr. RYAN. Pardon me?

Mr. MANDERINO. The bill before us is an appropriations bill.

Mr. RYAN. I do not understand the question.

Mr. MANDERINO. You understand the question.

Mr. RYAN. No, I do not.

Mr. MANDERINO. I did not propound one.

Mr. RYAN. Well, I guess that is why I do not understand it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Speaker Irvis has ruled that a constitutional majority of 102 has adopted HB 1349. That ruling has been appealed from, and the debate should be limited to that question. If there is no further debate, the Chair will take a vote on whether the Speaker's ruling shall be sustained.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I had the floor, please.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. You have the floor as long as you debate the issue only.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the only point I am trying to make is that Mr. Manderino read this. I asked to be recognized by Speaker Irvis. Mr. Irvis asked me to yield until Mr. Hutchinson made his remarks. I did so yield and then I was recognized, and in my mind I wanted to be recognized for the sole purpose of pointing out to this House that there is no affidavit on the so-called alleged proxy of Mr. Shelton, and that is all I want to say.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is incorrect. There is an affidavit laying on the Speaker's desk, signed by Mr. Shelton, notarized by George T. Hague, and that has nothing to do with the question before the House.

Mr. RYAN. It may in court.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman wish to continue the debate on the appeal from the ruling of the Chair?

On the question,

Will the House sustain the decision of the Chair?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—111

Abraham	Flaherty	Manderino	Rieger
Arthurs	Fryer	McCall	Ritter
Barber	Gallagher	McIntyre	Ruggiero
Bellomini	Gamble	McLane	Scanlon
Beloff	Garzia	Meluskey	Schmitt
Bennett	Gatski	Milanovich	Schweder
Berlin	Geisler	Milliron	Shupnik
Berson	George, C.	Miscevich	Stapleton
Bittinger	Giammarco	Morris	Stewart
Borski	Gillette	Mrkonic	Stuban
Brown	Gleeson	Mullen, M. P.	Sweet
Brunner	Goodman	Mullen, M. M.	Taylor, F.
Caltagirone	Gray	Musto	Tenaglio
Caputo	Greenfield	Novak	Trello
Cassidy	Harper	O'Brien, B.	Valicenti
Cianciulli	Hoeffel	O'Donnell	Wansacz
Cohen	Hutchinson, A.	O'Keefe	Wargo
Cole	Itkin	Oliver	White
Cowell	Johnson	Petrarca	Wiggins
DeMedio	Jones	Pievsky	Williams
DeWeese	Kelly	Pratt	Wise
DiCarlo	Kolter	Prendergast	Wright, D.
Dombrowski	Kowalshyn	Rappaport	Yahner
Donatucci	Laughlin	Ravenstahl	Zitterman
Doyle	Letterman	Reed	Zwilk
Duffy	Lincoln	Renwick	

Dumas	Livengood	Rhodes	Irvis,
Englehart	Logue	Richardson	Speaker
Fee			

NAYS—80

Anderson	Geesey	Madigan	Seltzer
Armstrong	Goebel	Manmiller	Shuman
Bittle	Greenleaf	McClatchy	Sirianni
Brandt	Grieco	Miller	Smith, E.
Burd	Halverson	Moehlmann	Spitz
Burns	Hamilton	Mowery	Stairs
Butera	Haskell	Noye	Taddonio
Cessar	Hayes, D. S.	O'Brien, D.	Taylor, E.
Cimini	Hayes, S. E.	O'Connell	Vroon
Davies	Helfrick	Pancoast	Wagner
DeVerter	Honaman	Parker	Wass
Dietz	Hopkins	Piccola	Weidner
Dininni	Hutchinson, W.	Pitts	Wenger
Dorr	Katz	Polite	Wilson
Fischer, R. R.	Kernick	Pott	Wilt
Fisher, D. M.	Klingaman	Pyles	Wright, J. L.
Foster, A.	Lehr	Ryan	Yohn
Foster, W.	Levi	Salvatore	Zearfoss
Freind	Lynch	Scheaffer	Zeller
Gallen	Mackowski	Scirica	Zord

NOT VOTING—9

George, M.	McGinnis	Shelton	Spencer
Hasay	Mebus	Smith, L.	Thomas
Knepper			

The question was determined in the affirmative and the ruling of the Chair was sustained.

GAVEL RETURNED TO SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker pro tem returns the gavel to the Speaker.

THE SPEAKER (K. LEROY IRVIS) IN THE CHAIR

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bill numbered and entitled as follows was prepared for presentation to the Governor:

HOUSE BILL No. 1349

An Act to provide for the expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth the public debt and for the public schools for the fiscal period July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending June 30, 1977.

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

FURTHER ELECTRONIC RECORDING PROHIBITED

The SPEAKER. The final vote having been taken, the photographers will please remove their equipment from the floor. There will be no further electronic recording at this time. Still photographers, however, may remain.

REMARKS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Beaver, Mr. Kolter.

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I have a few remarks to be submitted for the record, please.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

Mr. KOLTER submitted the following remarks for the Legislative Journal:

Mr. Speaker, during the course of the last few weeks I have been subjected to a great deal of pressure concerning my vote on HB 1349. As intense and long lasting as this pressure was, it could never sway my vote.

I now believe that those of us who have maintained that position and who have withstood that pressure have achieved what we have set out to do; that is, to make sure that we discourage the kind of runaway spending that could easily have come to pass had that position not been maintained throughout these budget deliberations.

There are important differences between this budget and earlier versions. One difference is that expenditures now would rise by a modest 6 percent and not the 12 percent proposed 6 months ago.

Another important difference is that we have cut the Governor's original requests by almost a quarter of a billion—not million, billion—dollars.

In addition, I would not be inclined to vote for this bill if there was a true "no-tax" budget available. Alternate bills offered in the Senate were so deficient in that respect that not even the Republican Party could support them.

Then the minority floor leader indicated that he was ready to propose an alternative funding program recommended by the Republican Party.

This budget turned out to be a complete sham.

It was an unbalanced budget with a deficit of \$156 million. Yet the minority leader would not recommend taxes to pay for the deficiency. He wanted to foist upon us this budget that would require new taxes and would be unconstitutional because it was not balanced. In the latter event we would be put in a buy-now-pay-later situation that would end up costing Pennsylvanians more money in the future because we would have to borrow money to pay for current operating expenses.

This budget was so phony that the minority leader did not even have the fortitude to offer it himself. I voted against that sham of a budget and so did many Republicans.

This left us with only one alternative and it was a take-it-or-leave-it proposition.

A study of this budget showed our Appropriations Committee, of which I am a member, had cut \$240 million from the spending program requested by Governor Shapp.

I think that there may have been other areas that could have been cut. But the budget is made up of hundreds of items and no one is ever completely satisfied with it.

On the other hand, there were many good things added for the people of Beaver County, things that were proposed by both Republicans and Democrats. For instance, there is \$100 million in that budget for the public schools of this Commonwealth in the current fiscal year and \$150 million in the next.

That means a total increase of \$4.6 million for Beaver County schools over the next two years.

Although I did not vote for that bill, it has been passed. And I will vote for the funds so that my school districts may share in that appropriation on an equal basis with other districts around the state.

Immediately upon the enactment of the new school subsidy law, I call upon all of the school districts in my area to meet and cut property taxes, which have grown outlandishly high.

There also will be an additional \$10 million that will go to local school districts to pay for the education of our handicapped children—our blind, deaf, crippled—and for those who are, unfortunately, retarded.

This budget also helps to take care of our nonpublic schools, too, by increasing statewide funds by \$5 million. Without this aid to our private—mostly parochial—schools, they might have to close and place an additional burden on our public schools.

There is aid too, for industry. This budget carries \$3 million for additional Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority—PIDA—loans to help provide jobs in Beaver County and elsewhere. We badly need these jobs to boost our economy.

In addition, there is \$2 million for travel development so that we can attract more visitors and tourists to places like Old Economy, Hopewell Village and Raccoon Creek State Park. We Beaver Countians are proud of our historical heritage and we want everyone to know about our attractions.

Another important item in HB 1349 that was not in the minority leader's budget is \$30 million for the State Police. This will replace money ordinarily allocated to the State Police from the Motor License Fund and will permit the Department of Transportation to free \$30 million to be used to fill potholes, to repair and improve roads and save lives.

There also will be an additional allocation of funds for Beaver County, which will once again permit the county government to either hold down taxes in the future or perhaps to roll back taxes. The state will, under this budget, pick up 40 percent of the court costs instead of 20 percent, an increase from \$24 to \$48 million in state funds. County child welfare funds will go from \$32 to \$70 million and there will be \$17 million in addition for the county mental health program.

We have not forgotten our smaller communities. Volunteer firemen will receive \$500,000 more under this budget than the Governor requested, and there will be an additional \$1 million for grants to small communities for water and sewer projects.

The budget that I vote for will not require new taxes. It will only be if and when we fund the nonpreferred appropriations that we will need new taxes and I am, at present, undecided on how I will vote on those questions. Our first duty is to fund the state programs and only after should we fund nonpreferred items.

It has been a long struggle. As I said before it has been hectic as we have worked long hours and tempers have become short.

In conclusion, there were several factors that swayed my vote:

1. The House Appropriations Committee, of which I am a member, had cut the Governor's requests for funds for state government by \$240 million.

2. Money was provided for many programs and projects that I favor.

Therefore, I decided to join my other colleagues from Beaver County in voting for this budget not because it is perfect but because it is the best possible solution.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Mr. Dorr.

Mr. DORR. Mr. Speaker, I know a lot of this business we went through was legal folderol to a lot of people, but I thought it might be interesting to observe that much of the reason for that was the statements made in the court case in the late sixties, the last time there were challenges to votes made. The unsuccessful plaintiff in that case was Milton J. Shapp.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman for his historic remarks.

The Chair recognizes the majority leader. What is the pleasure of the majority leader?

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, we intend to run the Federal augmentation bill, SB 874. I do not know where it is. It may be on the table, on the calendar, but wherever it is, let us get it before the House.

APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION

Agreeable to order,

The House proceeded to third consideration of **Senate bill No. 874, printer's No. 1243**, entitled:

An Act appropriating the Federal Augmentation to the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth and establishing restricted receipts accounts for the fiscal period July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending June 30, 1977.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration?

Mr. PIEVSKY offered the following amendments:

Amend Bill, page 80, by inserting between lines 21 and 22

Section 4. The General Assembly hereby appropriates \$50,000,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, from the Federal funds available in the General Fund for implementation of Title II of the "Public Works Employment Act of 1976" (Public Law 94-369), as amended by Title VI of the "Intergovernmental Antirecession Assistance Act of 1977" (Public Law 95-30), to the hereinafter named agency of the Executive Department of the Commonwealth for the payment of expenses of implementing and carrying out the programs stated herein for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1977.

To the Department of Public Welfare

For county administration of the public assistance programs and medical assistance programs \$50,000,000

All Title II Federal funds expended by the State agency named herein, or by any political subdivision, organization or other agency receiving some moneys from the State agency named herein shall be spent only in accordance with rules and regulations regarding the expenditure of funds made available under Public Law 95-30, known as the "Intergovernmental Antirecession Assistance Act of 1977."

Amend Sec. 4, page 80, line 22, by striking out "4." and inserting 5.

Amend Sec. 5, page 80, line 28, by striking out "5." and inserting 6.

Amend Sec. 6, page 81, line 3, by striking out "6." and inserting 7.

Amend Sec. 7, page 81, line 6, by striking out "7." and inserting 8.

Amend Sec. 8, page 81, line 12, by striking out "8." and inserting 9.

Amend Sec. 9, page 81, line 18, by striking out "9." and inserting 10.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Pievsky.

Mr. PIEVSKY. Mr. Speaker, I know the hour is late, but SB 874 is an important piece of legislation. It has to be passed before this House adjourns for whatever vacation time we have left.

Mr. Speaker, SB 874 is the appropriation bill which authorizes the use of Federal augmentations which are deposited in the state treasury and used by state agencies. Augmentation is a budgetary term used to describe money which is obtained from sources other than state revenues and fees. In this case, Mr. Speaker, SB 874 appropriates augmentations received in the form of Federal grants and subsidies, many of which are matching grants tied to state appropriations in the budget.

This bill is a long and complicated one by its very nature. It has been on the House calendar for over a month and had already undergone a number of amendments. In an attempt to explain the background of this issue and the contents of this bill, Jim Ritter and I provided a synopsis of the bill to each member last week with an invitation to raise questions with our staff about these grants. A number of you have done so, and I appreciate your interest.

Before we vote this bill, however, I have three corrective amendments which I would like to offer.

Mr. Speaker, I believe you have the first amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does have the first amendment. It has been read.

Mr. PIEVSKY. Mr. Speaker, amendment number one is \$50 million of countercyclical aid from the Federal Public Works Act appropriated to the item for the Department of Public Welfare for county administration.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—186

Abraham	Freind	Mackowski	Ryan
Anderson	Fryer	Madigan	Salvatore
Armstrong	Gallagher	Manderino	Scanlon
Arthurs	Gallen	Manmiller	Scheaffer
Barber	Gamble	McCall	Schmitt
Bellomini	Garzia	McClatchy	Schweder
Beloff	Gatski	McIntyre	Scirica
Bennett	Geesey	McLane	Seltzer
Berlin	Geisler	Meluskey	Shuman
Berson	George, C.	Milanovich	Shupnik
Bittinger	Giammarco	Miller	Smith, E.
Bittle	Gillette	Milliron	Spitz
Borski	Gleeson	Miscevich	Stairs
Brandt	Goebel	Moehlmann	Stapleton
Brown	Goodman	Morris	Stewart
Brunner	Gray	Mowery	Stuban

Burd	Greenfield	Mrkonic	Sweet
Burns	Greenleaf	Mullen, M. P.	Taddonio
Butera	Grieco	Mullen, M. M.	Taylor, E.
Caltagirone	Hamilton	Musto	Taylor, F.
Caputo	Harper	Novak	Tenaglio
Cassidy	Haskell	O'Brien, B.	Trello
Cessar	Hayes, D. S.	O'Brien, D.	Valicenti
Cianciulli	Hayes, S. E.	O'Connell	Vroon
Cimini	Helfrick	O'Donnell	Wagner
Cohen	Hoeffel	O'Keefe	Wansacz
Cole	Honaman	Oliver	Wargo
Cowell	Hopkins	Pancoast	Wass
Davies	Hutchinson, A.	Parker	Wenger
DeMedio	Hutchinson, W.	Petrarca	White
DeWeese	Itkin	Piccola	Wiggins
DiCarlo	Johnson	Pievsky	Williams
Dietz	Jones	Pitts	Wilson
Dininni	Katz	Polite	Wilt
Dombrowski	Kelly	Pott	Wise
Donatucci	Kernick	Pratt	Wright, D.
Dorr	Klingaman	Prendergast	Wright, J. L.
Doyle	Kolter	Pyles	Yahner
Duffy	Kowalshyn	Rappaport	Yohn
Dumas	Laughlin	Ravenstahl	Zearfoss
Englehart	Lehr	Reed	Zeller
Fee	Letterman	Renwick	Zitterman
Fischer, R. R.	Levi	Rhodes	Zord
Fisher, D. M.	Lincoln	Richardson	Zwinkl
Flaherty	Livengood	Rieger	
Foster, A.	Logue	Ritter	Irvis,
Foster, W.	Lynch	Ruggiero	Speaker

NAYS—5

DeVerter	Noye	Sirianni	Weidner
Halverson			

NOT VOTING—9

George, M.	McGinnis	Shelton	Spencer
Hasay	Mebus	Smith, L.	Thomas
Knepper			

The question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill as amended on third consideration?

Mr. PIEVSKY offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 2, page 54, line 14, by striking out "5,040,000" and inserting 5,040

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Pievsky.

Mr. PIEVSKY. Mr. Speaker, amendment number two corrects a printer's error. In the bill it reads "\$5,040,000." It should read "\$5,040."

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—191

Abraham	Fryer	Manmiller	Salvatore
Anderson	Gallagher	McCall	Scanlon

Armstrong	Gallen	McClatchy	Schmitt
Arthurs	Gamble	McIntyre	Schweder
Barber	Garzia	McLane	Scirica
Bellomini	Gatski	Meluskey	Seltzer
Beloff	Geesey	Milanovich	Shuman
Bennett	Geisler	Miller	Shupnik
Berlin	George, C.	Milliron	Sirianni
Berson	Giammarco	Miscevich	Smith, E.
Bittinger	Gillette	Moehlmann	Spitz
Bittle	Gleeson	Morris	Stairs
Borski	Goebel	Mowery	Stapleton
Brandt	Goodman	Mrkonic	Stewart
Brown	Gray	Mullen, M. P.	Stuban
Brunner	Greenfield	Mullen, M. M.	Sweet
Burd	Greenleaf	Musto	Taddonio
Burns	Grieco	Novak	Taylor, E.
Butera	Halverson	Noye	Taylor, F.
Caltagirone	Hamilton	O'Brien, B.	Tenaglio
Caputo	Harper	O'Brien, D.	Trello
Cassidy	Haskell	O'Connell	Valicenti
Cessar	Hayes, D. S.	O'Donnell	Vroon
Cianciulli	Hayes, S. E.	O'Keefe	Wagner
Cimini	Hoeffel	Oliver	Wansacz
Cohen	Honaman	Pancoast	Wargo
Cole	Hopkins	Parker	Wass
Cowell	Hutchinson, A.	Petrarca	Weidner
Davies	Hutchinson, W.	Piccola	Wenger
DeMedio	Itkin	Pievsky	White
DeVerter	Johnson	Pitts	Wiggins
DeWeese	Jones	Polite	Williams
DiCarlo	Katz	Pott	Wilson
Dietz	Kelly	Pratt	Wilt
Dininni	Kernick	Prendergast	Wise
Dombrowski	Klingaman	Pyles	Wright, D.
Donatucci	Kolter	Rappaport	Wright, J. L.
Dorr	Kowalshyn	Ravenstahl	Yahner
Doyle	Laughlin	Reed	Yohn
Duffy	Lehr	Renwick	Zearfoss
Dumas	Letterman	Rhodes	Zeller
Englehart	Lincoln	Richardson	Zitterman
Fee	Livengood	Rieger	Zord
Fischer, R. R.	Logue	Ritter	Zwinkl
Fisher, D. M.	Lynch	Ruggiero	
Flaherty	Mackowski	Ryan	Irvis,
Foster, A.	Madigan	Scheaffer	Speaker
Foster, W.	Manderino		
Freind			

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—9

George, M.	McGinnis	Shelton	Spencer
Hasay	Mebus	Smith, L.	Thomas
Knepper			

The question was determined in the affirmative and the amendment was agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill as amended on third consideration?

Mr. PIEVSKY offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 2, page 8, by inserting between lines 21 and 22 (7) "Community Arts Management" — To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of community arts organizations 11,000

Amend Sec. 2, page 9, lines 21 through 23, by striking out all of said lines

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from

Philadelphia, Mr. Pievsky.

Mr. PIEVSKY. Mr. Speaker, amendment number three adds \$11,000 to the Governor's Council on the Arts for community arts management. The purpose of this grant is to train managers of various community arts groups around this state in the management and budgetary techniques necessary to secure Federal and state arts grants. This grant was not included in the bill by the Appropriations Committee staff because we did not receive word that the grant had been approved by the Federal Government until after the bill was out of committee.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the amendments?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—154

Abraham	Gatski	Milliron	Scheaffer
Arthurs	Geisler	Miscevich	Schmitt
Barber	George, C.	Moehlmann	Schweder
Bellomini	Giannmarco	Morris	Scirica
Beloff	Gillette	Mowery	Shuman
Bennett	Gleeson	Mrkonjic	Shupnik
Berlin	Goebel	Mullen, M. P.	Sirianni
Berson	Goodman	Mullen, M. M.	Smith, E.
Bittinger	Gray	Musto	Stapleton
Bittle	Greenfield	Novak	Stewart
Borski	Greenleaf	O'Brien, B.	Stuban
Brown	Harper	O'Brien, D.	Sweet
Brunner	Haskell	O'Connell	Taddonio
Burns	Hayes, D. S.	O'Donnell	Taylor, E.
Butera	Hoeffel	O'Keefe	Taylor, F.
Caltagirone	Hopkins	Oliver	Tenaglio
Caputo	Hutchinson, A.	Pancoast	Valicenti
Cassidy	Itkin	Parker	Vroon
Cessar	Johnson	Petrarca	Wansacz
Cianciulli	Jones	Piccola	Wargo
Cohen	Katz	Pievsky	Wass
Cole	Kelly	Pitts	White
Cowell	Kolter	Pott	Wiggins
Davies	Kowalyshyn	Pratt	Williams
DeMedio	Laughlin	Prendergast	Wilson
DeWeese	Lehr	Pyles	Wilt
DiCarlo	Letterman	Rappaport	Wise
Dombrowski	Lincoln	Ravenstahl	Wright, D.
Donatucci	Livengood	Reed	Wright, J. L.
Doyle	Logue	Renwick	Yahner
Duffy	Manderino	Rhodes	Yohn
Englehart	Manmiller	Richardson	Zearfoss
Fee	McCall	Rieger	Zitterman
Fisher, D. M.	McClatchy	Ritter	Zord
Flaherty	McIntyre	Ruggiero	Zwilk
Fryer	McLane	Ryan	
Gallagher	Meluskey	Salvatore	Irvis,
Gamble	Milanovich	Scanlon	Speaker
Garzia	Miller		

NAYS—36

Anderson	Fischer, R. R.	Hayes, S. E.	Polite
Armstrong	Foster, A.	Honaman	Seltzer
Brandt	Foster, W.	Hutchinson, W.	Spitz
Burd	Freind	Kernick	Stairs
Cimini	Gallen	Klingaman	Trello
DeVerter	Geesey	Lynch	Wagner
Dietz	Grieco	Mackowski	Weidner
Diminni	Halverson	Madigan	Wenger
Dorr	Hamilton	Noye	Zeller

NOT VOTING—10

Dumas	Knepper	Shelton	Spencer
George, M.	McGinnis	Smith, L.	Thomas
Hasay	Mebus		

The question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were agreed to.

THANKS EXTENDED BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair at this time wishes to thank the men and women who came here who were working as prison guards and attendants for their attention to their duties and for their good conduct while spending their time here watching us achieve good conduct. The Chair is very grateful to them, and all the members, I am sure, join in that gratitude.

The Chair also is especially delighted to give its personal thanks and the thanks of the members of the General Assembly to the legislative nurse and her assistant for their service and dedication to the members of this House.

STATEMENT BY MR. WARGO

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lackawanna, Mr. Wargo.

Mr. WARGO. Mr. Speaker, I think that we as members of the House owe a tremendous vote of thanks to the security provided the members of this House during these trying times — our own capitol police and especially Pennsylvania's finest, our state police — for the work well done.

RECESS AND DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

The SPEAKER. The Chair has been informed that there are other amendments to be offered to SB 874 and they are in point of preparation or duplication.

That being so and because it is the intention of the majority leader to call up the nonpreferred appropriations, it will be necessary for us to recess for the purposes of a Republican caucus and Democratic caucus.

Will the leaders advise the Chair as to the length of time required for the caucus?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Zeller. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. ZELLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make this brief statement to have it placed in the record and it will be very brief. I would like to state it.

In regard to the question that we had before us on the Shelton challenge, because—

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman wishes to place it in the record, the Chair will recognize him for that purpose, but if the gentleman wishes to make an oral statement, then the Chair will recognize him after we return from caucus.

Mr. ZELLER. And before you adjourn this evening, I will get that chance?

The SPEAKER. Yes, you will have that opportunity.

Mr. ZELLER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. But, no, that is correct. Not while the bill itself is before us. We cannot discuss anything else. That is the reason the Chair does not recognize the gentleman for any other purpose.

POINT OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from

Clearfield, Mr. George. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, are we still on 874?

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. GEORGE. Will we remain on that before we—

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. GEORGE. Thank you.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Blair, Mr. Hayes.

Mr. S. E. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I believe you asked how long it will take the Republican and Democratic caucus. It will take us approximately one-half hour, sir.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Northampton, Mr. Prendergast. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. PRENDERGAST. Mr. Speaker, I think it is appropriate, and I suggest that the Speaker overlooked congratulating the cheerleaders in the rotunda.

RECESS AND CAUCUSES

The SPEAKER. The Chair, before declaring a recess, offers his congratulations to those people, especially the legislative employes, and to the members who have endured beyond normal human capacity the debates and the disagreements and then finally brought a budget to this Commonwealth.

The Chair at this time wants to voice his thanks, especially to the youngsters who have worked long and hard hours on the floor of this House, some of them until 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. The pages who we have had these last several weeks have done an extraordinary job, and we would like to thank them.

The Chair, also, is pleased that during these trying times the citizens of this Commonwealth saw fit to come to their Capitol to express their concern about their government.

RECESS AND CAUCUSES

The SPEAKER. This House stands in recess for purposes of an immediate caucus on the part of the Republican Party and the Democratic Party, and the House will return to the floor at 1:45 a.m.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

APPROPRIATION BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION

Agreeable to order,

The House resumed consideration of Senate bill No. 874, printer's No. 1243, entitled:

An Act appropriating the Federal Augmentation to the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth and establishing restricted receipts accounts for the fiscal period

July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978 and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal period ending June 30, 1977.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill as amended on third consideration?

Mr. GEORGE offered the following amendments:

Amend Title, page 1, line 11 by removing the period after "1977" and inserting ; and requiring the submission of certain budget reduction plans and authorizing the State Treasurer to withhold certain payments.

Amend Bill, page 81, by inserting between lines 17 and 18

Section 9. There shall be submitted to the members of the General Assembly on or before February 1, 1978 a plan providing for the reduction of expenditures by a minimum of 5% for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1978 under the appropriations for the fiscal year July 1, 1977. The plan shall be submitted by the secretary or commissioner or the principal officer of each of the following departments or commissions of the Commonwealth; Department of Transportation, Department of Education, Department of Agriculture, Department of the Auditor General, Treasury Department, Department of Commerce, Department of Community Affairs, Department of Environmental Resources, Department of General Services, Department of Health, Insurance Department, Justice Department, Department of Labor and Industry, Department of Public Welfare, Department of Revenue, and Pennsylvania State Police.

Section 10. Each plan submitted shall contain a detailed accounting of expenditures anticipated during the current fiscal year, together with the proposed reduction figures. The overall reduction for each department or commission shall be no less than 5%.

Section 11. A certified copy of each department or commission's financial plan shall be submitted to each of the 203 members of the House of Representatives, to each of the 50 members of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, and to the Chairmen of the Majority and Minority Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

Section 12. Should any of the departments fail to submit a plan as required on or prior to February 1, 1978, the State Treasurer shall cease to make payments from the appropriation of that department or commission until such time as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate certifies that a proper report has been received by those offices.

A2095

Amend Sec. 9, page 81, line 18 by striking out "9." and inserting 13.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Clearfield, Mr. George.

Mr. GEORGE. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, we have submitted at this time an amendment that many of us in this body feel is extremely important. There has been much talk, not only in the preceding months but back in the last several years, as to where we are going in state government and how responsible those are who run it and how little input we, in the legislature, have as far as fiscal restraint.

This amendment, in my opinion and in the opinion of many others who have discussed it, does in fact place a stipulation for fiscal responsibility upon these departments of state that we appropriate our general funds toward.

There have been many concepts of postaudit, of "sunset" and various types of legislation, and some day I feel that we will see

this type of legislation pass in Pennsylvania. But at the moment I believe that this plan is most appropriate with the fact that we have just passed a general appropriation budget. There has been much discussion in the past several weeks as to whether or not we have funded and funded properly and whether or not there is any waste. I submit to you, Mr. Speaker—and you have the amendment before you—that this is an urgent and extreme and necessary amendment.

Thank you very much.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Clarion, Mr. Wright, on the amendment.

Mr. D. R. WRIGHT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize the lateness of this hour and I will be very brief.

Mr. George and I would like to have submitted this amendment, if it would have been possible, to HB 1349 but we recognized two problems. One is that we are in favor of budgetary reform. We think some changes need to be made. We recognize the problem that it is very difficult to excise expenditures with a scalpel instead of a meat ax.

The plan that Mr. George and I and Mr. Zitterman and others proposed will do three things that I think are very important. First of all, it will enable us to at least plan reduction of expenditures by 5 percent for our next fiscal year. It will enable the department to establish their priorities. It will enable us, as a general assembly, to examine those priorities and to review and to determine what really in fact this General Assembly wants to support.

I think it is a major step toward budgetary reform and fiscal responsibility in this Commonwealth.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment. Those in favor of the amendment will vote "aye"; those opposed "no."

The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Fryer. The Chair did not see the gentleman at the microphone.

Mr. FRYER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, many of the members of the House and many of the people whom we represent are concerned about a growing state bureaucracy. In my opinion, the amendment offered by Mr. George is a sound one. It seeks to approach the matter. It is a step in the right direction. And, in my opinion, it is fully deserving of the support of the members of the House.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Taylor, on the amendment.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this amendment.

When I served in the House in 1969-70, I proposed to this House at that particular time that we cut state spending by 6 percent across the board and further contain state spending of previous periods by 6 percent. Had we done that—it was a laughable matter then, but had we have done that then—we would not have been here in the middle of August this year fighting over the budget. It would have been a balanced budget from the very beginning. I would urge an affirmative vote on this amendment.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the amendments?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—191

Abraham	Fryer	Madigan	Salvatore
Anderson	Gallagher	Manderino	Scanlon
Armstrong	Gallen	Manmiller	Scheaffer
Arthurs	Gamble	McCall	Schmitt
Barber	Garzia	McClatchy	Schweder
Bellomini	Gatski	McIntyre	Scirica
Beloff	Geesey	McLane	Seltzer
Bennett	Geisler	Meluskey	Shuman
Berlin	George, C.	Milanovich	Shupnik
Berson	Giammarco	Miller	Sirianni
Bittinger	Gillette	Milliron	Smith, E.
Bittle	Gleeson	Miscevich	Spitz
Borski	Goebel	Moehlmann	Stairs
Brandt	Goodman	Morris	Stapleton
Brown	Gray	Mowery	Stewart
Brunner	Greenfield	Mrkoncic	Stuban
Burd	Greenleaf	Mullen, M. P.	Sweet
Burns	Grieco	Mullen, M. M.	Taddonio
Butera	Halverson	Musto	Taylor, E.
Caltagirone	Hamilton	Novak	Taylor, F.
Caputo	Harper	Noye	Tenaglio
Cassidy	Haskell	O'Brien, B.	Trello
Cessar	Hayes, D. S.	O'Brien, D.	Valicenti
Cianciulli	Hayes, S. E.	O'Connell	Vroon
Cimini	Helfrick	O'Donnell	Wagner
Cohen	Hoeffel	O'Keefe	Wansacz
Cole	Honaman	Oliver	Wargo
Cowell	Hopkins	Pancoast	Wass
Davies	Hutchinson, A.	Parker	Weidner
DeMedio	Hutchinson, W.	Petrarca	Wenger
DeVerter	Itkin	Piccola	White
DeWeese	Johnson	Pievsky	Wiggins
DiCarlo	Jones	Pitts	Williams
Dietz	Katz	Polite	Wilson
Dininni	Kelly	Pott	Wilt
Dombrowski	Kernick	Pratt	Wise
Donatucci	Klingaman	Prendergast	Wright, D.
Dorr	Kolter	Pyles	Wright, J. L.
Doyle	Kowalshyn	Rappaport	Yahner
Duffy	Laughlin	Ravenstahl	Yohn
Dumas	Lehr	Reed	Zearfoss
Englehart	Letterman	Renwick	Zeller
Fee	Levi	Rhodes	Zitterman
Fischer, R. R.	Lincoln	Richardson	Zord
Fisher, D. M.	Livengood	Rieger	Zwinkl
Flaherty	Logue	Ritter	
Foster, A.	Lynch	Ruggiero	Irvis,
Foster, W.	Mackowski	Ryan	Speaker
Freind			

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—9

George, M.	McGinnis	Shelton	Spencer
Hasay	Mebus	Smith, L.	Thomas
Knepper			

The question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were agreed to.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the bill as amended on third consideration?

Mr. MILLIRON offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 2, page 26, line 27 by inserting after "HANDICAPPED" In no instance shall the State Librarian use criteria other than those specifically outlined in Federal law or regulation to determine the amount of funding or eligibility for funding to public libraries submitting applications for moneys appropriated herein.

Amend Sec. 2, page 27, line 1 by inserting after "RESOURCES" In no instance shall the State Librarian use criteria other than those specifically outlined in Federal Law or regulation to determine the amount of funding or eligibility for funding to public libraries submitting applications for moneys appropriated herein.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the amendments?

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Blair, Mr. Milliron.

Mr. MILLIRON. Mr. Speaker, the hour is late and, rather than belabor this House, I had three amendments drawn up. They have not been circulated.

I have only one of the three, Mr. Speaker, that I feel strongly about, and if the members would allow me to read the amendment to them—it is oversight language for the state librarian—I would not offer the other two, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. MILLIRON. Mr. Speaker, the amendment states that in no instance shall the state librarian use criteria other than those specifically outlined in federal law or regulations to determine the amount of funding or eligibility for funding to public libraries submitting applications for money.

The reason I have this, Mr. Speaker, is that the current state librarian had threatened my school librarian, my public librarian in Blair County, by withholding federal grants, if I did not withdraw a particular amendment to the library bill, of 2 months ago.

At that time, I objected strenuously to the Secretary of Education and to the Governor. I think, personally, that the state librarian should have been removed for making such statements and I do not intend to allow them to do these things in the future.

This amendment would say that if a library meets the criteria and there is money available, it shall be given to them. That is all, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Pievsky, on the amendment.

Mr. PIEVSKY. Mr. Speaker, I support the amendment and urge an affirmative vote.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Ritter.

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, if there is one arrogant, self-centered bureaucrat in this administration, it is the state librarian. I urge support for Mr. Milliron's amendment.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the amendments?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—188

Abraham	Fryer	Manderino	Scanlon
Anderson	Gallagher	Manmiller	Scheaffer

Armstrong	Gallen	McCall	Schmitt
Arthurs	Gamble	McClatchy	Schweder
Barber	Garzia	McIntyre	Scirica
Bellomini	Gatski	McLane	Seltzer
Beloff	Geesey	Meluskey	Shuman
Bennett	George, C.	Milanovich	Shupaik
Berlin	Giammarco	Miller	Sirianni
Berson	Gillette	Milliron	Smith, E.
Bittinger	Gleeson	Miscevich	Spitz
Bittle	Goebel	Moehlmann	Stairs
Borski	Goodman	Morris	Stapleton
Brandt	Gray	Mowery	Stewart
Brown	Greenfield	Mrkonic	Stuban
Brunner	Greenleaf	Mullen, M. P.	Sweet
Burd	Grieco	Mullen, M. M.	Taddonio
Burns	Halverson	Musto	Taylor, E.
Caltagirone	Hamilton	Novak	Taylor, F.
Caputo	Harper	Noye	Tenaglio
Cassidy	Haskell	O'Brien, B.	Trello
Cessar	Hayes, D. S.	O'Brien, D.	Valicenti
Cianciulli	Hayes, S. E.	O'Connell	Vroon
Cimini	Helfrick	O'Keefe	Wagner
Cohen	Hoeffel	Oliver	Wansacz
Cole	Honaman	Pancoast	Wargo
Cowell	Hopkins	Parker	Wass
Davies	Hutchinson, A.	Petrarca	Weidner
DeMedio	Hutchinson, W.	Piccola	Wenger
DeVerter	Itkin	Pievsky	White
DeWeese	Johnson	Pitts	Wiggins
DiCarlo	Jones	Polite	Williams
Dietz	Katz	Pott	Wilson
Dininni	Kelly	Pratt	Wilt
Dombrowski	Kernick	Prendergast	Wise
Donatucci	Klingaman	Pyles	Wright, D.
Dorr	Kolter	Rappaport	Wright, J. L.
Doyle	Kowalshyn	Ravenstahl	Yahner
Duffy	Laughlin	Reed	Yohn
Dumas	Lehr	Renwick	Zearfoss
Englehart	Letterman	Rhodes	Zeller
Fee	Levi	Richardson	Zitterman
Fischer, R. R.	Lincoln	Rieger	Zord
Fisher, D. M.	Livengood	Ritter	Zwinkl
Flaherty	Logue	Ruggiero	
Foster, A.	Lynch	Ryan	Irvis,
Foster, W.	Mackowski	Salvatore	Speaker
Freind	Madigan		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—12

Butera	Hasay	Mebus	Smith, L.
Geisler	Knepper	O'Donnell	Spencer
George, M.	McGinnis	Shelton	Thomas

The question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were agreed to.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill as amended on third consideration?

Bill as amended was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. This bill has been considered on three different days and agreed to and is now on final passage.

The question is, Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeable to the provision of the Constitution, the roll call will now be taken.

YEAS—184

Abraham	Freind	Manderino	Scanlon
Anderson	Fryer	Manmiller	Schmitt
Armstrong	Gallagher	McCall	Schweder

Arthurs	Gallen	McClatchy	Scirica
Barber	Gamble	McIntyre	Seltzer
Bellomini	Garzia	McLane	Shuman
Beloff	Gatski	Meluskey	Shupnik
Berlin	George, C.	Milanovich	Sirianni
Berson	Giammarco	Miller	Smith, E.
Bittinger	Gillette	Milliron	Spitz
Bittle	Gleeson	Miscevich	Stairs
Borski	Goebel	Moehlmann	Stapleton
Brandt	Goodman	Morris	Stewart
Brown	Gray	Mowery	Stuban
Brunner	Greenfield	Mrkonic	Sweet
Burd	Greenleaf	Mullen, M. P.	Taddonio
Burns	Grieco	Mullen, M. M.	Taylor, E.
Butera	Halverson	Musto	Taylor, F.
Caltagirone	Hamilton	Novak	Tenaglio
Caputo	Harper	Noye	Trello
Cassidy	Haskell	O'Brien, B.	Valicenti
Cessar	Hayes, D. S.	O'Brien, D.	Vroon
Cianciulli	Hayes, S. E.	O'Keefe	Wagner
Cimini	Helfrick	Oliver	Wansacz
Cohen	Hoeffel	Pancoast	Wargo
Cole	Honaman	Parker	Wass
Cowell	Hopkins	Petrarca	Weidner
Davies	Hutchinson, A.	Piccola	Wenger
DeMedio	Itkin	Pievsky	White
DeVerter	Johnson	Pitts	Wiggins
DeWeese	Jones	Polite	Williams
DiCarlo	Katz	Pott	Wilson
Dietz	Kelly	Pratt	Wilt
Dininni	Kernick	Prendergast	Wise
Dombrowski	Klingaman	Pyles	Wright, D.
Donatucci	Kolter	Rappaport	Wright, J. L.
Dorr	Kowalyshyn	Ravenstahl	Yahner
Doyle	Laughlin	Reed	Yohn
Duffy	Lehr	Renwick	Zearfoss
Dumas	Letterman	Rhodes	Zeller
Englehart	Levi	Richardson	Zitterman
Fee	Lincoln	Rieger	Zord
Fischer, R. R.	Livengood	Ritter	Zwilk
Fisher, D. M.	Logue	Ruggiero	
Flaherty	Lynch	Ryan	Irvis,
Foster, A.	Mackowski	Salvatore	Speaker
Foster, W.	Madigan		

NAYS—4

Geesey	Hutchinson, W.	O'Connell	Scheaffer
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NOT VOTING—12

Bennett	Hasay	Mebus	Smith, L.
Geisler	Knepper	O'Donnell	Spencer
George, M.	McGinnis	Shelton	Thomas

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House has passed the same with amendment in which concurrence of the Senate is requested.

HOUSE BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEES

No. 1626 By Messrs. WILSON, BELLOMINI and DININNI

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing special tax provisions for certain airports.

Referred to Committee on Transportation.

No. 1627 By Messrs. WILLIAMS, WHITE, BARBER and RICHARDSON

An Act prohibiting the Department of Welfare from entering into certain contracts.

Referred to Committee on Health and Welfare.

No. 1628 By Messrs. RAVENSTAHL, CAPUTO, GEISLER, LOGUE and M. M. MULLEN

An Act amending the "Liquor Code," approved April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90, No. 21), authorizing the use of driver's licenses as a means of identification.

Referred to Committee on Liquor Control.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. MOWERY, STAIRS, WENGER and PICCOLA
HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 145

We direct the Speaker of the House to inform His Excellency that a majority of the members of this House request his immediate resignation from the Office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. DORR, BRUNNER, ANDERSON, RITTER, SELTZER and M. P. MULLEN
HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 146

The Rules of the House of Representatives be amended by adding a rule.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSATE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The clerk of the Senate presented the following extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read:

In the Senate,
August , 1977

RESOLVED, (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, September 26, 1977 unless sooner recalled by the President Pro Tempore, and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, September 26, 1977 unless sooner recalled by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,
Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?
Resolution was concurred in.

Ordered, That the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

STATEMENT BY MRS. WISE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes Representative Helen

Wise. For what purpose does the lady from Centre rise?

Mrs. WISE. Mr. Speaker, to make a short statement.

The SPEAKER. The lady is in order and may proceed.

Mrs. WISE. Mr. Speaker, before voting to support HB 1349, I had obtained a commitment from the leaders and from my caucus that the nonpreferred appropriations would be voted immediately after the general fund budget, and I indicated that to you on the floor what seems like a month ago but was really only about 10 days ago. However, I think none of us envisioned at that time that that vote would come at 1:30 a.m. on a Friday morning.

Nevertheless, in our caucus just now the leaders of the caucus and the overwhelming majority of the caucus were prepared to meet their commitments to me and vote the bills today, although it was not without some four-lettered words.

However, when we discussed the legislation in caucus, we did learn that there are many amendments to all of these bills. The budget debate has already taken an enormous toll not only on the Commonwealth but on all of us, and many of you have been imposing upon your families and interrupted and given up vacations and endured long hours of days of debate and uncertainty.

The amendment process could and probably will delay the debate on the nonpreferred appropriations for several days, probably to the disadvantage of the institutions that we want to serve.

I have been assured by the Speaker, the majority leader and the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee that the nonpreferred appropriations for Penn State and the other institutions and the institutional grants to benefit from our help will be the first order of business when we return in September.

Despite all of the rhetoric of the last 3 days, I am confident that the members of this House will support these institutions, as in the past, and, therefore, I am not asking that they be called up at this time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MANDERINO. Mr. Speaker, is there any vital business to be transacted in this House yet tonight?

The SPEAKER. No; there is no further business on the calendar. The only thing yet to be done is the motion of adjournment.

The Speaker did promise to recognize the gentleman—

Mr. MANDERINO. Is there an adjournment motion in the hands of any member of this House?

The SPEAKER. The adjournment motion is in the hands of the lady from Philadelphia, Mrs. Scanlon.

Mr. MANDERINO. I yield to the lady from Philadelphia.

The SPEAKER. The Chair apologizes to the gentleman from Lehigh, but the adjournment motion is not subject to debate.

Mr. ZELLER. Thank you for your promise to me, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair reminds the gentleman from Lehigh that the Chair did not call up the adjournment motion. The gentleman's ire is misdirected.

Mr. ZELLER. Mr. Speaker, that was very fairly put to me, yes, but I get the shaft tonight, right? Right.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman wishes to so interpret it,

the gentleman may. If the gentleman maintains that attitude, the shaft may not be limited to just one day.

The Chair recognizes the lady from Philadelphia, Mrs. Scanlon.

Mr. ZELLER. You promised me, Mr. Speaker. You denied me my promise.

WELCOMES

The SPEAKER. The Chair has the distinct pleasure of welcoming to the hall of the House, Mayor Thomas Fullard of the city of McKeesport and Mr. Ronald Halkias, who is the executive director of the McKeesport Redevelopment Authority.

They are the guests of Representative Emil Mrkonjic.

The Chair at this time is delighted to welcome to the hall of the House a young lady who is a particularly good friend of Representative John Milliron, Miss Denise Cicero, with her guests, Miss Mary Ann Keller and Miss Nancy McClure.

The Chair has the privilege of presenting to the members of the General Assembly, Albert Cafrelli, from Ambridge, Pennsylvania, and Chris McKenna from Hopewell Township.

They are the guests of Messrs. Laughlin, Kolter and Milanovich from Beaver.

The Chair also has the distinct pleasure of introducing to the members of the General Assembly, Mr. Leonard Keller from Levittown. Mr. Keller is an education specialist for the New York Times. He is the guest of Representative Jim Wright from Bucks County.

The Chair thanks the gentlemen for attending this session and is flattered to find that an education specialist from New York Times would find this a sufficiently interesting species to study.

The Chair will welcome the gentleman's conclusions because the gentleman has been studying this species for 18 years himself and has not yet reached any conclusion.

The Chair has the distinct pleasure of welcoming to the hall of the House, 40 uniformed correctional officers from the Camp Hill Correctional Institution.

They are the guests of Messrs. Noye, Mowery, Scheaffer, Geesey and Bittle, all from Cumberland County.

The Speaker is pleased to welcome to the hall of the House Mrs. Denise Piccola who is the wife of the gentleman from Dauphin and the guest of the entire Dauphin County delegation.

The Chair is also pleased to welcome to the hall of the House Marge Troutman, one of our Capitol cafeteria employes, who is interested in what we are going to do with the budget. The lady is a guest of Representative Stephen Reed of Dauphin County.

Lest there be any question of the right of a Senator to sit on the floor of the House, the Chair has, as a special guest of the Chair this evening, his very good friend from years back when he was a Representative here and is now a State Senator, Senator Cianfrani. He is a guest of the Speaker.

The Chair also is delighted to welcome a very good friend of the Chair's, the wife of Representative Barber. Mrs. Barber is seated to the left.

We are going to try and get him home tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Linkous, daughter and son-in-law of Representative John Hope Anderson, are here tonight to find out why John Hope is spending so many late hours away from home.

John, my daughter came to check on me last week for the same reason.

The Chair also has the privilege of presenting Dr. Thomas K. Healy, Mr. Andy Pappas, and Mr. Robert Cassidy, who is the uncle of Representative Cassidy. They are the guests of the Blair County delegation.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. SCANLON moved that this House do now adjourn until Monday, September 26, 1977, at 1 p.m., e.d.t., unless sooner recalled by the Speaker.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—115

Abraham	Flaherty	Livengood	Richardson
Armstrong	Fryer	Logue	Rieger
Arthurs	Gallagher	Manderino	Ritter
Barber	Gamble	McCall	Ruggiero
Bellomini	Garzia	McIntyre	Scanlon
Beloff	Gatski	McLane	Schmitt
Bennett	Geisler	Meluskey	Schweder
Berlin	George, C.	Milanovich	Shupnik
Berson	Giammarco	Milliron	Stapleton
Bittinger	Gillette	Miscevich	Stewart
Borski	Gleeson	Morris	Stuban
Brown	Goodman	Mrkonic	Sweet
Brunner	Gray	Mullen, M. P.	Taylor, F.
Caltagirone	Greenfield	Mullen, M. M.	Tenaglio
Caputo	Harper	Musto	Trello
Cassidy	Helfrick	Novak	Valicenti
Cianciulli	Hoeffel	O'Brien, B.	Wansacz
Cohen	Hutchinson, A.	O'Donnell	Wargo
Cole	Itkin	O'Keefe	White
Cowell	Johnson	Oliver	Wiggins
DeMedio	Jones	Petrarca	Williams
DeWeese	Kelly	Pievsky	Wise
DiCarlo	Kernick	Pratt	Wright, D.
Dombrowski	Kolter	Prendergast	Yahner
Donatucci	Kowalshyn	Rappaport	Zitterman
Doyle	Laughlin	Ravenstahl	Zwinkl
Duffy	Letterman	Reed	
Dumas	Levi	Renwick	Irvis,
Englehart	Lincoln	Rhodes	Speaker
Fee			

NAYS—71

Anderson	Gallen	McClatchy	Sirianni
Bittle	Geesey	Miller	Smith, E.
Brandt	Goebel	Moehlmann	Spitz
Burd	Greenleaf	Mowery	Stairs
Burns	Grieco	Noye	Taddonio
Butera	Halverson	O'Connell	Taylor, E.
Cessar	Haskell	Pancoast	Vroon
Cimini	Hayes, D. S.	Parker	Wagner
Davies	Hayes, S. E.	Piccola	Wass
DeVerter	Honaman	Pitts	Weidner
Dietz	Hopkins	Polite	Wenger
Dininni	Hutchinson, W.	Pott	Wilson
Dorr	Klingaman	Pyles	Wilt
Fischer, R. R.	Lehr	Ryan	Wright, J. L.
Fisher, D. M.	Lynch	Salvatore	Yohn
Foster, A.	Mackowski	Scheaffer	Zearfoss
Foster, W.	Madigan	Scirica	Zord
Freind	Manmiller	Seltzer	

NOT VOTING—14

George, M.	Knepper	Shelton	Spencer
Hamilton	McGinnis	Shuman	Thomas
Hasay	Mebus	Smith, L.	Zeller
Katz	O'Brien, D.		

The question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Helfrick, and the gentleman, Mr. Levi, in the negative? The clerk will correct the record. The Chair did not recognize that it was negative. Which one is it, affirmative or negative?

Where is the gentleman, Mr. Helfrick? "Aye." The gentleman, Mr. Levi, "aye." The Chair was correct.

The gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Zeller, in the negative on the adjournment motion.

The House is now adjourned.

PAGE THANKED

The SPEAKER. One thing, the Chair would like to thank his special page who has probably put 10 pounds on the Speaker in the last 3 weeks, Diane Hill.

The Chair would like to congratulate Miss Karen Hughes. The Chair was told that she was graduated from Central Penn Business School, in stenography. Miss Karen Hughes is seated there near Mr. Milliron. She is at the stenotypist's desk.

The Chair thanks the members for their patience and their endurance and we will see you in September.

And (at 2:31 a.m., e.d.t.) the House adjourned.